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Panel 1

The Revision Phase under the Spotlight: Fast Drafting, Long Revision?

Anke Tardel, Moritz Schaeffer and Silvia Hansen-Schirra (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)

Presented by: Anke Tardel

Research on revision during translation continues to move into the focus of TPR (Mossop/Künzli 2014). To date, there is very little knowledge about the behavior during this phase. The CRITT Translation Process Research Data Base (TPR-DB) (Carl et al. 2016) contains a lot of keylogging and eye tracking data from multilingual translation studies presented in tables featuring measures such as durations and timestamps that describe the translator's behavior during translation. We used the timestamps to calculate the absolute and relative durations for the orientation, drafting and revision phase (Jakobson 2002). In this study, we look at a multilingual subset of six studies from the TPR-DB to investigate the effect of keyboard and gaze activity during the drafting phase on the revision phase. Further, we investigate the effect of this behavior in relation to the behavior during the revision phase on the quality (Mertin 2006) of the final target text. We find that participants with longer average pauses between continuous text production and more concurrent target text reading during the drafting phase tend to have shorter relative revision phases while non-sequential typing during drafting results in longer relative revision phases. We also find shorter relative revision phases with more relative source and target text reading during drafting. We find fewer deletions in the revision phase the longer the relative drafting phase is, and the more deletions and concurrent target text reading and typing occur during drafting. These results will be discussed in relation to current models of the translation process.

Keywords:

Translation process research

Translation revision

Grounded theory

Eye tracking

Keylogging



Panel 1

Attention and Control Indicators in Translation Tasks

Aline Ferreira (University of California Santa Barbara) and
Ricardo Muñoz Martín (Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria)

Customary cognitive approaches to translation, which have fostered a focus on memory and problem-solving, are nearly exhausted. Cognitive Translatology contemplates cognition as the result of interaction between cognizant agents and their environment; communication, as behavior; and language, as a social and an individual tool. Within this approach, attention, is the key factor in translators' and interpreters' mental processes. Understanding executive functions could help us to better understand translators' inhibitory control of attention.

This project investigates whether a better executive control is related to participants' attention fluctuations (e.g., correlation analysis). Results from L1/L2 and L2/L1 Stroop translation task (for language switching costs) and a Simon task (for suppression of active cognitions and interference of irrelevant stimuli) will be contrasted with those from translating several passages from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish. Eye tracking will be used to triangulate results from keylogging translation tasks with Inputlog. Data collection and analysis for the translation tasks will focus on capturing and analyzing translation attention fluctuations (changes in bursts, speed; pause location, etc.).

It is expected that the results can provide evidence of a direct link between inhibitory control abilities and language switching capabilities, which could be associated with participants' performance in the translation tasks. For instance, better inhibitory control, verified by the Simon task, should be related to reduced switch costs, verified by the Stroop word translation task.

Keywords:

Translation
Cognitive control
Attention
Cognition

Panel 1

Implicit Monitoring Dynamics during Word Translation: A Behavioral and Neurophysiological Study on Translation Students

Katharina Oster (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz), **Federico Adolfi** (LPEN), **Agustín Petroni** (Universidad de Buenos Aires), **Alejandro J. Wainelboim** (CONICET), **Silvia Hansen-Schirra** (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz), and **Adolfo García** (LPEN-INCYT/CONICET/Universidad Nacional de Cuyo)

Presented by: Katharina Oster

Activation of target words during translation is sensitive to stimulus-related variables. In particular, cognates (words which share both form and meaning between languages) are typically translated faster than non-cognates – a manifestation of the cognate facilitation effect (CFE). However, no study has yet assessed the role of implicit monitoring processes in relevant tasks, let alone examined their relation with translation expertise.

To bridge this gap, we recruited 40 translation students from different semesters and administered a word translation test while recording response latencies and electrophysiological modulations. Building on previous evidence, we hypothesized that the CFE in translators would be associated with increased amplitudes of the N2, a robust electrophysiological marker of implicit monitoring effort. Moreover, we explored whether these effects correlated with translation expertise.

We found significantly higher amplitude of the N2 for cognates than for non-cognates. However, no correlation emerged between the N2 modulation and the CFE, and neither variables correlated with translation expertise.

These results suggest that translation students engage impliciting monitoring processes in proportion to the level of cross-linguistic competition between source and target words, and that this effect holds irrespective of their expertise level. Our results thus shed light on the interplay between linguistic and extralinguistic processes in the development of professional translation skills.

Keywords:

Word translation

Cognates

Implicit monitoring

Response latencies

Event-related potentials



Panel 1

Neural Correlates of Omission in Simultaneous Interpreting: A Functional Near-infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS) Study

Defeng Li and Victoria Lei (University of Macau)

The issue of omission has been an intriguing question in translation and interpreting studies. It is easy to assume that omission in translation and interpreting requires next to no cognitive effort, or see the occurrence of omission as evidence of cognitive effort avoidance. However, it has been suggested that omission actually involves active decision making (e.g. Gile, 1995), and thus it might not be the most economical of coping tactics.

Our previous study (Li et al, 2016) compares three strategies frequently used by simultaneous interpreters, namely, transcoding, transphrasing and code-mixing, which involve various levels of decision-making and cognitive effort, and investigates how the three strategies are associated with the magnitude and the extent of activation in the left prefrontal cortex, including the Broca's area using functional near-infrared spectroscopy (fNIRS). In this fNIRS-based study omission is compared with the three strategies mentioned above in terms of brain activation patterns. It is expected the findings will help gain further insight into the complexity of omission in relation to the cognitive effort it involves.

Keywords:

Simultaneous interpreting

Omission

Cognitive effort

Functional Near-infrared Spectroscopy

Panel 1

The Relationship between Stress/Emotions and Interpreting Accuracy in Simultaneous Interpreting

Paweł Korpai (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)

In recent decades, research on psychological factors has gained popularity in Interpreting Studies. Some interpreting scholars have emphasised the significance of psycho-affective factors in the interpreter's profession (Brisau et al. 1994; Timarová & Ungoed-Thomas 2008; Rosiers et al. 2011; Bontempo & Napier 2011). Among the notions which have been tested empirically are: interpreters' personality (Schweda Nicholson 2005; Moser-Mercer 2005), emotional stability (Bontempo & Napier 2011), as well as psychological and physiological stress (e.g. Klonowicz 1994; Moser-Mercer et al. 1998; Kurz 2003; Moser-Mercer 2005). Some studies have shown the effect of stress and anxiety on interpreting performance (Chiang 2010; Moser-Mercer 2005).

In my presentation I am going to discuss the relationship between stress/emotions and interpreting accuracy in simultaneous interpreting based on two empirical studies. In study 1 I tested the impact of the speaker's delivery rate on the level of stress and interpreting accuracy in professional interpreters (N = 18) and interpreting trainees (N = 20). The following stress markers were used in the experiment: heart rate as a physiological measure of stress, the STAI X-1 questionnaire used to measure self-reported anxiety, and two acoustic measures of stress, i.e. fundamental frequency (F0) and the number of hesitations. Study 2, employing galvanic skin response and the SUPIN questionnaire, aimed to investigate whether interpreters (N = 28) tend to converge emotionally with the speaker in simultaneous interpreting, and whether emotional responding correlates with interpreting accuracy. The results may point to a potential impact of interpreters' stress and emotions on simultaneous interpreting performance.

Keywords:

Interpreting accuracy

Stress

Emotional responding

Simultaneous interpreting



Panel 1

Metarepresentation in Translation: How the Mind-reading Ability Influences the Translation Process

Fabio Alves (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Recognising speaker's meaning amounts to recognising the intention behind the speaker's communicative behaviour and is considered a variety of mind-reading (Wilson, 2005). Drawing on influential theoretical accounts of speaker meaning interpretation (Grice, 1975, Sperber & Wilson 1986/95, Baron-Cohen, Leslie & Frith 1985), and on the metarepresentational view of translation (Gutt 2005, 2006), we attempt to outline how the brain supports the computation of context-dependent speaker meanings while performing a translation task. To address this issue, we conducted experiments in eye tracking and fMRI environments. 22 translation students and 22 professional translators read and translated short scenarios ending in a question-answer pair. The final and critical answer had different meanings depending on the dialogue context; it could be interpreted as a direct reply (conveys literal meaning) or as an indirect reply (conveys implicit meaning). The translation of indirect replies activated frontal-temporal language network (left inferior frontal gyrus and left middle temporal gyrus) and theory-of-mind network (dorsomedial prefrontal cortex, right temporoparietal junction and precuneus). By combining behavioural and neuroimaging methods, the results showed that the mean reaction time, together with the mean fixation duration were significantly longer for the indirect reply condition, however results of the parametric modulation analysis showed no significant positive correlation between, reaction time, fixation duration and the amplitude of the cortical responses. The implications of these findings provide novel evidence concerning how theory-of-mind network interacts for recognising the intentions behind the speaker's communicative behaviour and how translation processing is influenced by these levels of the mind-reading ability.

Keywords:

Metarepresentation in translation
Inferential processes
Relevance Theory
Theory of Mind
Neuromaging
Eyetracking

Panel 1

Scanning the Process of Translation with fMRI: A Neuro-Cognitive Investigation into English-Chinese Sight Translation

Binghan Zheng (Durham University)

The theoretical and methodological boundaries of translation process research (TPR) are expanding with the rapid development of empirical exploration of the cognitive processes of translation based on observation and logging of translation behavior in the last few decades. However, the existing TPR research model could be further enriched by some technology developed in neuroscience, such as fMRI.

In this research, we designed to use fMRI to study the processing of visually presented sentences in two tasks, i.e. reading aloud and sight translation between Mandarin and English. We recruited 25 participants from Chinese/English female bilinguals with Mandarin Chinese as L1 and English as L2. A set of 96 simple sentences was used as the stimulus materials, half of them in authentic English and half in their Mandarin counterparts. We used the reading task as the baseline in comparison with sight translation to find out cortical areas that specifically subserve sight translation, and how they active differently in different translation directions. Our findings include: 1) reading/translating English has more activation on visual word form area; 2) translating is more effortful and recruits some domain general neural networks beyond domain specific (language) regions; 3) forward translation is more demanding and require further cognitive resources and additional motor mechanisms; and 4) forward translation has more activation on middle temporal lobe, which functions greatly in conceptual mediation and representation. Three areas of research converge in this study: process of English-Mandarin sight translation, neuroimaging research on visually presented sentences, and research on translation directionality.

Keywords:

Process of translation

fMRI

English-Chinese translation

Sight translation

Cognitive neuroscience research



Panel 1

Can Translators be Judged by Their Intelligence? A Study on the Impact of Cognitive Aptitudes on Translation

Carmen María Alarcón, Ana Rojo and Julián Jesús Areñse (Universidad de Murcia)

Presented by: Carmen María Alarcón and Ana Rojo

Does a particular cognitive profile influence the translation process? And if so, what factors or cognitive aptitudes are quality indicators? Truth is there is still much to be done in the field of research to answer these questions. Existing literature on the translator's cognitive profile in translation studies has so far mainly focused on revealing the role of certain cognitive abilities (e.g., creativity, intuition, emotional intelligence or self-efficacy) in the process and product of literary translation and interpreting. But the question still remains as whether the impact of these abilities may differ in different types of translation.

To try to shed some light on the role of translators' intellectual capacity, this study proposes an experiment focused on analysing the role of intelligence in the translation of two different types of texts. The experiment was conducted with 25 fourth-year students from the Translation and Interpreting Degree at the University of Murcia. Participants were first asked to perform a series of psychological tests designed to measure their IQ, aptitude levels and creative intelligence. Then, they were asked to translate two different English texts into Spanish: a literary and a technical one. Scores were assigned to translations according to parameters for overall quality and creativity.

Results revealed that higher levels of certain cognitive aptitudes may lead to higher quality translations. Interestingly, results point to the crucial role of concentration in translation quality and creativity, especially in originality. In addition, fluid intelligence was also pointed to as essential to a high-quality translation.

Keywords:

Intelligence

Creativity

Cognitive aptitudes

Literary translation

Technical translation



Panel 1

Translating Film Language into Words: An Empirical Study on Audio Description Style and the Experience of Visually Impaired Spectators

Floriane Bardini (University of Vic - Central University of Catalonia)

Film experience is an encounter between spectator and film that happens at sensory, sensual, emotional and cognitive level. This experience is made accessible to the visually impaired audience through an intersemiotic translation modality: audio description (AD). Audio describers can deal with film language in different ways in their audio descriptions, for example by filtering out film techniques and describing images denotatively, by using cinematic terminology and mentioning film techniques or by interpreting their meaning.

We carried out a reception study on AD, concentrating on emotional and cognitive aspects, to investigate how these different strategies affect the experience of visually impaired viewers. Forty-four blind and partially sighted participants answered questionnaires and took part in focus group interviews, which gave us insights into their film experience with different AD styles. The underlying hypothesis was that audio descriptions that are more interpretative of film language would offer a better film experience than those which offer a mere description of what is shown on-screen. Our results confirm this hypothesis. They also shed light on the relationships between emotion, cognition and viewers' experience.

In this paper, we will first present the tested AD styles and the strategies used to translate film language into audio description. Then, we will detail our experimental procedure, including design, sampling and measurements. Finally, we will present our results, showing how the translation of film language into audio description affects the film experience of AD users and how the emotional intensity of the experience influences comprehension and immersion.

Keywords:

Audio description
Reception research
User experience
Film language
Emotions



Panel 1

Directionality Meets Reality: Reassessing and Reembedding a Thorny Issue in Translation Studies

Bogusława Whyatt, Tomasz Kościuczuk and Marcin Turski (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)

Presented by: Bogusława Whyatt

In today's globalized reality translation has become a tangible vehicle for interaction and cultural mobility irrespective of the direction in which it is carried out. Still the view that professional translators should translate into their native language remains a powerful axiom supported by theorists (Pokorn 2005) and major players on the translation market, and continues to be a thorny issue in professional translation practice (Pavlović 2007, Whyatt and Kosciuczuk 2013). Yet, the tacit assumption that direct (L1) translation is either easier or superior than inverse (L2) translation has not been empirically validated to a satisfactory degree (Ferreira and Schwieter 2017). In this presentation we report on a research project in which 30 professional translators translated two short texts (a film review and a product description) into their native (Polish) and foreign language (English). The process data were collected in an experimental set-up by three independent tools: key-logging, eye-tracking and screen-capture to provide a comprehensive insight into the cognitive effort invested in producing a target language text, and to assess whether directionality has any impact on the translation process. To further investigate whether directionality has a significant effect on the product we asked experienced target language proof-readers to correct/copyedit the translated texts. We tacitly conclude that directionality is not an issue for professional translators and is very much text type dependent. The study provides convincing evidence that directionality in translation as a form of mediated multilingual communication needs to be reassessed and reembedded in cognitive translation studies.

Keywords:

Directionality

Inverse translation

Cognitive effort

Multi-method experimental approach

Proof-read translated texts & translation process



Panel 1

The Role of Cultural Background in the Construction of an Implicit Theory about Translation

Maria Carmen Espin-Garcia and Marisa Presas (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

An implicit theory can be defined as a relatively stable system of knowledge about a domain. Its main characteristic is that it unconsciously guides someone's behaviour and it is not intentionally created (Dann, 1990).

The research about translation processes and students' initial theoretical knowledge reveals that they already have an implicit theory about translation. It also reveals that this theory influences the translation process and helps to explain students' decisions (Presas & Martín de León, 2014). In line with Tymoczko's suggestion that the concept of translation is not universal (Tymoczko, 2003) we assume that neither are implicit theories about translation and that they vary among cultures.

In our presentation we will discuss the aim, the design and the findings of our research on translation students' implicit theories. Our informants are students of different levels, language combinations (Chinese-Spanish, German-Spanish) and cultural backgrounds at the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting (UAB). The design of our research combines data obtained through a questionnaire about implicit theories and through the analysis of a translation task.

Keywords:

Implicit theories
Culture
Translation trainees
Translation process
Empirical research



Panel 1

Cognitive Translatology and the Opportunities for Epistemic Pluralism

Álvaro Marín (University of Essex)

As new approaches expand the object of study to encompass social and cultural aspects of multilingual communicative events, Cognitive Translation Studies (CTS) scholars face the challenge of combining research methods and analytical perspectives to shed light into cognitive phenomena from different yet coherent angles. The need to specify and combine different units and levels of analysis is not new to CTS, however this plurality has been so far considered as transitory, eventually converging on a final, unified theory of translation. The development of cognitive translatology as an emergent tradition combining multifarious approaches with some basic, shared assumptions presents a new epistemological landscape in which plurality in method and model can be embraced, fostered and practiced for the benefit of producing new knowledge, thus posing new opportunities to approach the complexities of multilingual communication. Following recent works in the Philosophy of Science, I propose epistemic pluralism as a scientific agenda that promotes plurality, engaging in and combining different systems of knowledge to reap benefits from the interaction and competition among different methods and interpretative tools. I would like to argue that cognitive translatology opens up new possibilities that require a fresh epistemological approach, one that allows for the toleration and integration of different knowledge systems. Far from being a relativist stance defending that all systems are of knowledge equally useful or appropriate, pluralism entails a functional assessment framework for competing models, which I introduce, so that we can improve our empirical designs and streamline our theoretical frameworks.

Keywords:

Cognitive translation studies

Cognitive translatology

Pluralism

Epistemology





Panel 1

Cognitive Translatology and a Theory of Language

Sandra L. Halverson (Norwegian University of Applied Sciences)

From a starting point within cognitive TS, this paper argues that a theory of language must be central to cognitive translatology of the 4EA type, and that such a theory must be built on a particular set of philosophical commitments. In the paper, the role of a theory of language within 4EA cognition will be outlined with reference to ongoing debates within cognitive science (e.g. Kiverstein 2012; Wilson and Golonka 2013), including reference to the problem of representation and the issue of task specification. Secondly, the presentation will discuss the particular requirements that a theory of language for this purpose must meet and provide a brief overview of current theories that meet these requirements (e.g. some usage-based theories, dynamic systems theory). In closing, a brief excursus on methodological reductionism and holism in scientific enquiry will ground the overarching argument for prioritizing a theory of language.

Keywords:

Cognitive translatology

Theory of language

Usage-based theories



Panel 2

Data Collection of Visual and Brain Activity: A Combined Method for Analyzing Eye Tracking and fMRI Data in the Context of Translation Studies

Karina Szpak (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Human neuroimaging is a growing field with many publications per year. The field has grown around the acquisition and analysis of functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) data. The increasing ease of access to this technology has resulted in new ground being broken in research on the cognitive aspects of translation (Chang, 2009; Moser-Mercer, 2010; Sturm 2016). As powerful as fMRI is, it cannot address the causal role of a particular brain region in a particular task, therefore correlations between neuroimaging and behavioral methods are necessary (Mather, Cacioppo & Kanwisher, 2013). To address this issue, we provide examples of our own study into the nature of translation processing, which proposes a methodological integration between the analysis of eye tracking and fMRI data. First, we discuss the analysis of fMRI data, from the acquisition of the raw data to its use in locating brain activity. Then, we discuss the analysis of eye tracking data, from the acquisition of the raw data to its use in computing gaze activity. Finally, we discuss the crucial role that the software for data acquisition (E-Prime) plays in synchronizing both the scanning and the eye tracking sessions with the behavioral task. We conclude this presentation by addressing the limitations of this proposal, the future directions in its development, its relationship to other neuroimaging techniques, and the role of functional neuroimaging in translation process research.

Keywords:

Data analysis

fMRI

Eyetracking

E-Prime

Panel 2

Searching for Deverbalization: Can Neuroimaging Provide Physiological Evidence of Deeper Processing?

Masaru Yamada and **Shoko Toyokura** (Kansai University)

Translation is theorized to involve deverbalization, through which the translator works beyond finding word-for-word equivalencies (transcoding) to grasp the meaning of a source text in context. This activity is also referred to as deep processing and allows translators to convey the underlying messages of source texts accurately. Although this model allows translation students and practitioners to conceptualize the translation process, it has been criticized because of the lack of any physiological evidence of deverbalization.

This research attempts to visualize deverbalization during translation by drawing on the neuroimaging technology NIRS (near-infrared spectroscopy) to capture translators' brain activity. Based on previous studies (Sakai, 2005) showing that both L1 and L2 are processed in the same area of the brain, near Broca's area (the grammar center) in the left hemisphere, the authors investigate the brain activity of translators coping with translation difficulties that normally require high cognitive effort. It is assumed that when deverbalization or deep processing is triggered, areas in the brain other than (or in addition to) the grammar center are activated and can be observed through NIRS. This study confirms that the application of neuroimaging in translation process research is a valuable method for understanding the details of our cognition, particularly in making connections between high cognitive effort activities and brain functions.

Keywords:

Deverbalization

Translation process research

Neuroimaging



Panel 2

Identifying Problems in Translation Process Data – From Empirical Analyses to a Theoretical Model

Jean Nitzke (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz)

Translation and post-editing can often be categorised as problem-solving activities. When the translation of a source text unit is not obvious to the translator at first sight, or in other words, when there is a hurdle between the source item and the target item, the translation process can be considered problematic. On the other hand, when there is no hurdle between the source and target text, the translator rather solves a task and not a problem (adapted from Dörner 1987). In recent studies, think aloud protocols have been used to identify problems in translation sessions, e.g. Krings (2001) or Kubiak (2009). However, think aloud protocols have many disadvantages, including that the use of the method changes the translation process (Jakobson 2003) and that translators cannot completely reproduce what is going on in their mind (Jääskeläinen 2010).

This talk will present a model which suggests how to identify problems on a word level with the help of keylogging and eyetracking data. I analysed the data of 24 translators (twelve professionals and twelve semi-professionals) who produced translations from scratch from English into German, and post-edited MT output for this study, which is part of the CRITT TPR-DB database (Carl et. al. 2016). In this data frame, I modelled with the help of a regression analysis for each PoS which parameters of a series of keylogging parameters, namely Munit, InEff, HTra, and HCross (cf. *ibid.*), can contribute to identify problems by triangulating eyetracking data and production time.

Keywords:

Problem solving
Translation process research
Keylogging
Eyetracking
Post-editing

Panel 2

‘Monitoring’ in Translation: The Role of Visual Feedback

Silvia Hansen-Schirra (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz), **Moritz Schaeffer** (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz), and **Sandra Louise Halverson** (Norwegian University of Applied Sciences)

Presented by: Moritz Schaeffer

One construct currently experiencing a revival within TPR is the notion of ‘monitoring’, or ‘a monitor’ as mechanism of mental control (e.g. Tirkkonen-Condit 2005; Schaeffer and Carl 2013). This paper queries the theoretical content of this construct by considering it relative to a model of working memory in writing (Chenoweth and Hayes 2003) and to work within bilingualism studies (de Groot 2011:326ff).

A crucial element of monitoring in translation is the visual feedback available on the computer screen. This characteristic is exploited in an exploratory study of monitoring activity. The study utilizes two conditions, with and without visual feedback from the typed target text, in order to try to identify some of the characteristics of monitoring. The effect of the visibility of the target on both the behaviour (eye movements, keystrokes and reaction times) and the product will be investigated. Previous studies show that visual feedback has an effect on low level execution processes, but not high level processes such as formulation (Olive and Piolat 2002), that task time (original writing) is significantly reduced while inter-key-press latencies are inhibited significantly, but only slightly (Torrance et al 2016). As monitoring in translation also involves cross-linguistic assessments, it is not expected that the same effects will be found. The empirical results will be fed back into existing theoretical models to explain control mechanisms during translation.

Keywords:

Monitor model
Mental control
Visual feedback
Keylogging
Eyetracking



Panel 2

Intermediate Versions in the Translation of Popular Scientific Texts

Arndt Heilmann and Stella Neumann (RWTH Aachen University)

Translation involves monitoring of the produced text and this may lead to early or late revision in the genesis of a translated text (Tirkkonen-Condit 2005). These revisions can be related to typos, but also to functionally relevant changes such as choosing a different word or wording for the translation of a stretch of text. Alves and Couto Vale (2011) showed that it is possible to identify different revision profiles based on macro and microunits of translations. We assume that an analysis of intermediate versions can also benefit from taking behavioural information as well as linguistic information of the source text, target text and intermediate text(s) into account. In combination with the assessment of behavioural measures and linguistic functions related this procedure will allow us to construct categories to describe different types of intermediate version in the translation process. These categories are going to be based on reading and typing behaviour related to the production and deletion of the intermediate version and the intermediate version's linguistic function. To this end, source, target and intermediate texts are part-of-speech annotated with TreeTagger (Schmid 1995) and manually enriched with functional linguistic categories from the Cardiff Grammar (Fawcett 2007). Creating bottom up categories derived from triangulated multiple data sources may help describe the revision process in translation more aptly than looking at either data source in isolation. When comparing the bottom up categories to the final version of the text, it becomes possible to generate hypotheses about the decision process of a translator.

Keywords:

Intermediate versions
Eyetracking
Keystroke logging
Translation process studies

Panel 2

Process Studies and Post-editing Training: Investigating English-Chinese Post-editing Process in the Classroom

Yanfang Jia (Hunan University), **Xiangling Wang** (Hunan University), and **Michael Carl** (Renmin University of China)

Presented by: Yanfang Jia

This study presents a series of translation process experiments carried out in a Master of Translation and Interpreting (MTI) course in China. The research was designed to facilitate the PE training purpose and to empirically test the impact of task types, text types, translation briefs, and post-editing (PE) guidelines on temporal, technical and cognitive efforts in the English-Chinese PE and human translation (HT) processes. The three efforts were gauged by production time per word, insertions, and deletions of keystrokes, and pause to word ratio (PWR) with a pause threshold of 1000ms, respectively. Thirty-one MTI students were assigned to translate/post-edit six texts according to specific translation briefs, which called for good enough quality for internal or publishable quality for external disseminations. Light and full TAUS PE guidelines were provided for corresponding PE tasks. Triangulated data from keystroke logging, screen recording, questionnaires, subjects' guided interviews and written protocols were used for analysis. The preliminary results suggest that a) post-editing significantly reduces temporal, technical and cognitive efforts compared to translating manually; b) light post-editing takes more time than full post-editing; c) the students found PE different from human translation in many ways. They also reported various challenges in the post-editing process, mainly due to the influence of their previous translation training, lack of experience in PE and the ambiguous wording of the guidelines. The results also indicate that the direct use of process studies in the classroom can be effective both for producing quantitatively valid research findings and fulfilling pedagogical functions.

Keywords:

Post-editing effort
Post-editing guidelines
Text type
Post-editing training
Translation process
MTI students



Panel 3i

Risk-based Evaluation of Translation

Carmen Canfora (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz) and
Angelika Ottmann (Die RisikoScouts)

Errors in translations can have unforeseen and, to some extent, disastrous consequences – from loss of reputation to serious injury or even loss of life. These errors could be caused e.g. by cultural differences which have not been paid attention to by the translator. Such consequences can affect the translator or translation service provider, the customer and/or the end user of the translation.

Recently, translation risk management (TRM) has started to gain attention in translation science. Core elements of TRM are risk assessment, treatment and monitoring. The international standard ISO 31000:2009, *Risk management – Principles and guidelines*, provides the framework for risk management models. As in quality management, in risk management we must determine whether the measures to minimize risks have been correctly implemented and whether they have been effective. Only then, a continuous improvement process will be achieved (cf. ISO 9001:2015).

To minimize risks effectively, we need a translation evaluation method which takes these risks into account. Existing error metrics (e.g. LISA QA model, SAE J2450, MQM) are less suitable, because – although they usually provide error severities – the weighting criteria do not reflect the risks inherent in a translation.

The aim of this presentation is to present a model for a risk-based evaluation of translations, which allows for transparent verification of measures to minimize risks. The model is also suited for assessment of consequences of errors in machine translation as well as for the selection of translation service providers and revisers in day-to-day translation business.

Keywords:

Translation quality evaluation
Translation risk management
Risk-based evaluation
ISO 31000
ISO 9001

Panel 3i

Evaluating Translation Quality through Quantitative Corpus Analysis

Daniel Henkel (Université Paris 8)

This corpus-based study using comparable (untranslated) and parallel (translated) corpora in English and French is intended to demonstrate how NLP and statistical tools can be used to measure the quality of a target language in terms of its resemblance to the source language. Observations were made using an 8-million-word corpus consisting of four 2-million-word subcorpora:

- 20 works in original English by 20 different authors,
- the translations of these into French,
- 20 works in original French by 20 different authors,
- the translations of these into English,

so as to allow three different quantitative comparisons:

- between original English and original French,
- between source and target texts,
- between English-translated-from-French (EtrF) and original English, and between French-translated-from-English (FtrE) and original French.

All 80 original and translated texts were aligned at paragraph or sentence level, tagged by part of speech and lemma, and analysed using regular expressions targeting specific syntactic constructions such as existential predications, reflexive constructions or the conditional. The frequencies of corresponding constructions in source and target texts were evaluated using Spearman's correlation test to identify possible interlinguistic interferences, while intralinguistically the Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney rank-sum test was used to compare authors and translators, and more specifically to determine whether the language produced by translators displays the same overall characteristics as the language produced by authors in their own language. In each case, significant differences were found demonstrating the ways in which English-translated-from-French and French-translated-from-English differ qualitatively from the source languages, as well as asymmetrical interferences in translation.

Keywords:

English-French translation
Corpus
Syntax
Natural Language Processing
Statistical analysis



Panel 3i

Is NMT the New Black? An Empirical Investigation of the Effort Required of Translators when Post-editing NMT Output and SMT Output

Vilemini Sosoni and Maria Stasimioti (Ionian University)

The increase in the volume of materials requiring translation has prompted the translation industry to pay closer attention to Machine Translation (MT). The use of Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) systems has been at the center of focus for a long time, but from 2015 onwards the situation began to change with the development of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems (Cho et al., 2014, Bahdanau et al., 2015), which are trained to "maximize the possibility of a correct translation" (Bahdanau et al., 2015) without external language information. The results from the evaluation of the quality of NMT systems quickly reached or exceeded the results from the evaluation of the quality of SMT systems, despite several years of development of the latter (Bahdanau et al., 2015; Bentivogli et al., 2016; Wu et al., 2016; Sennrich et al., 2016; Castilho et al, 2017). Under that light, the purpose of this study is to identify, on the basis of eye-tracking data and keystroke logging data, the temporal effort, the technical effort and the cognitive effort (Krings, 2001) required of translators while performing full post-editing of SMT and NMT output. In particular, 20 translators are asked to post-edit 2 texts of NMT output and 2 texts of SMT output (English-Greek translations of educational material). The results of the research highlight the effort required in the post-editing process and illuminate the brain function of translators when dealing with output from different MT systems.

Keywords:

NMT

Cognitive effort

Translation

Post-editing

Eyetracking

Panel 3i

Translation Quality, Quality Management and Agency – Principles and Practice in the European Union Institutions

Joanna Drugan (University of East Anglia), **Ingemar Strandvik** (European Commission), and **Erkka Vuorinen** (European Commission)

Presented by: Joanna Drugan

Translation quality and translation quality management are key concerns for the European Commission's Directorate General for Translation (DGT), and the European Union institutions more broadly. Translated texts may be legally binding, politically sensitive, confidential or important for the image of the institutions. For legislative texts, an important principle of EU law is that there is no 'original': all language versions are equivalent and equally authentic. Consistency in translation strategies and the approach to quality is therefore critical.

How does this principle translate into practice in EU institutions? We explain how DGT's quality management policy defines quality and how it should be managed, then demonstrate why achieving 'equivalent' quality across all language versions, translators, and institutions is hard. We examine how translated texts are dealt with - by both humans and machines - in the attempt to achieve this goal.

Last, we widen the focus to consider what these challenges and the EU approach mean for translators and their agency. Issues of translation quality are also issues of ethics, power relations and professional values.

Keywords:

Translation quality
Translation quality management
European Union
Directorate General for Translation
Translation practice



Panel3ii

Using Self-assessment and Peer Assessment Summatively in Translator Education: The Test of Validity

Sonja Kitanovska-Kimovska (Ss Cyril and Methodius University – Skopje)

My previous research on summative self-assessment (SA) and peer assessment (PA) in translator training (forthcoming) tested the validity of SA and PA and gathered students' and teachers' opinions on using SA and PA summatively. The results showed that in the current experimental setup SA and PA are not a valid form of assessment, but conditions can be created to make them viable so that they gain students' and teachers' acceptance and confidence. The paper suggested involving students in criteria development, giving students training in applying the criteria in assessment, ensuring anonymity of peer assessment, using weighted marks and averaged multiple peer assessments as possible amendments to the research methodology that might produce different results. This paper builds on these findings and attempts to test these suggestions.

The purpose of this paper is to test the validity of SA and PA in translator education. I use Kearney's (2013) authentic self- and peer assessment for learning (ASPAL) model as a methodological tool. I replicate Kearney et al.'s (2015) study in the context of translator training on a translation assignment. I follow their ASPAL 6-step process: discussion of the process; student survey; criteria development and pilot marking; submission of assessment; self- and peer assessment; and return of assessment and debriefing. The experiment is conducted at the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Ss Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje among final year undergraduate students of translation (around 30 students). The results show if SA and PA can be used summatively in translator training.

Keywords:

Translator training
Summative assessment
Self-assessment
Peer assessment
Validity

Panel 3ii

Linking Assessment from the Profession into Classroom Teaching: A Comparative Analysis of Trainee Translators' Peer Assessment and Editor's Assessment

Wan Hu (Central University of Finance and Economics)

Assessment is of paramount significance in the learning and teaching process. So is true with translation teaching. Various types of translation assessment tasks are researched and practiced, including translation exercises, translation project with commentary, learning portfolio, etc. (Hurtado A. 2007; Munday 2012; Shih 2017). However, incorporating assessment and feedback from the translation profession into classroom teaching, though proposed by many scholars, is still under researched.

This paper aims to discuss an innovative formative assessment task, including both trainee translators' peer review and the editor's final check, used in a core module for year 2 translation students at a key university in China. Four parts of the paper are addressed. First, stakeholders (the module convenor, students, and the editor from a key media platform in China) and the teaching flow of the module are introduced. Students, working in groups, translate English news into Chinese, review their peers' translation, and write reflective learning report. The editor revises students' translation and publishes their work. After this, the module convenor summarises and comments on students' exercises. Second, the author argues the rationales for using and integrating both students' assessment results and the editor's approved versions in such a university-profession collaborative translation classroom. Third, the author compares students' assessment styles (i.e. focusing more on grammatical rules, less on coherence and cohesion) and the editor's version (i.e. the fluency of the TL and register) and explains why. Finally, the motivational function and shortcomings of such assessment tasks are provided for optimising teaching effectiveness in the future.

Keywords:

Professional assessment
Peer assessment
Collaborative teaching
News translation



Panel 3ii

A Sociolinguistic and Pragmatic Approach in Assessing Translation Quality. Translating Administrative Documents from French to English for a Ugandan Audience

Enoch Sebuyungu (Makerere University)

Although language translation activities have grown steadily in Uganda over the past two decades, the specific characteristics and challenges of this type of work are yet to be fully explored. The present project examines the specific practices involved when documents are translated from French into English for administrative purposes in Uganda. Although underexplored in translation studies in Africa, the translation of administrative documents presents a novel and revelatory context for examining translation practices and theory. Framed in Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence, through a sociolinguistic and pragmatic lens, this study explores how translating administrative documents, by focusing on linguistic equivalences without taking into account different national institutional systems, can be misleading. The argument is made that sociolinguistic variables and Grice's pragmatic maxims are essential in enhancing translation quality. A sample of 150 pairs of document extracts, and their translations dating from 2011-2017, was purposively selected. This corpus' extracts, originating from 19 Francophone countries, cover three broad categories: Education, Legal, and Administrative Correspondence. 20 translators and 12 end users were interviewed to provide feedback regarding the translation quality of examples extracted from the corpus. Data is analysed using sociolinguistic and pragmatic criteria. Finally, the analysis is positioned within the broader scholarship on translation studies to demonstrate how this approach expands our knowledge regarding translation quality and utility.

Keywords:

Translation quality

Administrative documents

Sociolinguistic

Pragmatic

Panel 3ii

Analysing Developmental Evidence in Process-oriented Assessment in the Translation Classroom: A Problem-solving Perspective

Si Cheng (University of Manchester)

In the translation classroom, translation quality assessment is mainly aimed at assessing learners' translation competence (Martínez Melis & Hurtado Albir, 2001). With the increasing popularity of process-oriented approaches in translation education (see Kiraly, 2000; Massey, 2005; Gile, 2009), the assessment of learners' translation competence in their translation processes also becomes increasingly important. A number of designs and tools for gathering developmental evidence from the translation process have been proposed (for example, the use of learning journals; see Fox, 2000; Gile, 2004; Shei, 2005), but there are relatively fewer discussions on how the gathered evidence can be analysed or interpreted in process-oriented assessment (see Cheng & Wu, 2016).

