New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies

1-2 July, Tarragona

2013

6th International Conference for
Graduate Students and Young Scholars

UNIVERSITAT
ROVIRA I VIRGILI

WELCOME!

The Intercultural Studies Group is pleased to open its 6th International Conference for Graduate Students and Young Scholars: **New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies 2013**.

This series of conferences aims at promoting innovative insights by young researchers in Translation and Interpreting Studies from around the world. Speakers are given 20 minutes to deliver their presentations, followed by 15 minutes for discussion. This format is designed to promote deeper interactions among novice researchers and to encourage extensive feedback from peers.

The topics covered by NRTIS 2013 include literary translation, interpreting, localization, audiovisual translation, translator training, discourse analysis, translation history, translation technology, and advertising and editorial translation.

We hope you can take away innovative perspectives in Translation Studies that will contribute to your own research, as much as we look forward to learning from your contributions.

The conference is organized by the Intercultural Studies Group as part of its doctoral program in Translation and Intercultural Studies.

We wish you an enjoyable and profitable conference!

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The Organizing Committee

Tarragona, July 2013.

nrtis2013@urv.cat

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Conference registration will be open from 9:00 to 9:30 next to Sala de Graus.

Plenary Session will be held in Sala de Graus.

PROGRAM

Day 1 – July 1st (Monday)

	Sala de Graus	Sala de Juntes	Seminari I del Departament de Dret Públic
9.30-10.00	Opening Remarks		
10.00-11.00	Plenary Session: KIRSTEN MALMKJAER (How and If Translation can Change the World and if so Why and So What?)		
11.00-11.35	Translation as transferable learning. A possible strand of research? Costanza Perevati, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	Audio-description and impoliteness: transfer of impoliteness from nonverbal behaviour to verbal utterance Wafa Ouchene, *University of Mons*	Interpretación e ideología: resultados de un experimento en interpretación simultánea Elisabet García Oya, Universidad de Vigo
11.35-12.10	Towards the development of critical cultural awareness in language classrooms through translation: a reflection on use of Katakana Eiko Gyogi, *SOAS, University of London*	Audio-description in Dutch: a corpus-based study of the linguistic features of a new, multimodal text type Nina Reviers, *University of Antwerp*	Motivación y autoconocimiento: factores clave en el aprendizaje de la interpretación consecutiva Leticia Madrid, *Universidad de Salamanca*
12.10-12.25	Coffee Break		
12.25-13.00	A critical review of the research papers in the field of computer-assisted translation teaching Halil İbrahim Balkul, Sakarya University	Translating for the minorities: translation policy in Northern Ireland Gabriel González Núñez, *KU Leuven*	Awarenesses and skills in translation revision: an empirical study on English-into-Chinese translating Huang Jin, *Durham University*
13.00-13.35	Teaching technology in translator-training programs: viewpoints of various stakeholders Volga Yilmaz-Gumus, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	Translation policy in modern Iran Esmaeil Haddadian Moghaddam, *KU Leuven*	The ontogenesis of professional translation assignments - a field study Kristine Bundgaard, *Aarhus University*
13.35-15.30	Lunch		
15.30-16.05	Hidden struggles: don't judge Korean books by the cover Esther Torres Simón, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	A Multimodal Method of Analysis Applied to the Translation of Standardised International Print Advertisements Isabel Santafé, *University of Exeter*	On the difference between field independent and field dependent cognitive styles regarding translation of a literary text Mehrnoush Norouzi, *Islamic Azad University*
16.05-16.40	Contributions to a theory of paratext: the case of French literary works translations in Brazil since the mid 20th c. Teresa Dias Carneiro, *P U.C. do Rio de Janeiro*	Automatically building translation memories for subtitling Katherin Pérez, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, University of Wolverhampton*	Cognitive processes in journalistic news writing in the Spanish press. Considerations from a case study Rikke Haugaard, *Aarhus University*
16.40-17.15	Irish women in Vietnamese translation - an investigation of the translation of contemporary female popular fiction Nhat Tuan Nguyen, *Dublin City University*	The impact of translation metadata on translator behaviour in TM/MT (post-)editing environments Carlos S. C. Teixeira, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	Analyzing news translation in Japan through the use of direct quotations Kayo Matsushita, *Rikkyo University*
17.15-17.30	Break		
17.30-18.05	Gender in differences in code-switching in text messages of Lebanese undergraduate students Lubna Bassam, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	Student's Evaluation of Advanced Interactive Machine Translation Bartolomé Mesa-Lao, *Copenhagen Business School*	A corpus based genre analysis of institutional translation in Korea Jinsil Choi, *University of Leicester*
18.05-18.40	Translating Brazilian humanities into lingua-franca Monique Pfau, *Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina*	Making decisions in a translation memory environment. The first steps and problems of an empirical-experimental project *Susana Valdez, Nova University, Lisbon University*	Thematization across cultures: the impact of thematization patterns on the qualities of equivalents Tooba Mardani, *Islamic Azad University*

Day 2 – July 2nd (Tuesday)

	Sala de Graus	Sala de Juntes	Seminari I del Departament de Dret Públic
9.30-10.30	**Plenary Session: IGNACIO GARCIA (Translation and Social Media)**		
10.30-11.05	Native and non-native translators and the distribution of initial norm Saber Zahedi, *Allameh Tabatabaei University*	Multimodal approach to film subtitles Paulina Burczynska, *Kazimierz Wielki University*	La traducción en la oralidad de los textos dramáticos. El caso de Cat on a Hot Tin Roof Helena Cebrián, *Universitat Jaume I*
11.05-11.40	Cognitive aspects of personification in translators' performances Mehrnaz Pirouznik, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	Collaborative subtitling: what is the position of the audience? David *Orrego*-Carmona, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*	En torno a la traducción de referencias intertextuales: la cuestión de la distancia entre generaciones Pei Chuan Wu, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*
11.40-12.15	A comparison between translation from English to Persian and Spanish to Persian: a comparative study Shima Tayebijazayeri, *Allameh Tabatabaei University*	Watching with subtitles: a matter of speed? A reception study on subtitling for the deaf & hard of hearing Marta Miquel*, University of Turku, CAIAC-UAB*	Frailes traductores al náhuatl. Estudio de su labor desde el siglo XVI hasta el siglo XIX Elena Irene Zamora Ramírez, *Universidad de Valladolid*
12.15-12.30	**Coffee break**		
12.30-13.05	Aboriginal languages/English-French lexicons: proselytizing skopos and the eradication of the First Nations of Canada Luc Laporte, *Université de Montréal*	Audiovisual translation and ideology: between censorship and functional strategies. The case of French films on the Algerian war of independence Brahim Hannachi, *University of Mons*	Silent ambassadors David Karashima, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*
13.05-13.40	Historical translation and translation history the English Asiento (1713-1750) Lía De Luxán Hernández, *Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria*	Investigating post-socialist translation practices: English drama on the Czech stage 1989-2009 Josefina Zubakova, *Palacky University*	The Echoes of the Translator's Voice: Plagiarism as a Translation Strategy in English-Spanish Narrative Translations Alberto Fuertes Puerta, *Universitat Rovira i Virgili*
13.40-15.30	**Lunch**		
15.30-16.05	(16:00) Public defense of PhD thesis (viva) by Esther Torres Simón: Translation and Post-Bellum Image Building: Korean Translation into the US after the Korean War.	Forms of mediation in medical systems: are mediators empowering patients and healthcare practitioners' voices in any way? Dolores Ruiz-Lozano, *Heriot-Watt University*	English-Spanish bilingual translations of poetry in Franco's Spain and the question of gender Sergio Lobejón Santos, *Universidad de Cantabria*
16.05-16.40		Interpreting in mental health María José Escudero Bregante, *University of Leicester*	Representación de terminología multilingüe en una ontología: un enfoque independiente del concepto Anna Estellés, *Universitat Jaume I*
16.40-17.15		Analyzing the interpreter's role in context: between or within the parties Seyda Eraslan, *Dokuz Eylul University*	Los elementos extralingüísticos en la localización de páginas web de Estados Unidos y de Alemania Ana María Alconchel Sebastián, *Universidad de Valladolid*
17.15-17.40			La relación hiperónimo-hipónimo como elemento de variación sinonímica en los textos contractuales Leticia Moreno Pérez, *Universidad de Valladolid*

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

KIRSTEN MALMKJAER

Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Leicester, where she directs the Translation Studies program. She is the editor of key reference texts on the role of translation in language learning: *Translation and Language Teaching: Language Teaching and Translation* (1998) and *Translation in Undergraduate Degree Programmes* (2004), and is the author of the entry "Language learning and translation" in the *Benjamins Handbook of Translation Studies* (2010). She is also the author of *Linguistics and the Language of Translation* (2005), co-editor of *The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies* (2011), editor of *The Linguistics Encyclopaedia* (1991, third edition 2010). From 2000 until 2012, she co-edited the Translation Studies journal *Target*.

IGNACIO GARCÍA

Senior lecturer at the School of Humanities and Communication Arts, University of Western Sydney, where he teaches in translation English-Spanish and translation technologies. He has published in academic and professional journals on translation memory, translation memory and machine translation integration, postediting, and uses of machine translation for language learning. His current interest is on the deployment of digital technology to assist bilinguals to translate and everyone to interact in unfamiliar linguistic environments. He has also taught and published on Spanish and Latin American studies, having completed his PhD on this area.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Translation and Social Media

Ignacio García

University of Western Sydney

8 Over 20 percent of total time online (and over 30 percent for mobile devices) is said to have been spent in 2012 on social media. Internet searches are as likely to lead us to a social media site (forums, blogs, networking services, Wikipedia…) as it is to land us on one of the "industrial" media (the official web pages of corporations of institutions). In fact, this industrial media already needs social media features to remain relevant.

Conventional translation industry procedures are not well suited to translating this social media. Employing professionals in carefully managed projects may have been appropriate when dealing with the localization of web pages for the distribution of industry content. Social media, however, is not a business-to-customer, but a peer-to-peer channel. It is not based on documents, but on conversations, and its conversational nature calls for translations only useful if prompt and inexpensive. If machine translation was good enough, it would have been the answer. Since it is not, translators are still needed.

Mirroring social media authorship, these translators are likely to be also non-professionals who volunteer their efforts for causes or projects that rouse their interest. While volunteer, non-professional translation carries a centuries old tradition, the technologies that allow for instant collaboration and publishing are very recent. We are thus considering new developments still in need of a descriptive tag.

Some - open translation, collaborative translation, user-generated translation, community translation amongst them - have already been proposed in industry publications and academic journals. They all seem to capture well some aspects, but hide others. While examining how these tags fit, we aim to gain a better understating of this new way of translating and of its effects on translation and on the status and the training of translators.

ABSTRACTS

In the following pages, abstracts are presented in ascending alphabetical order according to the presenters' family names.

The language of the presentation corresponds to the language in the abstract, except where indicated otherwise.

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Ana María ALCONCHEL SEBASTIÁN, Universidad de Valladolid

Los elementos extralingüísticos en la localización de páginas web de Estados Unidos y de Alemania

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Tras la aparición de Internet y con él un nuevo mundo dentro de la red llegó a considerarse la posibilidad de que desaparecieran en él las marcas culturales dando lugar a una homogeneización de los mercados en un solo mercado mundial. Sin embargo, con el paso del tiempo se ha comprobado que las diferencias culturales que se aprecian en el mundo real se reflejan también en la red, afectando así a la comunicación. Hay que tener en cuenta que los usuarios de diferentes países no perciben una misma página web de la misma manera, por lo que el contexto cultural es un factor de vital importancia en el diseño de la misma. De ahí que sea necesario el proceso de localización con el fin de adaptar el sitio web a un mercado y contexto social concreto para que el usuario no navegue por un sitio que percibe como extraño. Con el fin de demostrar todo esto, en primer lugar introduciremos algunas características de los dos países cuyas páginas web analizaremos (Estados Unidos y Alemania) basándonos en los modelos culturales de Hofstede que atiende a cinco dimensiones: distancia al poder, individualismo vs. colectivismo, masculinidad vs. feminidad, evasión de la incertidumbre orientación a largo plazo vs. orientación a corto plazo. A continuación intentaremos aplicar estos modelos mediante el análisis de algunos elementos extralingüísticos de varias páginas web de diferentes temáticas pertenecientes a dichos países, y de este modo comprobar si se observan características similares en páginas web del mismo país, así como las diferencias entre ambos.

Halil İbrahim BALKUL, Sakarya University

A critical review of the research papers in the field of computer-assisted translation teaching

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It is an undeniable fact that information technologies take part both in professional translators' life and in academic translation teaching nowadays. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of academic books, articles and post-graduate dissertations which concentrate on computer assisted translation teaching (CATT) field in general. The current research aims at finding out whether the academic articles in the field of CATT deal with learning difficulties encountered by student translators, learners' attitudes towards computer assisted translation (CAT) technologies, learners' prerequisites before involving in CAT classes and translation teachers' background information about CAT applications. Although there are several studies focusing on CATT, there appears limited number of inquiries whose main purposes are to display learning difficulties encountered by student translators in classroom applications. To carry out the targets of the present study, four main research questions were made up, and randomly selected twelve research papers, including classroom applications of CAT technologies and published in last ten years about CATT, were examined under the light of the research questions. The findings of this survey are limited to the articles examined deeply throughout this research but further studies can illustrate the issue better if more expanded inquiries are done with different criteria. It needs to be remembered that we must lay out more detailed researches so as to better integrate CAT tools in our translation teaching institutes by comparing and contrasting the current classroom applications across the world and getting insights from them.

Lubna BASSAM, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Gender in differences in code-switching in text messages of Lebanese undergraduate students

Due to the accelerated globalization process, the English language has become a lingua franca that brings many societies in the world together, and the Lebanese society is no exception. An increasing number of English words have become essential in aspects of young people's language as they have become accustomed to mixing Arabic and English in their daily communications. Lebanon has been always known for its multiculturalism and thus multilingualism has shaped the attitudes of most Lebanese people. Thus, bilingualism is not a strange phenomenon in the Lebanese society; it is something you 'see', 'hear', 'feel', 'speak' and even 'touch' wherever you go in Lebanon.

Code-switching is the sociolinguistic phenomenon that corresponds to this alternation between languages. Bilingualism is considered the pillar of code-switching, and it is the most distinctive feature of those who switch. Research on code- switching has shown that the behavior of code- switching among bilinguals is not confined to their spoken language; it embraces their written language as well. Nowadays, this phenomenon has been adopted in different Computer-Mediated Communication aspects (CMC), and Short Message Service (SMS) is one of these aspects where code- switching takes place.

This study aims to observe the phenomenon of code-switching between Arabic and English in the personal text messages (SMS) of university students, both males and females from different socioeconomic and linguistic backgrounds, religions and social classes. My goal will be to investigate the link between the sociolinguistic background of these students and the gender differences in their SMS code- switching. A corpus of 606 SMS messages of two weeks to one month was collected from 18 undergraduates, 8 males and 10 females. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were conducted. There were 220 messages from males and 386 from females from three different Lebanese universities. A questionnaire and an interview were administrated based on the previously collected corpus. The SMS messages were then analyzed according to the research questions and hypotheses. The results show that there are gender distinctions in code- switching percentage, as well as in the frequency of switches in their SMS messages in terms of age, social class, knowledge of language, multilingualism and religion.

Kristine BUNDGAARD, Aarhus University

The ontogenesis of professional translation assignments - a field study

As my PhD project, I am conducting a field study, which examines computer-assisted translation (CAT) with a focus on revision in a large Danish translation agency. The PhD project is conducted within Translation Process Research and focuses on external (workflow) as well as internal (cognitive) translation processes. In the study of external processes, the aim, among other things, is the mapping of workflows in the translation agency, i.e. the mapping of how translation assignments move through the agency. To this end, an ethnographically oriented approach is applied.

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In my presentation, I will present a number of real-life ontogeneses (Kastberg 2009), or life cycles, of translation assignments carried out in the translation agency in which the field study is conducted. That is, a mapping of how concrete authentic translation assignments "travel" through the agency: who works with them, when, how and, if possible, why? The presentation is based on data collected in the spring of 2013.

So far, only few scholars have focused on examining the workflow processes of translation in a professional setting (Koskinen 2008; Risku 2009). What is more, to my knowledge, no studies have taken a combined approach to internal and external processes (Christensen 2011: 155; Schubert 2009: 155). From the viewpoint of the Situated, Embodied Cognition paradigm, this seems problematic because information processing cannot be seen as an activity exclusively taking place inside the individual's mind, but has to be seen as an interplay between the human mind, the body and the situation/environment (Christensen 2011: 139). In other words, we need knowledge on internal as well as external processes in order to explain translation. With Risku's words: "...any attempts to explain translation by describing processes in the mind of an individual alone are bound to fail" (Risku 2010: 103).

Keywords: computer-assisted translation, ontogenesis, field study, workflow processes, cognitive processes

Paulina BURCZYNSKA, Kazimierz Wielki University
Multimodal approach to film subtitles

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Multimodality is an increasingly important area in Audiovisual Translation playing a pivotal role in language transfer on the screen, and thus in the creation of film subtitles. Because a film text is a multimodal composition of various semiotic channels other than language, it is possible to omit some verbal elements in film subtitles which are presented via visual items, acoustics or kinetics (Taylor, 2004:161). However, far too little attention has been paid to film reception by the audience with omitted verbal elements in subtitles due to the strong semiotic input.

The goal of this study is twofold. First, it is to examine the interplay between verbal and semiotic modes, and thus to determine when and if it is probable and justifiable to omit some words or phrases of the original dialogue in film subtitles when the same meaning is simultaneously expressed by other semiotic channels than verbal. Second, it is to analyze the context comprehension and the reaction of the target audience to the scenes deprived of some verbal elements of the source dialogues in subtitles due to multimodality. To carry out this research, the selected scenes of the film "Spanglish" with its Polish DVD subtitles will be analyzed with regard to the code of cinematographic language for subtitles (McLoughlin, 2009). Subsequently, an experimental test will be conducted with the actual audience to examine their understanding and reaction to the selected audiovisual material with strong semiotic channels. To ensure the validity and reliability of this study a mix method approach will be applied to collect important data. As a result, a qualitative and quantitative questionnaire will be carried out among the target viewers of different age groups.

Although the concept of multimodality has already been challenged by several eminent scholars (e.g., Kress and van Leeuwen 1996/2001, Baldry and Thibault 2006) carrying out multimodal transcriptions of various multimodal texts, the reception research of such multimodal texts by the target audience has not been tested yet. As a result, it is highly significant to bridge this research gap.

Keywords: multimodality, subtitling, semiotics, translation strategies, communication

Helena CEBRIÁN, Universitat Jaume I

La traducción en la oralidad de los textos dramáticos. El caso de Cat on a Hot Tin Roof

El estudio de la especificidad de la traducción teatral nos lleva a plantearnos cuestiones que están en la naturaleza misma del teatro: ¿qué ocurre, desde el punto de vista comunicativo, cuando el discurso oral se codifica de manera escrita? ¿Y cuando se pretende escribir como si se estuviera hablando? ¿Cómo se plantea la traducción de un texto escrito con rasgos orales? ¿Podemos identificar esos rasgos? ¿Se pierden en la traducción?

Si consideramos el texto dramático y la representación de manera gráfica como dos conjuntos, podríamos situar la oralidad en la zona de intersección, ya que es un atributo inherente al texto y, a su vez, vehicula y permite la representación. En el presente trabajo, intentaremos definir, localizar y observar el comportamiento en la traducción de un concepto tan intangible y poliédrico como es la oralidad.