This paper aims to discuss the analysis of developmental evidence gathered from the translation process with a problem-solving perspective. It proposes to conceptualise translation competence from a problem-solving perspective, based on which the development of translation competence in the translation process is more clearly understood. A longitudinal study is conducted among a small group of MA translation learners, using translation task-based interviews to gather data on their translation problem-solving activities, which is then processed and analysed within the proposed theoretical framework. Findings from the data analysis demonstrate the relevance and utility of the translation problem-solving perspective and also reveal individual paths and shared patterns in learners' translation competence development. The proposed theoretical framework provides a feasible analytical framework for the analysis of developmental evidence gathered from learners' translation processes. Moreover, the translation task-based interview designed for the empirical study also offers inspirations for future use of learning journals (for example, the structured translation problem-solving reports) in process-oriented pedagogical assessment.

Keywords:

Translation competence development

Developmental evidence

Problem solving

Process-oriented assessment

Translation pedagogy



Panel 3ii

Learning to Post-edit: An Analysis of Post-editing Quality and Processes of Translation Students

Maarit Koponen (University of Turku)

Recent developments in machine translation (MT) technology, particularly neural MT, offer great potential for improvement in MT quality. In many language pairs, the use of MT as a raw version to be post-edited by translators has been common practice for years, and is increasing also in languages where MT quality has so far lagged behind. The rationale for this practice is that post-editing increases productivity compared to translation from scratch, relying on the assumption - and common guideline - that only minimal, necessary corrections are performed. In practice, however, what constitutes a necessary change and how to perform that change with the least amount of effort is less clear. Open questions therefore remain concerning the relationship between post-editing quality and effort in the post-editing process. This also poses challenges for translator training, where methods are needed both for assessing the product and the process of post-editing.

This paper examines the post-editing quality and processes of translation students taking part in specialized post-editing courses in 2016 and 2017. Process data collected during the course is used to investigate the post-editing strategies and processes of different students, and the paper aims to investigate the relationship between effort and quality by combining an analysis of effort indicators (keystrokes, pauses, gaze data) with an assessment of the quality of the post-edited texts. Through an analysis of reflective essays, the paper also examines how process data can help the students get feedback and gain insight into their own processes.

Keywords:

Post-editing
Translation quality
Post-editing process
Post-editing effort

Panel 3ii

Exploring Translation at the Interface with Corporate Communications: Implications for Translator and Translation Quality

Gary Massey and Regine Wieder (ZHAW Zurich University of Applied Sciences)

As international communication management gains momentum and translation acquires an increasingly strategic function in organisations (Huck-Sandhu, 2015, 2016; Massardo et al. 2016), the intercultural mediation inherent in translators' work (Liddicoat, 2016) makes them well-positioned to play an integral part in assessing and assuring output quality in international, multilingual corporate communications. However, dedicated quality standards for translation service provision (e.g. ISO 17100) envisage only restricted feed-forward and feedback interactions between translators and the organisations they work for. Moreover, evidence of translators' self-concept (Katan, 2011) shows them underequipped to adopt the evaluative, advisory and (co-)creative roles that meaningful cooperation with corporate communications specialists suggests. This paper reports on a pilot study conducted at the interface between translation and corporate communications in Switzerland. It presents findings from a questionnaire survey of more than 250 translators, project managers and communications specialists, triangulated with data from follow-up interviews and student evaluations of interdisciplinary projects aimed at integrating the two fields more closely. The results reveal unevenly developed feed-forward and evaluative feedback cultures across sectors, organisations and work profiles, together with an implicit perception of translators' roles that underplays the adaptive value-added of human translation as creative intercultural mediation (cf. Katan, 2016; Liddicoat, 2016; Massey & Ehrensberger-Dow, 2017). The implications for quality assessment and assurance as well as translator education and professional development are discussed, with recommendations made for future interdisciplinary R&D.

Keywords:

Translation
Corporate communications
Quality assurance
Quality assessment
Translator self-concept



Panel3iii

The Interpreter and Her Role Perception in Videoconference Criminal Court Hearings

Jerome Devaux (The Open University)

According to her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service's (2016) report, videoconference (VC) equipment is increasingly used in criminal court settings in England. This system, often quoted as a means to reduce cost, enhance security, and speed up the legal process enables the defendant to attend virtually his pre-trial court hearing from prison.

The use of technologies has been explored in monolingual and multilingual court hearings, and various research paradigms have emerged regarding the legality of conducting such hearings, the use of VC equipment, and the impact it has on the interaction. However, the literature reveals that the interpreter's perception of her role in such a setting remains an under-explored field of study.

This paper aims to investigate the interpreter's perception of her role through the analysis of eighteen semi-structured interviews conducted with practising court interpreters. This paper will first introduce Llewellyn-Jones and Lee's (2014) role-space. It will then briefly describe the methodology and research design used in this study. The data analysis will then reveal the different role-space models created by the interpreters, and the discussion will highlight the reasons why they perceive their role differently. This paper will finally provide some recommendations and avenues for further research.

Using role-space it will be argued that the participating interpreters' role perceptions can be classified into three main categories, depending on the extent to which the use of VC equipment and/or other court participants affect their role-perception.

Keywords:

Videoconference interpreting
Role-space
Role perception
Court interpreting

Panel 3iii

Analysing Quality in Video Remote Interpreting: Insights from a Mixed-methods Approach

Sabine Braun (University of Surrey)

The spread of Video Remote Interpreting (VRI) whereby interpreters are spatially separated from their clients has improved access to, and efficiency of, interpreting services, but research shows that VRI is challenging, raising questions about feasibility, working conditions and quality.

Whilst research in conference settings has found few 'objective' differences between the quality of onsite and remote interpreting (Moser-Mercer 2003, Roziner & Shlesinger 2010), research in legal settings has revealed significant differences between the two modalities (Braun 2013, Braun & Taylor 2012). Equally important, both strands of research have identified discrepancies between 'objective' and 'subjective' measures of quality, suggesting that some dimensions of quality in VRI are not yet fully understood.

Building on the research which investigated VRI quality in legal settings by analysing problems in the interpreters' performance (Braun 2013, Braun & Taylor 2012), this paper uses a mixed-methods approach to examine insights that two further types of analysis can add to our understanding of quality in VRI. The first is a thematic analysis of interpreters' self-reflections on their performance and interaction with the technology. The second is a multimodal analysis of the linguistic, paralinguistic and embodied resources that interpreters use in VRI, what this reveals about effort and difficulty, and how it can contribute to explaining interpreting problems in VRI.

The paper highlights the impact of combining linguistic/cultural and technological/spatial mediation on different dimensions of quality; the contributions of different methodological approaches to the study of quality in VRI; and the wider implications for our understanding of interpreting quality.

Keywords:

Video remote interpreting
Interpreting quality
Multimodality
Research methods



Panel 3iii

Expanding Interpretation Service Opportunities with On-demand VRI Platforms: Achievements and Challenges

Andrey Kalinin (Moscow State University)

The last decade revolutionized the interpretation services accessibility by introducing on-demand video remote interpreting (VRI) platforms, which enable users equipped with a trivial smartphone to take advantage of both spoken and sign language interpreting at any time and in any place where broadband Internet connection is available. The financial gain for users seems obvious: they don't need to incur interpreters' displacement costs, whilst such platforms allow the reduction of interpreters' paid working time up to some minutes. However, a broad implementation of on-demand VRI-systems encounters some substantial challenges (prospective users' unfamiliarity with and unawareness of this type of services, difficulties in recruiting and retention of numerous, even if remote, multilingual interpreting staff available around the clock, and, not least, the quality of service provided).

The quality issue in on-demand VRI could be considered at minimum four levels: technological (quality of output sound and picture), substantive (accuracy in source speech content rendition and communication target accomplishment), linguistic and prosodic (appropriate delivery of a message in a target language), and deontological (confidentiality, sometimes anonymity of consumer, and neutrality of interpreter). Most of these parameters aren't actually specific for VRI but the diversity of situations in which users resort to such service would suggest that their hierarchy could vary depending on more or less formal context of interpreter-mediated communication. Yet, in practice, while dealing with quality assurance the providers rely on two factors: first, rather hypothetical, the professional experience of the interpreters employed, second, the most general users' satisfactory feedback ("like" or "dislike").

Keywords:

Video-assisted interpreting
On-demand video remote interpreting
Quality in interpreting

Panel 4

The 'Account Linguist': Disruptive Innovation in Translation Practice?

Maeve Olohan (University of Manchester)

This paper addresses an aspect of evolving professional practice by examining the hybrid role of the account linguist in a leading LSP (language service provider). Typically LSPs employ project managers and translators to perform different professional roles, often expecting them to possess different competences and to exhibit different character traits. In the LSP of this study, however, the hybrid role of the account linguist, as project manager and translator combined, has emerged out of changes in working practices and client requirements, including job management via client portals and rapid turnaround times for translation of strings and short text segments. This paper draws on data from a research project involving workplace observations of account linguists, as well as a study of the recruitment and on-the-job training of new account linguists. It seeks to characterize the role of the account linguist, differentiating it from both translators and project managers, and examining the challenges of recruiting to this role and providing training for it. The paper then considers whether the introduction of this role represents a potentially disruptive innovation in the translation industry, viewed through the lens of Christensen's disruptive innovation theory (Christensen 1997, Christensen and Raynor 2003) and subsequent critiques and applications in various economic sectors (Danneels 2004, Markides 2005, Yu and Hang 2010, Vecchiato 2017).

Keywords:

Account linguist

Translation project management

LSP business models

Workplace research

Disruptive innovation



Panel 4

Translation Copyright and Reuse in the Machine Learning Era

Joss Moorkens (Dublin City University) and **David Lewis** (Trinity College Dublin)
Presented by: Joss Moorkens

New use cases are continually being found for automatic translation output, usually trained and tuned using human translations.

In this presentation, we describe the current legal situation for translators who relinquish rights regarding translation artefacts at the end of a translation project. Translators in some jurisdictions may in fact hold copyright over translations as creators of derivative or adapted work, depending on the perceived originality of the translation and subject to the original author's rights. There are also rights conferred as creators and maintainers of a database, including TM maintenance work and terminological or quality annotation. Data protection regulations, such as the EU GDPR may confer some additional rights to control the use of personal data, which may cover translator identifying metadata. We suggest some metadata options that could allow translator preferences for future reuse of translations to be respected.

The challenge for the translators is that in relinquishing copyright they also lose any control over future exploitation of the translation data they have generated. The growing application of machine learning to translation serves to increase opportunities to leverage translators' output at low cost in a wider range of applications, thereby reducing the scope for collective future earnings of translators.

A change to the current copyright impasse will require cooperation from translation and client companies, changes and adherence to standards, and engagement from translators. We consider the ethical and legal pressures to make these changes, and their possible ramifications in other industries affected by machine learning.

Keywords:

Translation copyright
Automatic translation
Machine translation
Machine learning
Data protection

Panel 4

Subtitled's Visibility: A Comparative Study on the Industrial Subtitles and the Fansubs for *The Big Bang Theory*

Boyi Huang (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Digital technology has considerably changed the landscape of global audiovisual market. The prosperous digitization not only has transformed the mass consumption of audiovisual products, but essentially has revolutionized public audiovisual production. Originally as an institutionally controlled production, audiovisual translation has been largely freed by digital technology. For subtitling in particular, the emerging phenomenon of fansubbing exemplifies how the democratization of digital technology has significantly transformed translation activity in multiple aspects, particularly translator's visibility; but the topic of visibility has rarely been revisited in a systematic manner. This study aims to examine how the subtitled's visibility has been changed by the democratizing wave of digital technology. New domains supported by digital technology, such as user-generated content (UGC) and online social media (OSM), can afford translators 'new visibility' (Desjardin 2017). But this affordance may have different effects in different translation settings. It is, thus, argued that fansubbers, as demotic subtitlers, and industrial subtitlers may capitalize on digital technology to different extents, managing their visibilities differently. To interrogate their new visibility management, the present study comparatively analyzes Warner Bros. industrial subtitlers' and fansub group YYeTs's Chinese subtitles for the same audiovisual text of *The Big Bang Theory*, season nine. Following Brighenti's (2007) conceptualisation, visibility emerges from social actor's interactions. Subtitling is arguably subtitled's most significant and typical social interaction in their name. Through this comparative analysis on fansubber's and industrial subtitled's subtitles, how their visibilities are differed from each other in the digital age will be revealed in this study.

Keywords:

Subtitled's visibility
Subtitling
Fansubbing
Industrial subtitling
Digitization
Comparative study



Panel 4

Hacking the Literary Field: The Revision Process in a Digital Translation Initiative

Maialen Marin-Lacarta (Hong Kong Baptist University) and
Mireia Vargas-Urpi (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Publishing literary translations in digital media has become an evident alternative to print publishing. Technological advances have made publishing translations more accessible, which is why a number of digital initiatives have emerged. This paper is part of a research project that examines the making of digital translations by a Barcelona-based non-profit initiative called ¡Hjckrrh! (pronounced “hacker”). All the participants involved in the publishing process are translators, which means that actors who share the same professional expertise assume different roles. The pilot project documents the Spanish translation and publishing of a collection of three Chinese short stories (*Un paraíso sobre el infierno* by Liu Na’ou, Mu Shiying and Du Heng); and the main project monitors the making of the Spanish translation of a story by Dorothy Tse (*La cabeza*). Two types of data have been gathered to analyse both the transformation of the translation and the interactions between the actors: retrospective data (discursive data to analyse the practices themselves based on interviews with the participants and phone calls between the participants) and prospective data (written data related to the management of the translation, such as email and WhatsApp correspondence; written data connected to the translation and its paratext, such as translation drafts, the website, the blog and social media). After discussing the methodology of this project, this paper will specifically address the revision process of translations produced for this publishing initiative. The data that has been gathered will reveal practices of tight collaboration, negotiation of changes, meticulousness and slow revision.

Keywords:

Literary translation
Digital publishing
Translation revision

Panel 4

Communities or Social Networks? Theorizing Translators' Congregations on the Internet

Chuan Yu (Monash University)

Despite the fact that the number of online translation communities in the digital age has been growing, the question as to how numerous individual translators coalesce into a sustainable whole arises. In this study, I explore how translators' congregations on the internet can be theorized, focusing on two frequently applied concepts, i.e. 'community' and 'network'. Situated in Yeeyan, a large-scale online translation community that incorporates for-profit and not-for-profit business models, my analysis showcases how the concepts of 'community' and 'network' are not mutually exclusive; instead, both can be applied to our theorization and understanding of translators' congregations on the internet.

Before introducing Yeeyan, I provide an overview of the theoretical possibilities of translation communities. Next, Wenger's social theory of 'communities of practice' (1998) and Wellman's theorization of 'computer networks as social networks' (2001) will be applied to analyse Yeeyan's participatory mechanisms, primarily drawing on archival data. The analysis demonstrates the existence of a hierarchy within Yeeyan, which is consequently regarded as a large-scale social network constituted of multiple sub-communities of practice. Additionally, the analysis of interview data reveals that participants' motivations are crucial to the formation of the aforementioned hierarchy. Hence, I argue that a translators' congregation like Yeeyan is a complex social entity. Whether we call it a community or a network depends on its scale, the nature of the translation projects and participants' motivations

Keywords:

Online translation practices
Communities
Social networks
Motivation



Panel 4

Mapping Translator Blogs: Visibility in the Blogosphere

Julie McDonough Dolmaya (York University)

The past decade has seen an increase in the amount of Translation Studies research focusing on translation in virtual environments, whether this means online fan translation communities (e.g. Perez-Gonzalez 2014), crowdsourced translation initiatives (e.g. McDonough Dolmaya 2012) or translators interacting with one another via social media platforms such as blogs, micro-blogs, online forums and professional networks (cf. Dam 2013, Desjardins 2016, McDonough 2007, McDonough Dolmaya 2011, Risku et al. 2016, Risku and Dickinson 2009). Previous studies have suggested that translators build online communities through their blogs (Dam 2013, 29), but to date, no research has specifically examined how these communities are constructed. We do not know, for instance, how strong the ties between various translator-bloggers are, or what characteristics, if any, the most influential bloggers share. We also do not have much information about the extent to which online blogging communities cross geographic and linguistic borders. To help examine some of these questions, this paper will use Social Network Analysis, and the graph visualization and manipulation program Gephi, to map the relations between a sample set of translation blogs, focusing particularly on comparing the social network maps with blogger profiles to attempt to better understand the characteristics of these virtual translator communities

Keywords:

Translation blogs

Social media and translation

Online translator networks

Virtual translator communities

Panel 4

Translating Korean YouTube Channels for the Global Audience

Sung Eun Cho, Minsu Kim and Jungye Suh (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

Presented by: Sung Eun Cho and Jungye Suh

Eighty percent of YouTube views come from non-U.S. nations, and three-quarters of that traffic comes from countries where English is not the primary language (Gutelle, 2014). Korean YouTube channels specializing in K-pop or K-beauty are drawing huge popularity among global viewers. English subtitles are being added to the YouTube contents to make their videos more accessible to a wider audience.

YouTube has evolved from an amateur user-generated content (UGC) platform to a professional broadcasting channel (Kim 2012). YouTube is considered to be a diverse phenomenon, characterized by being a popular cultural information archive, a social network and an extensive commercial broadcast platform. Popular YouTube content creators with a massive following are partnered with Multi-channel networks (MCNs) to perform business and marketing functions. MCNs have been formed in almost every country in which there are YouTube channels and have grown rapidly since the explosion in numbers of previously amateur creators (Cunningham, Craig & Silver, 2016). These MCNs also control and supervise the translation process to bridge domestic YouTube creators with the global audience.

This study will examine the translation done on YouTube channels through in-depth interviews with the MCN operators. The study will also show how subtitles on YouTube Creator channels are noticeably different from that on conventional audiovisual materials. The execution of the YouTube contents differs in theme selection, voice, tone, production style, and length. Thus, the translated subtitles must reflect the collective nature of the medium to satisfy the viewing habits of the users.

Keywords:

YouTube

Multi-channel networks

YouTube translation

Audiovisual translation



Panel 5

Can World Literature Help Theorize Translation and International Theatre?

Nicole Nolette (University of Waterloo)

Recently (2015-2017), translation scholars Susan Bassnett, Paul Bandia, Gisèle Shapiro and Reyne Meylaerts have started discussions with theorists and students of the Institute of World Literature, based at Harvard University, to find points of convergence between the two fields. In David Damrosch's (2003) *What is World Literature*, for example, translation figures as one of the main modes by which literature becomes worldly. For Rebecca Malkowitz (2017), world literature is "born translated." My proposed paper looks at whether this juncture could be useful in theorizing the relationship between translation and international theatre. Is the "international" of "international theatre" worldly, global, post-global? How is translation positioned in theatre festival circuits as opposed to the circulation of book objects? How might world literature theories might help conceptualize the role of translation in "world theatre," "welttheater" (Beniston 1998, Huang 2014) or the "*sociologie du champ théâtral international*" (Schryburt 2014). Organized in three parts, this paper provides first an overview of recent convergences between translation studies and world literature, then a survey of how international theatre has been thought (with or without translation), before pointing to several ways in which we can together theorize translation and international/world theatre.

Keywords:

Translation

Theatre

World literature

International theatre

Welttheater

Panel 5

Nationalism, Translation, and Theatre: *The Rising of the Moon* and *The Gaol Gate*

Sung Hee Choi (Korea University)

This study draws on postcolonial theory to explore how a translator's nationalism is embedded in the Korean translations of two Irish plays, *The Rising of the Moon* and *The Gaol Gate*, which were performed in Korea under the Japanese occupation (1910-1945). Both plays were written by Lady Augusta Gregory, founder of the Irish Literary Theatre. They were translated into Korean by Jeong-Woo Choi and performed by Korea Theatre Arts Research Association (KARA). It aimed to reform Korean society through plays and conveyed Korean nationalistic consciousness to the audience. Choi, a member of KARA, translated Lady Gregory's political plays for their embodiment of Irish nationalism. He wished that Koreans would adopt a similar nationalistic consciousness by watching Lady Gregory's plays.

This study reveals that nationalism, indirectly implied in the ST, is accentuated in the TT, and new nationalistic narratives appear in the TT. The translator changes the narratives of *The Rising of the Moon* into a political struggle between a Korean independence activist and a Japanese policeman. The translator also accentuates the Korean independence activist's words resisting Japanese colonialism.

Similarly, the translator changes the narrative of *The Gaol Gate* into that of a Korean independence activist fighting Japanese oppression. The TT accentuates not only his anticolonial activities but his mother's critical attitude towards Japanese oppression. The translator evokes empathy in the audience by accentuating the protagonists' troubles.

This study thus finds that the translator's nationalism influenced his TT. Through his translations, Choi resisted Japanese occupation of Korea

Keywords:

Nationalism

Translation

Theatre

The Rising of the Moon

The Gaol Gate



Panel 5

***Sora no Ito*: Manga Performances**

Beverley Curran (International Christian University)

Yokkaichi in Mie Prefecture is one of four major sites of industrial pollution in Japan. When the Yokkaichi petrochemical complex opened in 1960 it was the largest petrochemical plant in the Asia respiratory diseases due to sulphur oxides released into the atmosphere, and classrooms could not have open windows because of the odour. Manga artist Yada Eriko grew up in Yokkaichi and through most of her life considered the petrochemical complex she saw every day as just part of the landscape and the pollution it had caused, which she had studied about at school, as a thing of the past. However, when she met people whose lives continued to be affected by the pollution, she decided to create *Sora no Ito* (2016) about Naoko, a nine-year-old with acute asthma and the effects of the environmental pollution on her body. This presentation discusses a performance project based on Yada's manga that translated the manga into powerful and diverse performances in order to engage with the work and as a way of circulating a local site-specific story of Yokkaichi environmental pollution through media translation and the materiality of pollution through the materiality of the body. In the process, it considers the circulation of knowledge concerning Yokkaichi environmental pollution as it appears in the ephemera of protest and performance. In doing so, it shows how ephemera can support other struggles and create dynamic sites of translation, where knots of social unease can continue to be scrutinized across a range of media and performance.

Keywords:

Manga translation

Theatre translation

Performance

Interlingual and media translation

The circulation of local knowledge in translation

Panel 5

Devising Intermedial Translation for International Theatre Audiences

Geraldine Brodie (University College London)

The increase in number, size and popularity of theatre festivals has led to a corresponding growth in the development of productions created in anticipation of touring to international venues and audiences. Simultaneously, contemporary concepts of performance modes employ a range of intermedial and devising techniques to explore innovative and reimagined dramatic forms. This paper examines the approaches of specialist transnational theatre-makers to the opportunities and challenges of connecting with international audiences by incorporating translation and multilingualism into their productions.

The paper compares two such theatre-makers. Robert Lepage, a francophone Canadian, writes, designs, directs and performs in the productions he devises for his company Ex Machina, incorporating multilingualism (French and English, but also Chinese in *The Dragon Trilogy* and *The Blue Dragon*) into the fabric of the work. Ivo van Hove, Belgian artistic director of Dutch company Toneelgroep Amsterdam, is known for the extremity of his adaptational approach to classic theatrical and cinematic performance texts, presenting internationally recognised work, such as Shakespeare's *Henry V*, *Henry VI* and *Richard III* (amalgamated into a four-and-a-half-hour production as *Kings of War*) and Ingmar Bergman's *Scenes from a Marriage* (a reworking of the television series and film), performed in Dutch translation in Amsterdam and around the world.

Both artists employ intermedial techniques to convey the transformative approaches of their productions alongside translated surtitles for international audiences. My paper interrogates the multilayering of language and translation in their productions, contrasting Lepage's original devised work and van Hove's classical adaptations, and examining their significance for translation.

Keywords:

Devised theatre

Intermedial translation

Multilingual theatre

Ivo van Hove

Robert Lepage



Panel 5

The Role of Translation as Intercommunal Mediation: The Case of *Missing* in Cyprus

Vasso Giannakopoulou (University of Cyprus)

This presentation will discuss the role played by theatre and more particularly its translation in the multicultural context of contemporary divided Nicosia based on the case of *Missing*, a play originally written in Turkish by playwright Aliye Ummanel entitled and translated into Greek via an intermediate English rendering in order to be staged on both sides of Nicosia. The play debates the trauma of a family whose father has been considered missing for decades, set against the backdrop of a modern staging of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. *Missing* deliberately makes no mention of names or national identities so that people from both sides may relate. Despite the fact that the project was “set up outside the mainstream institutions of society, with agendas that explicitly challenge the dominant narratives of the time” (Baker 2006: 462), it struck a chord with people from both communities wishing to find closure and move on without forgetting, but within peaceful coexistence. It is not coincidental that the play was staged in packed theatres on both the Northern part of Nicosia in Turkish and the Southern part of the city in Turkish with Greek and English surtitles in 2015 and in Greek in 2017. This project could not have taken place without the mediation of translation, which in this case was not only cultural, but also intercommunal. The presentation will discuss the act of translation as a performative process, “a process that on the basis of social action constitutes meaning, transcends borders and creates representation” (Wolf 32).

Keywords:

Collaborative translation
Bicommunal theatre
Cyprus
Narrative theory
Translation as performance

Panel 5

Theater Translation Ecology. Actors, Location, and Relations in Multilingual San Francisco Bay Area

Celia Bense Ferreira Alves (Université Paris 8)

Subject matter

In terms of language diversity —the number of languages spoken at home by people over 5 years old — The San Francisco Bay Area region comes fifth after Los Angeles, New York, Seattle and Chicago (US English Foundation, 2005 and Statisticalatlas, 2016). In terms of drama production, and with almost 400 theater houses and 375 theater companies, it is considered the third theater center in the United States (TBA 2016). This presentation questions theater as an activity in a multilingual environment through the play and show production processes at work and investigates how this affects the development of theatrical organizations and of the local theater world.

Method

The results presented here were obtained through the ethnographic study of the theater world in the San Francisco Bay Area. The data was collected by means of interviews of theater participants and observations of theater work situations by sociologist Howard S. Becker between 1985 and 1989 and by myself between 2009 and 2012. Documents produced by theatrical organizations and institutions were used to cross data (programs, websites, etc.) and investigate past situations.

Main results

This presentation identifies the nature and parts played by translation and translators in the construction and development of the San Francisco Bay Area theater world in the last thirty years. It points to the new role of theater translation in widening audiences for ethnic-based theatrical organizations and the long-standing but limited role of aesthetics-building for non-ethnic based theatrical organizations to achieve viable positions within the local community.

Keywords:

Ethnography
Theater
Translation
Multilingual environment
Aesthetics

Panel 5

Bilingual Theatre in English and British Sign Language: Creating an Inter-cultural Community of Understanding for Deaf and Hearing Audiences?

Michael Richardson (Heriot-Watt University)

Deaf people exhibit biculturality, presenting their own distinct identity and language, whilst being acculturated to, if not integrated into, wider hearing society. This dichotomy is reflected in theatre practice: Deaf communities have strong, thriving traditions of performance; but by wider society they are encouraged to attend hearing (spoken language) theatre, translated into sign language at interpreted performances.

This paper presents results from two studies. In the first, the effectiveness (and accessibility) of sign language interpreted performances was tested using Deaf and hearing audience focus groups. Subsequently, a group of Deaf and hearing actors worked together to create bilingual theatrical material in British Sign Language and English, aiming to provide equal access to Deaf and hearing audiences. The resulting short pieces were tested, again using Deaf and hearing audience focus groups.

The results of these studies suggest that existing approaches to theatre translation are inadequate for creating an inter-cultural community of understanding. The typical word-for-word approach used in interpreted performances compromises the rendition of theatrical texts: Deaf people are required to construct meaning from visual information presented by actors and interpreter simultaneously, but in different spaces. Furthermore, to produce genuinely inter-cultural performances from pre-existing plays, the visual-orientation of Deaf people suggests that the reliance on literal translations of pre-existing dialogue, even when performed by Deaf actors, should be minimised. More useful might be radical sense-for-sense translation techniques in which linear narrative is translated into semiotically rich two- and three-dimensional visualisations that can effectively map directly on to visual and gestural performance.

Keywords:

Bilingual theatre

Deaf

Sign language

Theatre translation

Accessibility

Panel 5

Performative Rewritings: Foreign Language Performance as Translation

Cristina Marinetti (Cardiff University)

Foreign language performances, especially of classical and indigenous stories, have been an important form of intercultural contact throughout the centuries (Knowles, 2009). The discourse of authenticity that surrounds these experiences, and is built around an illusion of universality, generally negates translation, suggesting that historically codified forms are equally accessible across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Analyses of surtitles, especially in opera (Weaver, 2010) and multilingual theatre (Ladoceur, 2013; Nolette and Ladoceur, 2010) have challenged those assumptions by shedding light on the multiple forms of mediation involved in translating foreign language productions.

This paper takes that challenge further, by considering the cultural and ideological dimensions of foreign language performances. Bringing together theories of dramatic performativity (Worthen, 2006; 2008) with cultural models of translation (Lefevere, 2016; Bassnett and Lefevere, 1998), I argue that foreign performances are translations in that they re-frame texts for different audiences in the service of power as exercised by different agencies and forms of patronage. By looking at four Italian language productions of the Piccolo Teatro di Milano's *Arlecchino* in Britain (1956; 1958, 1959, 1967), I explore how discourses of identity and otherness, similarity and difference are constructed and transformed in the reception of each production by the material contexts of performance (e.g. funding, space architecture, programming and the discourse of reviews). My analysis suggests that foreign language performance provides fertile ground to rethink Lefevere's influential notion of 'rewriting' (Lefevere, 2016) to take into account the performative dimension of culture and help us see translation as a productive rather than a primarily re-productive practice.

Keywords:

Translation

Ideology

Foreign language performance

Rewriting

Performativity



Panel 5

Cross-cultural Theatrical Collaboration in China: Thirty Years, One City and Three Plays

Yichen Yang (Shanghai International Studies University)

Cross-cultural theatrical collaboration is a complex and problematic process. Obstacles and paradoxes can be found in every step along the way: the search for the ideal collaborator, the communication of the intended meaning cross-lingually and cross-culturally, the materialisation of the collaborators' intentions and so on. This case study looks at three Beijing productions of translated plays—*Measure for Measure* (1981), *A Doll's House* (1998) and *Hamlet* (2008)—which spanned over the first thirty years after China's opening-up, a period that witnessed the thrive of translation theatre during the 'Culture Fever' of the 80s, the official-led resistance to it in the 90s and its later comeback. In each case, a foreign director/actor was invited by a well-known local theatre group. The study will explore against the changing socio-political backdrop the driving forces behind each collaboration, the power dynamics between the local contributors and the guest director/actor and the language issues involved in the creative process. Focusing on the problems, both practical and ideological, that were faced by the production teams, the study finds that the inclusion of the foreign contributors in all the cases was driven by a shared desire to create some sense of 'authenticity' on the stage. Such pursuit, variously motivated and depending on the given situations, led to vastly different forms of expressions and the particular way each foreign contributor was engaged in the collaborative process.

Keywords:

Cross-cultural theatre
Collaboration
Theatre translation
China

Panel 5

Molière on the British Stage: Translating the Cultural Paradoxes of Humour and Style

Marie Nadia Karsky (Université Paris 8)

Theatre, as director Simon Stone points out, is a paradoxical place where history and the present can be connected through the gaze of the audience, where the tension between past and present notions both exists and is transcended in a play's staging and performance. When playtexts belong to another linguistic culture, the distance but also the similarities are partly conveyed through linguistic translation, whether in the use of surtitles or a translated version of the text. In Britain and Ireland, the 20th and early 21st centuries have witnessed a particular interest for the plays of Molière; staging his plays even contributed to serving linguistic and identity purposes in Ireland and in Scotland. Conversely, after having put on several adaptations of Molière during the Restoration and in the 18th century, England seems to have neglected the French playwright until the 1970s, when poet Tony Harrison adapted *The Misanthrope*. Since then, there has been quite a surge in both adaptations and in stage-oriented translations of Molière by English poets and playwrights alike (Martin Crimp, Roger McGough, Ranjit Bolt ...), as if each felt the need to confront the cultural, stylistic and thematic challenges raised by Molière's comedies. How are Molière's humour and the stylistic elegance of his prose and verse rendered? What becomes of the tension between past and present in the new versions and in some of their stagings? More generally, what has confronting Molière on the page and for the stage brought his translators and adaptors?

Keywords:

Translation and adaptation

Molière

Conceptual distances and similarities

Humour

Rhythm and verse in the theatre



Panel 5

Recent French Multilingual Shakespeare Productions: Trivia or Transcultural Mobility?

Stephanie Mercier (University of Helsinki)

There has been a recent plethora of French translation and performance of Shakespeare in France to celebrate the 450th anniversary of his birth (2014) and then the 400th anniversary of his death (2016). The productions provide a rich study sample with which to examine instances of diglossia and non-verbal translation of the canonical texts such as props, costume, gesture, posture and the body. The main argument of this paper is that we can learn something about French theatre and its cultural accessibility and mobility through the choice – or the choice not to – incorporate English or Anglo-Saxon contextual elements in French productions of Shakespeare. To do so the research questions are as follows: Have recent multilingual performances created or separated communities within audiences? Does the inclusion of English into French productions of Shakespeare trivialise or transcend the traditional understanding of the Bard and the capacity that his plays have to challenge obstacles to cultural differences? When verbal or non-verbal multilingualism is not an issue in a French Shakespeare production does this mean that, as Annie Brisset notes, “Translation becomes an act of reclaiming, recentering of the identity, a re-territorializing operation”? This paper thus explores the role that a four-hundred year old English playwright can play in crossing borders and building bridges on an arguably increasingly post-global European continent.

Keywords:

Shakespeare
Performance
France

Panel 5

Speakability in Contemporary Japanese Shakespeare Translation

Daniel Gallimore (Kwansei Gakuin University)

Matthew Reynolds writes that ‘Relevance and speakability are not the only routes to success in theatre translation. The choreography of actors’ bodies and voices is tremendously important: language collaborates with expressive movement and sound.’ (2016: 115) The relevance of contemporary Japanese Shakespeare translations is arguably most apparent in their suitability to the voices of the actors who speak them, which is also their speakability. For Matsuoka Kazuko (1998: 200), the particular challenge of Shakespeare translation is that of combining the semantic, metaphorical and prosodic strands of the source text in an act of directional equivalence. Yet, as Matsuoka is surely aware, while this approach certainly yields powerful insights it also risks reducing Shakespeare translation to a disconnected series of symbolic moments rather than seeing speakability for what it is: a continuous trajectory of narrative and rhetorical gestures that run across the text. A speakable translation enables actors to connect what has come before with what is to come after, and is often for that reason an actorly one as well. In my paper, I propose to look at how the speakability of translation might be seen ‘to collaborate’ with ‘actors’ ‘bodies and voices’ by correlating two contemporary translations, namely Matsuoka’s of *Julius Caesar* (2014) and Odashima Yūshi’s of *Timon of Athens* (1980), with an analysis of two recent productions of these translations directed (respectively) by Ninagawa Yukio (2014) and Shakespeare Theatre’s Deguchi Norio (1997).

Keywords:

Shakespeare translation

Speakability

Rhetorical analysis

Performativity

Panel 5

Translator as the Gardener: Employing Organic Metaphor in the Theatre Adaptations of Brecht by Ajitesh Bandyopadhyay

Rindon Kundu (Jadavpur University)

Darwin in his *Origin of Species* (1859) first infused an organic sense into the term ‘adaptation’ as “modification of a thing to suit new conditions”. With this understanding, the proposed paper will turn towards the Bengali/Sanskrit word “*rupantar*” - often used synonymously with the word “adaptation”. Shifting focus from the popular meaning of the term as ‘change in form/beauty’ (Trivedi, 2014; Tymoczko, 2006), examining 19thC Bengali lexicons, the discussion will engage with the evolution and interrelationship of a few other key terms like *ropa* (act of raising) and *ropona* (planting of trees) with the term *rupantar*. This has its echo in Shelley’s (1820) metaphor of ‘transplanting the seeds’ to denote the process of naturalization also resonated by Hardwick (2000) and Bassnett (1998).

The paper will attempt to see the translator/adaptor as a *ropaka*/planter and explore the process of acculturation through close analysis of different layers of botanical metaphor in the light of ‘eco-translatology’. Illustrating concepts from ‘eco-linguistics’, I will try to formulate an eco-translatological approach in the context of theatre adaptations on Bengali stage during post-independence Bengali Progressive Theatre Movement of the 1950s – 1980s by analyzing two major Brecht adaptations i.e., *The Threepenny Opera/Teen Poisar Pala* (1969) and *The Good Person of Szechwan/Bhalomanush* (1974) by Ajitesh Bandyopadhyay whose basic philosophy behind theatre translation was to make the aesthetic sensibilities of the foreign accessible to native people through the native language and described the process as ‘plucking a plant from one soil and planting it into a different soil’.