El estudio de esta noción en traductología se ha realizado desde dos aproximaciones que, aunque no son incompatibles, han dado lugar a dos tipos de modelos de análisis de la oralidad: la primera consideraría la oralidad en tanto que imitación del discurso oral espontáneo –por lo que los autores que parten de esta visión basan su estudio en el análisis del discurso– y la segunda, que nos lleva a considerar la oralidad en tanto que atributo inherente al texto dramático y a adoptar una perspectiva más transversal –puesto que los autores acuden a la antropología y a los estudios teatrales para el análisis de esta noción.

Propondremos un modelo de análisis que surge del estudio de los modelos propuestos y que nos permitirá identificar y cuantificar parte de la oralidad inscrita en los textos dramáticos con el fin de responder a las preguntas iniciales de las que partíamos: ¿se pierde la oralidad inscrita en los textos dramáticos durante el proceso de traducción?

Jinsil CHOI, University of Leicester
A corpus-based genre analysis of institutional translation in Korea

The aim of this study is to investigate the translation process of three Korean government institutions where translating practices are most actively performed and to analyse frequent changes made during the translations based on a corpus analysis. The data of this study include: the web-magazine of the National Museum of Contemporary Art, press briefings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the annual speeches made by the Korean president. The corpus consists of 67 texts and its total size amounts to 144,000 words. In order to efficiently achieve this aim, a parallel corpus of the originals and their translations is compiled and the Wordsmith Tools 6 concordancing programme is used. Translations of the web-magazines are performed by an outsourcing translation agency while those of the press briefings are done by in-house translators and editors of an English editing office in the Ministry. Although the translation process between the two institutions seems to be similar except agents in that they both have a revising stages of an ST sender or initiator, a level of discretion of a translator is likely to be different. In regard to changes made in translations, it is found that the rate of omission and addition is varied according to genres, the rate of which is highest in press briefings and lowest in presidential speeches. The content omitted in translations and its range shows differences among genres. Whilst the original content of presidential speeches are largely maintained so the scope of changes is generally one or two sentences, changes in press briefings and web-magazines are relatively wide, the widest change of which is twenty-two sentences in a row particularly in the web-magazine. This indirectly shows a different degree of discretion of a translator or in translations of a given genre.

Lía DE LUXÁN HERNÁNDEZ, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria

Historical translation and translation history – The English Asiento (1713-1750)

Historical translation can be seen as a particular theory, or as specialized translation, or as historical phenomenon (translation history). Nevertheless, these three notions are not conceived separately, but in a continuous interchange.Translation played a fundamental role in the *Asiento* Contract. Thanks to translation, relations between the Spanish and British Crown were established. English, French, Latin and Spanish were the languages in use, yet encoded language was of great use to protect the content of secret documents.

In this presentation I will focus on answering the following questions:
1. How to translate historical texts and why is a particular historical translation theory needed?
2. What is the *Asiento* Contract between the Spanish and British Crowns and how diplomatic relations between both nations were established due to the said Contract?
3. What was the role of translation during the *Asiento* Contract, who was in charge of this task and which strategies were followed when translating?
4. Why is it important to translate historical texts and, therefore, what is the impact of it in a global society?

Teresa DIAS CARNEIRO, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro

Contributions to a theory of paratext of translated books in Brazil: the case of French literary works translations in Brazil since the middle of the 20th century

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The main objective of this Ph.D. research is to contribute to the construction of a theory of the paratext of the translated book, mainly focusing on the analysis of translators' prefaces/postfaces and, among them, of prefaces/postfaces in which translators talk about their work. The secondary objective of this research is to effectively contribute to the field of Genre Studies, analyzing the translator's preface (sub)genre, and integrating both approaches, arising from the Theory of Paratext and Genre Studies, for a deeper understanding of the paratext of the translated book. Therefore, it shall analyze the discourse of translators found in prefaces/postfaces written by translators and talking about translation as art and as work, to cast a light on the following inquiries:

1. Are there concepts/ideas that are frequently repeated in translators' discourse about their work in prefaces/postfaces?;

2. Such concepts/ideas undergo changes as time passes?;

3. The translators' discourse shows perceptible influences of translation theory as times passes?

The translators' discourse to be analyzed is comprised of a corpus of French literary works translated in Brazil and published from the middle of the 20th century to date. The books selected to be examined are part of the collection of the Brazilian National Library, located in Rio de Janeiro, mainly.

Specifically for this 2013 Graduate Conference: New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies, I will comment on some examples collected from the corpus based on John Swales' CARS model in order to trace a frequently repeated structure for translators' prefaces/postfaces.

Keywords: Translations Studies, theory of paratexts, translators' forewords

Seyda ERASLAN, Dokuz Eylul University

Analyzing the interpreter's role in context: between or within the parties

This paper presents the findings of a recently completed study aiming at analyzing the role of the interpreter in context. While doing so, it takes as a basis the assumption that the participants in an interaction carry with them their present and past positions within the social structure "at all times and in all places". That is, it is the biological and social trajectory of the individual(s) that affect how they behave during any interaction despite the fact that there are defined (normative) roles, positions and behavior for any kind of situation. Another basic assumption on which the study is based is that there are two kinds of context, the macro-context–consecutive interpreting, and the micro-context–the specific interactions under study. Due to my motivation to gain an insight into how interpreters position themselves and how end-users position interpreters in a certain context, the social practice of interpreting has been empirically investigated through questionnaires, interviews, field notes and video-recordings of interpreted interaction in that particular context. Exploring natural data, I have been seeking answers to the questions of whether and how the interpreter's role differs from his/her predefined role and trying to look closely into the role of the interpreter in context(s); interpreter's freedom, active involvement, power and control in two settings that would be categorized as conference settings in general terms and with the mode considered as consecutive. The findings will be discussed with a view to indicating how roles mix and mingle in this multi-party encounter and how context becomes a determining factor on the way parties act.

María José ESCUDERO BREGANTE, University of Leicester
Interpreting in mental health

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Interpreting in mental health has been accused of altering the dynamics of the psychotherapeutic encounter: the dyad of patient and therapist becomes a triad and the therapeutic link between the therapist and the patient is broken with the introduction of a third participant. It is argued that it is difficult for the interpreter to convey both the meaning and style of the patient's and therapist's words, and that this is a fatal flaw because these words are both the symptom and the healing treatment.

However, it can equally be argued that interpreters are essential in providing quality mental health treatment for immigrants and refugees, especially if they are properly trained, and that imposing on a patient the need to express themselves in a second language is also a problem for diagnostic purposes due to patients' emotional detachment or cognitive overload. However, there is scant research on the language of original and interpreted therapeutic speech, or on the use of trained versus untrained mental health interpreters, and very few longitudinal studies of the therapeutic outcomes of patients treated with or without interpreters.

My study will discuss interviews with mental health professionals, interpreters and patients on their views of the interpreting service provided. Given that interpreting in mental health takes place, it is important to investigate it to establish whether its power as a communicative bridge can be improved, instead of focusing on it as a barrier. This might ultimately benefit foreign patients who require mental health service provision through an interpreter.

Anna ESTELLES, Universitat Jaume I

Representación de terminología multilingüe en una ontología: un enfoque independiente del concepto

La norma UNE-EN ISO 1087 (AENOR, 2009: 9) que define 'término' como «Designación verbal de un concepto general en un campo temático» y 'concepto' como (ibíd.: 6) como «Unidad de pensamiento constituida por aquellas características que se atribuyen a un objeto o una clase de objetos» (AENOR, 2009: 6).

En este trabajo presentamos un enfoque para representar términos en inglés y español de manera que podamos distinguir entre aquello que describe la naturaleza del concepto y sus designaciones. El objetivo es reflexionar sobre las implicaciones teóricas que subyacen cuando hemos de decidir un modelo de representación y su metodología. Para ello, primero presentaremos brevemente tres grandes enfoques de representación de conceptos (Temmerman, 2000; Faber, y otros, 2005; Roche,2005), centrándonos en las implicaciones prácticas que conlleva cada uno de estos enfoques para la representación de terminología multilingüe.

A continuación, nos centraremos en explicar las ventajas de la representación de términos desde un enfoque independiente del concepto. O dicho de otro modo, cómo representar un concepto de manera que podamos agregar otras designaciones del concepto en una misma lengua, u otras lenguas, sin alterar el modelo de descripción del concepto.

Finalmente, proponemos un modelo de representación y una metodología para representar terminología multilingüe de manera independiente del concepto con la herramienta Protégé 4.1. Ilustraremos esta propuesta con ejemplos de una ontología sobre características de la baldosa.

Keywords: representación de conceptos, terminología multilingüe, ontologías

Alberto FUERTES PUERTA, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

The Echoes of the Translator's Voice: Plagiarism as a Translation Strategy in English-Spanish Narrative Translations

A recent doctoral dissertation on literary translations shows that the study of the translator's voice should not be carried out in isolation from other translations of the same source text, as far as English-Spanish narrative translations are concerned. When looking at the different Spanish versions of such works as *Treasure Island*, *The adventures of Tom Sawyer* or *David Copperfield* one finds that the echoes of many translators' voices have been and will be reverberating for decades in numerous Spanish publishing houses behind many different names other than the original translator's. This paper sets out to explore the role of plagiarism as a translation strategy in the rendering of English-Spanish narrative texts in Spain throughout the 20th century, although strategies such as rewriting or adapting of previous translations will also be addressed. For that purpose, I will focus on published Spanish translations of the above mentioned literary works so as to illustrate the intricate network of intertextual relationships in which target texts are entangled. A classification of different intertextual relationships between translations of the same source text will be put forward and the notion of an intertextual voice and its implications for translation history research will be explored.

Elisabet GARCÍA OYA, Universidad de Vigo

Interpretación e ideología: resultados de un experimento en interpretación simultánea

El papel del intérprete de conferencias ha estado, desde sus inicios, ligado a los discursos políticos. Existen testimonios que prueban que esta labor ha despertado toda clase de desconfianzas (Baigorri, 2000) ya desde la Conferencia de Paz de París, donde se recurría al intérprete como "cabeza de turco" (Schmidt, 1958). Por otra parte, parece que resulta evidente que no existe ningún discurso que sea ideológicamente neutral, si no que la práctica comunicativa entraña un cierto grado de manipulación (van Dijk, 2008) por lo que los discursos políticos, cargados de estrategias retóricas y conceptuales, (Fernández Lagunilla, 1999) parecen un buen modo de estudiar las actuaciones del intérprete.

Es sabido que la interpretación es una "crisis management" (Gile, 1995) y resulta muy complejo juzgar si los compartimientos que se observan en este campo son resultado de la voluntad del intérprete o si se deben a necesidades cognitivas. Asimismo, parece que la interpretación desafía toda clase de normas de actuación (Shlesinger, 1999).

Como parte del trabajo realizado para la obtención del DEA en Traducción e Interpretación, hemos realizado un experimento en interpretación simultánea para poder comparar las decisiones que toman los intérpretes ante dos discursos opuestos desde el punto de vista ideológico. Hemos analizado y comparado sus actuaciones en función de la frecuencia de utilización de estrategias retóricas y conceptuales que mostraban la ideología del orador original.

Las actuaciones de nuestros sujetos arrojan luz al debate acerca de la existencia de una neutralidad absoluta o cierto grado de manipulación, así como acerca de los conceptos de fidelidad y ética (Chesterman, 2001) del intérprete. Asimismo, este análisis nos ha permitido dilucidar cuál es la posición y papel que los futuros intérpretes consideran que han de mostrar.

El estudio de la ideología en interpretación simultánea es el tema que nos ocupa actualmente en la tesis doctoral.

Keywords: ideología, retórica, neutralidad, experimento, normas

Gabriel GONZÁLEZ NÚÑEZ, KU Leuven
Translating for the minorities: translation policy in Northern Ireland

The linguistic makeup of contemporary Europe is richly diverse. State languages come in contact with a fluid tapestry of immigrant languages and an expanding set of ever more legitimized regional or minority languages. In this context, language policies play an important role. In complex, multilingual societies, language policies of necessity must include translation policies, either to integrate or exclude speakers of minority or immigrant languages. In the many studies that have been done into language policy by political philosophers or into translation by legal scholars, translation policy generally remains a blind spot. To a certain extent, this is the case when it comes to Northern Ireland. I propose to help in filling in that gap.

The first step in exploring translation policies must be to define what they are. Consequently, I propose to describe translation policy in Northern Ireland as mandated by law. Legislative enactments are a tangible manifestation of policy, and so they are worth a look. Once I explore the legal framework in terms of translation, I propose to describe the policy documents that exist within that legal framework. I will do this for three specific areas, where citizens interact with the state: the judiciary, healthcare, and local government. In these three areas, I will outline what translation must, may, or may not take place involving Irish Gaelic, Ulster Scots, and immigrant languages. There will be value in these findings because by looking at translation policy in Northern Ireland, we can get an understanding of the role of translation in the relationship between the state and its citizens.

Eiko GYOGI, SOAS, University of London

Towards the development of critical cultural awareness in language classrooms through translation: a reflection on use of Katakana

This study will explore classroom translation as a means to promote intercultural competence, especially critical cultural awareness (Byram, 1997) among elementary and intermediate learners of Japanese. Although translation has long been used in tertiary-level language teaching, it has faced criticism for its over-focus on accuracy without attention to fluency (Cook, 2010). However, recent recognition of the role of students' mother tongue and 'social turn' (Block, 2003) in the field of applied linguistics has led to a re-evaluation of translation in the classroom (Cook, 2010). Considering the lack of cognitively challenging tasks among elementary and intermediate learners (Kern, 2002), this study will focus on such students and look at how translation can be used to help them critically reflect and evaluate the use of one of the Japanese writing systems, katakana, which is often used to transcribe foreign words. In classrooms, students were given the task of translating an excerpt of a manga with "foreigner talk" transcribed in katakana. The analysis of the classroom video-recording, their translation work itself, commentary and learners' diaries show that this task provides a good opportunity not only to reflect upon their previous knowledge of katakana, but also to evaluate its usage in relation to their own subject position as "foreign" learners of Japanese. It also allows for critical reflection upon foreigner talk in their own culture as well, providing a cognitively challenging and meaningful task to elementary/intermediate learners. This research demonstrates the potential to promote critical cultural awareness in low-level classrooms.

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Esmaeil HADDADIAN MOGHADDAM, KU Leuven
Translation policy in modern Iran

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An Iranian linguist argues, in a rather condescending tone, that "Persianization of non-Persian peoples continues to be the building block of the Islamic regime's language policy" (Sheyholislami 2012). Taking the case of the minority language of Kurdish in Iran, the author leaves no room for translation either as a tool for the so-called Persianization or for the linguistic survival of non-Persian peoples. This heated argument raises a number of questions, all worthy of our attention. Who are these non-Persian peoples? What kind of policy is the language policy of Iran, and why should Persianization be the core element of this policy. Moreover, what is the role of translation policy thereof? With these questions, I aim to describe and examine the translation policy in modern Iran, i.e. from the late Qajar era in the twentieth century to the present day. This is required for a better understanding of the political, social, and cultural background of the development of Persian, language policy and translation policy in modern Iran.

Brahim HANNACHI, University of Mons

Audiovisual translation and ideology: between censorship and functional strategies. The case of French films on the Algerian war of independence

As a result of manipulation and control of ideas and information in a particular social context, censorship is generally considered with a negative connotation. The study of censorship in audiovisual translation implies the consideration of film multimodal mechanisms of meaning production in a cross-cultural context. From regulations and policies to self-censorship, the act of censoring emanates from a decision making process that takes into account several parameters. Meanwhile, subtitling a film deeply rooted in the ideological believes of the source culture may obey to functional strategies aiming at making the same film viewable in the target culture. Can censorship be, in this context, considered as an adaptation strategy reducing the distance between the ideology prevailing in the source culture and the viewers of the target culture for a particular purpose? How can we explain self-censorship in film subtitling in the absence of prohibitive regulations and laws? Is it always about censorship or rather about subtitling functional strategies influenced by the pragmatic purposes of the film industry?

In my paper, I would like to present the case of French films dealing with the Algerian war of independence. These films present a certain ideology strongly influenced by the French interpretation of historical facts. The original films, indeed, produce an effect of distance with the Algerian audience for the ideology and interpretation of historical facts in Algeria is utterly different. A multimodal analysis and a study of subtitling micro-contexts of ideological elements will be done to highlight the translation macro-strategy. I will try to bring to light the subtitler's intention to reduce the distance between the French ideological rooting and the Algerian audience to make the film viewable and successful in both Algeria and Arabic speaking countries. I hope this analysis will encourage reflection on a "functional censorship" through audiovisual translation that is intended to serve the film industry.

Rikke HAUGAARD, Aarhus University

Cognitive processes in journalistic news writing in the Spanish press. Considerations from a case study

As part of my PhD project, I have conducted a case study at the Spanish newspaper, El Mundo, which examines cognitive processes in journalistic news writing. It does so by capturing the online writing processes of three journalists by means of keystroke logging, observation and retrospective interviews at the usual workplace of the journalists. On the basis of the empirical material, this paper presents preliminary findings and discusses methodological challenges of research on real-life phenomena, and thus contributes to the relevant discussion of how to capture cognitive processes in real-life text production such as writing and translation.

Writing and translation share common ground and this challenges a clear-cut distinction between the two disciplines. At a general level, the processes involved in both writing and translation can be seen as a transfer of knowledge, where a target text is derived from source text material. The processes are also alike in that they can be divided into similar recursive phases, i.e. planning, formulating, and revising (e.g. Lindgren/Sullivan 2006 and Jakobsen 2003). Real-life news writing and translation can, furthermore, be seen as contextual activities (Risku 2010), where the cognitive processes are influenced by the external processes (Schubert 2009). Due to the many similarities between the processes of the two disciplines, they employ the same set of research methods.

The purpose of this contribution is to discuss the investigation of real-life process research, in general in both writing and translation, and, more specifically, reflect on the investigation of processes of journalistic text production.

Keywords: writing, process research, field study, translation, methodology

Huang JIN, Durham University

Awarenesses and skills in translation revision: an empirical study on English-into-Chinese translating

Revision is an essential process of translation. Some scholars (e.g. Krings 2001, Künzli 2007, Mossop 2007) in recent years have begun to approach this topic in their research, but the study on metacognitive knowledge of translation revision – the 'awarenesses' of the translators and the skills they possess – is often left aside.

Based on the assumption that revision theories in composition is to a large extent applicable to translation revision, this study theoretically combines composition revision and translation theories (Horning 2002, Murray 2004, Munday 2008) with revision and translation process studies (Flower & Hayes 1980, Kiraly 1995). Horning's 'three kinds of awareness and four kinds of skill' are tested and re-evaluated in the context of English into Chinese translating. A triangulation model (Think-aloud Protocols, observation notes and stimulated interview) is adopted to examine the self-revision process of 12 professional and semi-professional translators. The transcribed protocols are analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Our findings reveal that: 1) Horning's three awarenesses (metarhetorial, metastrategic and metalinguistic) can be traced in translators' revision process. Besides, metacoordinated awareness, which enables the translator to revise according to different purposes, is another mental factor impacting on the quality of revision. 2) Professional translators possess four fundamental skills in revising – the skill in manipulating languages, in self-diagnose, in genre and in applying CAT tools. 3) Compared with composition revision, translation revision has more restrictions on strategy selection due to the features of translation itself.