Keywords:

Adaptation

Botanic

Eco-translatology

Rupantar

Theatre

Panel 6

Translating Multimodal Museum Space

Min-Hsiu Liao (Heriot-Watt University)

The topic of multimodality has received considerable critical attention in Translation Studies over the last decades. Contribution of these studies has significantly added to our understanding of how translations interact with other semiotic modes. However, little is known about how translations interact with or within three-dimensional material space. In this study, I attempt to explore this new territory by examining written translations in a museum site, as museums have often been chosen as the data for the exploration of three-dimensional space (e.g. Pang 2004; Ravelli and McMurtrie 2015). The analytical model of this study is informed by the “systemic functional framework for museum exhibitions” developed in Pang (2004). This framework divided exhibition space into four ranks: a museum (as a site), a gallery (as an exhibition space), an area (as a particular exhibition room), and an item (as a particular displayed unit). To illustrate how this model can be extended to include translated texts in museums, a case study was carried out with the St. Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art in Glasgow. Wall panels and welcome leaflets were collected for the purpose of textual analysis. Features of the external and the internal structures of the buildings were recorded during the field trips. In the analysis of the source and the translated spatial texts, competing discourses between a traditional Christian identity and a promoted multi-faith identity in Glasgow can be observed. This paper endeavors to add a new dimension to the existing multimodal translation studies.

Keywords:

Museum translation

Multimodality

Identity



Panel 6

Translation Scope in the Museum

Cathy Sell (Monash University)

As multimodal spatial environments, museums create meaning intertextually across a system of texts, and throughout a spatially constructed narrative that is actively negotiated by the visitors as they engage with individual texts and exhibits. This complex communicative system presents issues in translation. In particular, it is challenging for museums to provide a full translation of the multimodal system of texts in their given target language(s), and thus in order to address spatial/aesthetic restrictions and resource constraints museums frequently limit translations to a partial scope, where only certain content and/or text varieties are translated. Partial translation scope extends beyond the exhibition medium, to the supporting variety of promotional and guidance texts, and the supplementary array of museum publications, incorporating the full spectrum of the museum-visitor relationship from pre- to post-visit. Partial translation scope exacerbates multimodal issues, which can significantly affect the visitor experience for target language users and the communicative function of the museum, particularly in the case of multiple target languages which are provided in differing scope.

This paper presents examination of data collected from exhibitions that employ partial translation scope(s) in Japanese museums. The study applies Linguistic Landscape multilingual analysis and Systemic Functional Linguistics multimodal analysis to examine relative prominence of languages and differing translation scopes in consideration of institutional priorities, exhibition levels and metafunctions, and modes of dissemination. The discussion highlights the limitations and possibilities of translation scope within the multimodal Linguistic Landscape of the museum.

Keywords:

Japanese museums
Linguistic Landscapes
Multimodality
Systemic Functional Linguistics
Translation scope

Panel 6

Interpreting in Museum Theatres: A Multimodal Perspective

Jiqing Dong (University of Leicester)

Despite a recent surge of interest in multimodal approach (Kress and Van Leeuwen 1996, 2001) to theorising the verbal and non-verbal meaning-making processes in translation and interpreting activities, museum theatric interpreting remains a largely unexplored sphere in Translation Studies. Limited attention has been given to the live shows and presentational events that take place in multilingual museums, where on-stage interpreters often play a visible role in transferring the extra-linguistic signs through performance. This article presents a case study on an interpreter-mediated manufacturing demonstrative show in a science museum theatre in the U.S., illustrating how the interpreter maneuvers the toolkit of semiotic resources (van Leeuwen 2005), including what Poyatos (1997) described as the para-verbal signs such as voice qualities, cadence, inflection and speech flow and the non-verbal signifiers such as gestures and movements. It focuses on the ways in which the verbal and non-verbal modes interact and create a new text that allows the social and educational functions of museums to be fulfilled through interpreting. The data consists of a full transcription of the 30-minute video recording of the entire show, where interpreting is performed in a consecutive mode from English to Mandarin. Such a qualitative study also aims to understand interpreters' scope of involvement in the staging of shows and their capacity to engage in cultural negotiations.

Keywords:

Museum translation

Interpreted performance

Theatrical interpreting

Multimodality



Panel 6

Translation and Narrative Engagement for Affective Experiences in the ‘Comfort Women’ Memorial Museum in Korea

Kyunghye Kim (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)

Museums are “not neutral” but are “important collections of ideological symbols” that “perform a special role in communicating and legitimizing predominant social relations and ideological views that reinforce those relations in society” (Coffee 2006: 435). However, as Watson (2015) argues, in museum studies, rationalism and objectivity have been prioritised over visitors’ personal emotional feelings and experiences. Similarly in the field of translation studies, with few exceptions (Chen & Liao, 2017; Valdeón, 2015), the role of ideologically motivated narratives in museums has largely been ignored although they play an important role in visitors’ meaning-making process, (re)production of meaning, and interpretative affective engagements.

‘War and Women’s Human Rights Museum’ in Seoul, one of the four memorial museums in Korea built to remember the ‘comfort women’, deserves special attention. The museum was built in 2012, through private funding contributions by citizens over ten years, and is dedicated to the history of those women forced to provide sexual services to Japanese soldiers during the WWII. Featuring collective memories and individual stories of trauma, this museum serves as a site for visitors to experience the history and generate emotional responses. However, the role of translations used in the museum for non-Korean visitors, who have different mindsets and cultural backgrounds, has never been examined to date. Therefore, drawing on narrative theory and using the concept of affect, triangulated with questionnaire surveys, this study examines the extent to which English translations are used to recreate the same emotional repertoire of the Korean source texts for non-Koreans.

Keywords:

Museum
Comfort women
Affect theory
Narrative
Translation

Panel 6

‘Encountering Difficult Pasts: Translation, Mediation and Visitor Experience in the Memorial Museum Space’

Sharon Deane-Cox (University of Strathclyde)

This paper aims to highlight and explore issues regarding the role of translation in the museum that remembers difficult pasts. Visitors often come to a site of memory with no means of accessing the voices spoken, stories told and perspectives proffered in the original working language of the museum. The provision of translated material facilitates that access, but it also sets in motion multifaceted negotiations across boundaries of language, culture and knowledge. According to Erll and Rigney, “ ‘media’ of all sorts [...] provide frameworks for shaping both experience and memory” (2009: 1); the translation of that media then adds a further layer of complexity in terms of how the visitor encounters the legacies of a dark period in time. Multimodal exhibition ‘texts’ and translation might work together to sustain nuances, uphold multiple layers of opposing, parallel or intersecting narratives and encourage a dynamic response from the visitor. But those texts and translation each have the potential to close down spaces of understanding and engagement, and thus impede memory work.

In order to better elucidate the dynamics of such encounters, examples will be drawn from a range of case studies on French WWII museums. Focus will primarily be on translated audioguides and their capacity to generate ‘prosthetic memory’ (Landsberg 2004) which can bring the visitor closer to the past. In short, this paper argues that it is prudent to think through the implications of translation in the museum, not least in terms of visitor experience and the construction of ethical responses.

Keywords:

Museum translation
Audioguides
Mediation
Prosthetic memory
Ethics



Panel 6

A Vehicle of Cultural Transmission: Translation of Wall Panels in Chinese Museums

Hui Li (University of Strathclyde)

The paper showcases how Chinese national and cultural identities are represented in the translations of wall panels in Chinese museums through the discursive analysis of the translations of wall panels in eight museums in Shanghai, Wuxi, Suzhou, and Jingzhou. Discussions focus on the impact of ideology shift from Mao's totalistic iconoclasm as a striking feature of 20th-century Chinese cultural policy to Deng's promotion of traditional Chinese culture via tourism as an effective vehicle for nation-building (home) and to facilitate cultural transmission (overseas).

The place of culture and traditions of heritage tourism and pilgrim has always been a unifying theme in Chinese tourism. The ultimate goal of domestic tourism (the original) is to enhance national unity and to consolidate the legitimacy of the Chinese Communist Party, while the main purpose of the translation is to facilitate Chinese culture transmission to meet the requirements of its increased economic and political status worldwide. Apart from the constraints of space, distinct genre conventions, and varying communicative situations, the discrepancy in the functions between the original and the translation requires the dosification of information in the translation to avoid communicative breakdown and to reinforce cultural transmission.

Inconsistency in the translation approaches is found in terms of styles, vocabulary use, and the treatment of cultural specific items, which reveals various challenges posed by the politicization of the tourism industry, and raises the question of how best to resolve the difference between producing effective tourist guides and promoting sustainable national and cultural values.

Keywords:

Cultural transmission

Heritage tourism

Discourse analysis

Ideology

Styles

Cultural specific items



Panel 6

Translating Contemporary Art: The Case of Exhibition Catalogue Essays

Monika Krein-Kuehle (Technische Hochschule Koeln)

Over the last decade, museum translation has become an object of translational research (e.g. Neather 2008/2012, Sturge 2007), but there is a paucity of detailed investigations into the multi-faceted modes of art discourse in general and into the exhibition catalogue, in particular. This highly complex, hybrid, multimodal and ekphrastic genre has not so far attracted much research in the translation arena, although this genre is highly relevant from an applied point of view.

This paper, therefore, will present the results of research into the contextual and textual aspects and constraints involved in the translation of exhibition catalogues containing essays on contemporary art and published in connection with exhibitions of works of internationally renowned or upcoming artists in museums and galleries in the German-speaking countries. It will investigate the conditions surrounding art translation on the basis of questionnaires and individual interviews with art translators and museum/gallery staff and will explore the potentially ideological implications of the fact that English has become the lingua franca of the international art sphere. On an essay corpus-in-context basis it will also discuss specific textual features and relevant trends in translation solutions. The research carried out so far suggests that the translation of art discourse exists in a 'parallel world' that is more or less uninfluenced by translation studies, yet certainly constitutes a market with a considerable need for high-quality work. Thus, this interdisciplinary field deserves further translation-gearred research, didactization and inclusion into syllabus modules.

Keywords:

Translation

Contemporary art

Exhibition catalogue essays



Panel 7

Crisis Translation: A Definition of Field

Sharon O'Brien (Dublin City University), **Jay Marlowe** (University of Auckland),
and **Brian Gerber** (Arizona State University)

Presented by: Sharon O'Brien

The paper provides an overview of the relationship between crisis communication and translation work. It argues for the need to define a specific field of study at the crossroads of several disciplines: crisis translation. Multilingual emergencies and crises are a growing worldwide phenomenon and the illusion of a single international lingua franca hides the complexity of fluent communication in cascading crises (Pescaroli and Alexander 2015), where a chain of events engenders unexpected situations.

Who are the translators and interpreters in unpredictable emergencies? How do they handle the power struggle intrinsic in the relationship between those affected and those responding? Do they have any professional expertise? To what extent are translation resources explicitly built into response operations or considered a key element of preparedness and response (Cadwell and O'Brien 2016)? Can volunteers be trained to become translators in response to specific crises (O'Brien 2016)?

The paper reflects on the current positioning of translation in relation to crisis communication and the role played by a number of agencies – NGOs, crowdsourcing companies, and volunteers. The paper reports on an intensive scrutiny of international policies on emergency and disaster response, as emerging through the research carried out by the researchers involved in the H2020-funded INTERACT Network (International Network in Crisis Communication, Grant no. 734211). By focusing on whether or not some policies make explicit references to language support in crises occurring in multilingual and multicultural contexts, the policies are analysed in relation to their comprehensiveness in representing actionable ways of supporting intercultural communication.

Keywords:

Crisis translation

Language policies

Crisis communication



Panel 7

Translation Training Needs in Crises: Design and Delivery

Minako O'Hagan (University of Auckland) and
Patrick Cadwell (Dublin City University)

This paper reports initial findings based on the first two recurrences of designing and delivering teaching materials focused on 'crisis translation', drawing on a social-constructivist approach and elements of active learning. Introductory sessions covering the role of translators and translation skills in crises are devised between 2017 and 2018 and team-taught in sequence in different academic settings, as a form of action research. They are delivered in the form of face-to-face classes, workshops, seminars, and webinars. The materials are designed to develop situational awareness abilities and core translation skills, including the use of machine translation and post-editing, to prepare novice and citizen translators so they can provide translation support in time-critical and resource-stripped crisis communication. Two iterations of the materials will be considered by the time of the IATIS conference and preliminary results stemming from questionnaires, surveys, interviews, and focus groups will be presented for discussion at the conference. Finally, the paper provides initial reflections on the role of citizen translation in the face of more frequent occurrences of disasters in different regions to help address this important global issue for which translation can contribute towards better response, recovery, and resilience.

Keywords:

Crisis translation
Active learning
Action research
Citizen translation
Disaster studies



Panel 7

Professionals, Non-professionals, Citizens and the Definition of Roles

Federico Marco Federici and Khetam Al Sharou (University College London)

The role of crisis translators [1] operating during multilingual crises (be these the outcome of human-made or natural disasters) is discussed in this paper by focusing on data collected from surveying the experience of people involved in crisis communication. The data are simultaneously compared to the ways in which partners of the H2020-funded INTERACT Network deploy crisis translators. INTERACT partners are Cochrane, Unbabel, and Translators without Borders (TwB), which provide an array of language services. They draw on the efforts of polyglot medical experts, volunteer translators, and citizen translators depending on need.

From translation and copyediting of systematic reviews of evidence-based medical research at Cochrane emerge evidence that their dissemination of advances in medical research offers access to trustworthy health-related information in crises. From the ad-hoc activities of Unbabel emerge forms of reactions to translation needs in response to crises using an online platform fostering translation crowdsourcing models. From the humanitarian translation proposed by TwB emerge further definitions of roles for crisis translators.

By considering the variety of approaches used by these partners and the experience-based responses to our survey, the paper explores crisis translation practices in relation to broad debates on professionalism (Hertog, 2016; Susskind & Susskind, 2015). We will then focus on the discussion of professional roles in translation and interpreting (Katan, 2009) and on the ethical challenges of defining para-professional roles (Ess, 2014).

[1] For expediency, we group under ‘crisis translator’ any linguist involved in culture and language transfer in oral, written, or multi-semiotic contexts.

Keywords:

Citizen translators
Volunteers
Professional
Paraprofessional

Panel 7

Crisis Translation in Yemen: A Humanitarian Relief Operation in the Cholera Epidemic

Khaled Al-Shehari (Sultan Qaboos University)

International humanitarian organisations (e.g. Oxfam) have been working in Yemen for decades. However, their relief and humanitarian projects suffered following the blockade imposed by the Saudi-led coalition recently. Qualified interpreters and translators left the country, leaving organisations to rely on primarily non-professional volunteers to help them communicate with the residents of Yemen.

This study examines the role of these volunteers, who have qualifications in the English language but lack training in translation. They used to fulfil chiefly administrative roles in organisations, performing no translation and/or interpretation. Given the absence of qualified interpreters and translators, however, they are now able to offer these two services. The study aims to identify the work challenges they face as volunteer translators.

Data for this study will be collected by adopting the surveying tool designed by the INTERACT team led by Sharon O'Brien (DCU) and Federico Federici (UCL). Eight volunteers have agreed to be interviewed and more will be involved in the data collection. The data collection focuses on eliciting via a survey their individual perception of what skills, knowledge, and potentially training they wished they had acquired, or were forced to acquire on the job, in order to perform their tasks. Yemeni volunteers and employers of translators and interpreters will then be interviewed with semi-structured interviews to collect follow-up qualitative data.

Of particular interest will be the challenges overcome by those whose work supports the fight against the recent outbreak of cholera, thus showing the role of language mediators in support to epidemic crises.

Keywords:

Crisis translation

Yemen

Cholera outbreak in Yemen

Humanitarian relief

Citizen translators



Panel 7

Mediating as Trust-Building in Crisis Communication: Translation and Social Media in Emergencies from Natural Disasters

Maria Teresa Musacchio (University of Padova)

Natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and tornadoes know no national boundaries. Preparedness for and response to the resulting emergencies are increasingly international efforts requiring mediation across languages and cultures as disaster-hit areas may have populations and visitors of different nationalities while international relief operations are frequently organized. Under conditions of stress which are typical of natural disasters, people have to entrust their lives and properties to emergency management operators. Needing to collect information, they will typically look for trusted sources. Yet, the meaning of crises is not univocal, but is co-created as a result of negotiation processes where values, beliefs, expectancies and norms are core elements in the construct of culture. In these circumstances, successful communication where one or more languages and cultures are involved depends on trust built during the preparedness and planning phases and reinforced through effective mediation. However, cultural differences exist with reference to desired information, perceived accuracy and comprehension. Moreover, underrepresented groups – typically minority groups in any context – are less likely to trust information which is not confirmed via interpersonal networks. Trust further descends from ethical considerations on the extent to which emergency operators can be believed to act in respect of human rights of the affected populations. This paper reports on the role of translation as a form of trust-building mediation within EU project Slandail (Security System for Language and Image Analysis) in the present-day context of hyperconnection through a range of formal and social media. Translation strategies of emergency agencies in their intercultural, multilingual communication with varying disaster-affected communities will be explored with reference to trust-building processes such as gatekeeping to monitor content, plain language to aid comprehension and the use of iconic exemplars to affect audience attitudes.

Keywords:

Translation
Crisis communication
Mediating
Social media
Natural disasters

Panel 8

Translation, Heritage and Site of Memory: The Angkor in *Zhenla Fengtu Ji* and Its English Renditions

Song Hou (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

This paper explores the cultural and linguistic translations of Angkor, first by the Yuan-dynasty Chinese scholar in his traveling/ethnographic writing *Zhenla Fengtu Ji* during the transition from 13th to 14th century, and then by modern Western experts in Chinese or Asian Studies in rendering the ancient Chinese writing into English from the 1960s to 2000s. Those English versions include *A Record of the Customs of Cambodia* (1967) by D. P. Gilman, *The Customs of Cambodia* (2001) by Michael Smithies, and *Record of Cambodia: The land and its people* (2007) by Peter Harris. Combining textual analysis with sociocultural examination, I show how Angkor as a site of memory is represented in different cultural, historical contexts and how such cross-cultural representations contribute to the making and understanding of Angkor as world heritage site and a form of transcultural memory. It is argued that these cultural and linguistic translation processes are in contact zones where Eastern and Western ideas of historicity confront, modern and traditional senses of place interact, and colonial and post-colonial interests permeate. Either the retaining or the rewriting of Angkor memories is associated with present discourse and ideology that attempt to make and remake historical place in and for the present.

Keywords:

Translation

Heritage

Site of memory

Angkor

Zhenla Fengtu Ji



Panel 8

Wikipedia as Heterotopia: A Spatial Approach to the Analysis of Translation Practices within the Online User-Generated Encyclopaedia Platform

Henry Jones (University of Manchester)

Translation is one of the core mechanisms through which content is collaboratively produced within the online user-generated encyclopaedia Wikipedia. Not only do volunteer contributors frequently translate articles directly between the site's 287 different language editions (McDonough Dolmaya 2017), but they also collect, summarise and synthesise multiple 'external' source materials, written in a variety of languages, as they jointly construct each encyclopaedia text (Jones 2018).

This presentation aims to demonstrate how the spatial mode of analysis encouraged by Michel Foucault's (1986) concept of 'heterotopia' can generate new insights into the diversity of translation practices that take place in this environment. It begins by providing a brief introduction to Foucault's writings on heterotopia, and the way in which he draws attention to sites such as museums, cemeteries and gardens as spaces of strange yet productive juxtaposition in which "all the other real sites ['emplacements'] that can be found in the culture are simultaneously represented, contested and inverted" (Foucault 1986: 24). I then show how viewing Wikipedia through this conceptual lens can highlight its multifaceted complexity as a 'translation zone': as a space for both global and local audiences, a space for public pedagogy and popular participation, a space for work and play. Through a case study focusing on the collaborative production of the English-language Wikipedia article about the city of Istanbul (Turkey), I illustrate how the platform's discordant spatiality both shapes and is shaped by the multilingual processes through which its translator-contributors create their encyclopaedia entries.

Keywords:

Wikipedia

Foucault

Heterotopia

Space

Panel 8

No Space for There and Now: Reflections on Exoticism in Translation Studies

Gabriela Saldanha (University of Birmingham)

The translation studies literature often resorts to 'exoticism' as a descriptive label, often from a questioning and largely critical perspective, but at the same time leaving the concept largely under-theorized. In this paper, I explore the ways in which the term has been used to describe the tension between homogenization and heterogenization that is characteristic of intercultural interactions, with a view to revealing the principles underlying exoticising as a particular way of viewing other cultures and, in particular, translations. This exploration employs the notions of 'space' and 'time', arguing that the 'exotic' is something that is required to remain at a distance, both temporally and spatially. This is illustrated with examples from the marketing of literature in English translation, examining how and why certain books are presented as belonging to 'there and then' and others as 'here and now'. The concept of 'exoticism' is compared to the neighbouring ones of 'alterity' and 'orientalism' as used not only in the translation studies literature but also in postcolonial theory and anthropology. 'Exotic', 'Other' and 'Orient/al' are not qualities inherent to certain people, places, texts; they are labels that reflect particular ways of perceiving, processes of understanding that often reveal more about the place of enunciation than about the object of the gaze. Some of the questions to be explored are: to what extent do those processes imply a reduction? to what extent are they intrinsic to the cognition of otherness? and, more importantly, to what extent are they reversible?

Keywords:

Exoticism
Alterity
Orientalism
Book reviews



Panel 8

From Space to Place: Inside the Translation Laboratory

Rebecca May Johnson and Sergio Lobejón Santos (Newcastle University)

The process of setting up a laboratory involves a long chain of micro-decisions aimed at creating a stable environment for data gathering or, at the very least, constructing an illusion of stability. Taking data from an experiment on collaborative poetry translation as its main source, this paper delves into the fundamental gulf between the purported ‘sterility’ of an artificially-created research environment and the reality within any social sciences experiment of having to “deal with mess, confusion and relative disorder” (Law 2004: 2).

After defining the parameters of a collaborative translation laboratory to observe, record and analyse the actions and interactions of source poets, target poets and language advisors organised in trio configurations, researchers observed a shift from ‘space’ to ‘place’ when the trios moved into the supposedly sterile conditions of the laboratory.

This unpredictable ‘mess’ manifested in several variables that were not anticipated from the outset, including those brought about by the physical and emotional presence of the participants and researchers and the intrusion of the city environment in which the laboratory was located into the translation process. These, among other unforeseeable circumstances, fundamentally affected what happened inside the lab, including the translation outcomes, and dramatically expanded the scope of the analysis beyond initial expectations to account for such inherently unstable elements, which not only affected the phenomena that were being measured, but, most importantly, became an intrinsic part of what was ultimately measured.

Keywords:

Translation
Embodiment
Space
Poetry
Mess
Ethnography
Laboratory

Panel 8

Where are We? Translating Qatar's Natural and Urban Landscapes and Recovering Alternative Narratives

Sue-Ann Harding (Queen's University Belfast)

Qatar is a country that strives to promote and control its official public narrative of ambitious transformation and modernisation. Yet there are alternatives to this temporal, aspatial narrative of progress that are seldom heard. Many of these come from travellers, who, when they encounter a new place, seek to translate it into something meaningful (Cronin 2000, 23). They do this both for themselves as they negotiate unfamiliar environments, and for others (e.g. maps, reports, surveys, articles and travelogues). This paper presents the findings of a larger work-in-progress based on empirical and archival research that seeks to rediscover and give space to the voices and written observations of the explorers, sailors, archaeologists, geologists and civil servants who encountered and described (i.e. translated) the confronting landscape long before Qatar emerged as a sovereign nation. It also includes interviews with contemporary residents to investigate how they read and translate the natural landscapes of desert and seashore as well as the built environment.

Drawing on Massey's reconceptualisation of space as no longer static, closed and immobile but as "a product of interrelations" (2005, 10) and a multiplicity of "stories-so-far" (2005, 12) that enables a diversity of present and future political reimaginings, the project aims to recover some of these alternative narratives. It argues that such recovery can fracture reductionist narratives of exclusion and elitism, and make way for the elaboration of richer, more authentic narratives that, through the recognition of diversity and multiplicity, are more just and sustainable for a multicultural, 21st-century nation.

Keywords:

Landscape

Narratives

Qatar

Space

Travel writing



Panel 8

Wratislavia/Breslau/Wrocław – Key Translational Moments of an Urban Microcosm

Piotr Blumczynski (Queen's University Belfast)

Lodged between three capital cities: Warsaw, Berlin and Prague (indicating the three main sources of linguistic, cultural and national influences), Wratislavia has been both a site and a subject of complex translation practices throughout its millennium-long history. Conceptualized by the British historian Norman Davies "microcosm of Central Europe" (Davies and Moorhouse 2002), it provides an illuminating case study of rich and often conflicting narratives about places with a turbulent geopolitical history. This presentation will focus on the last seven decades which witnessed two major translations of the urban space. (1) After WW2 the German city of Breslau was handed over to the Polish People's Republic (politically subordinated by the Soviet Union), it became a part of the overarching narrative of "Reclaimed Territories", and its architectural, cultural and linguistic landscape was thoroughly translated to ensure that any traces of its German heritage were replaced with "indigenously Polish" symbolism. (2) The political transformation of 1989 brought about another surge of translation as the former communist narrative gave way to new attempts to re-tell the city's complex history. Today, as Wrocław seeks to forge its identity as a multicultural metropolis (cf. its titles of the European Capital of Culture and the World Book Capital, both 2016), translation continues to play a central role in this process, exposing paradoxes, discontinuities and divergent ideological perspectives. To demonstrate it, we will examine narratives found in sites of special symbolic significance – including street names, monuments, memorials, and museums – in three languages (Polish, German, and English).

Keywords:

Urban landscape
Contested narratives
National identity
Heritage
World War II
Central Europe
Wrocław
Breslau
Wratislavia

Panel 8

Translation on the Edge of Brazil: The Translation of Literary Works into the Brazilian Indigenous Language, Nheengatu

John Milton (University of São Paulo)

Brazil is almost monolingually Portuguese in its 5570 municipalities, where, outside academic and business settings, translation and language transfer are found only at the interstices and edges, in indigenous reservations, and the continual interchange between Spanish and Portuguese, often in the hybrid *Portunhol*, on the borders. And only in the hidden corners of the large cities does one see the remnants of a former multilingual immigrant population.

As coordinator of the Postgraduate TS Programme at the University of São Paulo (2012 to 2016), I oversaw the project of Eduardo Navarro, whose students translate literary works into Nheengatu, an indigenous language of São Gabriel de Cachoeira (SGC), in the extreme northwest of Brazil. Ready for publication are *Le Petit Prince* and *A terra dos meninos pelados*, by Graciliano Ramos. SGC is the only Brazilian district to have official languages other than Portuguese, but Tukano, Baniwa and Nheengatu, though widespread, have no “official” written form.

Following Kaisa Koskinen’s ethnological approach in *Translating Institutions*, by interviewing Navarro, his students and users of the translations and making a field visit to SGC, I intend to examine: the choice of works to translate; acquisition of Nheengatu by translators; participation by native speakers; variant(s) of Nheengatu used; methods/ processes of translation; publication and access; use by schools and community.

And has this “officialization” brought these languages into the dominant spaces of the city: the shopping malls and markets, government buildings, signage, institutional documentation; and the virtual space of websites, signalling possible future multilingual spaces in Brazil?

Keywords:

Translation in Amazonia

Translation to Nheengatu

Eduardo Navarro

Translation into indigenous languages

Translation space in São Gabriel de Cachoeira



Panel 9

Translating Development in Malawi: The Role of Language and Cultural Knowledge in the Relationships between NGOs, Local Communities and Language Intermediaries

Angela Crack (University of Portsmouth)

This paper investigates the role that language and cultural knowledge play in the ways in which Northern-based development NGOs attempt to 'listen' to local partners and communities. The findings are based upon field work in Malawi, a country where English (the predominant language of international development) has official status, but a variety of minority languages are spoken by different ethnic groups. Framed by the concept of a 'listening zone', the paper examines language policies and practices through document analysis, participant observation, and interviews with UK/Malawian NGO workers and community members. Particular attention is paid to the identities and roles of language intermediaries used by NGOs within development projects, and the translation/interpreting practices that are produced by such actors on the ground. The paper concludes with some reflections on the implications for translator and interpreter training in development contexts.

Keywords:

Translators and interpreters
Development NGOs
Malawi
Minority languages
English
Chichewa
Local communities
Department for International Development (DFID)
Development aid

Panel 9

Translating Development in Kyrgyzstan: The Role of Language and Translation in Central Asian Civil Society

Wine Tesseur (University of Reading)

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, international NGO involvement in Central Asia increased, and international organisations have played an important role in the development of NGOs in the region. Debates on civil society formation in Central Asia have analysed to what extent foreign donor programmes have produced a civil society that is artificial or alien. Many researchers have pointed out that the Western development model is not always relevant or meaningful to local people, whose values, traditions and culture differ from those of the West. The role of language and translation in development, however, has remained overlooked in these debates.

This paper explores the role of language and translation in civil society formation in Kyrgyzstan, and specifically in relationship building between international NGOs, who often use English, and local partners and communities. Only an estimated 0.5% of the Kyrgyz population speaks English as a second language. Drawing on interviews with development workers, observations and fieldnotes from a three week visit to various NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, the paper explores to what extent the role of English is pivotal in local civil society formation and development work. Furthermore, it will trace the translation practices in the local development context, covering a range of languages, from Russian as the lingua franca of the Central Asian region, to languages spoken by local communities such as Kyrgyz and Uzbek. This paper thus seeks to understand how development is 'translated' in this context by drawing on theoretical frameworks from development studies, sociolinguistics and translation studies.

Keywords:

Development
NGOs
Central Asia
Role of English
Interview data



Panel 9

Semiotranslating Development

Kobus Marais (University of the Free State, Bloemfontein)

Studying the relationship between translation and development is a fledgling enterprise. Apart from my own work, a number of studies and projects have been attempted in this regard. Apart from the above, thinking about development in translation studies is also constrained by the fact that most of this thinking is done in terms of interlinguistic translation. In a world that is increasingly developing in the direction of multimodal communication, this bias cannot hold. Furthermore, literature on how societies develop from the (multimodal) semiotic interactions between people is growing and challenging the linguistic bias that is inherent in translation studies.

In this presentation, I address both of the above limitations by (1) contributing to the theoretical underpinning of the relationship between translation and development through (2) presenting a Peircean view of semiotics which includes his notions of degenerate signs, i.e. signs without interpretants. The theory explains that many social habits (development patterns or trajectories) take place at an unconscious level and at a prelinguistic level. In order for translation studies scholars to contribute to the debate on the emergence or development of society, they need to be able to (also) study the degenerate signs which human beings construct in response to their environment.

The presentation will combine Peircean semiotics (also referring to secondary literature on Peirce) and complexity thinking in order to present the parameters of a theory of development from a translation perspective.

Keywords:

Translation

Development

Semiotics

Degenerate signs

Panel 9

Translation in a Developmental Context: Health Promotion in Sub-Saharan Africa

Mwamba Chibamba (University of Ottawa)

Health is a fundamental human right which impacts directly upon economic and social development (WHO 1978). Too many children die from preventable diseases in sub-Saharan Africa (UNDP). Prevention and education are key in curbing mortality rates and in improving the health standards of the vulnerable. The 1986 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion adopted health promotion as an approach to health care delivery. In line with global health policies, many African countries have adopted health promotion as a tool to combat disease. Being heavily dependent on co-operating partners, many health promotion campaigns in the developing world are formulated with the financial and technical assistance of Western donors. These results in a top-down, paternalistic approach where the methods and approaches employed are those favoured by the donors. Often, these approaches do not involve the target audiences nor take into consideration their specific socio-economic and cultural contexts (Houéto & Valentini 2014; Sanders et al. 2008; Bernhardt 2004).

It is against this backdrop that this paper seeks to explore translation practices in health promotion in sub-Saharan Africa. Given Africa's multilingualism and development context, it is imperative that health campaigns on issues as varied as child nutrition and immunization, and the prevention of diseases ranging from malaria to HIV/AIDS, which, for the most part, are produced in the West and in European languages, are localized. The study explores the interplay between various forms of translation, that is, intralingual, interlingual, intersemiotic (Jakobson 1966), and multimodal translation and the communication strategies used to create health promotion messages.

Keywords:

Translation and development
Health promotion
Sub-Saharan Africa
Intersemiotic translation



Panel 9

Bulle, Bern and Bamako: Translation Practices in Swiss Development NGOs

Carmen Delgado Luchner (University of Reading)

Development projects implemented in the South in cooperation with Northern NGOs can be viewed as contact zones where different ideas about progress, economic prosperity, modernity, but also culture and language meet. In these projects we find numerous practices of translation, interpreting and cultural mediation. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), in particular, have placed increasing emphasis on participatory development approaches which require them to communicate across the linguistic and cultural divide that separates them from project beneficiaries.

My focus in this paper is on development NGOs based in Switzerland and operating in different African countries. Switzerland is a multilingual country with four official languages that differ greatly in size and status. This language situation to some extent mirrors that of many of the African countries that Swiss NGOs operate in, however, there are also important contextual differences. Furthermore, English is increasingly used as a lingua franca of development.

Language consequently plays a role in internal and external communication in Swiss NGOs. Indeed, organizations need to decide what to translate and into what language(s), when to rely on interpreters and when to expect their staff to be able to work multilingually. Based on a case study of NGOs operating in Kenya, I will illustrate how language barriers are overcome and how decisions about translation and interpretation are shaped concurrently by the linguistic reality in the South but also by assumptions about language and multilingualism in the North.

Keywords:

Development

Non-professional translation and interpreting (NPIT)

Language policy

NGOs

Development theory

Panel 10

Subtitling's Cross-Cultural Expressivity Put to the Test: *Montalbano* in French and English

Marie-Noelle Guillot (University of East Anglia)

The focus of the proposed paper is linguistic and cultural representation in AVT as a medium of intercultural literacy. It will put to the test increasingly accepted assumptions about AVT modalities' distinctive meaning potential and expressive capacity (Guillot 2016a, 2017), with a case study of communicative practices in their representation, via interlingual subtitling/dubbing, in the cult Italian TV series *Montalbano*.

The study applies to (Latinate) French and (Anglo-Saxon) English and uses a cross-cultural pragmatics framework to explore representation, initially from the perspective of a lay (near) non-speaker of Italian. The dataset comprises episodes from series one of *Montalbano*, where the strong characterisation routinely flagged as typical of the series is originally established. Initial responses are then inspected critically, with analyses of features identified in earlier studies as a locus of stylised representation in subtitling (pronominal address, greetings, telephone exchanges, thanking), with evidence of distinctive pragmatic indexing (Guillot 2016b). Analyses will extend to language varieties, and document further the pragmatic situatedness observed elsewhere, with a comparison of strategies in languages with different origins, French and English, and respective capacity to evolve their own conventions for representing verbal routines and their own internal pragmatic settings.

The study is part of the endeavour to inform debates about, and build up the picture of, AVT as cross-cultural mediation promoted by the AHRC funded project - *Tapping the Power of Foreign Language Films: Audiovisual Translation as Cross-cultural Mediation* (AHRC Grant AH/N007026/1) and will double up as an introduction for the Films in Translation panel (10).

Keywords:

Subtitling
Cross-cultural representation
Pragmatic situatedness

Panel 10

Linguistic Representations of the 'Other' in Multilingual Films of Turkey

Aysun Kiran (University College London/Marmara University)

This paper explores the linguistic representations of minority groups in Turkey in post-1990s Turkish cinema. It aims to identify how the uses of multilingualism and translation promote diversity and respect for difference, thereby reworking the monolingualist mindset, which prevailed in Turkey until the late 1990s. The monolingualist mindset is characterised by a suspicion of other languages and those who speak them, and aims for linguistic homogeneity. Therefore, there is an underlying tension between everyday linguistic practices of multilingual people and the monolingualist mindset. This paper argues that the linguistic representation of the 'other' varies in each multilingual film in line with its engagement with this tension. Four films examined here are *Sonbahar* (*Autumn*, 2008), *Nefes* (*Breath*, 2009), *Ben Gördüm* (*Min Dît: the Children of Diyarbakır*, 2009), and *Jîn* (2013). Chris Wahl's distinction between genuine polyglot films and those which incorporate multilingualism without any contribution to character or plot development serves a reference point in discussing the differences in the functions of multilingualism in each film. The analysis investigates a) what symbolic values are assigned to particular languages through the temporal and spatial contexts of use, b) how the characters speaking these languages are depicted in the story, and c) whether multilingual interactions are accompanied by extra- or intra-diegetic interpreting techniques. The findings suggest that these films constitute 'genuine polyglot films' and champion the recognition of linguistic difference to the degree that they unmark the 'marked' status of minority languages and problematize the asymmetrical relationship between the majority and minority languages.

Keywords:

Monolingualism

Multilingual cinema

Turkish cinema

Linguistic representation

Film discourse

Panel 10

Titles, Voices and Accents: Exploring the Multilinguistic and Multicultural History of AVT in the Spanish-Speaking World

Adrián Fuentes-Luque (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

The study of audiovisual translation (AVT) has fundamentally limited to the European context. There is no research on the implementation and development of the different AVT modes in Spanish-speaking Latin America, or the language policies governing the distribution and commercialisation of audiovisual material in Latin America. With the exception of some historical accounts of AVT modes (Ivarsson 1992, Ivarsson and Carroll 1998 on subtitling; a brief historical review of dubbing by Chaume 2012, and Ávila 1997), the history of audiovisual translation in general is virtually unexplored. In the case of Spanish-speaking Latin America, the interest and need is even greater since, for many years, all audiovisual translation for the whole Spanish-speaking market was carried out in several Latin American countries, and eventually gave birth to a particular linguistic variation labeled “neutral Spanish”, which still characterises Latin American Spanish dubbing today. This paper investigates the little-known origins of AVT modes in the Spanish-speaking world. Based on historical accounts, interviews with key agents, and relevant documents, it also explores some potential factors involved in the election and implementation of specific AVT modes in the different Spanish-speaking Latin American countries. Exploring and describing them will help determine the social, cultural, commercial and linguistic implications of the election of a given AVT mode and a specific language model for Latin American countries. Also, the paper analyses the consequences of establishing a specific linguistic variation for the distribution of audiovisual productions in the Spanish-speaking market (the so-called “neutral Spanish”).

Keywords:

History of translation
Audiovisual translation
Multilingual versions
Neutral Spanish



Panel 10

‘Conversation’ as a Basic Unit of Translational Analysis for Multilingual Film and Television

Montse Corrius (University of Vic - Central University of Catalonia) and **Patrick Zabalbeascoa** (Pompeu Fabra University)

Building on findings of previous research and the state of the art in the dubbed and subtitled versions of multilingual audiovisual texts, the TraFilm project (trafilm.net) sets out to create a research tool for building a database of instance of L3 in films and TV series. One of the insights gained in the process of carrying out this project has been the need to provide a unit of analysis that is capable of providing context as well the exact location of each instance of L3 within a given AV text. We have found that the conversation as unit provides conceptual and methodological advantages over other possible units which could have been the L3 instance itself (too small to meaningful on its own) and the scene as understood in film studies (too varied and complex for the purpose of creating a systematic database). Conversation is borrowed from the field of Conversation Analysis but also happens to fit in well with certain practical recommendations of guides for scriptwriters. The conversation as AV unit has an additional advantage of being adaptable to the creation of an audiovisual corpus by creating clips that would be as long as each conversation, being pragmatically whole without being too long for research purposes. Our presentation will focus on features of conversation that are relevant for AVT studies, especially for the case of multilingual texts, through a combination of sociolinguistic conversational analysis and the conventions fictional AV dialogue and scriptwriting.

Keywords:

Conversation

Multilingualism

Third language

Audiovisual translation

Panel 10

Multilingualism in Film Translation: Findings from the TRAFILM Project

Eva Espasa (University of Vic - Central University of Catalonia) and
Stavroula Sokoli (Hellenic Open University)

The presence of multilingualism and language variation in films poses specific translation challenges which have been researched, amongst others, by Corrius and Zabalbeascoa (2011), Bleichenbacher (2008), O'Sullivan (2011) and De Higes (2014). The Spanish funded project [TRAFILM](#) (FFI2014-55952-P) builds on those research initiatives and studies multilingualism in film translation from a broad perspective across audiovisual translation modes.

The main aim of the TRAFILM project is to describe and compare the strategies for rendering multilingualism across AV translation modes and hopefully to validate and refine existing theoretical models on audiovisual translation and multilingualism by describing and analysing a rich collection of data. For this purpose, a tool has been designed which researchers can use to analyse multilingual AV texts by answering questions such as whether L3 is meant to be understood by the audience and whether the pragmatic meaning of L3 can be deciphered by other means. All questions are answered for the source text and the target text so that the tool can easily show differences and similarities. These structured analyses take the form of a database which can be consulted to discover and describe features and tendencies that arise from rendering linguistic diversity for dubbing, subtitling and accessibility modes.

This paper will present the main findings of the project. It will also deal with a range of issues regarding its implementation, such as the challenges of corpus selection, the elaboration of an analytical model which is apt for collective research including numerous language combinations, translation modes and AV genres.

Keywords:

Audiovisual translation
Multilingualism
Dubbing
Subtitling
Accessibility



Panel 10

User-Generated Translation in the Age of Participatory Media: A Case Study of Subtitling Practices on *Bilibili*

Xiaoping Wu (University of Macau)

In the age of participatory media that features user-generated content, translation practices take on new and diversified forms that problematize the notions of professionalism and faithfulness, especially in audiovisual translation. However, translation studies alone may not be able to account for the complexity of these practices. The study of audiovisual translation thus calls for interdisciplinary inquiry, and the presentation will accordingly invoke concepts from translation studies, media studies and sociolinguistics to support the analysis.

This study sets out to investigate user-generated translation and interaction among new media users in the emerging online community of amateur translators. It explores the role of amateur translation in the context of media convergence and examines how it blurs the boundary between production and consumption. The data to be analyzed consists of an American political parody video produced by *Saturday Night Live* and its Chinese translation by the users of *Bilibili*, a Chinese media sharing website, in the form of “screen bullet” (*pinyin: danmu*). Screen bullet, a widely-used model of video watching, allows the audience to send text messages while watching the video, with the text messages (mostly comments) projected on or scrolling across the video. Data analysis, which involves multimodal analysis and textual analysis of screen bullets, reveals a multi-layered display of different versions of translation and reactions to them, demonstrating that translation involves a complex process of collaboration, amateur contribution, as well as quasi-synchronous interactions between translators and other members of the online community in the age of participatory media.

Keywords:

User-generated translation

Participatory media

Audiovisual translation

Danmu

Bilibili

Panel 10

Nonsensical Humor in Translation – The Subtitling of Hong Kong Comedic Films

Yuk Sunny Tien (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

Humor has posed significant challenges to translators as it is usually rooted in a specific cultural and linguistic context. This paper will discuss humorous expressions in comedic films in Hong Kong, which have long been considered “untranslatable”, “badly translated”, or “simply unable to be translated correctly” because they are based on verbal humor familiar to the local Cantonese audience but incomprehensible to Western audiences or other cultures. One typical example is Stephen Chow’s film jokes, which have been termed “nonsensical” or “absurd”, as the jokes he presents are incompatible with logic or the world as we know it. But what does it mean when one says his punchlines defy translation? The translation problems, especially the toning down of humor and mistakes in the subtitle translation require further investigation. Some potential topics could be: 1. How this subset of humor is defined, and in what form it is expressed; 2. the relationship between the mechanism employed in this type of humor and the translation strategies adopted in the subtitles; 3. the ways cultural jokes are domesticated and creatively adapted and the audiences’ intercultural responses to the expression/reinvention of the jokes, and 4. how the maximum dose of comedic effect can be achieved in an interlingual representation. This paper also proposes a classification of Chow’s jokes based on the current typologies of nonsensical humor, and analyzes how the various translational norms and externalities come into play when local, comedic films are reconstructed in the target cultural medium.

Keywords:

Comedy

Subtitle translation

Nonsensical humor



Panel 10

Ideological Concordance in Translating Chinese TV Programs: Recognition of Self and Tolerance of Other

Wenhao Yao (Guangxi Normal University)

Technically, in AVT, audio and visual elements and translation (language elements) function in a system of rhythmic (form), semantic (meaning) and aesthetic (pragmatics) concordance. However, AVT involves more than the mere linguistic consideration, particularly because of the complexity of media in communication. TV program, as a carrier of AV information, for example, works quite differently in that it serves mainly as the tongue of the government, the publicity tool of cultural and ideological progress, thus making “ideological concordance” another consideration in translating TV programs. However, the process of achieving “ideological concordance” is tricky, given the difference in language and culture, and especially the subtlety of relationship between Self and Other. Cross-culturally and ideologically, foreignized translation may be criticized as aggressive yet domesticized one as obsequious. This is already not a matter of translation strategy, but a matter of translation policy, a policy of positioning Self and Other—to translators, this is a question of ethics.

In light of China’s national publicity policy and based on reflection on my six-year practice of translating Chinese TV programs into English, there is a middle route to follow, featuring recognition of self (de-domestication) and tolerance of other (de-foreignization)—to introduce China neither aggressively or obsequiously, but confidently. Powered by such an ethic model grounded on patriotism and globalism coexisting in his identity as a cross-cultural mediator, the translator can reasonably deal with the Self-Other relationship, especially in translating culture-loaded, geographically-sensitive and politically-related words frequently found in TV program translation, to achieve true “ideological concordance”.

Keywords:

TV program translation
Ideological concordance
Patriotism
Globalism

Panel 10

Cultural Translation and Mobility of Taiwanese Idol Drama

Tsui-Ling Huang (Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages)

Under the influence of globalization, film and television has become a popular trend. Over recent years, the promotion of Taiwanese cultural industry was focused on gaining international attention through the translation of idol dramas and movies into other foreign languages, such as Spanish. Out of a total of hundreds of Taiwanese idol dramas, the most popular dramas with the highest ratings, publicities, and awards were translated and dubbed in Spanish. In 2014, *Xi Li Ren Qi (La Esposa Valiente)* was dubbed in Spanish and broadcasted in Latin America, followed by *Shi Liu Ge Xia Tian (16 veranos/The Way We Were)* in 2016, which was the second Taiwanese idol drama successfully promoted in Latin America.

Subtitle translation is a form of exchange between Western and Eastern cultures. It reflects the communication and conversion between two different languages and cultures. As a result, translation of film and television can be seen as a method to advance exchange between Taiwanese and Latin American cultures, and idol dramas are the tools for cultural exchange and mobility. Dramas not only can touch people's hearts, but also are a form of culture; it reflects the development of a society.

Through this research, the writer will explore cooperation opportunities and strategies for the translation and globalization of Taiwanese film and television, methods for improving the cooperation standards for film and television translation, and the reducing of restrictions in cultural exchange during film and television translation. These are all important aspects of cultural exchange in Chinese and Western cultures.

Keywords:

Idol dramas

Film and television translation

Cultural mobility



Panel 11

Translating and Appropriating Queer Knowledges through the Underground Subtitling of Foreign Films in China

Jonathan Evans (University of Portsmouth) and
Ting Guo (University of Exeter)

Although homosexuality was removed from the list of mental disorders in 2001 by China's Ministry of Health, LGBT people continue to suffer from discrimination and harassment, lacking legal protection and access to healthcare in China. Media portraying homosexual and transgender topics are strictly censored or banned, limiting public discussion of sexual and gender identity in China. However, in sharp contrast to the sanitized Chinese mainstream media, there is an abundance of translated international queer films available online.

Through examining the translation activities of Chinese LGBT subgroup, QAF (Queer as Folk), and their translation of a British queer film *The Weekend* (2011), this paper investigates the role of translation in the wider context of the Chinese LGBT rights movement. It asks: What strategies have been employed by Chinese fan and activist translators in translating international queer films? How are these films used to interpret and disseminate key LGBT related concepts such as gender, sexuality and equality? How does translated queer cinema promote discussion on LGBT rights? It argues that the underground Chinese translation of international queer films not only provides new vocabulary and terms for LGBT-rights activists to educate, agitate and inspire the Chinese public, but also stimulates the development of a queer screen culture and encourages dialogues among LGBT communities, the mainstream media and the public in China. These links and connections between online translation communities and LGBT movement in China also reveal the role of translators in defining and shaping networks of knowledge transfer and knowledge sharing.

Keywords:

Film
Queer knowledges
China
Underground translation
Online communities

Panel 11

Kindred Soul, Cool Kid, and Bizarre Fetus: Sinophone Circulation of Queerness in Taiwan

Wangtaolue Guo (University of Alberta)

Translation, as Maria Tymoczko notes in *Translation, Resistance, Activism*, has been "instrumental in cultural liberation and important cultural shifts" (1-2). This paper aims to highlight translation's role in destigmatizing homosexuality and constructing a queer identity in Taiwan, by tracing the emergence of *tongzhi* (kindred soul), *ku'er* (cool kid), and *guaitai* (bizarre fetus), three discursive terms in Mandarin Chinese for *queer*. These terms, as different translations of the word *queer*, were adopted in the 1990s by gay people in Taiwan as self-affirmative appellations to fight against homophobic parlance from the mid-1970s onwards.

The paper consists of three parts. In part one, I will present a historical account of various terms in Chinese societies referring to homosexuality or being homosexual until the 1990s, including both local epithets like *boli* (glass) and *gei lou* (gay man), and translated pathological terms *tongxinglian/tongxing'ai* (same-sex love). Part two describes the occasions when local intelligentsia and gay community started to use *tongzhi*, *ku'er*, and *guaitai* for self-affirmation and public destigmatization after the concept of queer was introduced to Taiwan. A new analytical framework, known as lexical contact nebula, will be adopted to examine the origins of those words and their lexical correlation with several Japanese terms for *queer*. The last part argues that translation of *queer* as *tongzhi*, *ku'er*, or *guaitai* aspires to differentiate from earlier discursive terms. However, in coining such neologisms, the translators have, in the meantime, resurrected the attributes that they tried to dissociate from.

Keywords:

Tongzhi

Ku'er/guaitai

Queer identity

Destigmatization

Taiwan



Panel 11

Between the Brackets: Queer Theory in German

Robert Gillett (Queen Mary University of London)

The dissemination of queer theory can be seen as paradigmatic for globalization. Rooted in the United States, queer has been exported in forms that still bear the marks of their origin, but have been adapted to the receiving culture. For historical reasons, German culture has been particularly receptive to foreign influences. Accordingly, one of the very first translations of *Gender Trouble* was into German. The resulting debate about queer is specifically German.

The contention of my paper is that one of the best ways to understand this particular 'Sonderweg' is to look at what has been translated, and how. If Butler was translated early, Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick's *Epistemology of the Closet* is still not available in its entirety in German. This is partly because queer is more closely allied with feminism in Germany than it is with gay problematics. Related to this is the fact that the word 'closet' simply gets translated as 'Versteck', 'hiding-place', whereas the Butler translation uses bilingual approximations such as 'Geschlechtsidentität (*gender*)'. Accordingly, Andreas Kraß distinguishes between terms which he carries over into German ('eindeutscht') and those for which he found a German equivalent. Kraß then offers German translations of texts by Gayle Rubin, Teresa de Lauretis, Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick and Judith Butler. In seeing how these translations enact Kraß's distinction, I believe I will be able to shed important light not only on Queer theory in its German guise, but also on central issues of translation.

Keywords:

German

Queer

Translation



Panel 11

Queer Lives in Translation: The Case of Charlotte von Mahlsdorf and Herculine Barbin

Brian James Baer (Kent State University)

With the spread of gay liberation movements worldwide, biographies and autobiographies of queer individuals have found international audiences. While the translation of these queer life stories into multiple languages would ostensibly affirm the universality of a queer consciousness, a close examination of the packaging of these queer lives reveals radically different conceptions of queer subjectivity and political agency. To illustrate this point, I will examine various translated editions of the memoirs of the twentieth-century East German transvestite Charlotte von Mahlsdorf and of the nineteenth-century French hermaphrodite Hercule Barbin. Special attention will be paid to the paratextual material accompanying the translations.

Keywords:

Queer theory
Queer autobiography
Transvestism
Hermaphroditism
Translation



Panel 11

Queering Translation Studies: Translation as a Site of Textual, Sexual, and Cultural Dissidence in Queer Francophone Writing Emerging from the Maghreb

William J Spurlin (Brunel University)

This paper examines the ways in which francophone gay and lesbian writers from the Maghreb, such as Rachid O, Abdellah Taïa, and Nina Bouraoui, foreground translation and narrative reflexivity around incommensurable spaces of queerness to index their negotiations of multiple languages, histories, cultures, and audiences. These highly complex textual and political strategies respond to the fact that the writers considered are now living in France, and that Maghrebian spaces of queerness are now increasingly inflected by globally-circulating discourses and embodiments of queerness whilst simultaneously destabilising cultural norms around gender and sexuality in the Maghreb and in the West. The paper argues that the writers considered are not simply mimicking the language of their former coloniser, but that a form of compositional translation is operating in the production of these works within the same language, whereby the writers are inflecting the French language with vocabularies and turns of phrase indigenous to North Africa as a site of decolonisation. Furthermore, translation of their works into English reveals that the very act of compositional translation enacts a transgressive practice that disrupts and destabilises, producing new, unassimilable circuits of linguistic and cultural difference that defy straightforward, untroubled translatability. These spaces of *l'intraduisible*, are not superfluous residue to be discarded, but sites of supplementarity that point to translation as a *queer* praxis. The paper then considers the ways in which the liminal spaces where languages and cultures touch serve as broader metaphors for the negotiations and crossings of gender, sexual, geopolitical, and other social borders.

Keywords:

Queer translation
Maghreb
Francophone
North Africa
Untranslatability
Border crossings

Panel 12

Grammar as Covert Intervention: Agency in Translating Chinese Government Reports into English

Hailing Yu (Hunan University)

The process of translation is a process of making choice. In this study, I will focus on the choice of the grammatical category of AGENCY in the official translations of Chinese government reports into English, and how ideology enters the translations in a subtler way through grammar.

AGENCY in Systemic Functional Linguistics relates to the external causal origin of the process. In the system of AGENCY, a clause can be either Middle, where the process is presented as happening by itself, or Effective, where the process is presented as being caused by an agent.

About more than 4,000 clauses taken from the Chinese government reports in the years 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2017 and their English translations were analysed in SysFan, a computational tool for systemic functional analysis. The findings show that while the realisation of AGENCY remains nearly the same in translating the Plan sections of the reports, there is a stable increase of about 20% in terms of Effective clauses in translating the Review sections into English. It is argued that, in the English translations, allocation of AGENCY to the government (though implicitly) in reviewing the work done in the past year functions to highlight the effort and contribution of the Chinese government in promoting the country's economy and improving people's lives. This is especially so when the achievements are presented in Middle voice, through which things 'just happened' in the source text. In this way an ideological consideration intervenes in the translation through the grammatical choice of AGENCY.

Keywords:

Government reports

AGENCY

Systemic Functional Linguistics

Intervention



Panel 12

Investigating Interpreter Positioning via Engagement and Graduation Resources: A Case Study of the Chinese Foreign Minister's 2018 Press Conference

Xin Li (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)

Political press conferences addressed to the international media by central government leaders or representatives play a significant role in the communication of a country's national policies and stances to the international media, yet the crucial role of interpreters in these political communicative events has not received enough attention in the academia. Drawing on appraisal theory (Martin and White 2005) and following Munday's (2015) call for examination of engagement and graduation resources as markers of translator/interpreter positioning, this paper attempts to investigate the institutional interpreter's positioning through a detailed analysis of the reconstruction of engagement and graduation resources in the interpreting of the Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi's press conference in March 2017 for the fifth Session of the 12th National People's Congress. The inter-textual analysis between the ST and two TTs (TT1 is the self-transcribed version based on the live broadcast on TV and the internet, while TT2 is the official transcript released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) reveals a more complex picture than Munday's (2015: 419) "distancing" and "downscaling" hypothesis. It is argued that interpreter's engagement and evaluative positioning is affected by factors including the participation framework (Goffman 1981), the directionality and the real-time nature of interpreting.

Keywords:

Interpreter/translator positioning
Political press conference
Appraisal theory
Engagement
Graduation

Panel 12

Happiness for All? Translation as Political Justification

Narongdej Phanthaphoommee (University of Leeds)

The study investigates the translations of the Thai prime minister's weekly TV broadcast addresses. It attempts to see how the translators intervened to rewrite the underlined source text ideologies. The English translation is regarded as a new feature of the tradition of Thai PM's weekly address, which has implications for the current Thai political situation. After violent protests against PM Yingluck's attempt to bring back her brother - the former prime minister in exile Thaksin Shinawatra (ousted in 2006), the military stepped in to topple her elected government in May 2014. Thereafter, the National Council for Peace and Order has detained public figures, curtailed political activities and drafted an interim constitution. However, perceiving the problem of how to legitimate and institutionalise their rule, the military resorted to a tactic that the previous PMs had employed, and which has become a central platform of promulgating the political discourse - the weekly addresses, but with the English subtitle.

However, often is the case where the translators intervened to impose their value-judgment on their works, causing the translation shifts at lexicogrammatical levels. The translators arguably softened the speaker's straightforward tone and shine some positive light on his political discourse. At the textual level, the study applies the system of *Appraisal* to translation studies (Martin & Rose 2007; Munday 2012) to find out the translator's evaluation and the optional translation shifts derived from the ST-TT comparison.

Keywords:

Ideology

Translation

Weekly address

Thai Prime Minister

Thai political discourse



Panel 12

Intervention and Positioning in News Translation: A Corpus- and Survey-based Discourse Analysis Model

Li Pan (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

Intervention and positioning, concepts of subjective implications, seem to be contradictory to the ‘objectivity’ or ‘impartiality’ claimed in journalism. However, like any other kinds of information, accounts, or narratives of happenings, news discourse can hardly be free from subjectivity. When it comes to news translation, although the general public expects no intervention and subjective elements in the transformation of information from one language to another, there is no such guarantee in actual practice (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009). To explore the intervention and subjective elements like positioning in news translation, this paper builds up an analytical model from both micro- and macro-dimensions by integrating Appraisal Theory (Martin and White 2005) developed from Halliday’s Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday 1994) and the three dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model proposed by Fairclough (1995). The object for analysis is a self-built corpus of news reports on the Lhasa riots by English mainstream media and their Chinese translations by *Reference News (Cankao Xiaoxi)*. An empirical survey of the news agency’s translation practice has been conducted to explore the institutional as well social impact on the intervention and positioning in translating China-related news. It is hoped that the combination of corpus- and survey-based analysis will be useful for future related empirical research on positioning and translating news discourse between different ideologies and cultures.

Keywords:

Intervention
Positioning
Institutional practice
Discourse analysis model
Corpus- and survey-based

Panel 12

Representations of Hong Kong in News Translation: A Corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis

Yuan Ping (University of Leeds)

The representations of Hong Kong in news media are complex, dynamic and multifaceted, including various aspects of its culture, economy, politics, and so forth. Since the handover of Hong Kong's sovereignty to the Chinese mainland in 1997, significant media attention has been drawn to several socio-political incidents or issues which occurred in Hong Kong. The media in post-colonial Hong Kong has been addressed by numerous scholars in media and communication studies. However, the role played by translation in the media has almost been completely overlooked by translation studies and media communications. This study seeks to investigate how Hong Kong is represented through the translations of news articles which are published in the mainstream press. It first adopts a corpus-based approach in comparing the collocations, concordances and keywords of the original discourses with those of their translated versions; then analyses the framing which is constructed in the translated discourses; and finally discusses the socio-cultural factors that influence the translation practice. The corpus is composed of English and Chinese news articles on several key events in recent years and the translations of these articles which are released in a range of newspapers from the Chinese Mainland, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and the United States. This paper concludes that the media outlets may follow some consistent patterns in terms of lexical choices and adopt different strategies to (re)frame aspects of the news reports, which reveal the hidden stances of the translators or the newspapers towards the subjects.

Keywords:

Corpus

Critical discourse analysis

Hong Kong

News translation

Representation



Panel 12

Reframing Narratives in News Reports: A Case Study of the Chinese Trans-editing of News on Belt and Road Initiatives

Binjian Qin (University of Macau)

This paper investigates reframing narratives in the Chinese trans-editing of news reports on China's Belt and Road (B&R) initiatives. Employing the framing strategies described by Baker (2006) in her application of Narrative Theory in Translation Studies, this study examines the English and Chinese versions of news on China's B&R initiatives with the aim of finding out how Chinese trans-edited news is reframed for different target readers. The English data are collected from international news portals such as Reuters, BBC and The New York Times. The Chinese versions are from mainstream Chinese media such as Reference News (參考消息) and huanqiu.com (環球網). The analysis shows that the trans-editor adopts different framing strategies when rendering the narratives from English to Chinese for different target readers, and the stance of the news reports is shifted through the reframing process. This paper argues that the main possible constraints for the deviation are target readership, political situation and the political position of the news agency.

Keywords:

News trans-editing
Reframing
Narratives
Belt and Road

Panel 12

Critical Analysis of Political Discourse and Translation: Context and Persuasion

Meifang Zhang (University of Macau)

In political contexts language or rhetoric is often used by one party to persuade another to accept a point of view. Rhetoric and persuasion are inseparable, although they are not identical. Persuasion refers to the act and intention as well as effect of changing an audience's thinking, while rhetoric is used when we want to focus on how persuasion is undertaken linguistically. In the past decade many scholars have researched political discourse; however, very few have touched upon the role translation plays in political communications, and still fewer have included Chinese context and discourse in their studies.

This paper sets out to examine political discourse and translation in relation to the present-day Chinese context, with special focus on political rhetoric used by President Xi Jinping in his public addresses. A small corpus of Xi's public addresses and their translations has been collected for analysis. A critical approach is adopted in this analysis of political rhetoric and its translation. The analysis focuses on three aspects: (1) the analysis of the speech context, (2) analysis of rhetorical means, (3) and discussion of the persuasive effect and social purpose of the speeches. The paper also investigates what translation methods are most commonly used in translating the rhetorical means and discusses possible reasons for this choice.

Keywords:

Political discourse

Critical analysis

Context and persuasion

Panel 12

Translations of Public Notices in Macao: A Multimodal Perspective

Xi Chen (Macau University of Science and Technology)

Public notices are released by the government or other institutions to give information on what they are planning to do and what they have done, to draw the public's attention to phenomena and their contexts, or to call for people's cooperation. They can be divided into single-mode and multi-mode notices. The former only contain written text, while the latter usually include written text and image and are widely used in our daily life. In multimodal public notices, text and image are no longer independent semiotic systems, but cooperate to achieve meaning potentials. At present, most of the studies on public notices translation only focus on the language level. This paper aims to investigate the translation of public notices in Macao from a multimodal perspective. With a self-built corpus of multimodal public notices, based on visual grammar (Kress and van Leeuwen, 1996, 2006), it first examines the visual realization of the interpersonal function in the images of public notices, and then analyzes the verbal realization of the appellative function in the translation of public notices. Finally it discusses multimodal cooperation between language and image in public notices. It is hoped that this study can provide references for future research in this field.

Keywords:

Visual grammar

Public notice translation

Appellative function

Interpersonal function

Panel 12

Positioning the ‘Voice’: An Integrated Corpus and CDA Approach to the Inter-semiotic Renditions in Conference Interpreting

Fei Gao (University of Leeds)

Verbal communication is inextricably linked with paralinguage, such as volume and pitch; rendering the paralinguage thus becomes crucially important in interpreter-mediated communications (Pöchhacker, 1994). In international conferences, speakers from diverse etymological and cultural backgrounds convey meanings via projecting their ‘voice’ in speeches. The meanings embedded in the acoustic and auditory properties of their ‘voice’, nonetheless, either fail to be rendered or are subjugated to shifts by conference interpreters. How the vocal values are interpreted sheds nuanced light on how interpreters position themselves vis-à-vis the speakers and the institutional powers. Informed by the tone and tonicity systems (Halliday, 2008), the present study ventures into this rarely charted water through describing and interpreting how the pitch contours and vocal intensity in the ST are rendered inter-semiotically into actual words or sentences in the TT. The triangulation of shifts from one mode into another, therefore, enables extrapolating the patterns and establishing trends pertaining to the shifts in relation to ideologies and stance-taking on the part of speakers and interpreters. In addition to the acoustic analysis, the strengths of CDA and the corpus approach are synergised to enable the investigation in the present study.

Keywords:

Conference interpreting
Positioning
Ideology
Paralinguage
Auditory properties
Inter-semiotic rendition



Panel 12

Promoting Diversity in Audiovisual Texts: Representation of Identity in Multicultural Sitcoms for Tweens from an SFL Perspective

Marina Manfredi (University of Bologna)

The paper aims to explore issues of representation of identity in a relatively new (sub-)genre in the field of audiovisual translation (AVT), namely multi-ethnic/multicultural sitcoms for a younger audience, or 'kid-coms'. It will make use of the tool of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (Halliday 1985/1994; Halliday and Matthiessen 2004/2014) to analyse the three different strands of meaning realized in AV texts.

As Munday and Zhang (2015: 329) point out, there has been a growing interest in the analysis of AVT from an SFL perspective (e.g., Bednarek 2010; Piazza, Bednarek and Rossi 2011; Taylor 2017), even though most contributions concern subtitling (e.g., Taylor 2000; Mubenga 2010; Espindola 2012). This paper will rather deal with dubbing, working with the English-Italian language pair, not only because Italy is historically a dubbing country, but also because AV products addressed to a younger audience tend to be dubbed all over the world. The analysis will focus on recent multicultural sitcoms for 'tweens' (i.e., *How to be Indie*, 2009-2011, 2 seasons; *Jessie*, 2011-2015, 4 seasons, and its spin-off, *Bunk'd*, 2015-). Even though Steemers (2016: 54) argues that "children's television stands out as one of the most globalized" translation products, this paper aims to see whether televisual products that reflect a multicultural vision of society show a different concern for representation of identity and instead endorse a postcolonial perspective, where "the translator is no longer a mediator between two different poles, but her/his activities are inscribed in cultural overlappings which imply difference" (Wolf 2000: 142).

Keywords:

Systemic Functional Linguistics
Audiovisual translation
Dubbing
Multicultural
Sitcom

Panel 12

Chinese Political Concepts across Spaces – A Discourse Analysis Based on the Multi-composite Corpus of China’s Political Discourse

Binhua Wang (University of Leeds)

The present study examines how Chinese political concepts represented in the political discourse of the Chinese government are re-contextualized in English. It explores the following questions: a) How are Chinese political concepts presented through institutional translation and interpreting by the Chinese government? b) How are China’s political concepts reconstructed by Western media? c) What are the differences between the presented concepts in institutional translation and interpreting by the Chinese government and the reconstructed concepts by Western media?

Through corpus-based discourse analysis into the Multi-composite Corpus of China’s Political Discourse composed of the “Parallel Corpus of Translated / Interpreted Political Discourse of China” and the “Comparable Corpus of China’s Political Discourse in English”, it uncovers the linguistic manifestations of cultural and ideological intervention through the agency of translators/interpreters and through the agency of public media. The study is also expected to shed light on new models of discourse-analytic translation studies in the corpus-based approach.

Keywords:

Chinese political concepts
Institutional translation and interpreting
Western media
Corpus-based discourse analysis
Cultural and ideological intervention



Panel 12

Discourse Analyses and the Translation of Religions: Re-examining Commensurabilities

Hephzibah Israel (University of Edinburgh)

My presentation examines what types of discourse analysis might be most useful for studying the encounters between religions in the context of European colonization. I argue that contact between European and South Asian languages in sacred text translation cannot be studied adequately with a straightforward focus on text-linguistic approaches. Drawing on Foucauldian discourse analysis, I suggest that in translation situations where individual lexical terms are re-assigned new semantic values to distinguish acceptable from non-acceptable forms of religious practice and beliefs, it is important to analyse discourse as a governing structure that informs the conditions within which linguistic translations can be conceived and undertaken. I unpack differences in terminology and metaphors from South Asian languages and religious cultures to examine how translations of sacred texts by European Orientalist scholars, missionaries and by Indian scholars were structurally influenced by Eurocentric translation discourses on commensurability and faithfulness. This conceptual translation question is as important as the linguistic since it is intrinsic to the way religions were viewed, compared and categorized, so that whether sacred terms were deemed to be translatable into other languages often determined whether newly encountered faiths were considered a 'religion' in colonial India. Referring to the debate on 'colonial discourse analysis' proposed along Foucauldian lines by Said (1978), I examine the usefulness of this approach for a study of the translation of sacred texts in colonial contexts and whether some aspects of formal discourse analysis from translation studies can serve as a useful methodology to ground colonial discourse analysis.

Keywords:

Religion
South Asia
Foucault and discourse analysis
Colonial discourse analysis
Eurocentrism



Panel 12

Positioning of Military Interpreters: Based on Two Sino-US Joint Military Exercises

Qianhua Ouyang (Guangdong University of Foreign Studies)

This study explores the positioning of interpreters in joint military exercises, a politically sensitive setting. Mid-term consultation conferences of two episodes of Sino-US disaster-relief joint military exercise (year 2014 & 2016) are analyzed in this research to compare how different institutional roles of the interpreters and the broader bilateral relations between participating countries influence the positioning and discourse practices of the interpreters. A corpus of the transcribed recordings of the conferences is built and inter-textual analysis is conducted based on the framework of Narrative Theory (Baker 2006). Semi-structured interviews with two military officers in charge of the events and questionnaire surveys with interpreters are carried out to triangulate findings from the inter-textual analysis. Initial results suggest that military interpreters position themselves not only as professional interpreter but also a representative of its home institution, hence plays expert, assistant and mediating roles in the process of interpreting. And the degree of shift from the positioning as a professional interpreter per se is influenced by the military rank of the interpreter, sensitivity of topics in discussion and the general institutional strategies of the events.

Keywords:

Military interpreting

Interpreter positioning

Narrative Theory



Panel 12

Interpreters' Metadiscursive (Re)construction of China's Political Discourse: A Corpus-based CDA Analysis

Chonglong Gu (University of Manchester)

The interpreter-mediated premier-meets-the-press conferences are an institutionalised practice in mainland China, offering Chinese premiers the platform to openly address journalists' questions on a wide range of issues of common concern. Such a televised discursive event enables China's top decision-maker to clarify China's official positions and in so doing articulate discursively what constitutes truth and fact. The interpreted nature of the press conferences highlights the potential agency role of interpreters as important co-constructors of China's discourse in English. Due to its linguistic property to front-load attitudinal meanings and express stance, the Noun Complement structure (e.g. the fact that) is proven useful in knowledge construction, for instance, in academic writing (cf. Jiang and Hyland 2015). This metadiscursive structure, however, remains largely underexplored in interpreter-mediated encounters from the perspective of ideology and discourse. Based on a corpus consisting of 20 years of press conference data, this study concerns a CDA analysis, focusing on how China's English discourse is metadiscursively (re)configured by interpreters using 'the fact that'. Critical comparative analyses between the ST and TT reveal that interpreters tend to proliferate the use of this specific structure in the English discourse. Discursively, this not only adds an additional layer of factualness and authority to the Chinese original but also leads to the further (re)creation of positive self representation and negative other representation in interpreting. This study, inherently interdisciplinary in nature, promises to contribute to scholarship in interpreting studies, CDA and Chinese studies alike.

Keywords:

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)
Interpreter-mediated communication
Metadiscursive(Re)construction
Interpreted discourse
Corpus linguistics
Corpus-based CDA
Premier-meets-the press conferences



Panel 13

ELF and Translation/ Interpreting

Michaela Albl-Mikasa (Zurich University of Applied Sciences)

The global spread of the use of English as a lingua franca (ELF) has obvious repercussions on translation and interpreting. While international contacts in the 20th century were predominantly established and maintained by means of translation and interpreting, the 21st century is marked by an overwhelming use of ELF. The challenge is not that interpreters and translators are made redundant, but that the number of source texts and source speeches produced in nonnative English is growing exponentially. While ELF has been widely discussed in applied linguistics generally, its impact on translation and interpreting has not received the same attention.

The first presentation of the panel looks at the academic study of ELF in relation to translation and interpreting and provides an overview of the investigations and preliminary results so far achieved within the emerging subdiscipline of ITELf (Interpreting, Translation and English as a Lingua Franca).

Keywords:

Conference interpreting

English as a lingua franca (ELF)

Interpreting and translation and English as a lingua franca (ITELF)



Panel 13

Frequency Effects of Lexical Bundles Processing in C-E Consecutive Interpreting: A PACCEL Corpus-based Approach

Yang Li (Northeastern University)

This study integrates the classifications and analytical framework of 4-words lexical bundles (LBs) proposed by Biber (2004, 2009) in corpus linguistics. Based on PACCEL, Chinese Students' Interpreting Corpus, it explores into frequency effects on the tokens, types and distribution of LBs. LBs have three classifications, namely, verb phrase fragments, dependent clause fragments, noun and prepositional phrase fragments. Meanwhile, LBs are analyzed into fixed ($\geq 50\%$) and variable ($< 50\%$) slots, which are calculated by the percent of the target word in the total filled words in each slot. Furthermore, LBs are grouped into strong, medium and weak prototypes based on the number of variable slots that represent to which extent the slots are fixed and efforts are required to process the bilingual transfer. Therefore, concordances are retrieved to make further analysis on interpreting strategies by using LBs.