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David KARASHIMA, Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Silent Ambassadors: Translating Murakami

Haruki Murakami is the most widely read contemporary Japanese author today. His books have been translated into more than forty languages, have become bestsellers in many countries, and have garnered critical acclaim internationally.

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While there is no question that Murakami's fictional worlds have spoken to readers worldwide, his remarkable commercial and critical success cannot be fully understood through an analysis of his works alone. The majority of Japanese literature in English translation is produced and published on the margins of the US/UK publishing industries for niche audiences. This has been possible largely due to patronage extended by government and cultural organizations that assist authors who have achieved a certain status within the Japanese literary field to make inroads into the foreign markets. Murakami might seem an exception to this trend. He enjoys a prestigious mainstream outlet in English in the form of his publisher, *Knopf (Random House)*, and the *New Yorker* magazine, and he did not benefit from government support in launching his career abroad. Nevertheless, Murakami's case is similar to other translated Japanese authors in that it was by improving his position within Japanese publishing circles that he initially gained the opportunity to be published in English. What sets Murakami apart from other contemporary Japanese writers, however, is how he was able to gain a firm foothold in the Anglophone market and gradually improve his positions within it with the help of editors, scholars, literary agents, translators etc., and other individuals (including eventually readers). This work examines the role of these various key players involved in translating, (re)writing, and reproducing 'Haruki Murakami' for the Anglophone (and by extension Japanese and international) markets.

Luc LAPORTE, Université de Montréal

Aboriginal languages/English-French lexicons: proselytizing skopos and the eradication of the First Nations of Canada

The compilation of multilingual lexicons has hardly ever been a neutral linguistic act. As soon as 1842, the French sinologist Stanislas Julien, in the introduction to his translation of the *Daode jing*, criticized roundly the missionaries for some onto-theological biases they had implanted in the exegetic Chinese/French dictionary *Grand Ricci* to serve their proselytizing *skopos.* The Canadian Aboriginal languages/French-English lexicons, having been compiled by missionaries driven by same *skopos*, may be biased in the same fashion. The goal of this study is to identify those bias, and the "viral vector" role these lexicons might have played in the Canadian official eradication program of the "Indians", which ended officially in 1980 but could well be still "running in the background."

The corpus will comprise a collection of Native languages lexicons some articles of which, in the opinion of traditionalist groups, has been manipulated by the missionaries-lexicographers, and a selection of texts (schoolbooks, prayer books, administrative papers, etc.), taken from the *Aboriginal Documentary Heritage of Quebec* (*Bibliothèques et Archives nationales du Québec*) and various Aboriginal communities. The work to be done will consist of evaluating concordances between biased notions in the lexicons and the acculturation doctrine conveyed by the texts, as attested by historians.

This study might help us, members of the First Nations of Canada, to fully regain our cultural identity; I hope it will also motivate colonialized people around the world to do the same.

Keywords: aboriginal, lexicon, proselytizing, acculturation, skopos

Sergio LOBEJÓN SANTOS, Universidad de Cantabria

English-Spanish bilingual translations of poetry in Franco's Spain and the question of gender

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By the end of the 1960s, bilingual poetry translations started to become popular in Spain. This phenomenon, driven by new publishing ventures, would ultimately change reading habits. Bilingual editions would become standard practice during those years, with almost half of all poetry translations from English published in bilingual format between 1974 and 1983. This growth can be attributed to three factors: the increased contact of the Spanish population with the English language; the improved economic conditions, which enabled the production of books with more pages and the public access to a more varied range of reading options; and, lastly, the risk assumed by a few publishers that managed to create a market that was virtually nonexistent.

This paper aims to explain the evolution of this type of publications in Spain between 1939 and 1983. Particularly, we will explore the implications of bilingual publishing in postwar Spain in relation to the censorship mechanisms enforced by Franco's regime. To that end, we will examine data taken from several censorship files on the poetic output of the Beat Generation, focusing on the 1970 Antología de la «Beat Generation». Given that these editions provided readers, not only with a Spanish translation, but also with the source texts, it is interesting to analyse some of the most controversial passages in order to establish what changes might have been introduced in those texts due to censorship. In so doing, we will determine the extent to which the bilingual nature of those texts affected their reception and that of their authors, giving special consideration to depictions of gender.

Leticia MADRID, Universidad de Salamanca

Motivación y autoconocimiento: factores clave en el aprendizaje de la interpretación consecutiva

A partir de la observación en el aula, se han identificado diversos problemas entre los alumnos que cursan la asignatura Fundamentos de interpretación, en la que se inician en la técnica de interpretación consecutiva, bilateral y de enlace de inglés a español.

Estas dificultades tienen que ver, principalmente, con la falta de práctica en expresión oral durante el conjunto de la formación escolar, con la falta de continuidad de la asignatura fuera del aula, así como con una ausencia de proceso de reflexión y autoconocimiento por parte del alumno. Asimismo, se ha constatado una caída en la motivación del alumno si éste desconoce qué se espera de él en las diversas etapas de aprendizaje; todas estas cuestiones lastran el progreso de los estudiantes en las competencias que han de adquirir en su proceso formativo.

Para tratar de solventar dichas carencias, durante el año académico 2011-2012 se llevó a cabo un proyecto piloto con un grupo de control y un grupo experimental, empleando para ello diversas herramientas de evaluación y seguimiento, prestando especial atención a los diarios de clase redactados semanalmente por cada alumno. El objetivo de dicho ensayo era el de identificar, junto con cada alumno, las dificultades concretas a las que se enfrentaban en cada fase del aprendizaje, proporcionarles las herramientas adecuadas para desplegar las competencias necesarias para el ejercicio de la profesión, buscando su participación activa y trabajo autónomo, y lograr así una mayor motivación, no quedando el alumno como mero receptor del conocimiento.

Las conclusiones, aún parciales, nos muestran que, efectivamente, el aumento del conocimiento propio fue parejo a la motivación del alumno y que esto se tradujo en buenos resultados finales, así como en una base sólida para la asignatura de continuación: Introducción a la interpretación simultánea.

Tooba MARDANI, Islamic Azad University

Thematization across cultures: the impact of thematization patterns on the qualities of equivalents in translation

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Thematization is considered the mental act or process of selecting particular topics as themes in discourse or words as themes in sentences. This paper examines thematization strategies in English opinion articles and compares them with their Persian translations. To this end, one of the leading newspapers in the United States, The New York Times, has been chosen. Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of textual features and marked and unmarked themes of 6 opinion articles and their translations, this study aims to find out how the translators organize their themes into marked and unmarked ones and how these organizations are related to the original texts.

The current research attempted to find out whether thematization patterns have any effect on the comprehension of sentences, or whether marked themes have any impact on the audiences and are these effects the same in the original texts and the translations. The findings revealed that thematization patterns can help the understanding of the texts. The results also showed that marked themes have an impact on the audiences. The results were relatively the same in the original texts and their translations.

Kayo MATSUSHITA, Rikkyo University
Analyzing news translation in Japan through the use of direct quotations

In recent decades, international news coverage has been steadily increasing as a result of globalization. However, it was not until the launch of the "Translation in Global News" initiative at the University of Warwick in 2004 that news translation started attracting the attention it deserved. Researchers worldwide participated in this multi-year project, but no case study was carried out regarding news translation practices in the Japanese media.

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It is not so widely known that Japan has one of the largest newspaper readerships in the world. More than 100 companies are publishing a total of 50 million copies daily, with news from around the world. News translation occurs every day, but not even journalist-translators themselves acknowledge that they are performing the act of translation. Moreover, readers tend to pay little attention to the fact that what they read in the paper as direct quotations of international figures, are actually translated versions of the original.

This paper will analyze how US President Obama's speeches during the 2012 Presidential campaign have been translated as his direct quotes in Japan by comparing five major newspapers. The purpose of this research is: a) to make visible the existence and the role of journalist-translators in Japanese newsrooms; b) to illustrate that translations by five different newspapers are significantly different from one another; and c) to find out why such differences occur.

This research is expected to provide fresh insight into news translation studies as a whole, and serve as a foundation for further research in Japan.

Bartolomé MESA-LAO

Student's Evaluation of Advanced Interactive Machine Translation

Machine translation technology has been playing an increasingly important role over the past six decades. Nowadays its impact is undisputedly extensive and it has reached an unprecedented level that deserves careful consideration. This presentation reports on the results of a user satisfaction survey carried out among 16 translation students using a new post-editing workbench. Participants were asked to provide feedback after performing different post-editing tasks on different configurations of the workbench. Resulting from the feedback provided by the users, we report on the utility of each of the features and tools, identifying new ways of implementation according to the users' suggestions.

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Marta MIQUEL IRIARTE, University of Turku, CAIAC-UAB

Watching with subtitles: a matter of speed? A reception study on subtitling for the deaf & hard of hearing

Audiovisual documents are complex means of information where multiple sources of dynamic information interact. Verbal and non-verbal elements are to be simultaneously processed through both the visual and the auditory channels. All the different modes and codes are interconnected and participate in the construction of meaning. In order to make that meaning accessible for those viewers who face difficulties in processing the auditory information, all the audio elements (e.g. dialogues and sounds) should be provided in subtitles and be visually processed. The act of watching with subtitles entails a constant split of attention between subtitles and images and in the case of SDH this complexity may even increase. Thus, the interplay between reading subtitles and watching images reveals itself as an important factor to be considered when studying the reception of audiovisual products.

Assuming that subtitle watching may be conditioned by the parameter of subtitling speed, this presentation will discuss an experimental methodology aimed at analyzing the reception of subtitled audiovisual products among three groups of viewers: deaf signers, oral deaf and hearing viewers. Using a triangulation methodology combining eye-tracking and questionnaire the experiment aims to observe and explain participants' reaction, response and repercussion when watching films with different subtitling exposure times.