In total, it retrieves 186 LBs with the cumulative frequency of 3393. The findings are: 1) there is a significant difference among three classifications of LBs; 2) the prototypes are mainly composed of strong and medium ones with the Power-law distribution; 3) the continuous fixed slots in LBs can save attention in bilingual processing. Also, the study regards LBs as an unmarked interpreting strategy that will improve the fluency of interpreting. Finally, taking frequency effects in chunk processing, it discusses on the orality of interpreting, the characteristic of using LBs, duality and psychological reality.

Keywords:

Lexical bundles

Frequency effects

Chinese-English consecutive interpreting

Student trainees

Panel 13

Cognitive Processes of Dialogue Interpreting

Birgitta Englund Dimitrova and Elisabet Tiselius (Stockholm University)

Presented by: Birgitta Englund Dimitrova

Cognitive aspects of interpreting have, to date, mostly been investigated in simultaneous interpreting (Albl-Mikasa & Hohenstein 2017; Chen 2017). However, the dialogue interpreter both translates and manages the interaction of the interpreted encounter and seems justified to be studied in cognitive terms.

Cognitive load in dialogue interpreting can be assumed to be related to handling of the interaction, monitoring of both the interpreter's own, and the other participants' production, as well as in the handling of two (often with asymmetric language proficiency) languages (Englund Dimitrova & Tiselius 2016).

In this exploratory study, two groups of participants (n=6, French/Spanish >< Swedish) a) interpreting students (three terms of dialogue interpreting training), and, b) professional interpreters (state authorized, with professional interpreting experience), interpreted in a scripted role play of a job seeking interview (the same for all participants) wearing a mobile eye-tracker (glasses). The eye-tracker recorded the participants' gaze, i.e. everything their eyes were focusing on. The role play was video recorded and transcribed. The participants also completed psychometric tests (working memory, emotional intelligence, language proficiency). As the study is exploratory, no strict hypotheses were made on the impact of the participants' training and length of professional background.

The presentation will report on the results from the psychometric tests in light of the participants' professional experience as well as on their eye-tracking data.

Keywords:

Dialogue interpreting

Interpreting process

Cognitive load

Psychometric tests

Eye-tracking



Panel 13

How has Interpreted English Changed? – A Corpus-based Study of Chinese Premier Press Conferences from 2006 to 2015

Nannan Liu (University of Hong Kong)

With ever-growing interaction and integration between China and the rest of the world, the dominance of English as a lingua franca (ELF) means that interpreters may face a changing language environment. This research reports how interpreted English in Chinese Premier Press Conferences has changed from 2006 to 2015. It employs the methodology of descriptive and comparative corpus linguistics to uncover how the stylistics of the interpreted language, its closeness to the source, and underlying interpreting strategies have evolved over time. Through comparisons among the interpretations and between source texts and target texts, changes have been detected with regard to parts of speech, use of metaphors, greeting words, interpreting strategies, and the influence of the source on the original etc. Based on statistical exploration of recurring patterns in the corpus, it is found that a) government interpreters are opting for more colloquial and native expressions over formal and clumsy ones, b) explicitation and addition are becoming interpreters' top choices to clarify policy stance, c) the interpreted language might see less "carryover" from the original Chinese, but more influence of English media and international interaction. Drawing on empirical methods from corpus and historical linguistics, this study could serve as a tentative exploration to describe the changes of the interpreted language, and point to the implication of ELF on interpreting and China studies.

Keywords:

Interpreted English

Corpus linguistics

ELF

Press conference

Panel 14

Translation Zone(s): Art and Translation Ideal Partners or Strange Bedfellows?

Heather Connelly (University of Lincoln)

This presentation will consider my own transdisciplinary art/research practice in relation to cultural mobility by discussing examples from my ongoing research project *Translation Zones*, a series of events, projects, art works, texts and activities that brings monolingual and multilingual individuals together to examine art-and-translation as a transdisciplinary practice. The works use text, sound and voice to explore 'interlingual' translation, and draw upon linguistics, intercultural communication and second language acquisition. TZ aims to create conditions for encounters with translation, conceiving translation as an event where intercultural communication is explored in its multiplicity, and acts of translation as uncertain, fuzzy and provisional. Whilst to many this is a given, however for monolingual speakers this is not often problematized. The term 'zone', borrowed from Emily Apter (2006), also emphasises the movement inherent within the prefix *trans* in translation and points towards the precarious nature of translation, which is always in the process of becoming.

I will present specific examples of how my art practice uses linguistic translation as a method to interrogate translation itself and outline the important role of the dialogic 'Other' within my practice, how and why I collaborate work in a participatory manner with translators, multilingual speakers, experts and lay people and how my work seeks to go beyond the realm of representation. I will conclude by contextualising the various ways I employ translation - as a medium to make work, as an embodied and performative act - within translation theory and finish with a provocation and call to action.

Keywords:

Translation

Art

Performativity

Experimental

Experiential



Panel 14

Talking Transformations. An Exhibition of Inter-art Translation

Manuela Perteghella (Independent) and
Ricarda Vidal (King's College London)

Our inter-artistic project *Talking Transformations* (<http://www.talkingtransformations.eu/>) explores notions of 'home' – challenged and reshaped by unprecedented migration - through translation, film art and poetry, all of which underline the fluidity of the concept of 'home'. We look at the impact of migration on notions of home by commissioning and sending poetry about aspects of one's own 'home' into a linguistic and artistic 'migration', where poems are translated into different languages and into film art. Poetry and artwork travel to and from the countries most important to EU migration into and out of the UK: Poland and Romania, and France and Spain. In Britain, Deryn Rees-Jones created the poem about 'home' from material collected from workshops in Hereford and London. Rafał Gawin wrote the Polish poem, based on material collected at a workshop in Lodz. The project generates cross-media migration routes for both literary and visual artwork and their culturally and linguistically diverse practitioners. The project culminates in two exhibitions in the UK in 2018. We are proposing to send the exhibition of filmic poem-translations to IATIS in Hong Kong, where these can be shown on monitors (or projected on walls, or on screens, in a loop). There are 7 films of 3-5 mins each. As the conference coincides with the Ledbury Poetry Festival 2018 in the UK, where we will be both curating our project, we would like to offer a live streamed presentation – perhaps via Skype – followed by poetry reading and Q&A session.

Keywords:

Intersemiotic translation

Migration

Poetry translation

Multimodality

Panel 14

Dog is Dog

Saskia Holmkvist (Oslo National Academy of the Arts)

The presentation will turn around 4 works of mine; *On Translation* (2008), *Tautology in Act* (2010), *Transference* (2016), and *Dog is Dog* (2017) that all deal with performative, social, cultural and power structures of the role of the interpreter. My argument will depart from an understanding that the neutral interpreter is an impossible position and through the work I explore this question by working directly with interpreters as performers, creating a meta level to discuss the role of the interpreter but also the agency of the situation they are situated in and how this affects the embodiment of such a performance. The works retool the aesthetic strategies of documentary with performative interaction to focus on verbal speculation by the subjects invited directly from their professional fields.

In later works, resistance within translation has become a key element to explore. How can the interpreter create a room for subjectivity and agency through their presence in the dialogue? To explore this I have collaborated with choreographers and given both the interpreter and the choreographer the same task: to interpret a room at the same time, with people passing through using their respective tools, i.e. body and language. *Dog is Dog* is a performance with interpreters who position themselves as activists, questioning the codes of ethics within interpretation through a performative dialogue on how the activist position can be made through the modulation of voice, body and adding details for a better understanding of the transcultural and political interface of a given situation.

Keywords:

Performance Art and embodiment
Translation and interpretation
Professionalized languages



Panel 14

How Language Moves

Marianna Maruyama (Dutch Art Institute)

Without limiting my focus to linguistic translation, my artistic practice overlaps with translation discourse, its theoretical background and concerns such as essentialist and constructivist theories of culture, self and other, and translation and original. This theoretical tradition spans from Walter Benjamin to Homi Bhabha to Judith Butler and Jean-Luc Nancy, among many others. Translation is experienced in daily life on micro and macro scales, interpersonally and politically; it becomes acutely present with the rise of fundamentalist ideologies and whenever we find ourselves at a distance from ourselves, as well as from people, places, or things we perceive to be other.

If translation is a form of critical reflection, and integral to everyday life, then how does the vehicle called translation move? Where does it pause and which areas does it frequent or avoid? Who or what makes it visible? My multi-modal artistic practice could be described as being situated in a condition of “permanent translation” (Rada Iveković, *Transeuropéennes*, 2002). As Iveković describes it, translation has the potential to be a transformative process of decentering, involving the removal of oneself from a central position (linguistically, psychologically, spiritually or otherwise). I take on this challenging proposition by working with the very process of translation (across languages, cultures and media), while closely involving and depending on the people taking part in the work.

Keywords:

Permanent translation

Multi-modal practices

Decentering

Inter-media

Panel 14

Translating Art Across Languages and Cultures: Taking r:ead as an Example

Li Fen Wang (National Chiayi University)

An acronym for Residency, East-Asia and Dialogue, the program “r:ead” aims to generate discussion and build up a network among artists and curators who “traverse borders between body, image and language in order to engage with society today in each of their countries.” Whilst East-Asia is embedded in its name, this artist-in-residence program reflects its regionality by languages rather than by state entities: “r:ead is focusing on the regions where Chinese, Korean and Japanese are spoken as mother tongues and used in daily life” (<http://r-ead.asia/concept/>). Moreover, r:ead asks artists and curators to express in their mother tongues, making Japanese, Chinese (Mandarin and Taiwanese Chinese), Korean and English working languages. Therefore, interpreting (specifically, relay interpreting) and interpreters have been essential roles in the success of r:ead over the past five years.

On the basis of interviews with interpreters of the #5 r:ead program, whose theme is “Myth, History, Identity”, I tentatively argue that r:ead creates an artistic, multilingual and political arena where interpreters with various backgrounds have to constantly de-/re-construct their identity as a certain language user and the cultural and national identities contingent to the language(s). That is, translation/interpreting practice forces a r:ead interpreter to challenge his/her taken-for-granted identities, crack open a heterogeneous space in his/her knowledge body about identity and further testify to Naoki Sakai’s (1997) argument about translator’s subject being in transit.

Keywords:

Residency East Asia and Dialogue Program
Subject in transit
Translation and subjectivity



Panel 14

The Work of Translation in Chicana/o Performance Art

Marlene Esplin (Brigham Young University)

In this paper, I briefly approach translation in the context of seminal multilingual performances by Chicano performance artist Guillermo Gómez-Peña and his performance troupe La Pocha Nostra, and I examine the role of translation in the works of lesser known Chicana visual and performance artists such as Celia Álvarez Muñoz, Sylvia Salazar Simpson, and Isabel Castro. Each of these artists employs translation as a theme and as a means of communicating the aesthetic, semi-autobiographical, and socio-political concerns of their work. They draw their audiences into the various acts of translation or rewriting that drive their creative work and carefully stage the conflicts and confluences of identity that permeate the contested space of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands. In their performances and works of visual art, the politics of language become participatory. These artists present translation both as a cultural barrier and as an opportunity for engaging and challenging their respective audiences. I explore ways in which they dramatize the cross-cultural aspects of their works and foreground the negotiations between English and Spanish that are incumbent upon them. I ask how translation creates productive tensions in their visual and performative works of art and examine how these works, in turn, reflect on the work of translation.

Keywords:

Translation
Performance
Chicano
Chicana
Visual art

Panel 14

The Customer is Always Wrong: Translation Strategies for a De-centred Art Practice

Bill Aitchison (Nanjing University)

This paper will outline the role and operation of translation in the performance *The Customer Is Always Wrong*, an original multi-lingual performance art work developed through a residency at the CEAC, Xiamen. I will elaborate upon the porosity of the performance to site and languages. I will then describe how a de-centred international performance practice can sit in opposition to dominant forms of international mobility. Specifically, I will look at how the performance reframed dominant notions of British identity by being situated in Southern China. I will describe the role daily language exchanges played in the work's research as these were a significant site of investigation into the way language shapes identity, such as through discovering the range of meanings a word conveys or the relationship between grammatical structures and societal structures, and they were also essential to understanding the context. I will move on to the writing and staging process in which the show was divided into chapters which, like language textbooks, introduced new vocabulary and accompanied words with physical gestures. I will look at the strategies by which the state of having only a partial understanding of the context and languages of Xiamen was reproduced for the show's audience. Here I will focus on the role translation played, whether it be using a live translator and/or using subtitles, and how the deliberately imperfect translations that were used further underlined the sense of uncertainty and play that came to characterise British identity as the performance unfolded.

Keywords:

Performance art

Identity

Software

De-centred



Panel 15

Translating and Interpreting for Ethnic Minority Migrants in China: A Policy Study in Areas Mainly Inhabited by Han Chinese

Shuang Li (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

In multi-ethnic China, where pronounced language and cultural differences can be found easily, language work is an indispensable part to promote participatory citizenship and foster social integration. To bridge the language gap, on the one hand, Mandarin Chinese has been promoted as a national and official lingua franca throughout the whole country. On the other hand, ethnic minorities' language rights and their rights to translation services in public domains are explicitly guaranteed by the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and other national laws. However, China's marked increase in urbanization and population mobility has brought new challenges to both policy makers and non-Mandarin-speaking citizens. In fact, the past years have witnessed an increasing number of migrant workers from ethnic communities, many of whom have migrated from rural areas to urban areas in the hope of improving their social and economic well-being. However, many of them have encountered language difficulties, which remain one of the barriers to their fuller integration into the urban society (Guo and Zhang, 2010). Therefore, translation is often involved and plays a vital role in the interactions between non-Mandarin-speaking ethnic migrants and local governments. This paper, through a case study of ethnic minority migrants in the top four Han Chinese cities (i.e. Chongqing, Shanghai, Beijing and Chengdu), intends to investigate how China's current legislation on translating and interpreting for ethnic linguistic minorities in judicial settings, local government administration and other public domains has been implemented in reality and what can be done to improve the situation.

Keywords:

Ethnic minority migrants

Translating

Interpreting

Translation policy

Areas mainly inhabited by Han Chinese

Panel 15

Translation between Kurdish and Turkish: The Case of Two Publishing Houses, Avesta and Lîs

Bilal Çelik (Boğaziçi University)

This paper explores how translation shapes and reflects the relation between Kurdish and Turkish cultures focusing on translated works published by two Kurdish publishing houses in Turkey, Avesta and Lîs. Kurdish has been subject to repressions and bans in different periods of the history of Turkey, which, as a result, led to an unequal relationship with Turkish. However, especially after lifting of some of the restrictions on Kurdish in the 1990s, the publications in Kurdish language relatively increased and this movement accelerated as of the 2000s. During this period, there has been relatively an increase in the number of translations from Turkish into Kurdish or vice versa as well as from languages such as English, German, Swedish, French and Arabic. This situation also shows that Kurdish translations are used as a means of disseminating and legitimizing Kurdish culture and identity. This paper will specifically examine translations between Kurdish and Turkish in order to demonstrate the hierarchical but still legitimizing role of translation for Kurdish language. Thus, I will focus on two Kurdish publishing houses, Avesta and Lîs, based in Istanbul and Diyarbakir, respectively and leading the translation movement accelerated in the 2000s. Analysing the works translated between Kurdish and Turkish from 2000 onwards by both of these publishing houses and their translation policies, this paper will reveal the role of translation as a means of legitimizing and disseminating Kurdish language and culture.

Keywords:

Kurdish and Turkish translation

Avesta

Lîs

Legitimization

Translation policy



Panel 15

‘We Can Let Them Do’: The (Non-)Production of Texts in Italian by Swiss Political Parties

Véronique Bohn (University of Geneva)

Italian has been a national language in Switzerland since the very beginning of the Confederation. As such, it has the same status as German and French, and yet, voices regularly point out the fact that it is often forgotten or neglected in the political sphere. The study we have carried out on the periodicals published by four Swiss political parties for their members shows that, very often, the general secretariats of the national parties do not offer an Italian version of their periodicals, thus seemingly confirming the criticisms frequently heard. In our communication, we would like to reflect on this situation. Referring to semi-structured interviews we conducted for a wider project, we will present the stance adopted by people in charge of the periodicals towards Italian: how do they conceive the communication in Italian in the broader context of the Swiss national cohesion? In the discourse of our interviewees, three dimensions can be singled out. First, the socio-demographic situation seems to be of paramount importance, as the Italian-speaking community is a minority compared to the German- and the French-speaking ones. Secondly, the geographical location of the Italian-speaking community is mentioned, whereas the latter is associated mainly with a single administrative unit in the context of the Swiss federalism. This point is strengthened by, thirdly, the idea that the community lives in a specific political situation different from the rest of the country, asking for a particular communication work.

Keywords:

Switzerland
Political communication
Political parties
Italian
National cohesion

Panel 15

Transitioning from an Authoritarian to a Democratic Regime: Thai Translations of George Orwell's *Animal Farm*

Gritiya Rattanakantadilok (Prince of Songkla University)

Historically, amid political turmoil in Thailand, translation becomes a tool employed by the oppressed. This study seeks to explore ideology of individual translators and publishers and how ideology is conveyed and presented paratextually in translations. There seems to be a translation tradition of Orwell's best-known novels in Thailand in response to domestic political clashes. There are ten translations of Orwell's *Animal Farm* and the retranslated text was issued after a coup d'état or a major power shift. Its translation and re-translation were published in 1959, 1972, 1975 (two versions were published that year), 1977, 2001, 2006, 2012, 2014 and 2017.

The translation and re-translation of *Animal Farm* can be seen as an intolerant act against authoritarianism, a reaction to coups that ousted elected governments. To a certain degree a series of coups in Thai politics influenced decisions made by publishers and translators on literary works they could and should market.

Since paratext is a threshold or an undefined zone between the inside and the outside (Genette, 1997, p. 2), it can reveal influence on reception and contribution to the meaning of the translated text. Providing a bridge between the ST author and the TT reader, book covers, back covers and prefaces, which represent and re-position the text across languages, cultures, and times, will be investigated. This study will examine three paratextual elements employed by the translators and publishers in all ten competing versions in the market to reveal the translators' and publishers' ideological motivations.

Keywords:

Literary translation
Translator's visibility
Paratext

Panel 16

Regaining the Voices of Bystanders. A Research-translation Project on Claude Lanzmann's *Shoah*

Magda Heydel (Jagiellonian University)

I will present a research project concerning the problem of interpreting in Lanzmann's *Shoah*. In the international version of the documentary the voice of Polish bystanders virtually disappears: the interpreter's version radically simplified as compared to the speech actually produced by Lanzmann's interviewees is a basis for subtitles, an important material in international Holocaust studies.

The project consists of transcribing the actual words uttered in the film and providing an annotated English translation supplemented by a commentary on the cultural background, peculiarities of language, performative action, psychological situation of the speakers. The results are presented as chart organized along the timeline of the film so it is possible to compare the linguistic material of the original and the interpretation/English version.

The results obtained so far highlight the differences between source and target material but more importantly open space for questions concerning the role of extralingual elements in translation; shed light on the use of translation in the process of history and memory management or manipulation, especially in conflict-related or sensitive contexts and offers an interface between translation and memory studies. The project is also a performative action returning agency to bystanders, reconfiguring subject positions and giving insight into the problem of witnessing genocide. Hence it looks from the TS perspective on the issue of bystanding, approaching the post-traumatic memory in multiethnic/multicultural communities. In my presentation I will focus on the question of regaining the subjectivity and voice of the bystanders as a translation and ethical problem.

Keywords:

Interpreting
Translation
Shoah
Claude Lanzmann
Bystander
Memory studies
Polish language

Panel 16

UN interpreters in conflict zones in the Middle East

Cherine Haidar Ahmad (United Nations)

The work of United Nations interpreters who operate in areas of conflict in the Middle East has not been very deeply explored in academic research and remains little known among other professionals in the field. Research into the role of UN interpreters has, in fact, focused chiefly on those who work in formal settings far away from the field. It is true that an increasing number of academic studies have addressed the topic of interpretation in times of conflict, particularly following the Iraq war of 2003. Nonetheless, the profile of UN interpreters in areas of conflict in the Middle East remains obscure and their role has not been sufficiently clarified, either in academic literature or in UN public documents. The aim of this communication is to present the first findings of a lengthier undertaking by analyzing the original sources such as UN documents and the direct testimony of interpreters and users of interpreting services, to learn how interpreters prepare for their missions, what rules they must respect, what specific practices they resort to and what challenges they face. The ultimate goal is to contribute to research on the specific role of interpreters who work in conflict zones, particularly in the Middle East, under the auspices of one of the international organizations with a stronger presence in that region.

Keywords:

UN interpreters

Conflict

Middle East

Positionality



Panel 16

Interpreting for the UNHCR in Macedonia: Then and Now

Marija Todorova (University American College Skopje)

The important role played by translators and interpreters in situations of conflict, in the events leading to such conflict, and in dealing with its aftermath, has been gaining increased interest among translation studies scholars in the last decade. This paper will provide a summary of the relevant research in the area of interpreting in conflict zones with a special focus on working independently, comparing the work of interpreters to shuttle mediators. I will argue that in these particular situations interpreters are not just enablers of communication by transferring content from one language into another. Moreover, they are active partners in the process of mediation and advocacy for the vulnerable.

The relevant theoretical framework will be supplemented by the personal experience of interpreters for UNHCR in Macedonia and Kosovo during and immediately after the Kosovo crises in 2000. The article will look critically issues arising during mediation with the Macedonian border police at the Macedonian-Kosovo border, and interpreting for the Ashkali Roma population.

The presentation will further compare the situation of interpreting for the refugees in Macedonia during the current refugee crisis at the Macedonian-Greece border in 2015/2016, and the role of UNHCR interpreters, based on an interview with UNHCR Arabic and Farsi interpreter engaged in providing assistance to the mainly Syrian refugees.

Keywords:

UNHCR

Refugees

Shuttle interpreting

Panel 16

The Representation of the Interpreter in Intractable Conflicts: *Y al final, la guerra*, *Aunque caminen por el valle de la muerte* and *Zona hostil*

Lucia Ruiz Rosendo (University of Geneva)

Focusing on *Y al final, la Guerra* (Silva and Francisco, 2014), *Aunque caminen por el valle de la muerte* (Colomer, 2017), two novels based on interviews to Spanish soldiers that describe the Spanish military intervention in the Battle of Najaf (2004), and *Zona hostil* (Martínez, 2017), a film based on actual events on the Spanish military intervention in Afghanistan, the presentation will discuss the results of a qualitative study that investigates the representation of interpreters in Spanish war literature and film. The premise of the study is that interpreters in the escalation stages of a conflict tend to be ordinary citizens who have been directly confronted with the conflict events and who have developed a certain ideology that constitutes a basis for the perception and interpretation of reality. This in turn has a direct influence on the interpreter's positionality. The study considers the literary works as a compendium of ontological narratives and the film as a fictional narrative, and identifies and explores the passages describing the interpreter. The findings show that interpreters are depicted as common individuals embedded in the conflict whose previous experiences have shaped their understanding of the war. Interpreters are considered as outsiders not only by the military personnel, who show a certain level of mistrust towards the interpreters, but also by the local citizens who are against their new role of interpreters for the "invaders". The analysis raises other relevant issues such as the importance of the interpreter on the front line and the interpreter's protection.

Keywords:

Interpreter

Conflict

Iraq

Afghanistan

War literature

War film



Panel 16

Identity, Positionality and Ethics: Military Interpreters Evaluated in Post-war Narratives

Tian Luo (Chongqing Jiaotong University)

Although military interpreters play indispensable roles in wars fought between armies speaking different languages, very few researches have been done to reflect on interpreters' identity, positionality and ethics as well as the relations among them. To address this issue, the present paper firstly proposes a hierarchical framework to analyze interpreters' identity, positionality and ethical issues. It then takes the case of military interpreters who worked for different armies during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). Specifically, the research data is gathered from about 50 texts of post-war narratives, including the fictional and non-fictional, those by the interpreters themselves and those by other parties. To examine how they are evaluated, Appraisal Theory is drawn upon for the textual analysis and a qualitative research analytical software Nvivo is used. The findings demonstrate the complexities military interpreters encountered in conflict situations: from the multi-faceted changing identities, to the power-structured positioning within military institutions, and to the culturally and ideologically defined ethical dilemmas. At the same time, there is a great difference of evaluation on identity, positionality and ethics between narratives by the self and those by the public, between the fictional and non-fictional narratives. They also suggest that all the three issues are in a constant change during and after the war. Finally, the paper reveals the importance of rethinking the evaluation on military interpreters.

Keywords:

Military interpreters
Identity
Positionality
Ethics
Evaluation

Panel 16

‘You are My Voice’. The Multiple Functions of Interpreters & Translators Working in Asylum and Refugee Settings

Carmen Valero-Garcés (Universidad de Alcalá)

Nowadays, our society is a spectator of one of the biggest refugee crisis since the Second World War. People from Africa, Asia or even Europe run away from war to other countries looking for a new beginning – a life without fear – with their relatives. Most of them simply bring with them their culture and language, leaving the rest behind, and moreover, they do not know the language and culture of the receiving country. Because of this, the role of a linguistic and cultural intermediary is consequential in order to guide them and facilitate them the access to their rights and to public services such as healthcare, legal services, education, etc. This study explores some of the issues and complexities surrounding the interpreting and translation services provided and the role(s) that the interpreter / translator play(s) in this crisis as well as how they meet the refugees’ needs, and their abilities to overcome any problem that may arise. Data come from interviews and surveys to: 1) different professionals on the field of international protection as well as of NGOs that help refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection; 2) professional translators and interpreters working on this field; 3) volunteers who collaborate with non-governmental organizations such as Caritas or Red Cross. The main conclusion emerges from the study is the need to defend the multiple functions and specific characteristics of the PSIT to train future T&I accordingly.

Keywords:

Community interpreting and translation
Public service interpreting and translation
International protection
Professionalization



Panel 17

The Internationalizer as a Software Development Mediator

Luis A. García Nevares (University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras)

Programmers have been the starting point on mostly all research regarding software internationalization (Abufardeh, 2008; Murtaza and Shwan, 2012; Venkatesan, 2008; Young, 2001). These software engineers have proposed strategies, frameworks, architectural models, and guidelines to insert globalization and internationalization strategies into the analysis and development of multilingual software systems. Nonetheless, their perspective is often limited by the lack of understanding regarding the complexities of translating languages and culture. We propose a collaboration of an expert in languages and intercultural mediation that will enrich the software development cycle by including the localizer's point of view during this process. This "internationalizer" is a localizer that approaches programming as an expert in languages and intercultural mediation, as an expert that understands the problems within localization's "black box" and who is also prepared to participate during the processes that take place *before* translation. The "internationalizer" has all the knowledge and skills to enable him to become part of a software development team from the beginning all the way through to the final stages. He can also address culture-related HCI and usability problems that can arise during the development process. His knowledge and presence will help integrate into this process the necessary requirements that will enable and ease software localization and improve user acceptance, when a decision is made to launch the application into other markets that have diverse linguistic, legal, and cultural needs. In this century, mainly guided by communication, it is unthinkable to develop software that only attends to the needs of a single market.

Keywords:

Localization
Internationalization
Software development
Programming
Interdisciplinary cooperation
Translation

Panel 17

Usability and Accessibility Features in a Multimodal Translation Tool

Carlos S. C. Teixeira and Joss Moorkens (Dublin City University)

Presented by: Sheila Castilho

This presentation reports on the results of a usability study of a browser-based translation and post-editing tool that accepts multiple input modes. The tool was conceived to be used by professional translators and includes standard features that may be deemed necessary for integrating translation memories (TM) and machine translation (MT) synergetically. Its distinctive features include the option of using touch and voice commands, in addition to the typical keyboard and mouse commands. Another important feature is the inclusion of accessibility principles from the outset, with the aim of improving translation editing for professionals with special needs.

In order to assess whether the usability and accessibility features included in the tool translate into improved performance and user experience, we carried out an experiment with a varied cohort of participants, including three blind translators and seven non-blind translators, who worked under four different conditions: traditional input (keyboard and mouse), traditional + touch input, traditional + voice input, traditional + touch + voice input. Using translation process research methods, we analysed whether the different input modes had an impact on translation times and user satisfaction, as well as on the strategies used by participants for correcting common MT errors, such as word order or capitalisation, as well as for repairing TM matches.

The findings will help understand how the possibilities offered by the newest technologies can improve the translation process from the user's perspective and will inform future stages of the tool's iterative development.

Keywords:

Translation tool
Post-editing
Multimodal input
Accessibility
User experience



Panel 17

Localization of Corporate Websites from a Multimodal Perspective: With Special Reference to Corporate Websites Targeting the Chinese Market

Hui Wang (Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University)

A preliminary review of papers published in translation journals within the past 10 years also shows that a panorama of localization of globalized company websites has not yet been delineated up till now. To address this issue, the proposed research is designed to explore corporate website localization with special reference to the Chinese market from a multimodal perspective, and on this basis, help globalized companies build their corporate images and expand their overseas market by localizing their products and services on their websites. To that end, informed by Systemic Functional Linguistics and visual grammar, the research will conduct comparative linguistic as well as graphic analyses of texts on the English websites of the globalized companies and their localized Chinese websites, with reference to non-translated Chinese corporate websites. By doing so, it will unfold the configuration of corporate homepages, how and to what extent corporate homepages are localized linguistically and culturally in terms of texts and images so as to be tailored to the Chinese market, and how the interdependence between images and words influence the extent of localization. Statistics concerning consumer behavior and website sales from Google Analytics will be used to demonstrate the impact of corporate homepage localization on the website sales. Meanwhile, the research will elicit first-hand information on the real-life localization with interviews and questionnaire surveys in order to reveal the roles of translators, editors and translation commissioners in decision-making in the localization process.

Keywords:

Web localization

Multimodality

Text analysis

Visual grammar

Google analytics

Individual Communications-A

Retranslating Sufism in Leila Aboulela and Elif Shafak

Ahmed Gamal (University of Dammam)

Drawing on convergences between translation studies and postcolonial studies, this presentation aims to contribute to more understanding of the positionality of postcolonial writers in respect of cultural mobility and translingualism through the employment of 'self-translation' as a sort of counter-discourse in Leila Aboulela's *The Kindness of Enemies* (2015) and Elif Shafak's *The Forty Rules of Love* (2010). Hybridity and hyphenated identities are therefore well-explored in the writers' double narratives through the main characters that try to rewrite new homes and identities that blur the 'shadow lines' between self and other. Immigrant literature can be thus considered as a "translational project" in which "translation is no longer a one-way flow from the source to the target culture, but a two-way transcultural enterprise" (Vieira 1999:106).

Stained by Al-Qaeda and ISIS and Western media mistranslations of Islam in terms of identity politics in a post-9/11 world, Muslim immigrant writers attempt to retranslate Islam with regard to a Sufistic spirituality that can be translated both linguistically and culturally across discrepant multi-linguistic and inter-cultural spaces. Aboulela's and Shafak's narratives are a good example of how Muslim immigrant writers strive hard to rewrite the spiritual dimensions of Islam in a world haunted by terrorism, fundamentalism and racism. Deeply informed by postcolonial logics, the concept of retranslation focalizes rewriting of the self against the grain of long-cherished mythifications set by post- 9/11 (neo)-Orientalism(s) in the West and by 'Orientalism in reverse' in the East (Al-'Azm 2000:230).

Keywords:

Immigrant literature
Sufism
Self-translation
Neo-Orientalism
Cultural translation

Individual Communications-A

The Mysteries of *Judge Dee*: Appropriation, Re-mediation and Transcreation

Victoria Lei (University of Macau), **Defeng Li** (University of Macau), and
Karen Seago (City, University of London)

Presented by: Karen Seago

The translation of crime fictions has increasingly attracted scholarly attention in recent years. (Cadera & Pintaric, 2014; Seago, Evans & de Céspedes, 2014)

The revival of *Judge Dee* stories, a Chinese traditional crime narrative called *Di Gong An*, in contemporary China is a typical example of how different cultures and traditions permeate and impact on one another. It is also an example of the appropriation and manipulation of Chinese source materials to conform to Western models of detective fiction in an explicitly articulated framework of orientalism by the sinologist Robert van Gulik, who translated, rewrote and authored a series of *Judge Dee* detective stories in English with Chinese settings. Unlike their traditional Chinese source texts, van Gulik's versions of *Judge Dee* were so popular in the West that they were then translated into Chinese. In the 1980s, the Chinese re-appropriation of these Western-mediated-Chinese materials moved across media and a TV series of *Judge Dee* stories based on five of Gulik's originals were produced in the Chinese Mainland. TV and film adaptations of Gulik's *Judge Dee* fictions have flourished in China since then.

Using both manual qualitative coding and automated corpus analysis tools, the paper will analyse the manipulation of central tropes of the traditional Chinese narrative into an English cultural context, their re-mediation into Chinese and their transcreation to the small screen.

Keywords:

Translation

Crime fiction

Orientalism

Corpus analysis

Traditional Chinese crime narrative



Individual Communications-A

Translation and Place Names: Transliteration as Control and Resistance

Duncan Poupard (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Translating the names of physical spaces - place names - is an area in which issues of power, prestige, and identity converge. As recent postcolonial translation studies have shown, translating the name of a place is akin to asserting an epistemological control over it: especially when translating out of a minority language and into a politically dominant one, the “original” name is in danger of being completely replaced.

Place name translation can subsume cultural identity into a monolithic target language whole, but there is still room for re-translation to act as a form of resistance to this power. China is a diverse country of many distinct ethnic nationalities, but the names of ethnic minority places are routinely converted into Chinese via phonetic transliteration, pinyin translations that become “official” in English, thus foregoing both semantic and phonetic accuracy in translation. Nevertheless, minority writers can resist this linguistic dominance by introducing their own “re-transliterations”.

This paper aims to show how translation of place names can embody both control and resistance via case studies of place names in the ethnically and linguistically diverse Chinese region of Yunnan, focusing on place names related to the Naxi and Tibetan minority peoples, places that, as tourist spots, form focal points of international interest and development, and must be counted among the new battlegrounds of translation.

Keywords:

Translation of place names
Chinese minority languages
Naxi
Tibetan

Individual Communications-B

Experiments in Non-coherent Post-editing

María Cristina Toledo Báez (Universidad de Córdoba), **Moritz Schaeffer** (Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz) and **Michael Carl** (Copenhagen Business School)

Presented by: Michael Carl

Market pressure on translation productivity joined with technological innovation, such as online learning and the increasing translation quality of neural MT (NMT) output is likely to fragment and decontextualise translation jobs even more and to distribute the translation of one document over many translators at different places, collaboratively working in the cloud. It is however, an open question how a document can be fragmented into smaller minimal post-editing units (MPEUs), so that the coherence of the document can be reconstructed from the independently translated pieces. This paper addresses the increased cognitive effort when post-editing texts of non-coherent segments.

This paper reports from an experiment in which participants post-edited two kinds of texts: in the coherent mode, participants post-edited 2 short texts which were presented as a whole each and in which the order of segments was unaltered. In the mixed mode, participants saw 2 texts which had their segments mixed up and in addition, the order of the segments was jumbled. In the mixed mode, it would have been arguably difficult to generate a text level coherence model, given that the order was jumbled and two texts with rather different topics were jumbled. Surprisingly, this had little or no effect on behaviour. What the results suggest is that the mixed mode is not detrimental or cognitively more demanding and rather beneficial or equivalent to the coherent mode. These results are promising given that presenting segments in a mixed order makes it possible to fully exploit the potential in crowd-sourcing.

Keywords:

Post-editing
Crowd sourcing
Cognitive effort

Individual Communications-B

Cognates in Translated and Non-translated Dutch

Lore Vandevoorde (Ghent University)

Although cognates play an important role in language acquisition (Otwinowska 2016), not much is known about translators' preferences for cognate vs. non-cognate translations (Dutch *kat* (cognate) or *poes* (non-cognate) as a translation of English *cat*). Malkiel (2009) concluded that translators tend to choose a non-cognate translation over a cognate translation out of a hypothesized "fear of false friends". It is however not clear whether translated texts contain more or fewer cognates than non-translated texts, nor whether cognateness of source and target language affects the use of cognates in translated language. Based on lists of Dutch-English and Dutch-French cognate words (Schepens et al. 2013) we calculate cognate ratios ((cognate-token frequency)/(total token frequency)) for translated Dutch (translated from English (TDeng) and from French (TDfr)) and non-translated Dutch (ORdu), using the Dutch Parallel Corpus. We see that the ratio of Dutch (with English) cognate words is significantly lower in TDeng than the ratio of those words in ORdu ($\chi^2 = 763.46$, $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$). This means that there are significantly fewer cognate words in TDeng compared to ORdu, providing support for the "fear of false friends" hypothesis. We find no support for the "fear of false friends" hypothesis between the less cognate languages French and Dutch: the ratio of Dutch (with French) cognate words is significantly higher in TDfr than the ratio of those words in ORdu ($\chi^2 = 6023.9$, $df = 1$, $p < 0.001$), meaning that in TDfr, there are significantly more cognate words compared to ORdu.

Keywords:

Corpus-based
Translated language
Original language
Cognates
False friends

Individual Communications-B

A Bilingual Advantage in Multitasking?

Nathalie Loiseau (University of Geneva)

In recent years, the nature and extent of a "bilingual advantage" has been the object of an ongoing debate within and beyond translation studies and cognitive psychology. Growing up and living in a multilingual environment, translating, code-switching, have been found to require an ability to select between simultaneously active, competing languages, and to inhibit automatic responses. A major question this raises is whether such cognitive training in resisting linguistic interference enhances cognitive control more generally.

In that respect, neuroimaging and behavioural studies have frequently reported a processing speed advantage in bilinguals; however, other effects observed diverge depending on the specificity of the task at hand, the type of executive function targeted, the population's age, but also differences among bilinguals themselves. From a methodological point of view, it appears that bilingualism as a variable needs to be refined in order to accommodate variations in proficiency, age of acquisition, and the frequency and patterns of language use.

The present study focuses on extreme instances of cognitive control, with complex tasks requiring the dual, continuous involvement of diverse executive functions. Participants are bilinguals and monolinguals in various professional groups, including linguistic experts such as translators and interpreters. The type of bilingualism (early or late), the frequency, recency and type of code-switching are taken into account in order to pinpoint possible differential effects between and within the groups.

The findings highlight differences in complex task processing based on bilingualism and multilingual expertise, and suggest relevant variables to include in empirical studies with bilingual subjects.

Keywords:

Bilingualism

Cognitive control

Executive functions

Multitasking

Individual Communications-C

Does Simultaneous Interpreting Expertise Modulate Parallel Language Activation?

Laura Keller (University of Geneva)

Parallel language activation in bilinguals has been widely observed. Recent findings indicate that the degree of non-task-relevant-language activation is conditioned by individuals' executive functions and modulated by their language use. As professional simultaneous interpreters possess largely unexplored expertise in an extreme form of language use requiring simultaneous comprehension and production in two different languages, this study aims at investigating whether their parallel activation patterns differ from those of naïve multilinguals. Furthermore, it sets out to exploit the diglossic dichotomy characterizing Swiss speakers of German, to extend the parallel activation observations to varieties of the same language, i.e. Swiss German in a Standard German setting. For this purpose, four participant profiles were recruited for a visual world eye-tracking experiment (diglossic interpreters, non-diglossic interpreters, diglossic non-interpreters and non-diglossic non-interpreters; $n=64$; $L1=DE$, $L2=EN$). Participants were instructed in their $L1$ to identify a target object image presented on a screen by clicking on it or to translate the name of the target embedded in an English sentence (their $L2$) into their $L1$. In both cases, the target images were presented with a phonological competitor and two fillers (three in the baseline condition). The phonological competitors belong to the task-relevant language variety (Standard German, here $L1$) or to the task-irrelevant variety (Swiss German, here $L1'$ for the diglossic sub-groups). A time course analysis of fixation distributions together with the analysis of target identification times are expected to allow for conclusions in terms of interpreting expertise potentially influencing competition resolution.

Keywords:

Simultaneous interpreting
Parallel language activation
Language control
Multilingual language processing
Eye-tracking

Individual Communications-C

An Error Analysis of Sentence-by-Sentence Interpretation

Shu-Pai Yeh (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen)

Based on steps proposed by S.P. Corder, this study aimed to develop procedures to analyze errors collected from a sentence-by-sentence interpretation task performed by thirty student interpreters. The task consisted of three sub-tasks, namely word recognition, sentence comprehension and sentence interpretation. Both the source inputs and target outputs were transcribed and deconstructed into propositions to facilitate error identification and alignment. To explain and evaluate errors, correlation analyses were conducted to investigate the connections within and between error types, sentence lengths and sentence speeds. The major findings of this study are as follows:

1. Reference interpretations and a clear work flow seemed to be able to effectively limit rater subjectivity, and ensure more consistency in error recognition and classification.
2. Participant performance was prone to additions and omissions, which could be viewed as grave errors since they seemed to co-occur. The speed and length, especially duration, of a target sentence seemed to be reliable indicators of quality and performance.
3. The rate of recognition, rather than comprehension, seemed to correlate better with how much a source sentence was correctly interpreted. The length of a source sentence was a more reliable difficulty indicator of recognition and comprehension than speed.

Keywords:

Error analysis

Propositional analysis

Interpretation errors

Difficulty indicator

Performance indicator

Individual Communications-C

Validity of Self and Peer Assessment Applied to English-Chinese Bi-directional Interpretation: A Longitudinal, Quantitative Analysis

Chao Han (Southwest University)

One of the productive lines of research on self-assessment (SA) and peer assessment (PA) concerns their concurrent validity with respect to a criterion measure. However, similar research has rarely been conducted for bilingual, bi-directional spoken-language interpreting. This article therefore reports on a longitudinal study that investigated the validity of self and peer ratings on three performance dimensions of English-Chinese consecutive interpretation (i.e., information completeness/InfoCom, fluency of delivery/FluDel, and target language quality/TLQual), taking teachers' ratings as a yardstick. It was found that although the students as a group were unable to replicate teachers' ratings, they were able to rank-order their performances in a fairly accurate manner and improved their SA and PA accuracy over time. Additionally, interpreting directionality seems to moderate the correlational strength of self/teacher ratings and peer/teacher ratings, as correlation coefficients were consistently lower in the Chinese-to-English than in the other direction. Furthermore, the validity of InfoCom ratings was higher than that of FluDel and TLQual in both SA and PA, the pattern of which, however, was only observed for the English-to-Chinese interpretation. These results are discussed and explained in relation to previous literature, and suggestions are provided to improve SA and PA for bi-directional interpretation in the pedagogical context.

Keywords:

Concurrent validity

Consecutive interpreting

Peer assessment

Self-assessment

Teacher assessment



Individual Communications-D

Forensic Science in English Detective Stories and Their Translation into Chinese at the Turn of the 20th Century

Bo Li (City University of Hong Kong)

The role played by translation during the late Qing period has been highlighted in many researches, and the translation of detective stories is of course not a new area of academic inquiry. When the differences between the east and the west, the difference between Chinese *Gong'an* (court case) and western detective stories in particular, have been acknowledged, the Chinese translation of English detective stories merits further research and inquiry. Actually, western detective stories, especially English ones, are fraught with advanced knowledge and technology and thus considered as miniature of modernity. In lieu of this, we can observe the interest in the relationship between detective stories and the rise of forensic science. In terms of cross-cultural communication, it is indispensable to answer the following questions: How the part embedded with forensic science was translated into the less-technologically-oriented cultures, Chinese in this particular case? How was the translation perceived and accepted? What is the impact and influence on the local community, the creation of Chinese detective stories for example? This paper will focus on several aspects of forensic science, medicine and photography to be specific. How are western medicine and photography applied in English detective stories, and how are they presented in the Chinese translation? Case studies will cover masterpieces from Arthur Conan Doyle and less known writers like L.T. Meade, etc. Such forensic science is gradually acknowledged and appropriated in local detective writings, and examples will be taken from Cheng Xiaoqing and other writers at the beginning of the 20th century.

Keywords:

Forensic science
Detective stories
Medicine
Photography



Individual Communications-D

Translation in *New Tide* (1919-1922) and the Canonization of May Fourth

Michelle Jia Ye (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

The paper explores translation in the journalistic discourse of an early 20th-century periodical, *New Tide* (also known as *The Renaissance*), and its pivotal role in the canonization of May Fourth in early modern China. Methodologically, the paper adopts an “open”, “cluster” concept of translation (Tymoczko 2007:54-106) and examines not only full and abridged renditions of foreign texts, but also “unmarked” (Pym 1998:60) translated segments in the form of quotes, notes, glosses that filled visually marginal textual spaces in essays, fiction, book reviews, editors and readers’ columns throughout the pages of the journal. By examining these materials from both linguistic and contextual approaches, the paper reveals that *New Tide* made strategic use of these diverse and discursive translational practices to (mis)represent the sources in order to proclaim May Fourth as the new and advanced against Chinese traditions. The observation challenges the common assumption of May Fourth translation as a transparent medium for cultural import that made China modern, and presents translation in periodicals as a field and a mode of canonization. Engaging the complexities of the discourse of the journal, the paper also emphasizes the necessity of combining reading methods of translation studies and periodical studies in a research on translation in print media of early modern China.

Keywords:

Translation

Canonization

New Tide

May Fourth



Individual Communications-D

Revisiting Nationalism: Translation and Nation

Mutsuko Tsuboi (Juntendo University)

With rapid globalization since the end of the Cold War, an increasing wave of nationalism has emerged. Currently, people are experiencing two contradicting phenomena: globalization and nationalism. In Japan, the recent discussion on constitutional revision has indicated a revival of Japanese nationalism. However, nationalism in the Japanese context has been rather problematic to address squarely; one of the reasons is that there is no single Japanese word that corresponds exactly to the modern Western notion of “nationalism.” Moreover, multiple words referring to “nation” linked to “nationalism” are mostly translation words coined during Japan’s modernization in the Meiji period (1868–1912).

This paper focuses on the late nineteenth century period and analyzes texts written by Japanese intellectuals who were crucial in spreading the notion of “nation” and awakening nationalism. The paper explores the factors responsible for multiple translation words of “nation” and the contribution of these words in shaping the national identity of Japan. Results of the analysis revealed that the sociocultural and historical contexts surrounding Japan at that period were responsible for the different translations: the influence of England and France, followed by that of Germany; a need for historical legitimacy of the imperial system; and a sense of crisis against extreme Westernization. Translation words at different stages of modernization have elicited a sentiment of the oneness specific to Japan and enabled different forms of nationalism, resulting in the current problematic interpretations of nationalism.

Keywords:

Nationalism

Nation

Modernization

Japan

Individual Communications-D

'Revolution' Redefined in China

Yifan Zhu (Shanghai Jiao Tong University)

Although the modern notion of 'revolution' inaugurated in the Enlightenment era is one of the key concepts in political ideologies and the history of ideas, scholarly work on the genealogy of 'revolution' (Baker 1990; Koselleck 2004) has seldom gone beyond Europe. As a significant concept that has transformed all domains of Chinese life – intellectual, industrial and social in the 20th century, the concept is well documented both in translated and original Chinese texts which provides rich material for text analysis. This corpus-based CDA study traces the evolvement of the concept 'revolution' through translation in China between 1890 and 2010.

In the Meiji era (1860s-1890s), Japanese translators first adapted the Chinese word '革命' (*geming* in Chinese, *kakumei* in Japanese), which originally means the old dynasty directed by destiny is replaced by a new one, to translate the European idea 'revolution'. The modern conception of 'revolution' later entered China through translation in the 1890s (Jin 2009). Since then, the traditional concept of '革命' (*geming*) has been redefined, re-established and reconstructed through translation in the changing political scenario in 20th century China. This analysis will show (i) how translation has introduced the modern conception of 'revolution' into the ancient Chinese word '革命'; (ii) how the Chinese conception of 'revolution' differs from the European conception subject to constant negotiation and contestation in the political and historical situation in which it was used; and (iii) what role translation has played in this extensive and dynamic process of meaning negotiation.

Keywords:

Translation

CDA

Corpus

Contestation

Individual Communications-E

Of Heteronymy and Historicity: Multilingual India in French Travel Texts

Sanjukta Banerjee (York University)

Travel accounts are often described in terms of tensions integral to their construction — between “processes of affiliation and differentiation” (Youngs), dull dissertation and vivid fictionalization (Furst), individual and cultural identities (Polezzi), knowledge through observation and knowledge through immersion (Cronin). As a “medium of estrangement” operating through “familiar stereotypes and myths” (Holland & Huggan) travel texts have often been examined as representations or mimeses resulting from negotiations between what is, what others think and say, and what ought to be (Borm). In the context of India, one conspicuous site of such tensions/negotiations has been the travellers’ need to come to terms with the region’s multilingualism.

Situating itself at the nexus of travel writing, translation and mobility (Polezzi, Martin & Pickford), and drawing on semiotic descriptions of texts as objects having two sides, namely the dynamical and the immediate (Peirce, Stecconi), this paper will analyse a few eighteenth-century French accounts of India that shed light on its languages at a specific time and on the role of vernaculars in the shaping and circulation of its literature. It will focus on comments that are expressions of the traveller-translators’ fraught relation with multilingualism and can be read as articulations of authority as well as instruments of its dislodgment. The study will ultimately seek to underscore the importance of the texts under consideration in drawing attention to the following:

1. the much-neglected role of heteronymy (Cronin) in travel writing and translation.
2. the historicity of language use in multilingual India.

Keywords:

Travel
Translation
Heteronymy
Multilingualism
Language historicity

Individual Communications-E

Writing Hong Kong: Travel and Translation

Audrey Heijns (Shenzhen University)

When traveling abroad one not only gets an impression of the foreign country but also becomes aware of oneself in relation to others. When writing about that foreign country one then moves in a liminal space between knowledge of the self and the encounter with and understanding of the other. Some travellers share their knowledge of cultural aspects in a positive way, while others may create a distance by juxtaposing cultural differences in a negative manner.

Ethnographic descriptions such as travel writing often involve translation, which can be domesticating and thus reducing the foreign to fit into a framework that reproduces that of the Self, or exoticizing the Other so as to make it distant and simply alien from the observing self, or both. Whatever the approach, the travelling authors assume the authority to extract the underlying meanings of what the 'natives' say and do, and decode this for themselves and their readers. This means that personal interpretations are inevitably included in the writing and travelogues are not value neutral.

In this paper, I propose to compare travel accounts about Hong Kong from the turn of the twentieth century and explore the movements from the source culture into the target culture. This will be revealing the writer's interpretation of the foreign place and the positioning of the Self towards the Other. Examples will show how differences and similarities create a different level of contact with the foreign culture.

Keywords:

Translation
Travel
Hong Kong
Culture

Individual Communications-E

Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World: Travel, Translation and Many Lives of *Gulliver's Travels* in Colonial Bengal

Saswati Saha (Sikkim University)

During the period of imperialist expansion, there was an emerging sensibility in Ireland of Irish geocultural remoteness and peripherality and its relation with Orient had become deep rooted (Lennon, 2004). The English impression of Ireland made the Irish writers interrogate the exoticising lenses of imperial culture. The idea of Orient crept into allegorical and literary realms of Ireland and helped in criticising the discourse of Orientalism by participating in it. One popular and influential genre that had Orientalist dimension is the discovery or travel narratives. The discovery narratives received their greatest parody when Jonathan Swift incisively satirized them in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

India had its own history of Orientalism and following upon the commonality of circumstances in India and Ireland, *Gulliver's Travels* got translated multiple times in Bengali: *Abakpuri Darshan* (1876), *Amar Apurva Desh Bhraman: Agyat Rajya Darshan* (1901), *Gulliverer Bhraman Brittanta* (1913), *Bamaner Desh* and *Daityo Puri* (1919). This paper questions whether these translations can be considered as the Orient's attempt to reclaim the canon of travel-writing and return the gaze to the world outside and 'write-back' following upon the ancient Indian concept of travel or '*bhraman*'. Thus, is the Orient trying to re-think the geo-political scenario? If yes, then how does the traveller and the translator deal with the issues of visibility and language?

The paper concentrates on how these translations parody the discourse in which they participate and how the authors/translators re-imagined India through Oriental allegories, attempting to rhetorically alter the parameters of the discourse of Empire.

Keywords:

Colonialism
Exoticisation
Orientalism
Travel
Translation

Individual Communications-E

J. D. Salinger's Strategic Translation of 'the Orient': Trans-border Representations in *Nine Stories*

Tomoko Oda (Kobe University)

The relevance of Eastern thought to literary works by J. D. Salinger (1919-2010) has been one of the central topics discussed frequently among his critics. However, most studies lack meticulous research on the way "the Orient" functions in his works reconsiders the established hegemonic relationship between the West and the East. The scrutiny of Salinger's emphatic representations of "the Orient" will thus provide a new perspective on a major topic of scholarly interest.

This paper will discuss the proposition that the short stories collected in *Nine Stories* (1953) show Salinger's strategy of representing "the Orient" in order to challenge Orientalism in post-war America. Firstly this paper outlines the background of Salinger's reception of "the Orient" in post-war America, including his encounter with *Zen* thought and the cultural background of the post-war era that prompted Salinger to translate "the Orient" for readers. Secondly this paper will examine to what extent Orientalist representations exemplify hegemonic relationships between the dominant and the minor existing in various times and spaces, and thereby Salinger conveys the significance of overcoming Orientalism. This paper will further explore the explicit manner in which the Western dualistic ideology is denounced and the implicit sign of border crossing between "the Orient" and "the Occident." Finally this paper will argue that *Nine Stories* represent ethnic hybridity in his characters and settings so as to re-contextualise "the Orient" by deconstructing any dualistic conceptions, including racism against ethnic minority groups and Western logocentric values long-established in the WASP community.

Keywords:

Orientalism
Border crossing
Hybridity
J. D. Salinger
Nine Stories

Individual Communications-F

Interpreters' Participation Framework and Framing in Televised Press Conferences: The Case of the MH370 Air Crash

Tingting Sun (Beijing Foreign Studies University)

Live broadcast simultaneous interpreting on television is widely believed to be one of the most challenging and stressful forms of media interpreting, and translational activity in general (Pöchhacker 2007). Interpreting simultaneously for live broadcast press conferences in emergent or conflicted scenarios may put even more cognitive and ethical pressure on interpreters.

On 8 March 2014, the Malaysian Flight MH370 carrying 12 crew members and 227 passengers from 15 nations disappeared after departure from Kuala Lumpur en route to Beijing. China as the country bearing the majority of victims aired all the press conferences hosted by the Malaysian government in Malaysia. All these conferences were simultaneously interpreted by professional interpreters with their names shown on the TV screen. Live news reporting on disasters of such severity and mediated by simultaneous interpreters at such visibility was rarely seen in China's modern publicity history. How interpreters position themselves in these emergent and frictional situations constitutes the overarching research question of this study.

Goffman's social theory (1972, 1981a) has been proven quite powerful in providing analytical tools to examine the participatory behavior of translators and interpreters in social communicative encounters (e.g. Baker 2006, Sun 2014). Drawing on his notions of "participation framework" and "framing", this study attempts to explore the way in which interpreters negotiate their roles in televised news reporting in frictional scenarios through choices that effect changes in their participation framework and that help construct communicative meaning, based on a corpus of 12 press conferences live broadcast on China Central Television.

Keywords:

Simultaneous interpreting on TV
Participation framework
Framing
Interpreting in conflict
MH370 air crash

Individual Communications-F

Pragmatic Strategies in Political Interpreting: A Study of Pragmatic Markers in Interpreted Political Speeches

Jun Pan (Hong Kong Baptist University) and
Billy Tak Ming Wong (Open University of Hong Kong/Hong Kong Management College)

Political speeches often involve the employment of adequate pragmatic strategies to help negotiate meaning. In this regard, the use of pragmatic markers (PMs), the non-propositional expressions that perform communicative functions in utterances, serves as an important linguistic indicator of a speaker's pragmatic strategy (see Fraser, 1996; Romero-Trillo, 2012). Therefore, the appropriate rendition and employment of PMs become crucial for interpreters working with political speeches, in order to correctly reflect the speaker's pragmatic strategy in a target language.

This paper presents the use of PMs in interpreted political speeches, with a focus on retour interpreting from Chinese to English given the large differences between these two languages and the great difficulty involved in interpreting. The use of PMs was annotated using data from the Corpus of Interpreted Political Speeches from Chinese to English (CIPSCE), a parallel corpus consisting of speeches delivered by key political figures in Beijing and Hong Kong and their interpretations in English, about two million word tokens in size. The study compared the use of PMs between the Chinese source texts and the English target texts. The renditions of PMs from different source languages (Cantonese vs. Putonghua) and in different speech modalities (monologue vs. dialogue) and interpreting modes (simultaneous interpreting vs. consecutive interpreting) were also examined. Findings of the study show the strategies applied by interpreters when they interpret PMs in political settings. They also indicate the possible influence of pragmatic strategies in Chinese (source language) political speeches in retour political interpreting from Chinese to English.

Keywords:

Interpreting
Political speeches
Pragmatic markers
Corpus



Individual Communications-F

Translating Political Discourse: A Comparative Study of Chinese-English Translation of Political Texts in Singapore (2009 – 2015)

Meng How Tay (Nanyang Technological University)

In Singapore, misinterpretations leading to mistranslations happen often even in the media for the public. In recent years, there is a gradual transformation of political discourse, which is reflected by changes of discourse through translation. Hence, the National Translation Committee (NTC) was formed in 2014 to oversee short-term and long-term plans to enhance whole-of-government translation capabilities and raise translation standards in Singapore. This paper seeks to examine how political discourse is translated in Singapore by using a corpus data formed by seven sets of Chinese National Day Rally (NDR) speeches and their corresponding English translations. They are analysed using the Skopos Theory and approaches such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and political equivalence. The implications of translation strategies used, discourse patterns of source texts (STs) and corresponding target texts (TTs) as well as equivalence levels between STs and TTs are identified. The results from such a comparative study will be beneficial for future studies in political discourse translation as well as translation in general.

Keywords:

Translation
Political discourse
Skopos Theory
Critical Discourse Analysis
Political equivalence



Individual Communications-F

The Translation of Rhetoric in Political Speeches

Xiaoyu Zhang (University of Macau)

Political speeches as the most “salient” type of political discourse (Wodak, 2009) have gained wide attention among researchers. Oratory helps politicians to obtain power and build up leadership by exploiting various rhetoric devices (Charteris-Black, 2011). The research studies the English translation of Chinese President Xi Jinping’s speeches from an interdisciplinary perspective of rhetoric and critical discourse analysis. Our analytical model originates from Charteris-Black (2014), who has summarized the major rhetoric devices and their functions in political communication, and is developed in accordance with the knowledge of translation studies. The data is selected from *The Governance of China*, in which rhetoric devices are identified and classified for further analysis. The research attempts to answer three questions: (1) How do translators deal with these difficulties in these political texts? (2) Can the English translation reproduce the functions of the original? (3) What are the possible reasons for the decision-making in the English version? It is hoped that the research can enlarge the landscape of political discourse analysis by incorporating rhetoric and translation studies.

Keywords:

Political speech

Rhetoric

Translation studies

Critical Discourse Analysis



Individual Communications-G

International Education as a Translational Space

Susan H. Gillespie (Bard College)

In thinking about translation and space in an era of increasing migration and sociopolitical crisis and change, the question of the translational space itself should be addressed. In this context, education should not be overlooked as an intentional site for fostering and studying translation and translatability. International education programs, properly conceived and carried out, offer ideal sites for inter- as well as infra- and meta-lingual dialog and research. Translatability, as the fundamental human capability to create and convey meanings (two processes that never occur in isolation) forms the essential basis for successful interpersonal and cultural exchange. Distilled into a practice and offered within a defined pedagogical and organizational frame, translatability helps engaged students and faculty to effectively transcend assumed or imposed individualities and “identities” in a manner that respects and engages individual and collective singularities while simultaneously supporting their provisional conceptualization, objectification and study. The presentation will draw on practical experiences gained in the course of establishing Bard College’s liberal arts dual degree programs with partners in Russia, Palestine, Kyrgyzstan, and Germany, which are based on the principles of mutuality and equality and include a focus on work with refugees in Berlin, Jordan and Palestine. Philosophical reference points include Adorno, Agamben and Nancy, among others. Finally, the paper will sketch out some ideas about research on translatability in the context of international education.

Keywords:

Translatability

Translational space

International education

Refugee inclusion

Research



Individual Communications-G

Multimodality in Translation: A Look into EFL and JFL Classrooms

Eiko Gyogi (Akita International University) and
Vivian Lee (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

Recent years have seen an increased interest in the role that non-verbal semiotics play in written and spoken texts. Though translation classrooms often focus on the verbal dimensions of texts, an increased number of studies (e.g. Torresi 2008) emphasise the importance of taking into account different non-verbal signs that contribute to the construction of the meanings of the text. Kress and Van Leeuwen (1996, 2001) emphasize the fact that meaning is communicated in various forms other than languages, such as pictorial images, gesture, posture, gaze, and colour.

This paper reports on attempts to raise students' awareness of multimodality in two different classrooms: intermediate learners of English in a Korean university and advanced learners of Japanese in a university in Japan. In both classrooms, the students were assigned a task of translating web comics. A social semiotic approach (Kress 2010; Kress and van Leeuwen 1996) was introduced in order to draw students' attention to linguistic, visual, and spatial semiotics in the text. In class, the students discussed how to translate not only the text itself, but also other semiotics that appear in the web comics, including the images, font size, and colour, and made translation decisions accordingly. Based on the analysis of students' learning journals, this paper discusses a number of pedagogical benefits derived from applying a social semiotic approach that can be observed across the two different contexts. In doing so, it will highlight the importance of raising students' awareness of various semiotics that construct the text.

Keywords:

Multimodality

Korean

Japanese

Social semiotic approach

Translation classroom

Individual Communications-G

Access to Internalized Grammar in L2 and Translation

Bergljot Behrens (University of Oslo)

Could it be that some of the cognitive mechanisms that are at work in translation into L1 are similar to those in advanced L2 comprehension and production?

Online L2 production and translation into L1 consist of verbalizing messages or thoughts conceived as selected from knowledge in long-term memory or on the basis of the interpretation of another text.

Advanced L2 learners as well as translators working into their L1, know all the 'rules' of the target language, yet both groups have been found not to access all their internalized rules when intensively engaged in two languages simultaneously.

The choice of possessive pronouns and determiners is a case in point. The system of possessives differs across European languages. While English and other West European languages do not distinguish morphologically between reflexive and non-reflexive possessives, the Slavic and the Scandinavian languages do. It will be shown that both groups of informants struggle with accessing their 'internalized' rules for correct use.

After a brief introduction to the different systems with the parameters that have to be set in the mind of the speaker, the present paper presents statistically tested results from an empirical investigation into how professional and non-professional translators handle the systemic differences in practice (process data) and compares it with empirical studies of monolingual and advanced L2 data.

Keywords:

Cognitive process

Grammatical processing

Translation into L1

L2 processing

L1 control



Individual Communications-G

A Survey of Elementary School Teachers' Perspectives on Communication with Students and Parents from Diverse Cultural and Linguistic Backgrounds

Jieun Lee (Ewha Womans University)

This paper addresses the current state of interpreting in education settings with a focus on elementary school. Following a review of the literature on education of children from the so-called multicultural families and community interpreting in education settings, this paper presents the results of a questionnaire-based survey of 142 elementary school teachers based in Busan, the second largest city in South Korea. The findings reveal the current state of community interpreting in school settings through teachers' experiences and perceptions. Despite a need for interpreting and translation which facilitates communication between them, there is a lack of awareness about the need for professional interpreting. The data analysis indicates that informal, ad hoc solutions are the order of the day when teachers face difficulties in communicating with students and parents with limited Korean proficiency. The results suggest that teachers may be better served by a type of professional who are capable of intercultural mediation in addition to interpreting and translation.

Keywords:

Education interpreting

Students and parents from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds

Elementary school teachers

Language assistance



Individual Communications-H

An Exploration of the Features of Ideology in an English-to-Japanese Translation of a Book about Japan's Future Empress Consort

David Heath (Kanto Gakuin University)

Translators and their employers can, and do, manipulate translation processes for ideological purposes. The implications of such rewriting in translation into Japanese are concerning as many Japanese people are monolingual and have little access to source-text (ST) content.

Even so, there appears to be a scarcity of detailed accounts of ideologically motivated rewriting in translations of informative, non-fiction, English texts into Japanese. There also appears to be a dearth of research into techniques for enabling such rewriting to be easily identified, tabulated, and analyzed. My ongoing research thus involves (a) investigating ideologically motivated rewriting in a Japanese publisher's Japanese translation of the book *Princess Masako: Prisoner of the Chrysanthemum Throne*; and (b) doing so using methodology I developed after an intensity-analysis technique conceived by Christopher Barnard of Teikyo University.

I presented preliminary findings from analysis of the translation's first chapter at the 8th Asian Translation Traditions Conference in 2017. These findings suggest that omission and intensification account for most instances of rewriting; and that the translator and/or publisher systematically (a) omitted ST content that undermines the image of the imperial family and (b) used intensification to cause the target text to reflect greater honour toward the imperial family. They also highlight strengths and limitations in my methodology.

I will now present more-detailed findings from analysis of a larger portion of the translation. I will show how patterns of rewriting remain consistent and how I suggest refining my techniques to gain more nuance in analysis results.

Keywords:

Translation
Ideology
Rewriting
Analysis
Japanese

Individual Communications-H

***Lady Chatterley's Lover* in China: Censorship and Translation of the Novel**

Jianwen Liu (Hong Kong Shue Yan University)

This paper will discuss the two Chinese translated versions of the English novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. Of the two versions, one is published in 1936 by the translator with self-finance, whereas the other is published in 2004 by official publishing institution: People's Literature Publishing House (人民文學出版社). Since the English novel is known for its discussion on liberation of humanity and its explicit description of sex, my paper will examine the travelling of these messages by studying the two Chinese versions published in different times with different patronages. Preliminary studies suggest that the second version by People's Literature Publishing House, which represents the government consents and ideologies, has imposed certain censorship on the translation, resulting in deletion of sensitive diction such as “自由” (freedom) and some bold sex scenes. My paper will further discuss the relationship between government censorship and the translation product and present the findings with more examples.

Keywords:

Translation

Censorship

Barrier

Cultural mobility



Individual Communications-H

Translation and Geopolitics: The Case of William Engdahl in China

Wing Kit Chan and **Lee Tong King** (University of Hong Kong)

Presented by: Wing Kit Chan

This talk considers the role of translation in the geopolitical economy of China, in particular the crosscultural production and circulation of Anglophobic discourses. We examine the case of William Engdahl, canonized as a foreign affairs expert in China, and his book *Target China*, available in both English and Chinese. Beginning our discussion with the phenomenon of '50-cents foreigners' (*yang wumao*, viz. Western individuals who speak/write in opposition to American-led Western ideologies), we seek to explain the discursive operations involved in absorbing such foreign intellectuals as William Engdahl (both his person and his writing) into domestic geopolitical discourses in China.

Our method is two-fold. We first examine the paratextual material surrounding the Chinese translation of *Target China*, focusing for instance on how the title of Engdahl's English text is reframed in the translated text. We then undertake a textual analysis of a chapter from the book to identify major shift patterns in the translation, paying special attention to how Engdahl's original narrative tends to be extended and hyperbolized. Based on the ideas of patronage and translation-as-rewriting, the talk critically reflects on how translation contributes to the articulation of geopolitical discourses via textual and paratextual manoeuvres, and considers the significance of the '50-cents foreigners' phenomenon in China by theorizing it as a unique mode of selective crosscultural appropriation.

Keywords:

50-cents foreigners

William Engdahl

Target China

Selective appropriation

Individual Communications-H

Story-telling Mother: Wakamatsu Shizuko's Translation of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*

Akiko Uchiyama (University of Queensland)

The concept of “modern mothers” who actively nurture and educate their children at home emerged in the Meiji period (1868–1912) in Japan, and it was closely associated with Western ideas which had been actively imported on a large scale since the opening up of the country in the mid-nineteenth century. It was different from the view of mothers in the preceding Edo period (1603–1867) in which a mother did not generally play an active part in children’s education. My presentation discusses the role of the children’s section in *Jogaku zasshi* (Women’s Education Journal), published between 1885 and 1904, in developing the idea of mothers reading stories aloud to children and educating them. In particular, I will focus on Wakamatsu Shizuko’s (1864–96) translation of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* (1886), which was serialised in *Jogaku zasshi* between 1890 and 1892. Her flowing, story-telling style of translation was much praised by her contemporaries, and my examination also partially involves her contribution to the *genbun itchi* (unification of spoken and written language) movement at that time. I will examine her view of women’s role in society and discuss how it was linked to her selection of original works to be translated and how it was reflected in her translation work.

Keywords:

Modern mothers

Children’s education

Jogaku zasshi

Wakamatsu Shizuko

Little Lord Fauntleroy

Individual Communications-I

Cultural Mobility and Staging Innovation: Translating Classic Chinese Plays for English Theatre

Ann-Marie Hsiung (I-Shou University)

Theatre translation involves cultural mobility and staging innovation. This is particularly true in translating ancient plays for the contemporary audience. This paper examines two translation practices of classical Chinese plays, *The West Wing* (2008) and *The White Snake* (2010), for international theatre. The first staged in multicultural Singapore and the other, mono-cultural Hawaii with a major Asian population.

Both plays were stronghold of Chinese culture, imposing questions of cultural authenticity and lingual theatricality to the translators/directors. These challenges were accepted or even welcomed by the makers of the productions. *The West Wing*, adapted from a Ming version of *chuanqi* opera, was marketed as “a renaissance production with modern music and dance.” *The White Snake*, transformed from the longstanding *jingju* productions, was claimed to be authentic in both music and performance. While both productions promised their audiences a genuine experience of watching classical Chinese opera, their approaches differed widely.

This study looks into the playscript translation and stage realizations, focusing on the challenging libretto translation and innovative staging. It attempts to unveil the cultural mobility and its impact through case studies.

Keywords:

Cultural mobility
Staging innovation
International theatre
Libretto

Individual Communications-I

Translating Documentary Theatre

Martina Pálušová (Palacký University Olomouc)

The documentary theater eliminates the boundaries between the theater performance and the reality. In essence, it is trying to turn reality into an artistic experience. The verbatim method consists in the literal transfer of authentic speech to the stage, so the characters speak the language of their real-life inspiration. The performance of documentary play concentrates not only on speech but also on gestures and body language of the real-life character, which in this case has also a semantic significance. The translator is in a disadvantageous position when transferring documentary drama. While the author of the play is working with real-world recordings and composes the play as a collage of authentic conversation, he doesn't interfere with individual lines. Despite that a documentary drama is closely bound to the environment of its emergence, and any interference into the single lines contradicts the very principle of verbatim, the attempts to translate such dramas are not scarce. However, we believe that, owing to its specific character, the transfer of verbatim onto the stage in a foreign cultural background requires a stronger collaboration of a stage production crew and a translator, who could convey and clarify the specific character of speech and author's intention. The presentation argues that the stage production of a verbatim text in a foreign culture should relate to the original performance in the country of its origin, in order to keep the maximum level of authenticity of the dialogues, their lexical means and character after their transfer into the foreign language.

Keywords:

Drama translation
Theatre translation
Documentary theatre
Verbatim

Individual Communications-I

Re-Writing Schnitzler for Contemporary Britain

Nicole Robertson (University College London)

I will explore how and why two contemporary British playwrights have adapted a century-old canonical Austrian comedy. *Reigen*, by Arthur Schnitzler, was originally considered pornographic in its depiction of a series of couplings in fin-de-siècle Vienna. The public furore surrounding its Austrian and German premieres led the author to prohibit further performance, a wish enforced by his son until the end of copyright in 1982. Of the subsequent proliferation of English-language translations and adaptations I focus on two, as a means of considering why certain artistic works prove themselves paragons of geographic, temporal and social transculturality. In *Cashcows*, a radio drama written by April De Angelis for BBC Radio 4's *Woman's Hour Drama* in 2005, the heterosexual intimacy displayed by the ten couples in *Reigen* finds new form through the physical and financial interdependency of ten twenty-first-century women in London. In *La Ronde*, performed at the Bunker in London in 2017, adaptor and director Max Gill introduced a significant element of chance by allowing a spinning wheel to allocate roles among a mixed-sex cast of four at the beginning of each scene. Any perceived universality of fate in the source text was thus turned on its head, as each evening's performance generated a completely random combination of men and women. A comparative reading of these two adaptations alongside Schnitzler's drama throws light both on those qualities of the source text that lend themselves to adaptation, as well as on the narrative forces that drive variation in the final performed works.