Leticia MORENO PÉREZ, Universidad de Valladolid

La relación hiperónimo-hipónimo como elemento de variación sinonímica en los textos contractuales

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En un mundo tan globalizado en el que las transacciones jurídicas entre países son tan comunes, la traducción jurídica sigue siendo un pilar fundamental de las relaciones internacionales. Es por ello que es una de las especialidades de traducción más demandadas, estudiadas e investigadas. No obstante existen aun ciertas lagunas en la investigación de aspectos que pueden ser determinantes a la hora de traducir y formar futuros traductores, como es la sinonimia como elemento de variación en el texto jurídico, y en concreto en los textos contractuales. La motivación a la hora de llevar a cabo esta investigación es la escasez de estudios que investiguen este aspecto. Hasta la fecha se han llevado a cabo distintos trabajos de investigación sobre traducción jurídica de contratos, así como trabajos que analizan el fenómeno de la sinonimia (aunque no de forma exclusiva) en el ámbito de la traducción jurídica, pero no existe literatura que aúne ambos fenómenos en profundidad. En el presente trabajo nos hemos centrado en el uso de hiperónimos e hipónimos como estrategia de variación sinonímica, fenómeno cuyo uso analizaremos en español y en inglés mediante el análisis de uno de los tipos de textos jurídicos más comunes y representativos, como son los contratos de compraventa de bienes inmuebles. Para ello hemos comparado un corpus de este tipo de textos que hemos recopilado en español con un corpus recopilado en inglés para intentar encontrar paralelismos y diferencias entre el uso de esta estrategia en ambas lenguas con el objetivo de determinar hasta qué nivel puede influir este fenómeno en la redacción, comprensión y traducción de este tipo de textos.

Nhat Tuan NGUYEN, Dublin City University

Irish women in Vietnamese translation - an investigation of the translation of contemporary Irish female popular fiction

The new genre of female popular fiction – Chick Lit – has always been the target for condemnation since its first day of appearance. One of the most bitter comment comes from the six-time Booker Prize short listed novelist Beryl Bainbridge, who considers Chick Lit to be "a froth sort of thing" and questions the purpose of writing a whole novel about "these helpless girls, drunken, worrying about their weight and so on". Such representation of female is also criticized for breaking the traditional images of women. This is especially factual for such societies like Irish and Vietnamese, where women were judged by severe standards. Still Chick Lit is popular among readers of both societies. Two of the most well- known Irish Chick Lit writers in the global market are Marian Keyes and Cecelia Ahern. Their novels have been translated and published in over 30 countries including Vietnam. Their writings are highly appreciated for presenting an authentic picture of Irish women's lives in contemporary society and showing how their lives are influenced by traditional values. This research paper aims to investigate the concept of 'woman' (her appearance, her attitudes towards issues such as love, family, sexual desires, life purposes…) in Marian Keyes' and Cecelia Ahern's novels, and their Vietnamese translations in order to explore the impact of Irish culture on their description of "a woman" as well as the influence of Vietnamese culture on the translation. Based on these findings, conclusions about the position and values of Chick Lit in popular culture, gender values as well as the role of translation in promoting gender issues will be drawn.

Mehrnoush NOROUZI, Islamic Azad University

On the difference between field independent and field dependent cognitive styles regarding translation of a literary text

"Translation is a multidisciplinary process and that a multidisciplinary viewpoint is necessary for the understanding of the translation process" (Wilson, 2009, p.3). From among various perspectives, new ideas have drawn from cognitive positions to deal with translation issues lately (Garcia-Peinada. et al., 2012). Translation process and product are particularly investigated through Cognitive Translation Studies (Hurtado-Albir & Alves, 2009). Shreve (2006) describes an individual applies cognitive resources to translate a text which are referred to Translation Competence. Nevertheless, what happens in a translator`s mind during translation process has been a drastic question. Large number of problems may be said include in literary translation and these problems mainly depend on translator. (Kolawole & Salawu, 2008). Robinson (2003) points out the role of translator`s learning style like field independence and field dependence is as dominant as translator`s intelligence and memory. This comparative-descriptive study investigated the difference between field independent (FI) and field dependent (FD) English translation students in Iran regarding translation of an English literary text. Participants included 297 female and male undergraduate students at Islamic Azad University of Tehran. The piloted TOEFL test for homogenizing the participants in terms of English language proficiency and GEFT test to recognize FI and FD students were administered in order. The two groups translated a literary text by the writer, Virginia Woolf. The achieved translations scored by three trained raters according to Waddington`s (2001) rubric. Results of the statistical analysis indicated that FI students outperformed the FD ones regarding translation of a literary text.

Keywords: cognitive style, field dependent, field independent, translation quality assessment, rubric

David ORREGO-CARMONA, Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Collaborative subtitling: what is the position of the audience?

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The current patterns of audiovisual media consumption are greatly influenced by technological changes. As audiences grow used to the new possibilities brought about with the popularization of the Internet, traditional schemes of audiovisual product consumption are in constant modification and reconfiguration. Within this framework, TV series have come to forge international audiences, regardless of the geographical and linguistic differences. These audiences are known for developing strong attachments to the audiovisual products and are normally reluctant to adapt to the international distribution timetables, resorting to legal or illegal practices to access the audiovisual material. Under these circumstances, collaborative subtitling comes into the picture as a mean to overcome the linguistic barrier. This study sets out to explore the reception of non-professional subtitled material. Nine participants were shown three TV series excerpts, with commercially available professional subtitles and two different versions of non-professional subtitles. In order to examine the participants' reception, eye-tracking was used to measure the fixation duration and percentage of gaze time, while questionnaires and interviews were used to assess audience reception: comprehension of the excerpt contents and audience satisfaction. Verbal, narrative and iconic attention were tested in order to assess the viewers reception capacity. Preliminary results from the questionnaires indicate that participants achieved a similar comprehension level under the three conditions, and data from the interviews show participants do not manifest a preference for any of the subtitles. Results from this study might help define the needs of the new audiences, considering the viewer's requirements and their disposition to accept subtitles that do not necessarily follow the established norm.

Wafa OUCHENE, University of Mons

Audio-description and impoliteness: transfer of impoliteness from nonverbal behaviour to verbal utterance

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We spend a significant portion of our daily life communicating with other people either face-to-face, over the phone, or online. As we grow up, we acquire a whole series of social codes that govern our social interaction, and any breach of these codes by showing rudeness or impoliteness may cause offense and disrupt communication. Impoliteness may be expressed through linguistic means or nonverbal behaviour, and often both. Audio-description, as an audio-visual translation technique, aims at helping the blind and visually impaired access parts of the audio-visual product that are not accessible to them other than through the eyes of the audio-descriptor. In this context, nonverbal impoliteness, consisting of facial expressions, gestures and other behavioural elements, may require careful consideration from the audio-descriptor. Therefore, how is impoliteness apprehended in a multimodal context? Is there any interaction between verbal impoliteness and nonverbal impoliteness? How is multimodal impoliteness rendered in audio-description?

In this paper, I will try to answer these questions through the analysis of nonverbal impoliteness contexts in the film *Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Black Pearl,* in comparison with their audio-description. I am particularly interested in the audio-description techniques used to render subtle paralinguistic impolite elements such as a raised eyebrow or a frown, avoiding eye contact, smirks, spitting, rolling one's eyes, coming closer to a stranger, etc. Finally, I hope this study will shed light on the multimodal aspect of impoliteness as well as on the shift from nonverbal impoliteness to verbal impoliteness through audio-description.

Keywords: audiovisual translation, audio-description, nonverbal behaviour, impoliteness, multimodality

Katherin PÉREZ, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, University of
Wolverhampton
Automatically building translation memories for subtitling

The use of automatic tools to help in the process of translation is a field with increasing research interest. However, for audiovisual translation, more specifically for subtitling, the amount of tools to support this process by granting access to both the subtitling creation and a support to the translation part, without leaving aside the audiovisual context, is nonexistent. The aim of this research is to automatically build translation memories to be used in the subtitling task. The inputs to create the corpus are the novels the audiovisual material is based on. The methodology includes the automatic identification and extraction of dialogues, and their alignment for the purpose of building a translation memory for subtitling. A dialogue extraction tool was developed based on this methodology. The aligned bi-texts will serve as translation memories to be employed in the translation of films based on these novels. Early results suggest that there is enough information to be extracted from the novels to create a translation memory for the translation process; however, the format needs to be similar to that of the script. Using translation memories customized for subtitling, it is possible to retrieve around 70% of acceptable fuzzy matches. The matches achieved a high percentage when the dialogues in the script found to be exact (or similar) to the dialogues in the novel, therefore to improve the matching of concordances, it is necessary that the translation memory format resembles that of the script.

Costanza PEREVATI, Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Translation as transferable learning. A possible strand of research?

Over the past two decades, the teaching of translation within foreign-language degree courses has expanded exponentially. Though a major improvement on past hostile policies, this scenario is not entirely problem-free. The contribution analyzes this situation with reference to the Italian context, with particular focus on the incongruities deriving from extreme vocationalization. It then proposes an alternative approach to translation in language programs, one that considers this practice not primarily a professional skill-set but rather a transferable type of learning.

This proposal is predicated on Kelly's (2005, 2007) claim that translation as an academic discipline provides access to a wide range of so-called "generic competences", i.e. a varied set of abilities and attitudes clustering around key human activities like communication, working with others, information processing, and problem-solving. These skills have been acknowledged as inherent in academic study, relevant in diverse walks of life, and potentially applicable across different settings. It is our contention that a focus on these skills may provide a transferable dimension to translation-related learning unlikely to be equaled by purely linguistic or vocational approaches.

In Translation Studies, transferability issues have hardly been explored empirically. The contribution proceeds in a preeminently interlocutory spirit, discussing the difficulties involved in investigating the development of transferable generic skills through translation, as well as the actual transfer of translation-related practices. Our expectation is that the aspects presented for discussion will initiate a fruitful dialog, able to cast light on viable ways forward in a research field that appears to be doomed to sheer theorizing.