Keywords:

Schnitzler
Translation
Transculturality
Narrative

Individual Communications-J

Inner Picture, Deeper Word in a World that Counts: Translating the Construction of Culture, Memory and Identity of Nigerian Proper Names

Moruwawon Babatunde Samuel (Ekiti State University)

Translating Nigerian proper names from Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa languages into English is a daunting task to the literary translators. This is due to the linguistic and cultural complexities of these names. The present study analyses the English translation of proper names from the three main ethnic groups in Nigeria: Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa. The focus of the study is to show whether the naming practices are similar across Nigeria's ethnicities and how this affects the practice of translation both within Nigeria and beyond. The data of the study consists of assorted Nigerian proper names from the three ethnic groups in the country. The data is analysed from the perspective of historical and cultural approach. The study equally adopts the operational framework of translation procedures developed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958). Naming is part of the means of understanding people's way of life, culture and beliefs. Much work has been done on proper names globally. However, only little scholarly research has been done on the translation of Nigerian proper names. This work is conceived in part to bridge this gap and therefore, depicts the inter-connectedness of Nigerian proper names between the view point of culture, memory and identity. The paper reveals how Nigerians value their world, thus, illustrating their onomastic essence and cultural liberty of the people. The paper concludes that the translation of Nigerian proper names should be carried out through adequate knowledge of Nigerian languages and culture.

Keywords:

Onomastics
Identity
Culture
Translation
Name

Individual Communications-J

Wonton, Jiao'zi or Dumpling: Macao Identity as Constructed in Food Translation

Hanting Pan (Sun Yat-sen University)

Anthropologists have identified the influence of food on the making of culture. In an interview on the identity of Macanese, a Macanese interviewee responded that “Macanese culture was like a certain Macanese delicacy”, which is “sort of like a wonton, but different.” In fact, “Wonton”, “jiao’zi” and “dumpling” are the different ways to call the same delicacy in Cantonese, Mandarin and English respectively. The interviewee’s response suggests that different translations of the food might reveal the varied cultural identity people are in line with.

Therefore, this paper investigates how the Macao identity is constructed in the translation of “food” in the Corpus of Macao Narratives (2000-2011). It is a corpus-assisted research adopting an integrative discourse analytical model that includes a Systemic Functional Linguistics-based analysis along the ranks of word, phrase and clause, and a narrativity-based translation analysis of the food names within the framework of Fairclough’s three dimensional critical discourse analysis model, with the purpose of enabling the dialogue between identity and translation.

The preliminary finding shows that two major naming systems, evaluative naming and cultural naming, were used in constructing the Macao identity in the translation of “food” in CMN. It could be argued that Macao’s “East-Meet-West” tradition and self-position as a “Food Heaven” contribute to the translation strategies of the food names and in turn, the food names and their translations as well as the intended audience of the translation all take part in the shaping of the Macao identity that the producers wish to create.

Keywords:

Identity
Translation
Discourse analysis
Macao
Food

Individual Communications-J

Loan Word or Neologism? Translating Modernity into an Indigenous Language in Taiwan

Darryl Sterk (Lingnan University)

In this paper I build on my previous research on the partial translation of the screenplay for the epic feature film *Seediq Bale* (Wei Te-sheng, 2011) into two dialects of the Seediq Language, Toda and Tgdaya by focusing on the translation of terms for modern institutions like the school and the police and even the tribal chief and modern technology, especially the technology of war. Whereas historically Seediq has kept up with the cultural mobility of modernity by adopting words from Japanese and Chinese, for the film the translators created neologisms, which in some cases they used instead of the corresponding loanwords. This preference for neologisms might be taken as a kind of linguistic and cultural purism, but I prefer to see it in terms of the expansion of the expressive capabilities of the Seediq language. I intend, finally, to put this case study of *Seediq Bale* in larger contexts. First, the state sponsored “neologism groups” that are inventing terms for the myriad aspects of modern life all around Taiwan to replace the loanwords that are used in daily life and in the media. Second, Indigenous Translation Studies, the subdiscipline that does not yet exist: Rafael and Spivak can represent, respectively, colonial and postcolonial translation theory, but while related their work is not entirely adequate to the predicaments and prospects of indigenous minority translators working on the margins of settler societies.

Keywords:

Indigenous translation studies

Seediq Bale

Neologisms

Loanwords



Individual Communications-K

Remote Interpreting at Asylum Hearings across France Mainland and Overseas Territories: From Interpreting to Communication Ethics

Julie Boéri (Hamad Bin Khalifa University) and
Christian Licoppe (Telecom ParisTech)

Asylum hearings have been largely explored in interpreting studies. Across national and institutional contexts, scholars have underlined the challenge faced by interpreters to bridge the gap between asylum seekers' difficulties to produce a narrative of their experience of exile, on the one hand, and judges' search for discourse coherence as a ground for granting asylum, on the other hand.

What happens when interpreters face the extra challenge of remote interpreting in such a context?

In an attempt to explore the double mediation of technologies and interpreters in the interaction between judges and appellants, this presentation focuses on interpreting at the National Court of Asylum Right (CNDA), the French court of appeal for asylum seekers. It deals with the specific interpreting services being set up by this institution, in the cases whereby asylum seekers are based in the French overseas territories and the judges in mainland France.

The analysis of the video-recordings of hearings taking place between Spanish speaking Latin American asylum seekers located in Cayenne (Guyane) and the CNDA staff based in Vincennes (Paris region) will allow us to readdress traditional questions of power asymmetries and discrepancies between parties' interests and goals, within an increasingly complex communication set up.

This study will demonstrate that under these circumstances, power asymmetries and the fall of asylum protection tend to be exacerbated but could also be alleviated by a renewed approach to communication ethics that expands from interpreting ethics.

Keywords:

Remote interpreting
Asylum hearings
Communication ethics

Individual Communications-K

Translation Ethics in the Digital Era: Focusing on Hans Jonas's Philosophy of Responsibility

Han-Nae Yu (Chonnam National University)

This study aims at suggesting new ethics of translation in the Digital Era incorporating Hans Jonas's philosophy of responsibility. Translation Ethics so far have been discussed based on printed translations. It is apparent that the ethical theories we have today are incapable of bringing characteristics of translations in the digital environment into considerations. In the Digital Era, translated contents can easily be mobilized to and from various digital media, and in this process, changes or refractions of the contents happen more frequently compared to printed versions. Well-intended translations are even manipulated and utilized in the generation of fake news. Due to technological evolution, the consequences of a translation are now out of hands of the person who translated it, and the repercussions of these consequences extend far into the future. Hans Jonas (1985) saw the ecological crisis originating in unprecedented and unstrained technological development occurring without an object ethical framework to serve as a guide, and suggested "imperative responsibility". He argued that a new ethic of responsibility must incorporate a notion of caution coupled with the imaginative projection of possibly negative consequences to guide us in our actions. Jonas's philosophy of responsibility can also be applied to Translation Ethics in the Digital Era in that translations can result in unintended consequences. For instance, selective translations or refractions, which are not subject to legal punishment, can be refrained by enhancing translators' ethical responsibility, as the concept of responsibility emphasizes taking responsibility even for far-reaching effects of an action.

Keywords:

Translation ethics

Digital era

Fake news

Hans Jonas

Responsibility



Individual Communications-K

Interpreting and Linguistic Inclusion – Friends or Foes? Results from a Field Study

Nike K. Pokorn and Jaka Čibej (University of Ljubljana)

The paper responds to the existing political claims that translation and interpreting reduce the incentive of recent immigrants to learn the language(s) of the host country and thereby impede their integration. To verify these claims, quantitative and qualitative research was conducted among asylum seekers in Slovenia, i.e. a group of recent immigrants who have access to free interpreting and translation services and free courses of the dominant language of the host country. A questionnaire was used to gather quantitative data on the language profiles of 127 current and former residents of the asylum seeker centres in Slovenia, while qualitative data were obtained through semi-structured interviews conducted on a representative group of 38 asylum seekers. The results show that all surveyed migrants had positive attitude towards the host country language and that all of the interviewed migrants who had been in the host country for 7 months or more, regardless of their educational attainment, also took the state-funded course of the host country language. Additionally, although the provision of translation and interpreting is recognised as essential in high-risk situations, it is not the preferred communication strategy of the migrants, and therefore does not hinder their functional linguistic inclusion.

Keywords:

Translational regime

Asylum seekers

Linguistic inclusion

Integration

Community interpreting

Public service interpreting and translation

Individual Communications-K

The Interpreter's Roles and Space: Reflections on Interpreting for Various Projects in China

Pingping Hou (Shandong University)

Along with its rapid economic development, China conducts extensive cooperation and exchanges with other countries in the world. As a result, there are frequent foreign-related events, projects and training programs going on, where interpreters are needed to facilitate the exchanges, negotiations, training and so on. Over the past six years, faculty members and students of the MTI (Master of Translation and Interpreting) Education Center of Shandong University have provided language services for hundreds of foreign-related events, construction projects and training sessions. Our experience as interpreters is diversified and very often transcends traditional guidelines for interpreters.

Traditionally seen merely as language converters, interpreters are often trained to remain “invisible” in their tasks. This is reflected in official guidelines which require or advise interpreters not to step out of their role and to always accurately convey what is said by the speakers involved. While this is reasonable for some occasions, it definitely is not applicable to all types of interpreting cases.

Based on our own interpreting experiences, this research explores the roles interpreters play (or are expected to play) and the space they need in facilitating the communication between relevant parties. Featuring a combination of empirical study and theoretical analysis, it depicts the actual demands for interpreters in project interpreting and explores the qualities required of a successful interpreter. It is hoped that this research will also contribute to fresh thought for interpreter training.

Keywords:

Interpreter's roles
Interpreter's space
Project interpreting
Interpreter training



Individual Communications-L

Artwork Elicitation as a Method to Collect Interpreting and Translation User Perceptions

Ira Torresi (University of Bologna)

Collecting data among interpreting and translation users raises several methodological and ethical issues. When social research techniques (e.g., participant observation, questionnaires or interviews) are employed to explore users' experience of public service or non-professional translation/interpreting (TI), one major issue might be, how does one give voice to those groups of users who are less fluent – or even illiterate – in the language(s) mastered by the researchers? One obvious solution would be, resorting to translated or interpreted questionnaires or interviews. This, however, may introduce substantial biases. For instance, participants may be led to focus on the interpreting or translation they are receiving at the moment of the survey rather than in broader contexts and settings. Additionally, exploring TI reception through verbal-only instruments might be an inadvertent reinstatement of communication practices that may not be equally shared by researchers and participants (Blommaert 2008).

In such situations, participatory artwork elicitation, which has been successfully applied mainly out of TI studies (Bagnoli 2009, Orellana & Hernández 1998), may prove a more symmetrical, inclusive and effective technique for qualitative data collection. The pros and cons of such technique will be explored in the light of data collected among primary schoolchildren about their experience of non-professional interpreting and translation provided by children. The visual narratives presented in Torresi (forthcoming) will be integrated by a larger number of materials collected in 2017. Issues connected with the analysis of data gathered through artwork elicitation will also be discussed (Kress and Van Leeuwen 2006).

Keywords:

Artwork elicitation
Data collection
Research methods
Methodology

Individual Communications-L

Interpreters' Attitude towards Remote Video Conference Interpreting: Expectations vs. Experience

Kilian Seeber, Laura Keller, Rhona Amos and Sophie Hengl (University of Geneva)
Presented by: Rhona Amos

The literature suggests that conference interpreters' attitude towards remote interpreting is negative. Consequently, we analysed attitude of interpreters providing video remote interpreting during the 2014 FIFA World Cup using a mixed methods approach. Quantitative and qualitative data pertaining to six deductive categories (general and specific attitude towards remote interpreting, attitude towards the work environment and the workspace, psychological and physiological well-being) were collected. Online questionnaires were completed both before and after the event and structured interviews were conducted on site during the event. Triangulation of results corroborates the technical feasibility of video remote interpreting, whilst highlighting aspects with a high potential to shape interpreters' attitude towards it. The quality of the technical team on site along with the availability of visual input in the entire conference room (including all speakers taking the floor) is key to offsetting the feeling of alienation or lack of immersion experienced by interpreters working with this technical setup. Suggestions for the improvement of key parameters are provided.

Keywords:

Remote interpreting
Attitude
Workspace
Wellbeing
Immersion



Individual Communications-L

Grounded Theory and the Czech Field of Translation After 2000

Jitka Zehnalová and Helena Kubátová (Palacky University in Olomouc)

The contribution describes the methodology of the application of Grounded Theory (GT) for the purposes of the research project *The Analysis of the Czech Field of Literary Translation and Translation Strategies after 2000*. Its aim is to explore the interdependencies between the Czech field of literary translation and the strategies used by translators from English into Czech and vice versa, conceptualised as norm-governed activities (Toury, 1995).

The methodology builds on the assumption that “the danger of a sociology of translation existing without translation” (Wolf, 2007, 27) needs to be avoided, i.e. that in order to uncover these interdependencies, both the contextual macro level (the rules of the field, capitals and habituses of the translators) and the textual micro level (translators’ choices at all language levels) have to be interwoven (the “context-text-context” approach).

The focus is placed on sociological analysis, specifically on biographical interviews with translators. The data collection and analysis are based on the GT principles (constant comparative analysis and saturation of data) and on the researchers’ transparent involvement as well, as it guarantees the reliability of the research and thus its quality and validity (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). The analysis comprises all three levels (open, axial, and selective). The goal is to discuss the potential and limitations of constructing an empirically sound GT of the Czech field of literary translation, mainly the merits of theoretical sampling, which combines the analysis of data from biographical interviews with textual analysis.

Keywords:

Literary translation

The Czech field of literary translation

Translation strategies

Grounded theory

Individual Communications-L

Participant Observation and Grounded Theory in Interpreting in Childhood Cancer Care

Elisabet Tiselius (Stockholm University)

Families with limited knowledge of a country's majority language are extra vulnerable when a child is affected by serious illness and must undergo highly specialized, hospitalized treatment. Good communication creates a secure environment for the family as well as the child. However, communication is dependent on language proficiency as well as cultural accord, conditions that may lack in these circumstances (Pergert, Ekblad, Enskar, & Bjork 2008).

To investigate how communication happens over language barriers (both with and without interpreters) from these families' perspective, methods should preferably be all-embracing and flexible. Grounded theory (Glaser 1998) offers the researcher possibility to unprejudiced observation of the situation through focused observation of an unstructured communication context.

However, the researcher in interpreting studies often has an interpreting background, s/he brings his/her own emic perspective and the bias of background knowledge. The theory building of grounded theory, which is typically created from observations and interactions in a context and without the activation of pre-existing theories, may therefore become a challenge. In addition, interpreters have discretionary powers (Cox, Hill & Pyakuryal 2004) (in short: to act in the spirit of ethical guidelines in situations that the ethical guide lines do not cover) in an interpreted event (Skaaden 2013), but the observing researcher does not.

The presentation will discuss the challenges for the interpreter/researcher doing grounded theory and whether the researcher's ethical responsibility is in opposition with the interpreter's discretionary powers. Data comes from an observation study using grounded theory in childhood cancer care.

Keywords:

Language brokering
Interpreting
Childhood cancer care
Participant observation
Grounded theory



Individual Communications-M

Aesthetics and Ethics of Cultural Translation

Youngmin Kim (Dongguk University)

Walter Benjamin sees that translation serves the high purpose of establishing the hidden reciprocal relationship between languages. Benjamin's ideal translation should be transparent to shine upon the original all the more fully by way of laying bare of literal translation. On the other hand, a translation should observe the laws of fidelity in the freedom of linguistic flux when the literal translation becomes rigid thereby producing the prison house of language. Homi Bhabha perceives that the borderline work of culture "demands an encounter with newness that is not part of the continuum of past and present" as well as "creates a sense of the new as an insurgent act of cultural translation" "in a contingent in-between space that innovates and interrupts the performance of the present." These "entertaining differential" in-between spaces of cultural hybridity will provide "a bridge where 'presencing' begins because it captures something of the estranging sense of the relocation of the home and the world — the unhomeliness that is the conditions of extra-territorial and cross-cultural initiation. This Bhabhaian project of "cultural translation" along with the debates of Judith Butler, Slavoi Zizek and many others, still remains problematic. My contention is that the locus for this untranslatability to be crossed over in terms of the "in-between" or "interstices" can reveal its visibility and representability by poetics, aesthetics and ethics of cultural translation. One needs the ethics of cultural translation by creating the proper distancing and the free linguistic displacement based upon mutual respect and equivalence.

Keywords:

Aesthetics and ethics of cultural translation

Walter Benjaminian theory of translation

Transculturalism and untranslatability



Individual Communications-M

Beyond Tally: Cultural and Spatial Meanings of ‘Interpreting’ in Ancient China

Rachel Lung (Lingnan University)

More than half of the published translation research in the recent decade is broadly historical in nature. Many confined to locating and quantifying archival translation or interpreting traces. But what if the located references do not actually denote translation or interpreting? The data collected then will probably be a mismatch of researchers’ intent. This incongruence raises concerns over the validity of their methodology and results. This study aims to combine quantitative and qualitative tools in examining archived passages on interpreting, steering itself clear of such potential pitfalls. Based on 192 passages documenting agents and acts of interpreting written before 6th-century China, I categorized the data on various themes for textual analyses. One of the themes ‘interpreting and spatial-cultural orientation’ contains 11 passages. The result of the qualitative analysis of these passages suggests that words referring to ‘interpreting’ do not actually denote linguistic mediation. After examining their broader contexts, references to ‘interpreting’ or ‘translation’ are found to function as reference points to inform spatial and cultural dynamics of Sinitic China and its counterparts. This study is significant in two regards. First, it examines the epistemology and values of classical references to ‘interpreting’. Second, it explores the ideological significance of interpreting in ancient China, which in turn casts light on the characteristics of its interpreting traditions.

Keywords:

Conceptualizations of translation

Chinese interpreting tradition

Spatial-cultural meanings of interpreting



Individual Communications-M

Translation as Alliance and Cultural Mobility

Jessica Yeung (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Translation necessarily implies relations between the particular and the general since transcultural understanding predicates on common human experience across cultures. This is also the basis on which transcultural categories such as World Literatures and Intercultural Theatres are built. In other words, translation takes place when the translator sees something produced in a particular situation generated from its particular factors relevant to the general, or to another particular situation. If viewed in this way, binarism will not be an effective paradigm of understanding translation.

This way of understanding translation is particularly pertinent when texts (verbal and non-verbal) are translated across contexts displaying ideological proximity. Translation of religious texts and translation of “resistance texts” across human rights campaigns are good examples. The proposed paper will adapt for the study of translation Judith Butler’s recent use of the idea of *alliance* in her exegesis of the possibility of empathy in people of other nations for the Occupy movements. It will also draw on Stephen Greenblatt’s formulation of the idea of *cultural mobility* which, instead of using cultures or the specific behaviours of a text situated in specific cultures as units of comparison, highlights the actual acts of mobility of the text. The purpose of the proposed paper is to explore new ways of understanding *difference* in translational relations between texts as concordant rather than discordant engagement, especially when ideological solidarity is called for in specific translation projects. Suitable case studies will be used as illustration.

Keywords:

Alliance

Cultural mobility

Ideological proximity

Individual Communications-M

Translation as Travel – A One-Sided Trope

Cornelia Zwischenberger (University of Graz)

From a Translation Studies' perspective translation has mainly been described as an activity which allows texts and ideas to circulate and travel. Translation as travel or transfer is also derived from its etymological roots in the Latin *translatio*, *transfere*, meaning to carry or ferry across, to relocate (Hermans & Stecconi 2002).

Translation studies through its various turns (Toury 1995; Reiß & Vermeer 1984; Bassnett & Lefevere 1990) has already long acknowledged the changes inevitably happening to an original during its travel. What, however, Translation studies has largely missed so far is a systematic analysis of translation itself as a so-called “travelling concept” (Bal 2009; Neumann & Nünning 2012). With a few recent exceptions (Blumczynski 2016; Alfer 2017; Zwischenberger 2017) there are hardly any analyses from a Translation studies' perspective how the translation concept has changed on its travel to other disciplines.

This paper will analyse “cultural translation” (Bachmann-Medick 2009) and “social translation” (Latour 1994) and the epistemological spaces these two concepts relate to which are rooted in anthropology and sociology but not at all in Translation studies. This contribution will furthermore reveal the similarities between these conceptions of translation and interlingual translation as advocated by Translation studies. It will show that Translation studies would lend itself very well as an epistemological space from which to draw for other disciplines and their translation concepts. A recognition of the similarities between these translation concepts and interlingual translation could lead to a conceptually refined translation concept which could travel back to Translation studies.

Keywords:

Travelling concept

Epistemological space

Cultural translation

Social translation



Individual Communications-N

Translation and Transculturality in Contemporary Chinese Art: A Case Study of Gu Wenda's *Forest of Stone Steles – Retranslation & Rewriting of Tang Poetry*

Zhang Rui and Lee Tong King (University of Hong Kong)

Presented by: Zhang Rui

Translation has been elevated to one of the key notions in contemporary cultural discourse for a wide range of academic disciplines. It focuses not only on communication or transmission of meaning between different languages, but also ways in which the very act of translation can be understood as a metaphor for cultural process. The notion of translation is employed by some contemporary Chinese artists in a conceptual way in recent years, whose works contribute to constructing/deconstructing contemporary Chinese cultural discourse. This study examines an artwork by contemporary Chinese artist Gu Wenda, namely *Forest of Stone Steles – Retranslation & Rewriting of Tang Poetry*. Focusing on the relationship between translation, visibility and materiality in the work, this study explores the nature of translation as part of the production of contemporary cultural discourse in the age of globalization. Gu Wenda, one of the most prominent contemporary Chinese artists, is considered a pioneer in 85 Art Movement of China, and thereafter he went abroad for his personal artistic pursuits. His transnational experience enriches his cultural identity and the underlying discourse constructed/deconstructed in many of his works. It argues that translation serves as a means of constructing visibility in the case and metaphorizes the formation and transformation of culture in the contemporary era as well as the re-establishment of his transcultural identity embedded in the underlying discourse.

Keywords:

Translation

Contemporary Chinese art

Cultural discourse

Transculturality

Cultural identity

Individual Communications-N

Hong Kong Spaces in Translated Literature: between the Center and Periphery

Yu Huang (Sun Yat-sen University)

As two core concepts of such cross-disciplinary study, space and place are used to denote different epistemological approaches. The geometrical space is the objective reality, while place is the incarnation of “the experiences and aspirations of a people” (Tuan, 1979). This essay explores the literary narratives about one’s experience with his/her place in the short stories by two Hong Kong writers respectively: Wu Yanqing’s “The Legend of the Floral Cloth Street” and Dung Kai-cheung’s “The Rise and Fall of Wingsing Street”. Wu’s story features the family history of a cloth merchant who migrated from Guangzhou to continue his cloth trading business on Wingon Street in Central, Hong Kong. Dung’s story presents a back-flow migrant from Canada who seeks the hidden family story about his grandmother in her house on a street that could not be found on any map of Hong Kong. A comparative reading reveals remarkable similarities between the two short stories regarding the narrative point of view, the obsession with the vanished family members and their hidden past, the construction of a fictional place under real names of Hong Kong streets, and the ambivalent sentiment toward the narrator’s homeland. Above all the similar points, the two stories both demonstrate, in Tuan’s term, a strong sense of place as the two narrators “apply their moral and aesthetic discernment to site and locations” (1976, 410). This paper concludes by arguing that the two narratives both demonstrate the literary efforts to build a site that translates memories into reality.

Keywords:

Place

Space

Translation

Hong Kong literature

Individual Communications-N

Discovering a National Language in Japan with the Help of Translation

Mino Saito (Juntendo University)

Translation played a key role in Japanese language policy, in other words, it promoted a discovery of a national language in the late nineteenth century. In the period called the Meiji era from 1868 to 1912, Japan experienced drastic modernization while nationalism was rising. Japanese intellectuals such as Kazutoshi Ueda (1867-1937) who was a linguist and professor at Tokyo Imperial University discovered a concept of a national language, which would function as a connector of people in a nation. Information brought from developed countries such as Germany, France, and England showed the Japanese elites a significance of having their own national language. At that time, people in Japan used different varieties of Japanese in each area of the archipelago. Ueda, who had studied in Germany and worked for establishment of a national language, described a national language using a metaphor of “spiritual blood,” which would unify people of Japanese nationality. This metaphor appeared in his lecture on a national language in 1894 indicates that Ueda regarded a national language as a crucial connector of people sharing the same language. Such an important national language was formed with the help of translation from English and other European languages such as German and French. Introducing foreign aspects of those source languages including third person pronouns and usage of inanimate subjects, translators in Japan produced changes in traditional Japanese. Translation processes promoted changes in Japanese, and the language with new aspects became Japanese national language.

Keywords:

Nationalism

National language

Modernization

Japan

Individual Communications-O

The Unreliable Translator with a Mission? The Danish Translations of James Joyce's *Ulysses*

Ida Klitgård (Roskilde University)

The three existing Danish translations of James Joyce's novel *Ulysses* (1922) were produced by one and the same translator, the famous and infamous Colonel Lieutenant Mogens Boisen (1910-87). He claims to have produced more than 800 translations from English, German, French, Norwegian and Swedish, and translating *Ulysses* became a life-long obsession with him. He first translated the book in 1949 followed by a revised edition in 1970, where episodes 1-5 and 9 have been retranslated from scratch. Then followed a revised edition in 1980 and a final version in 1986. Such retranslation by the same translator is highly unusual, both in the history of retranslations itself and when compared with other international translations of *Ulysses*.

In this study I want to investigate what kind of voice/style Boisen applies, and what happens to this voice/style and the latent positioning of the implied reader (Hermans 1996; Schiavi 1996) in the first translation and in the subsequent translations. Through analysis of Boisen's paratexts and two striking passages with 'cultural embedding' (Hermans 1996) in the translation, I claim that Boisen not only performs a positioning of his reader, but also an 'interpositioning' as he comes between the author and the reader to profit from and expose himself in the last translation. In this way he, paradoxically, creates a kind of hybrid foreignisation which might have pleased Joyce.

Keywords:

Literary translation

James Joyce

Voice

Retranslation



Individual Communications-O

***Experience* into Chinese: Translating Psychological Space in Memoir**

Yan Ying (University of Leicester)

Based on my translation of Martin Amis's memoir *Experience* into Chinese, this paper explores how the choices of deictic references of person and time create a different psychological space in memoir.

Amis's memoir is not a chronological account of his life. It sifts impressionistically through the past in its thematic and structural organisation, and presents "experience" in the form of confessional narrative, partial biography of his father and cousin, and self-conscious psychoanalysis. Featuring deliberate temporal discontinuities, the psychological space in Amis's "experience" is sedimented and layered.

This paper focuses on Amis's use of second person pronoun and its related pronominal references, and past tense in creating the psychological space of self in his memoir. Determined by the inherent nature of the target language as well as the considered choice of the translator, the translation shows that the shifts have the potential to change the way the psychological space is shaped and "experience" reconceptualised for the target reader. Recently, there has been an increase in looking at fiction translation from the narratological perspective. Not much endeavour has been made to examine the macrotextual impact of the microtextual shifts in memoir, and life writing in general. That the author is the translator will also add some rare insights into the translation process.

Keywords:

Memoir
Literary translation
Deictic references
Psychological space
Rewriting

Individual Communications-O

Stories in Two Voices: The Emergence of the Translator's Voice in Five German Versions of a Short Story by Ernest Hemingway

Waltraud Kolb (University of Vienna)

Translations of narrative texts may be described as “texts in two voices” in the sense that they contain not only the author’s voice but also a second voice, the translator’s, “as an index of the translator’s discursive presence” (Hermans 2009). How does the translator’s voice find its way into the target text? What are factors that define and shape it? In my paper, I will argue that the translator’s discursive presence and thus translatorial agency and cognition are closely linked to the individual translator’s perception of his or her own role in the process.

I will examine verbal data obtained in the course of an empirical study of literary translation processes. In this study, five professional German translators translated an early short story by Ernest Hemingway and the five translation and decision-making processes were captured by various tools, in particular keylogging and concurrent and retrospective verbalizations. In a number of publications so far, I have explored those processes from the perspective of cognitive stylistics and reader-response criticism and also looked at situational factors and workplace dynamics as constitutive elements of translatorial cognition and action. In this paper, I will focus on what Sela Sheffy (2014) described as “identity talk,” i.e., self-representation discourses of translators. Drawing on discourse analysis and qualitative content analysis, I will examine the verbal reports produced by the five translators in the course of the study to show how the translators’ self-concepts impact their decision-making processes.

Keywords:

Literary translation
Cognition
Voice
Identity
Discourse analysis

Individual Communications-P

Creative Decision-Making in Collaborative Poetry Translation

Francis Jones (Newcastle University)

Poetry translation requires three interlocking expertises: (1) analysing source-language poems, and (2) writing effective target-language poems (3) which reflect the source. Relatively few individuals – ‘solo translators’ – have this whole skill-set, especially for globally non-dominant source languages, like Dutch.

Poetry, however, is often also translated in collaborative teams, where different members contribute different sub-skills. The inter-university project reported here explores this hitherto virtually unresearched area. It focuses on ‘expert poet-trio’ translation, where a published source poet, a published target-language poet, and a professional translator (‘language advisor’) translate the source poet’s poems. In two four-day workshops, three Dutch and three British poets, with three Dutch-English language advisors, worked in various trio configurations – first translating the British poets’ poems into Dutch, then translating the Dutch poets’ poems into English (or Scots). Discussions and working drafts were videoed, and participants were interviewed daily about the process, generating over 100 tape-hours of data.

This paper explores the trios’ creative decision-making: a crucial poetry-translating skill. It defines creativity as tackling problems with solutions that are both novel and appropriate (Sternberg and Lubart, 1999). In poetry, ‘novel’ involves radically departing from source-poem semantics or structures (Presenter, 2011). The paper addresses these questions:

- What prompts trios to explore creative solutions?
- How are such solutions negotiated?
- How are negotiations shaped by each member’s role (source poet, target-language poet, language advisor) and power within the trio?
- How far does trios’ creative decision-making reflect that of solo poetry translators (as established in previous research)?

Keywords:

Poetry translation

Collaborative translation

Creativity

Translation processes

Individual Communications-P

Translation and Cultural Mobility of 'Western' Medical Knowledge in the Late Nineteenth- and the Early Twentieth-Century Korea: Unhiding the Hidden Figures in the Translation Projects

Ji-Hae Kang (Ajou University)

This study explores the ways in which 'Western' medical knowledge was translated into Korean during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century. In Korea, the transmission of the Western medical knowledge began in 1885 with the establishment of Chejungwon, a modern hospital and medical school operated by the Protestant missionaries. Chejungwon's translation projects took place against the background of escalating Japanese imperial power, declining Chinese political and cultural influence, and rising Korean aspirations to use Western ideas and knowledge to strengthen its power amidst sociopolitical upheaval.

The present study focuses on the translation activities of the Korean translators who collaborated in the medical translation projects at Chejungwon. Based on the analyses of translated texts, missionary archives, government documents and newspaper articles, the current study examines Hong Jong-Eun, Kim Pil-Soon and Hong Seok-Hoo, the Korean co-translators of Chejungwon publications. I argue that Korean translators critically affected the choice of source texts and the approach to and method of translation. Despite their relative invisibility as translators, these figures played crucial roles in producing Western medical concepts and terminology in the Korean language and affected the direction of medical education at the time. The findings suggest that medical translation is a complex site that shows the intricate connections among the conflict-ridden relationship between missionary medicine and colonial medicine, the process through which Japanese language became the mediating language in Korea's translation of Western ideas, and the Korean intellectuals' struggles to forge a modern identity for the Korean society.

Keywords:

Collaborative translation

Medical text

Visibility

Positioning

Individual Communications-P

‘The Correctness of the Present Translation I Have Not Tested’: Evaluation and Communication in Translation Publishing at George Bell and Macmillan, 1890-1900

Anna Strowe (University of Manchester)

This paper presents the results of an archival research project based on materials related to the assessment and publication of translations at two main English publishing houses: George Bell, and Macmillan, in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The project aims to contribute to the developing area of publishing history and translation studies, advancing our understanding of how translation quality is articulated and expressed historically as well as how the publication of translations was negotiated. Examples will come from each of the two main types of documents (correspondence and readers’ reports) in order to show what kind of information is available from them. One case study will be the translations of work by Bernhard ten Brink, a professor of English literature whose work (written in German) is seen as foundational in the field. George Bell published translations of his major works, and letters survive to and from the four published translators, other volunteers offering to do the work, interested scholars, and the publishing house. Another will be drawn from the Macmillan readers’ reports, including a number of evaluations of scientific volumes in terms of their marketability but also the quality of the translation. Across these examples, the focus will be on what kinds of articulations of quality are made, by whom, and to whom, and how they appear to have affected decision-making processes. A particular focus will be the translators whose offers of assistance were rejected, or texts that were not published.

Keywords:

Translation history
Publishing history
Quality assessment
Archival research
Translator studies

Individual Communications-P

Literary Translation as Cultural Production: The Production, Participants and Practice of Literary Translation in Contemporary Macao

Tenglong Wan (University of Leeds)

Macao as a cross-cultural space features constant displacement, mixing and border crossings of people, languages and cultures, where translation plays an important role in the social and cultural changes. A case in point, literary translation provides ample evidence of, and revealing insights into, the 'making and distribution of culture repertoire' (Even-Zohar 2000: 394). In spite of the rich resources of translation in Macao thanks to its multilingualism and multiculturalism, its literary translation has not been researched. This paper seeks to map out the field of literary translation as well as the complex relations therein from a sociocultural perspective, with particular reference to the case of contemporary Macao during 1936-2016. Drawing primarily on the theoretical approaches of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) and Bourdieu's sociology of cultural production, this paper provides a comprehensive picture of the phenomena of literary translation in contemporary Macao, using mixed methods of empirical research. It is argued that literary translation as cultural production is a complex process of the interplay among context, discourse, actor and practice. These factors are analysed in terms of the context of the field as well as the production, participants and practice of literary translation in Macao. Literary translation as a socially situated and culturally formative activity is intricately embedded in the sociocultural context in which it functions. The applicability of Bourdieu's sociology of cultural production to translation studies thus provides possible avenues for the descriptive and empirical research of literary translation as a social and cultural construct.

Keywords:

Literary translation
Cultural production
Bourdieu
Field
Macao

Individual Communications-Q

Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion* in Brasil: Two Telenovelas Broadcast By Rede Globo: Capturing the Essence

Valmi Hatje-Faggion (Universidade de Brasilia)

This paper will look at Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion* (1912) translated/adapted for two telenovelas broadcast by Rede Globo in Brasil. It will consider the English published edition (Shaw, [1942] 1978) of the play and the following two telenovelas: *Pigmaleão 70* (1970) by Vicente Sesso and *Totalmente demais* (2015-2016) by Rosane Svartman and Paulo Halm. The objective is to carry out a close reading of the two telenovelas and the playtext in order to show how the two adaptations of the original play were produced by different agents (telenovela writers, directors and telenovela watchers); also, how the linguistic, narrative and cultural aspects (language, plot, setting) were dealt with in both adaptations. The theoretical framework gets support from critics such as Sanders (2006), Walton (2006), Munday (2013; 2014), and Cattrysse (2014). For the better understanding of the various manipulations (omissions, additions) of the play, for the telenovelas' audiences, the statements made by the telenovela writers, directors, producers, and novela watchers will also be taken into consideration. Data indicate that both telenovelas tend to adapt and domesticate local elements of the source text and to set the whole action in Brazil/ and other countries. However, they do keep the essence of the play, that is, the idea of transformation and the social class issue. Both telenovelas not only reveal a process in which alterations to Shaw's canonical playtext take place, but also indicate that such alterations are meaningful as they lead to a particular reading of the story in different places and times.

Keywords:

Shaw's *Pygmalion*

Translation

Adaptation

Brazilian telenovelas

Individual Communications-Q

Whose Heritage? On the Hybridity in Three Classical Chinese Novels Adapted for Children in Taiwan

Tzu-Yun Lai (National Taiwan Normal University)

In the early 1960s, three classical Chinese novels, including *The Water Margin*, *The Romance of Three Kingdoms* and *The Journey to the West*, were adapted for young readers in Taiwan. Since both the source language and the target language were Chinese, they were assumed by many to be adapted from the original novels. However, the researcher found they were actually translated from Japanese adaptations rather than adapted directly from classical Chinese. The source texts included *The Water Margin* adapted into Japanese by Akimitsu Takagi (1955), *The Romance of Three Kingdoms* by Shibata Renzaburou (1952), and *The Journey to the West* by Kōji Uno (1951). The first two were published by Kaiseisha publisher and the last one was by Kodansha. The Taiwanese translators were Huang Deshih (1909-1999), Wang Yunchun (1934-) and Yan Bingyao (1935-), all born in colonial period.