Monique PFAU, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

Translating Brazilian humanities into lingua-franca

The field of Translation Studies has not yet paid enough attention to studies regarding translation of scientific texts. With globalization and the dialogue that has been happening among several academic centres all over the world, translation in this field has become a very common practice with the purpose of interacting discourse and knowledge. English comes performing the role of lingua-franca and it is the greatest language that intermediates communication among these several cultures. Nonetheless, publishing articles – translated or not – in English is also a matter or status for scholars or scientific journals from countries in development like Brazil. This research analyses bilingual texts published at SciELO – a virtual multilingual portal that publishes well-ranked South American and Caribbean scientific journals from all academic fields. The corpus selected is a group of articles from Brazilian journals that deal with the field of Humanities. With several case studies, the analysis aims to assess cultural translation of texts that are originally written in Brazilian Portuguese and their respective translations into English. All the texts approach somehow Brazilian cultural themes. Thus, it was possible to notice strategies the translators used to transmit knowledge and discourse for the target-public with the use of the German functionalist theory by observing the functions Brazilian culture in the target-texts have in the target-culture and how Brazilian identity is transmitted through the translations. The conclusion is that the portal or the Brazilian journals do not have methodologies that concern about the translation of these texts as most of them are exclusively written for Brazilian scholars and their respective translations sometimes do not contextualize the target-reader into the culture which can make the text – or some fragments – not understandable.

Mehrnaz PIROUZNIK, Universitat Rovira i Virgili
Cognitive aspects of personification in translators' performances

This research seeks to unveil relations between translation and personification, using methods borrowed from both Psychology and Cognitive Science.

Our goal is to study the cognitive aspects of personification in translators' performances. The basic question is whether and under what conditions the translating translator interacts with the text being translated or with a person behind the text. Do they ask "What does this mean?" or "What do you mean?" (Laygues). The latter question would be an indication of personification, understood as the construal of a text as a person rather than a thing.

The paper will propose means to identify different kinds of personification on the basis of the interactions a translator experiences in the translation process. Interactions are here considered as mental activities that are psychologically dependent on the translator's personality and the translation strategy adopted. We do not assume that one single type of interaction is maintained through the whole translation process.

As such, interactions are identified by means of arguments formed by translators in Think Aloud Protocols and post-translation questionnaires. The subject population comprises 30 trained translators holding a Master's degree in Translation Studies. We propose that there are four different types of interaction: translator-text, translator-author (other), translator-self, and translator-receiver (other).

This paper will report on the first empirical findings of how personification operates within each of these frames. The study is a preliminary step for a wider survey of how different personality types activate personification.

Keywords: translation psychology, translation strategy, interaction in translation, personification in translation, personality

Nina REVIERS, University of Antwerp

Audio-description in Dutch: a corpus-based study of the linguistic features of a new, multimodal text type

The present project is a corpus-based study of this new, multimodal text type. The aim is to describe the lexico-grammatical features of audio description and examine the role they play in its specific communicative function. The object is to further explore one of the key-issues in AD research: How are images translated into words and what are the implications for the language use in AD? A pilot study was conducted, which confirmed the hypothesis that the language of AD contains distinctive grammatical (morpho-syntactic) and lexical features: It focused on the frequencies of the main parts-of-speech, described a set of frequent used words and uncovered some syntactical idiosyncrasies (see Reviers, Remael & Daelemans forthcoming).

The current project aims to build on the pilot project results and has two main focuses:

1. Firstly, the project aims to develop a varied text corpus of AD scripts of Dutch audio-described films and series. This text corpus will provide the basis for further quantitative linguistic research.

2. Secondly, the quantitative analysis will be combined with a qualitative analysis of the (communicative) function of these features. In this stage, special attention must be paid to the multimodal nature of the text type, since the AD script only makes sense in combination with the dialogues, music and sound effects of the original film or series with which it forms a coherent whole.

Combining a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the lexico-grammatical features of AD scripts and their (communicative) function, will help to explore the unique interaction between the language of AD and the other channels of the audiovisual text.

The presentation proposed here will, firstly, focus on the development of the corpus of Dutch AD scripts and the corpus design. Secondly, preliminary results concerning the frequencies of the lexico-grammatical features of the AD text type will be presented (mainly based on the pilot study). Finally, the presentation will briefly introduce the issue of multimodality in corpus research: (1) we will discuss the context of some of the lexico-grammatical features discussed earlier, in relation to the original audiovisual text, by way of some examples and (2) we will discuss some methodological issues concerning multimodal corpus analysis.

Keywords: audio-description (AD), linguistic corpus analysis, audiovisual translation (AVT), variational linguistics, screen translation

Dolores RUIZ-LOZANO, Heriot-Watt University

Forms of mediation in medical systems: are mediators empowering patients and healthcare practitioners' voices in any way?

In the present era of globalisation, the mobility of persons has brought about a diversity that is challenging traditional interactional and communication practices. Communication between health staff and newly arrived populations from diverse cultural background and speaking different languages makes the delivery of health a challenge to medical professionals and has important consequences for clients seeking medical help.

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The present paper analyses whether mediators are empowering patients and healthcare practitioners´ voices in any way. Empowerment is a concept that has been difficult to implement and measure in practice. Empowerment occurs when an individual gains personal power, and it includes issues of control and choice, such as increasing the control which patients have over their health, the choices which they can make, and the power which they hold in relation to decision making

In cross-cultural and cross-language interactions, the contribution of cultural mediators acting as advocates may be of critical relevance if patients are to be empowered, since they can provide migrant patients the opportunity to participate in the production/resistance of institutional discourse and to negotiate their position in the medical encounter. In other words, intercultural mediators may facilitate the empowerment of migrant patients by helping them to make choices.

Ethnographic fieldwork has been undertaken in a health centre serving a multi-ethnic, multilingual migrant neighbourhood in urban Barcelona, where immigration rate represents a forty per cent of population. The fieldwork conducted for this study consisted in two different phases of data gathering: the first phase involved semistructured interviews with doctors and health mediators. Data collection for the second phase consisted of audio-recordings of medical encounters in which a mediator was present in consultation. Observations and audio recording of activities mostly involved physician-patient-mediator interaction.

Keywords: mediation, empowerment, intercultural communication, power, control

Isabel SANTAFÉ, University of Exeter

A Multimodal Method of Analysis Applied to the Translation of Standardised International Print Advertisements

This proposal focuses on the translation of advertisements as an intentional communication act, which is identified as a growing area of study. Current research in this area is mainly focused on the study of linguistic matters but as Adab (1999: 97) remarks, translation procedures seem incomplete when other non-linguistic communicative resources used in advertisements are overlooked. Consequently, in order to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of multimodal translations (text and images in my doctoral project), this research suggests a truly interdisciplinary method of analysis consisting of four different stages that incorporate textual analysis, visual analysis, textual-visual interaction and marketing notions in the translation process.

The method of analysis proposed follows the structure suggested by two existing interdisciplinary methodologies: Martí Perelló and Vallhonrat Bodas' (2000) model, emerging from translation studies and Cortese's (2008) model, from the fields of advertising and sociology. These two methods are supported by the work of Schroeder and Bogerson (1998), Dyer (1982), and Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) on visual analysis and the work of Baker (2011) on textual translation. The purpose is: to study the different relations generated by the text-image relationship in the translation of advertisements and to provide tools to both analyse and interpret the meaning of each individual component and the meaning resulting from textual-visual interaction. This proposal is illustrated by selected Spanish-English pairs of standardised print advertisements from the beauty and cosmetics sector, and it concludes that it is essential to consider the extralinguistic aspects surrounding a multimodal text to read connotative information from words, images and the text-image unit.

Shima TAYEBIJAZAYERI, Allameh Tabatabaei University

A comparison between translation from English to Persian and Spanish to Persian: a comparative study

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According to the notion of "translatability" whatever is said in one language can be translated into another. Besides, except in poetry, what is transferred through translation is the meaning or message not the form. Therefore, how two languages transfer a message is different based on their features, especially the grammar. The present research examines differences between translations from English and Spanish to Persian. The focus is on passive structures which in English are found frequently but in Persian are not so common. Due to free word order in Persian language, the same meaning can be transferred through active forms in which the location of the object along with its sign, the postposition ra, is changed and appeared at the beginning of the sentence. However, under the influence of English, as the source text, translators may render passive forms which are not frequently used in Persian. In Spanish, these structures are not as frequent as in English and may appear in a different form; i.e. impersonal. So, it is expected that translators, when rendering from Spanish to Persian, produce texts with less number of passive forms (the form which is called English passive in Spanish). There are two groups of corpora in this study. One contains of parallel texts with English as the source text and Persian as the target text; the other is parallel, too, with Spanish as source text and Persian as the target text. The researcher expects to see less number of passive forms in Persian texts translated from Spanish than in Persian texts translated from English. The focus is on literary translated texts published in Iran.

Carlos S. C. TEIXEIRA, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

The impact of translation metadata on translator behaviour in TM/MT (post-)editing environments

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Current translation workflows increasingly involve the need to take into account translation proposals coming from translation memories, machine translation engines and terminology databases. The availability of metadata associated with a given translation proposal is believed to have an impact on performance, but the exact mechanisms of such an impact are still to be determined. We describe an experiment with 10 professional translators that tries to address this question by resorting to research methods such as screen recording, keystroke logging, eye tracking and retrospective interviews. Special emphasis was placed on the ecological validity of the experiment set-up, allowing translators to work on their computers of habitual use. We present preliminary results for speed, effort and quality according to the type of proposal and translation environment, and we map these quantitative data with qualitative data on participants' perceptions extracted from the interviews. This study hopes to shed light on the strategies used by professional translators when dealing with real-world situations, and aims at contributing to translator training, to translation-tool development and to the optimisation of translation workflows.

Esther TORRES SIMÓN, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Hidden struggles: don't judge Korean books by the cover

When Genette (1997:24) sees illustrations as mere supplements to texts, he does not reflect on the interaction between images and cultural references (Lees-Jeffries 2010: 186), neither can he envision illustrations not only contradicting the text but having the power to predetermine how a reader recalls it (Stallybras 2010: 205).

In this study we analyze topics, peritextual presentations and covers of Korean literature translated into English and published in the United States after the Korean War. We organize topics, discourses and images below four categories of analysis (Modernity, Tradition, Religion and Struggle) and we look into the correlation of the four. We aim to discern, first, the main image presented of Korea in this corpus of publications. Second, we want to uncover to what extent these three levels, which may correspond to the three stages of the creation of a literary translation (selection - translation -marketing), have a common focus. Third, based on the results, we draw conclusions regarding the different visions of Korea and the changing profiles of the agents involved in the translation of Korean literature.

Keywords: peritexts, discourse analysis, Korean literature, covers, other

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Susana VALDEZ, Nova University, Lisbon University

Making decisions in a translation memory environment. The first steps and problems of an empirical-experimental project

Translation memory (TM) systems are the tool most used in the translation industry (Somers 2003, 31; Garcia 2007, 56; Gouadec 2007, 15; O'Hagan 2009, 48). As a technical translator, TM systems are a part of my daily life in such a way that they have become inseparable from my concept of translation. In other words, I cannot define (or teach) translation or the translation process without mentioning the role of TM systems. However, what role is that? How TM systems affect the translation process and the translation? In spite of a) the advances of translation technologies with new integrated terminology and machine translation tools; and b) an almost complete across the board adherence to CAT tools in the technical translation industry; there is little empirical data on the impact of TM systems on the translation process (Christensen and Schjoldager 2010). With this framework in mind, my PhD research project will attempt to study the effects of the TM systems on the translation problem solving process. In particular:

a) how professionals translate fuzzy and 100% matches and to what extent their process differs from that of novice translators and

b) how the translation process (and product) with these constraints in a TM environment differs from a non-TM environment.

This paper sets out to discuss the conceptual phase of my empirical-experimental research. Firstly, I will discuss the initial idea behind the project, the main objective and the working hypotheses. Secondly, I will discuss how other research project designs (PACTE 2000-2011, Mesa 2011, Teixeira 2011, among others) influenced the working design of my pilot study, discussing the universe and sample, data collection materials and experimental tasks. Finally, I will present initial results of a preliminary questionnaire to translation researchers on the definition of translation problem and related terms whose results will inform this research.

Pei Chuan WU, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

En torno a la traducción de referencias intertextuales: la cuestión de la distancia entre generaciones

Las diferencias generacionales en la recepción de referencias intertextuales es un tema novedoso desde el punto de vista teórico, un tema, a nuestro entender, poco estudiado en la reflexión traductológica. En nuestra presentación nos centraremos la obra El club Dumas (1993) de Arturo Pérez Reverte y sus dos traducciones al chino de Taiwán (una primera traducción directa del original en español publicada en 2002 y una retraducción, también del original español, de 2009). En nuestro estudio empírico sobre la recepción de referencias culturales en el texto original y en ambas traducciones, recordemos de que se trata de culturas lejanas como son la española y la taiwanesa, partimos de la idea de que el autor literario, si utiliza una referencia intertextual en su propio texto, se preguntará si sus lectores comparten con él tal referencia. Si el escritor está convencido de que sus lectores pueden compartir tal referencia, no la explicará dentro de su texto. En el caso de que sus lectores no compartan la referencia, solucionará la dificultad de comprensión mediante alguna explicación dentro del mismo texto. Sin embargo, en nuestro análisis, nos hemos enfrentado a una situación excepcional. Encontramos casos en los que nuestro autor original no emplea ninguna explicación de un referente intertextual, dado que tiene confianza en que sus lectores no necesiten la explicación para entender su intención. Pero los datos empíricos recopilados nos muestran que nuestros sujetos encuestados (de una edad entre 18 y 25), en su mayoría, no han logrado compartir esta referencia intertextual con el autor, lo que sí ocurriría con lectores de su generación. Este hecho sólo puede explicarse por la diferencia de edad. Es una realidad que debe tenerse en cuenta especialmente cuando se traduce a una lengua lejana y cultura muy lejana, como es el caso del español y el chino de Taiwán.

Volga YILMAZ-GUMUS, Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Teaching technology in translator-training programs: viewpoints of various stakeholders

The number of university translator-training programs has been increasing in Turkey. Nevertheless, there has been limited empirical research about the views of stakeholders with regard to the overlap of what is offered in translator-training programs and what the market expects from translators. This paper is a part of my draft doctoral project, where the general aim is to investigate the position of the translation market in translator-training and curriculum-design practices from the perspective of various stakeholders. The initial data from graduate surveys were supported with interview data from other stakeholders including the administrators of translation programs and employers.

This paper reports the study results related to teaching technology in translator-training programs. In our survey of graduates, half of the respondents said technology is rarely dealt with or not dealt with during their undergraduate studies, whereas about 65% found technology extremely important or fairly important for translation work. The curriculum of most undergraduate translation programs presently involves the technology component. Current debates center on how and to what extent these skills should be taught in training programs. This paper discusses the graduates' viewpoints on technology in translation with reference to trainers' and employers' arguments on teaching and using technology in translation. The curricula of translation programs and course descriptions have also been surveyed to see how teaching translation technology is incorporated into training programs.

Saber ZAHEDI, Allameh Tabatabaei University
Native and non-native translators and the distribution of initial norm

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In traditional views about translation, native translations are imbued with perfection, trustworthiness and naturalness while non-native translations are not trustable, acceptable and natural. Newmark (1988: 3) believes that translation into one's language of habitual use is the only way he/she can translate "naturally, accurately and with maximum effectiveness". A lot of scholars in their writings unconsciously imply that the natural direction of translation is from the second language into the first language. Therefore, translation into the second language is considered a very difficult task often demanding a lot of work and practice. It seems that such a view is due to the presumption that a native translator is better at producing an acceptable translation. Accordingly, the current research was designed to put this widely held view into the test. The study aimed to measure the initial norms of Toury, adequacy and acceptability, in the work of native and non-native translators in order to show how much they are oriented toward the norms of either the source or target language and culture. To fulfill this goal, a corpus including two works of Hedayat (1903-1957), which were both translated by native and non-native translators, was analyzed. After finding the shift frequencies in the translated texts, the results showed that native translators have a stronger orientation toward acceptability and naturalness than the non-native translators, by adopting different types of shifts and reformations. On the other hand, non-native translators chose to translate more adequately (i.e. literally), thus following the ST patterns more closely.

Elena Irene ZAMORA RAMÍREZ, Universidad de Valladolid

Frailes traductores al náhuatl. Estudio de su labor desde el siglo XVI hasta el siglo XIX

En este trabajo pretendemos analizar la figura de los frailes traductores al náhuatl en México desde el siglo XVI hasta el siglo XIX. Para ello analizaremos una serie de obras traducidas a esta lengua. Para realizar este análisis nos centraremos en la figura del traductor y en todo lo que le rodeaba. También nos plantearemos en qué medida las circunstancias históricas de su época tuvieron una repercusión en su forma de traducir. Analizaremos qué influencia tuvieron el Concilio de Trento y el establecimiento de la Inquisición y la censura en América en el modo de traducir de los frailes. Otros dos factores a los que prestaremos atención serán la actitud de la Corona hacia las lenguas indígenas y la llegada de la imprenta a México. Por otro lado estudiaremos el papel que tuvieron los indígenas en lo relativo a la traducción y la interpretación de contenidos religiosos. Por último observaremos con qué herramientas lexicográficas contaban los frailes y el uso que hacían de ellas.

Para realizar este estudio analizaremos siete catecismos, realizados entre los siglos XVI y XIX. Todas las obras estudiadas se encuentran en la John Carter Brown Library, en Estados Unidos. Prestaremos atención a los prólogos, ya que en ellos el autor suele explicar los problemas de traducción que ha encontrado en la obra y cómo los ha resuelto. Analizaremos las obras para ver cómo responde el traductor ante los graves problemas de traducción que surgen al traducir términos con gran contenido dogmático. Estudiaremos si realmente el traductor adaptaba la obra a las características de la población indígena (adaptando términos, explicando los conceptos más complicados de la religión o realizando comparaciones con la religión indígena) o si simplemente se limitaba a traducir un catecismo español al náhuatl.

Josefina ZUBAKOVA, Palacky University

Investigating post-socialist translation practices: English drama on the Czech stage 1989-2009

In her latest book Niké K. Pokorn argues that an interest in the post-socialist translation approaches should be evoked in TS: The present study pursues this proposal and concentrates its research on the selected domain - translations of English plays staged in the Czech Republic in the post-communist period.

The year 1989 was a major turning point in the history of the Czech Republic. After the Velvet Revolution and the subsequent fall of communism, the borders of the then Czechoslovakia opened and the turmoil at the politico-geographical stage was soon followed by dramatic changes on the cultural scene. Not only did the publishing industry undergo significant changes, the turnover specifically affected the sphere of translation and translated literature. The production soon multiplied, the stratum of translated literature diversified, systemic changes influenced all areas and genres (including drama translation and staging translated plays).

The study builds on the statistical findings derived from the database of English plays translated into Czech and staged in the Czech Republic between years 1989 and 2009. The database offers over 2,400 records and allows further analysis and comparison from the thematic, temporal and territorial points of view. With ideological context in mind, the paper presents the developments in staging translated plays with respect to the country of origin. It further introduces the quantitative comparison of the domestic and translated literature, frequency of staging specific authors/themes/movements, etc.

The chief aim of the present study is to investigate the relations of the two theatrical systems, English and Czech, as they mutually interact within the appointed post-communist period. At the same time the paper enumerates the possibilities of the statistics-based approach which allows the researchers to come to intriguing conclusions concerning literatures and cultures in contact.

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