This paper aims to compare the original classical Chinese novels, the Japanese adaptations and the Chinese translations of the Japanese adaptations. Through the comparison, the researcher would like to address the following questions: why did the Taiwanese writers choose to translate from the Japanese adaptations rather than from classical Chinese? And what consequence of this choice? When there were mistakes or differences from the original novels, the Taiwanese translators would choose to correct them, or follow the Japanese writers? The author hopes to highlight the hybridity of Taiwan's culture through the study.

Keywords:

Classical Chinese novels

Japanese adaptations

Chinese adaptations

Individual Communications-Q

Why Adapt a Two-Hundred-Year-Old German Play?: John Banville and Heinrich Von Kleist

Helen Tatlow (University of Birmingham)

The dramas, novellas and essays of German author Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811) are a fixture of the German literary canon, and have served as the source texts for a diverse range of translations and adaptations since the author's death in the early nineteenth century. Often said to be ahead of his time, and known for his idiosyncratic perspective and style, Kleist continues to fascinate the writers of today.

Irish author John Banville (1945-), winner of the 2005 Booker Prize, has written a number of Kleist adaptations, including *God's Gift* (2000), a version of Kleist's play *Amphitryon* (1807). *God's Gift* transports the action of the source text from Ancient Greece to the 1798 Irish rebellion against British rule. By choosing to reimagine characters as either British or Irish, Banville introduces a very specific political and historical context. This paper will discuss questions surrounding cultural mobility that result from that choice. It will draw from Banville's wider oeuvre to propose that Banville is drawn to Kleist due to their shared interest in the conceptualisation of human knowledge, and go on to examine the ways in which the temporal and geographical distance between the source and target texts can be navigated in this light, focusing on the target culture. What do Kleist's ideas, products of his embrace and subsequent rejection of the Enlightenment, and now adapted by Banville, mean to a modern-day, Anglophone audience? Ultimately this paper aims to answer the question: Why adapt a two-hundred-year-old German play?

Keywords:

Target culture
Context
Adaptation
Heinrich von Kleist
John Banville

Individual Communications-Q

Novelization as Translation

Nana Sato-Rossberg (SOAS, University of London)

Novelization is very popular in Japan, much more than in other countries. What is novelization? It is a common practice in Japan to create animes, TV dramas, and live action films based on manga or novels. From these derived cultural products, Japanese publishers then again create novels. Novelizing writers 'rewrite' these stories. Novelizations can sometimes sell more than the original novels, often exceeding sales of 100,000 in the first edition. Hence, this is a large market for Japanese publishers. There are several famous novelizers such as Shinobu Momose (1967 -), who's novelization of 送り人 (*Departure*, Shōgakukan 2008) sold over 1,000,000 copies.

In this paper, I will approach novelization as a form of translation and novelizers as translators. This work is based on interviews that I conducted with novelization authors and publishers. Through analyses of these interviews and novelizations, the paper aims to reveal the publisher's strategy in this translation business and the role of novelization authors as translators. I conclude that novelization is another creative form of translation, which is struggling with similar issues of recognition and socioeconomic pressures as traditional literary translation.

Keywords:

Novelization

Intergeneric translation

Literary translation



Individual Communications-R

Chinese Translation Academics as Translators in the Reformed University

Tianmin Jiang (Sichuan International Studies University)

The worklife of current translation academics is a fairly unattended area in translation studies. Drawing on data collected through qualitative interviews with 21 translation scholars from 7 mainland Chinese universities, this paper explores the participants' engagement in translation practices, the factors that facilitate or limit their engagement and their perceptions of the research-practice nexus. The findings highlight two obstacles for their engagement in translation practices – the assessment regime derived from the neoliberal changes in the governance of mainland Chinese universities that prioritizes research-related activities (e.g. publishing research papers) and gives undue credit to translation practices, and the translation market that is booming yet largely unregulated and unfavorable for translators. Nevertheless, the participants are more or less engaged in translation practices, motivated by their sense of responsibility of knowledge dissemination, personal interest, disciplinary training, personal relationship, etc. Consequently, their perceptions of the research-practice nexus are couched in the changing academic contexts and practices, highlighting struggles for balance at the individual level.

Keywords:

Chinese translation academics

Translation practices

Research-practice nexus



Individual Communications-R

Gender (In)Equality in Translation

Tamara Mikolič Južnič (University of Ljubljana)

In Slovenia, as perhaps in several other countries in Europe and elsewhere, students of translation have always been predominantly female ever since the formal establishment of the translation department (and even before that). The ratio between females and males is believed to be approximately up to 9 to 1. Yet, if we look at the translation landscape, it seems that men largely prevail both in the number of translations published and in the number of prizes won for their translations.

This study is part of a larger research project that aims at offering insight into the gender structure of translators as professionals and its social and cultural implications, both in the publishing world (of fiction and non-fiction) and in the day-to-day translation of pragmatic texts done by freelancers and/or translation agencies. Furthermore, another aim is to look for possible reasons or influences both on the career choices of translators and on the selection of translators by editors of publishing houses and project managers of translation agencies. Due to time constraints, this paper will focus on one group of translators, i.e. literary translators.

The data for this paper will be collected through the online bibliographic platform for Slovenia and through interviews and/or questionnaires among professional translators and editors. The relatively small size of the Slovene translation market might prove a useful starting point for identifying tendencies and for stating tentative hypotheses for larger-scale research.

Keywords:

Gender
Equality
Publishing market
Translation agencies
Translation students



Individual Communications-S

Autobiography, Women Translators, and Social Mobility

Özlem Berk Albachten (Boğaziçi University)

Many of the women translators who played an important role in the development of translated literature in Turkey have remained invisible in translation and cultural history despite the numerous translations they left behind.

Mebrure Alevok (1907-1992) was one of these women translators who has been almost forgotten in the literary world and has never been the subject of any academic study for her translations. Alevok was known for her popular romance novels, but she also translated numerous novels by authors including Pearl S. Buck, Daudet, Balzac, and Steinbeck, as well as plays that were staged by various Turkish theater companies in the 1940s and 1950s.

Bringing together autobiography, gender, and translation studies, this paper aims at discussing the links between Mebrure Alevok's identities as a woman and as a translator, taking her two-volume autobiography *Geçmişte Yolculuk* (Journey in the Past, 1971 and 1972) as the departure point. More specifically, this paper will investigate the factors that influenced her to start translating and the role translation played in the formation of her identity and status as a woman translator, enabling her social mobility within the male dominated world of letters.

The paper also argues that autobiographical works by women translators, whose lives have otherwise remained unknown, can shed light on the historical period and cultural milieu they lived in. Perhaps more importantly, autobiographical works can highlight the ways women entered the translation world and how translation as a profession changed their role in society.

Keywords:

Women translators

Autobiography

Social mobility



Individual Communications-S

Same Languages but Different Ideologies in Mandarin Chinese Translations of Peter Hessler's Two Books

Pin-Ling Chang (Chung Yuan Christian University)

The special status quo across the Taiwan Strait may be described as one of the most suitable contexts for the research into the effects of the translator's ideology and identity on his/her translation as China and Taiwan share language (Mandarin Chinese) and culture (in a broad sense) on an unequal footing and in an entangled but antagonistic relationship. By investigating the China versions and the Taiwan versions of two of American writer Peter Hessler's books, *River Town: Two Years on the Yangtze* (2001) and *Strange Stones: Dispatches from East and West* (2013), both of which concern Hessler's firsthand observation of modern China and its people and were separately translated by the same translators (Li Xueshun for China's market and Wu Meichen for Taiwan's), this paper uncovered, through the discourse-historical approach within critical discourse analysis, how China's socio-political realities in Hessler's eye, which involve the image of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and its leaders, the control and indoctrination of Chinese people, and the policy on China's national unity and territorial integrity, were represented and reconstructed in the two versions of translation, reflecting not only the translators' different imagination and interpretation of modern China but also the ever-lasting influence of the translators' ideology and identity on their translation. This paper wishes to raise the awareness of the fact that translators may use the same language but possess different or even clashing ideologies and identities and to highlight the ideological nature of language and in turn the inherent manipulation of translation.

Keywords:

Peter Hessler
Cross-strait translation
Translator's identity
Translator's ideology
Critical Discourse Analysis



Individual Communications-S

Fluency and the Suppression of Cultural Variance: A Case Study of Kader Abdolah's Novel *Spijkerschrift* and its English Translation

Imogen Cohen (University of Amsterdam)

Just over a decade ago, award-winning translator Susan Massotty gave an English voice to Kader Abdolah—an Iranian refugee living in the Netherlands—when she translated his semi-autobiographical novel *Spijkerschrift* (*My Father's Notebook*) into English. The novel—written in Abdolah's newly acquired language, Dutch—gave voice in turn to the author's own father, a deaf-mute who expressed his thoughts in an almost indecipherable script, which he scribbled down into a secret notebook.

The narrative glides between past and present, between the author's beloved Iran and his adoptive country the Netherlands, as we are drawn into the narrator's struggle to decipher his father's notebook and to find his own voice as a political refugee.

In many ways, the novel is itself an act of translation: Abdolah struggles to translate himself into Dutch as he struggles to decipher—or translate—his father's notebook. So when Massotty was commissioned to translate this work into English, she found herself engaged in a double act of translation, whilst tied to a publisher who wanted to make this translation sing for a (perceived) English-speaking audience.

This paper will explore how Kader Abdolah's identity as an Iranian refugee translates from Dutch into English, and how Massotty's publisher-friendly and “beautifully fluent” translation creates an air of transparency which at times smothers the otherness of the narrator. By drawing on concepts familiar to TS such as explication, it will show how, at the level of lexis, grammar and discourse, cultural variance has sometimes been suppressed.

Keywords:

Cultural Identity

Refugee

Fluency

Transparency

Explication

Individual Communications-T

Christian Knowledge and Beliefs as a Conduit for Buddhism: *Palsangnok* in Translation

Jinsil Choi (Keimyung University)

This study explores how a translator's Christian knowledge and beliefs are acted as a conduit for Buddhism, as represented in the translation of *Palsangnok*, a vernacular Korean biography of the Buddha that was supposedly published in 1851 (Kim 2011). Previous scholars have argued that the translator, James Scarth Gale (1863 -1937), a Canadian Presbyterian missionary to Korea, either held a negative attitude toward Korean folk beliefs and culture, jumping on the Japanese colonial-political bandwagon (Han 1995, Lee 2007, Hwang 2010) or was favorable to Korean folk beliefs, including Buddhism and culture (Lee 1993, Min 1999, 2004, Ryu 2002). In contrast to these dichotomous views, this study argues that Gale's attitude toward Korean folk beliefs and Buddhism changed drastically from the mid-1910s and that his favorable attitude toward Buddhism culminated in his translation *Palsangnok, the Life of the Buddha*, which was completed in 1915, although the manuscript remained unpublished because of religious turmoil. Gale's positive evaluation of Buddhism is identified throughout the translation, in which Christian-oriented logic and beliefs are extensively adopted and used, thereby placing Buddhism on a par with Christianity.

Keywords:

Buddhism
Christianity
James Gale
Translation
Palsangnok



Individual Communications-T

Cultural Translation of Sacred Texts: The Doxic and the Hetero-doxic in the Arabic Translations of the Bible

Sameh Hanna (University of Leeds)

Negotiating the culture which shaped the Biblical text has always been a key challenge when translating the Bible across linguistic, religious and cultural boundaries. This is all the more so when the Bible is translated into Arabic, a language which had already encoded and accommodated the theological and cultural assumptions underlying another sacred text, i.e. the Qur'an. The tension between the two world-views constituting both texts has generated, not only different Arabic translations of the Bible, but also different discursive practices, i.e., discourses on cultural/theological differences which seek, in their own ways and in different degrees, to (re)conceptualise this difference.

While the 1865 Arabic Bible, widely known as al-Bustani/Van Dyck (Grafton 2015) had established the 'normative' translation practice which had been widely accepted by the Arabic-speaking Christians since late 19th century, a number of translations have emerged in the last few decades which consciously strove to question the doxic beliefs underlying the 1865 version. Using carefully designed strategies, both textual, paratextual and multimodal, these translations sought to develop a new discourse on Bible translation into Arabic. This hetero-dox discourse opened up debates among translators, missionary organisations and other interested parties on the legitimacy and viability of such Arabic translations as 'The True Meaning of the Gospel of Christ' (2007). Using Pierre Bourdieu's concepts of 'doxa', 'orthodoxy' and 'heterodoxy', this paper explores both the translation and discursive practices of these translations in order to show the role they played in changing perceptions of the Bible in an Arab-Islamic context.

Keywords:

Arabic Bible
Cultural translation
Doxa
Heterodoxy

Individual Communications-T

Two Roads Diverged –Fathers of Canton v.s. Fathers of Peking for Interpreting *Dao*–

Sophie Ling-Chia Wei (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Among the Jesuits proselytizing in the Ming and Qing China, which was about 16th to 18th century, there were two tracks, to *Dao* or not to *Dao*. The past Western scholarship mainly researched on how the Jesuits imitated Confucianist scholars to match *Tian* 天 or *Di* 帝 with Deus in the West. However, there was another group of Jesuit Figurists, who focused on the re-translation of the *Yijing* and the *Dao de jing*, and advocated that the gist of God's messages were imbedded in the *Dao* and Daoist classics. This paper aims to connect the dots and link the three main Figurists, Bouvet, Foucquet, and Prémare, with the later coherent Jesuits, and discuss the legacy of post-Figurism. While the Rites Controversy was in full swing, the Jesuits either were dispatched to Canton or stayed in the imperial court in Peking, facing the pressure from the Roman Catholic Church and the Emperor respectively. After Bouvet died, Foucquet went back to Rome and Prémare stayed in Canton, the influence of Figurism and their focus on *Dao* never fade away. The next generation of Figurists were walking into two diverged roads: philosophical Daoism and religious Daoism. Jean Francois Noël followed Prémare and associated the Holy Trinity with the chapters in the *Dao de jing* while Pierre-Martical Cibot and Jean-Joseph-Marie Amiot centered on Qigong and meditation. Different webs of patrons and benefactors helped direct their different approaches of interpreting *Dao* and their interpretations also impacted European understanding of *Dao* and *Daoism*.

Keywords:

Figurists

Dao

Dao de jing

Jesuits

Religious Daoism

Philosophical Daoism



Individual Communications-T

Sino-Babylonianism, *The Book of Chinese Poetry*, and the Mobility of the Chinese Sign

Lynn Qingyang Lin (Lingnan University)

This paper examines how ideas about Chinese literature was formed, negotiated and mobilized across different realms of the discourse through various sinological and literary encounters with the *Shijing*, or the ancient Chinese book of poetry. I will focus in particular on Clement F. R. Allen's 1891 translation, *The Book of Chinese Poetry*, which is informed by the then current sino-Babylonian theory in British sinology. Contrary to the more commonly described Orientalist paradigms, Allen's approach to ancient China is not based upon binary distinctions between the East and the West, but rather works within a framework of sameness and common origin, seeking to appropriate ancient China into a monogenetic, diffusionist narrative of world civilizations. Within this framework and via textual and paratextual means, the sinologist-translator's interpretive and representational authority was established and a highly "fluent" translation of the Chinese original was validated. Interestingly, this fluency in the text of translation does not work in tandem with "the translator's invisibility" – there is a seeming discrepancy between the transparent surface of translation and the density of the paratextual materials, which complicates simple dichotomies in categorizing translation. I will try to relate Allen's translation to the discursive trends in late nineteenth-century sinology and furthermore consider how particular strands of sinological Orientalism move beyond the sinological field and come to be adapted by early twentieth-century poet-translators, whose literary approaches to the *Shijing* incorporate the ancient poetry of China into a cosmopolitan aesthetic vision.

Keywords:

Sino-Babylonian theory
British sinology
Translation
Classical Chinese poetry
The *Shijing*

Individual Communications-U

Translation as a Political Tool: Ideology and Human Rights Discourse in the News

Zafer Tuhaitah (University of Leeds)

Saudi Arabia has been one of the countries most criticised by various human rights organizations. This paper focuses on three Saudi human rights "activists" who received a lot of media interest both locally and internationally, namely, Raif Badawi, Loujain Al-Hathloul, and Nimr Al-Nimr. Their cases have been confronted with several internal ideological conflicts, where human rights discourse was demonized by a large section of the Saudi community. Various international political actors have exploited the same case for different ideological reasons.

The main tool to witness and construct such ideological conflicts has been the media. The corpus used in this study contains news reports both in Arabic and English on the three cases obtained from two ideologically conflicting news agencies, namely: Al Arabiya and Al-Alam. The selected methodological framework used in this study is a modified version of Fairclough's three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis. The study covers the question of ideological influence by analyzing different levels of analysis such as the translation shifts and editing that occur at the lexical and grammatical levels; the visual semiotics; the historical, social and political contexts; and the discursive strategies.

This paper sets out to extend our knowledge of the current issues in news translation in the Arab World. It also attempts to provide a different way of studying cross-linguistic news reports as representations rather than translations. This paper helps to enhance our understanding of the influence of ideology on the media discourse and the way it is used as a political tool.

Keywords:

Critical Discourse Analysis
Human rights discourse
Ideology and translation
Media discourse

Individual Communications-U

News Translation as a Way of Activism: The Case of *LGBTI News Turkey*

Jasmin Esin Duraner (Dokuz Eylul University-Boğaziçi University)

Activism is a relatively new term, which became popular in the mid-20th century. In the 60s and 70s, the concept of activism emerged with the social protests around the world and since then demonstrations for human rights, protests against globalization and many more resistance movements have been associated to activism (Tymoczko 2010: 12-13). In this respect, instrumentality of translation and agency of translators have played a significant role. Today, the use of translation by the volunteer groups as a way to challenge dominant powers is on the rise (Wolf 2012: 19). In Turkey, NGOs may provide translations within the body of their organization but my analysis shows there are only two “volunteer translation platforms” serving for activist purposes. In this paper, I will scrutinize the website called *LGBTI News Turkey*, which is one of these two platforms and aims to support LGBTI movement in Turkey. My initial findings reveal that the volunteer-translators in the platform seem to take on an activist role and use translation as an instrument for political action, attempting to frame and construct a “narrative” (Baker 2006) for the LGBTI community in Turkey so as to represent them at the international platform. In this study, drawing upon my interview with the founder of the website, the selected news items, their translations and the paratextual materials such as editorial notes, videos and photos, I aim to problematize translation as a way to channel activism and explore how the volunteer-translators position themselves in LGBTI movement.

Keywords:

Activist translation

LGBTI News Turkey

Narrative Theory

Volunteer-translator

Individual Communications-U

Translation and Interpreting as Institutional Strategies in the Inclusion of Refugees and Immigrants in Brazil: *Gouvènman brezilyen an swete ou pral renmen peyi nou an*

Rachael Radhay (Universidade de Brasília)

The language of Brazilian immigration policy is based upon a globalized terminology, straddled between control and immigrant or refugee insertion. This language constructs an institutional *habitus* and is geared strategically and discursively to historical and contemporary contexts as well as to the building of public image and to constituting normative knowledge and the agency of high-level Brazilian state bureaucrats. Nevertheless, it is essential to understand the efficacy of the dialogue between the institutional *habitus* (Bourdieu, 2001), access to specific public spheres and community life for immigrants and refugees (Herzfeld, 1992; Rudvin, 2005; Blommaert, 2009; van Dijk, 2012; Reisigl & Wodak, 2016). Thus, the public institutional sphere has to do with power and hierarchies and expresses itself not only in grammatical forms but is also based upon control and dominion of the social occasion, the genre and regulation of access to specific public spheres. Hence, it is important to identify changes in terms of access to information and simplification of institutional language. Consequently, this research will focus qualitatively on interpreters' experiences in refugee interviews over a six-month period (Jacquemet, 2010; 2011) as well as on the language in informative brochures, published by the Brazilian National Immigration Council as it seeks to encourage immigrant or refugee insertion. The format of the texts is interactive and bilingual as they come both in Portuguese and their translated versions in Creole Language for Haitian refugees and in Spanish for Bolivians and Mercosul residents with simplified legal language (Arminen, 2000; Jones, 2000; Galdia, 2009; Charteris-Black, 2014).

Keywords:

Institutional discourse

Habitus

Immigrants

Refugees

Translation



Individual Communications-U

Translation and interpreting in Spanish Penitentiaries: Research and Practical Outcomes

Raquel Lazaro Gutierrez, Bianca Vitalaru and Carmen Valero Garcés

(Universidad de Alcalá)

Presented by: Raquel Lazaro Gutierrez

This proposal aims at presenting the qualitative results of a research project on effective communication in Spanish penitentiaries and, specifically, on the design of a pilot training program for bilingual foreign inmates. According to European legislation (Directive 2012/13/EU of 22 May 2012) all prisoners have the right to information regarding their criminal proceedings from the moment of their arrest. When language or cultural barriers impede the application of these rights, prisoners of foreign origin have the right to receive translation and interpretation services based on Articles 2 and 3 of Directive 2010/64/EU of 20 October 2010. Based on the available data in Spain, in the absence of professional translators and interpreters, fellow inmates who speak both the foreign language in question and Spanish are called upon to carry out linguistic intermediation on behalf of foreign inmates. However, these ad hoc interpreters lack the professional training necessary in order to effectively carry out the interpreter's task, making it impossible to guarantee the quality of their services. The FITISPos group at the University of Alcalá has carried out extensive research to expand current knowledge about this reality with the purpose of providing guidelines for effective communication in situations involving interpreters and translators. One of the main objectives of this project is to design training materials aimed at bilingual inmates in order to improve the detention process and strengthen mutual trust.

Keywords:

Interpreting

Penitentiaries

Fundamental rights

Effective communication

Training

Individual Communications-V

Simplification Strategies of Subtitling and Dubbing from the Perspective of Functional Theories

Huan-Li Kao (Chang Jung Christian University)

This study aims to explore the simplification strategies of subtitling and dubbing from the perspective of functional theories of translation such as text types (Reiss 1971), functional equivalence (Nida 1986), and skopos theory (Vermeer 1989). According to Vermeer (1989), skopos theory focuses on translation as an activity with a purpose, and on the intended addressee or audience of the translation. Therefore, to translate means to produce a target text for a target purpose and target addressees. In the context of audiovisual translation, it means to subtitle and dub for different audiences. For example, when translating animation films, translators have to adopt different strategies for subtitling (intended for adults) and dubbing (intended for children). In addition, due to time and space constraints, subtitling and dubbing have to adopt simplification strategies, such as transfer and paraphrase proposed by Blum-Kulka and Levenston (1978). This study investigated the Chinese subtitled and dubbed translations of *Shrek 2* (2004) DVD released in Taiwan to answer the research questions of whether and how subtitling and dubbing are different in terms of simplification strategies due to their functions. By adopting simplification strategies proposed by Blum-Kulka and Levenston (1978), this study calculated the number of different strategies used in the subtitled and dubbed translations respectively and tried to explain their differences from the perspective of the functional theories. It is hoped that the results of this study could be applied to the teaching, practice, and theory of audiovisual translation.

Keywords:

Dubbing

Functional theories

Simplification strategies

Subtitling



Individual Communications-V

Audio Description in Hong Kong: End Users' Preferences

Dawning Leung (University College London)

According to the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department (2014), the number of people with visual impairment is estimated to be at around 174,800. The provision of audio description (AD) for films is very limited in the territory, with accessible screenings organised by non-governmental organisations and only available once or twice a month. By 2017, only 16 films on DVD with the option of Cantonese AD sound track are available on the market.

Although research into the topic has experienced a notable surge in many countries around the world, no studies have been conducted so far on media accessibility for the blind and partially sighted in Hong Kong. In fact, there is very limited research on examining access to the media of visually impaired people in China, not to mention AD reception studies that particularly focus on end users' experience. After offering a brief overview of the state of the art in AD in Hong Kong and the legislation currently in force, this paper builds on the uses and gratification theory in order to investigate the preferences of the Hong Kong visually impaired people when it comes to consuming audiovisual productions, as well as their satisfaction with current AD provision for films. The presentation also points to potential future developments in the provision of AD in Hong Kong and other Chinese speaking territories.

Keywords:

Audio description
Visually impaired
Reception studies
Media accessibility
Film viewing

Individual Communications-V

Representing 'El Otro' – Italian Dubbing of the Chicano Gangsters in the Movie *Training Day* (2001)

Dora Renna (University of Verona)

This paper is an investigation on the role of Chicanos in gangster movies, where the main purpose is a linguistic and translational product-based analysis of the dubbing of Chicano English. An analysis of the translational strategies adopted in the dubbed version may point the way to an exploration of the possible ideological implications of specific linguistic choices. The research suggests that Italian dubbing tends to normalisation through the use of 'dubbese'. This implies the elimination of most phonetic features, as well as the neutralisation of those influences coming from other English varieties that characterise Chicano English as an American contact language. In particular, the hypothesis is that a subtle link is established between 'Mexicanness' and criminal behaviours by the original as well as the dubbed version of a movie starring Chicano villains, although in different ways and to different extents. The chosen audiovisual text for this analysis is the movie *Training Day* (2001) and its Italian homonymous dubbed version. Audiovisual products have a crucial role in the re-construction of the other, and looking at the creation of national, linguistic and ethnic (stereotyped) images in the media is indeed an attempted contribution to the identification and deconstruction of such tropes by the unveiling of their intrinsic functioning.

Keywords:

Audiovisual translation

Chicano English

Dubbing

Stereotyping

Linguistic varieties

Individual Communications-V

Film Accessibility in China: An Overview

Xiaochun Zhang (University of Bristol)

In China, around 85 million people are disabled, amongst which 12.6 million people are blind and 20.54 million people are deaf. These data suggest that a substantial amount of people have difficulties to or cannot at all access audiovisual media content in its original form due to their condition. According to the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Disabled Persons*, the state and society shall “enrich the spiritual and cultural life of disabled persons”. Media accessibility services provide access for people with special needs to audiovisual media products. There are many methods to facilitate media accessibility, such as subtitling for the deaf and hard of hearing, surtitles, audio description, audio introduction, touch tours, etc. Many accessibility services are available on the market and substantial scholarly attention has been paid to accessibility issues in Europe, North America and Australia. However, the practice and research on media accessibility in China are under-reported to the West. This paper investigates the process of producing accessible films and the training of audio describers and subtitlers by conducting field research in Shanghai and Jiangsu province, where many accessible films are produced. The research methodology includes informal interviews, direct observation, collective discussions, and analysis of materials. It aims to provide an overview on the current situation of film accessibility in China, in the hope of identifying gaps and seeking solutions for improvement.

Keywords:

Film accessibility

AVT

China

Individual Communications-W

‘Alibaba at the Peach Blossom Spring’: On the Assessment of the Translation of Structural Metaphors in Pragmatic Texts from Chinese into English and French

Kevin Henry (Université de Mons)

As a part of the major hindrances translators may face due to their transversal quality breaking the text linearity, “clichés”, “allusions”, “culturemes” and “phrasemes” have attracted the attraction of translation studies scholars, including in pedagogy. Lakoff & Johnson’s (1980) “conceptual metaphors” had also led to cognitivist reflections in the field. The interest taken in these phenomena at the border of linguistics and cultural studies seems, however, to be less lively when examining more “exotic” languages such as Mandarin Chinese (but see Maalei 2008 for Arabic). The translation impact of these discrete “units” structuring discourse also appears to be underexplored.

In this paper, we will take the Chinese book *The Alibaba Way* (Lowrey/劉鷹 2015), an apologetic presentation of the Web company Alibaba’s commercial model, to illustrate all the intricacies and subtleties that the translator can encounter in a text highly structured by phraseology written in a language without any link with the target languages, in this case English and French. We will emphasise how highly specific cultural references pertain to building the marketing identity of the described company. From these examples and based on Nord’s (1997) concept of “functional/vertical units” and on the complementarity of rhetorical and systemic analyses advocated by Frøeliger (2013), we will postulate the existence of “structuring metaphors” in pragmatic texts and study their implications in translation assessment. We will then confirm the idea that an addition of microscopic units in pragmatic texts can form a kind of macroscopic “super-unity” that should be considered and dealt with as a whole by the translator to guarantee the success of the linguistic and cultural transfer.

Keywords:

Translation assessment
Phraseology and culturemes
Structural metaphors
Chinese into French/English translation



Individual Communications-W

Translation Iconography and Visual Metaphor

Mark Shuttleworth (University College London)

Translation iconography potentially represents a significant and wide-ranging topic within the discipline. What is meant by this term is the various manners in which translation, its functioning and its significance, for example in history, have been represented in visual art, computer icons and other types of image.

The paper starts by sketching out the field of translation iconography in general terms. Hitherto, it appears that the only area to have been studied to any extent is images of translators in history, particularly in the conquest of the Americas (Alonso Araguás & Baigorri-Jalón 2004; Zimányi 2015). However, a complete picture of the topic would also need to include company logos, computer icons, on-line imagery and popular and more serious representations of translation and translators in visual art. What this paper aims to contribute is an analysis of the translation-related icons used by Wikipedia, social media websites and on-line MT services as part of their on-going aim of enhancing their multilingual profiles. The research will also include a consideration of some of the other categories listed above.

The paper will focus mainly on investigating the extent to which the concept of visual metaphor (Forceville 1996; Forceville & Urios-Aparisi 2009) helps to account for the images that are analysed, which particular aspects of the domain of translation are typically highlighted by these images and what this tells us about perceptions of the role of translators and translation alike.

Keywords:

Iconography

Visual metaphor

Wikipedia

Individual Communications-W

Seeking Shelter from the Financial Storm: Researching on Metaphor and Translation in Economics

Jesús Meiriño-Gómez (Universidade de Vigo)

This paper examines how metaphors are handled in the English to Spanish translations of popular economic texts. It presents a selection of findings drawn from an ongoing research study with two aims: (1) to explore the procedures used in the translation of metaphorical lexical units; (2) to account for the potential reasons for different translators' approaches. The study draws on two corpora of around 500,000 words each: an English-Spanish parallel corpus, which is freely available online

(<http://sli.uvigo.gal/CLUVI/index.php?corpus=14&tipo=4&lang=en>); and a Spanish non-translational corpus which is comparable to the parallel one.

Given that the considerable size of both textual collections did not allow for a manual analysis of the complete texts, excerpts from the original books were first selected at random and then manually analysed for candidate linguistic metaphors. A subsequent study considering each of the corpora as a whole was made possible by concordancing the data previously obtained, using corpus analysis tools. This led to the examination of each context of use of these lexical units, allowing for the identification of conceptual metaphors in the case of the monolingual corpus, and of translation procedures to handle conceptual metaphors, in the case of the parallel one.

The analysis of the parallel corpus illustrates the various translation procedures used, while examining the similarities and differences in metaphor use between translated texts and target language originals may help to explain the reasons as to why linguistic metaphors are handled in certain ways in given contexts.

Keywords:

Metaphor

Translation

Popular economics

Corpus linguistics



Poster Presentation

Sociocultural Aspect of Increased Translator Visibility in the Recent Discourse in Korea

Eun-Kyoung Choi (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

This paper explores the increased visibility of the literary translator in Korea by analyzing recent discourses on literary translation since *The Vegetarian* won the 2016 Man Booker International Prize. The prize shared the award between the author and translator and a lot of media attention has been centered on the British translator, Deborah Smith. This phenomenon gives impetus for changing not only discourses on translation in general but also perspectives on the role and status of the literary translator. This study will particularly highlight the shifting perspectives on translators within the framework of the translator's extratextual visibility (Koskinen 2000).

The translation of works of literature into foreign languages has been a government-led effort for the globalization of Korean literature (a.k.a. K-Lit) for several years. The recent critical success of the book has dramatically shifted perspectives on the previously lesser-acknowledged profession and process of literary translation. Literary translators, including Deborah Smith, have received tremendous attention from the mainstream press. Furthermore, they have started to play a key role in the globalization of Korean literature not only by taking a more visible role in the media but also playing active part in selecting source texts or consulting policy for translation. This study will illustrate the greater visibility of literary translators and their increasing role through analysis of news articles and press materials related to translation with showing statistics and graphs from the analysis. It will display number of news articles on translation/translator in Korea including a recent surge and categories of them.

Keywords:

Translation of Korean literature
Extratextual visibility
Literary translator
Translator's invisibility



Poster Presentation

Paratranslation of Feminist Book Covers: A Korean Case

Jieun Choi and **Sang-Bin Lee** (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

As a paratext, the book cover plays a significant role in the reader's purchase decision. A well-designed cover increases chances of the reader purchasing a book by attracting their interest and concisely conveying the author's message. In the case of translated books, however, it appears common that covers undergo huge shifts as a result of 'paratranslation' (Yuste Frias 2012), a process that makes paratexts more acceptable in the context of the target culture. In order to take a closer look at the phenomenon, the presenter analyzed the front covers of 31 feminist books translated from English to Korean, in comparison with those of the originals. The target texts were published between May 2016 and May 2017, a time when hate crimes motivated by misogyny had significant impacts on feminist discourse in South Korea. Drawing on House's (2015) views of register, the presenter categorized the textual and visual elements of the book covers into three: field, tenor, and mode. Analyzing these three registerial components in detail, the presenter aims to demonstrate how (para)translation is and can be affected by sociocultural backgrounds and ideologies of a particular culture.

Keywords:

Paratranslation

Book covers

Feminist books

Misogyny

Register



Poster Presentation

Re-editing and Reformulating Cultural Contents for Localization of Website/Mobile App

Lira Park (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

Most information is provided through the internet: printed books are reedited and condensed in online and mobile platforms. This study examines the translation process of the cultural website and aims to propose a translation strategy applicable for the translation of cultural contents from an original source text in printed book to its target text in online and mobile platforms.

The *Encyclopedia of Korean Folk Culture* was first published by the National Folk Museum of Korea. Most public institutions in Korea have favored an original source text-centered translation. However, with the recognition of the importance of translation for promotional purposes, more institutions are providing translation instructions based on intention, function and intended users of the texts to be translated. The website/app aims to promote Korean folk culture and improve the country's national brand; its intended users are foreigners who have knowledge of or are interested in Korean folk culture. Based on this specific *skopos*, the website's localization project was carefully planned from the beginning. The museum has reedited the original Korean text and reformulated a separate source text for translation (STT) in two ways: reformulation of text and reformulation of information.

The poster will consist of 5 sections: Introduction, Material Text, Text Analysis, Results and Conclusions. The *skopos* of original text and translated text will be explored in the Material Text and the analysis tables will be presented in the Text Analysis. In the Results, the translation process from an original source text to its final target text will be visualized.

Keywords:

Cultural translation

Localization

Website localization of cultural texts

Re-editing source text

Reformulating translated source text



Poster Presentation

How does Translation Influence the Editing and Illustrating of a Children's Story?

Dora Wong and Kenneth Yung (Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

The writing and illustrating of a children's story embody a combination of images and texts which can be challenging for the translator. When translation of the written text is performed concurrently with illustration of the story in preparation of a picture book, the influence of translation on the end-product can be significant. This paper shares first person experiences of self-translating a children's story originally written in English into the Chinese language. It discusses negotiation between meaning and text with reference to cultural and linguistic consideration of the Chinese and English languages. Concurrently, perspectives of the illustrator are added to describe the influence of the visual language on writing and vice versa. As record of the creative process, drafts of written texts and graphical designs are demonstrated to describe the flow and rhythm of storytelling using the lens of translation.

Keywords:

Bilingual texts
Children story
Illustration
Picture book
Translation
Visual language



Roundtable Discussion I

Depicting Minorities on the Page and on the Screen, at Home and Abroad: The Example of the French Banlieues and Province

Tiffane Levick and **Clíona Ní Ríordáin** (Université Paris 3-Sorbonne Nouvelle)

This roundtable proposes to discuss the image of marginalised populations from the suburban, or *banlieue*, and provincial regions of France that is presented in contemporary French literature and cinema, and, further, how this image is made available to an English-speaking audience through translation, as well as in surrounding media coverage. Drawing on theories of sociolinguistics and translation, it will address the role played by language in these works to express the existing tension between centre and periphery, between Paris and outer, marginalised areas, and the effect of the options selected by the translator on the communication of this tension to a foreign audience.

Keywords:

Sociolinguistics

Race

Class

Banlieue

Province

Roundtable Discussion II

Situating Southeast Asia in Translation Studies

Phrae Chittiphalsri (Chulalongkorn University) and
Vicente L. Rafael (University of Washington)

While many scholars encourage the expansion of translation studies to promote the understanding of translation diversity outside the West—the trend usually dubbed the “international turn” of the discipline (Cheung 2005, Tymoczko 2007, Wakabayashi and Kothari 2009), the almost non-existence of Southeast Asia in major Translation Studies publication outlets anxiously impels critics to question the possibility this region could offer. A linguistically, geographically, and culturally rich region, Southeast Asia has a strong diversity that is yet unexplored and could contribute significantly to translation studies. However, Southeast Asia was often viewed as a ramification of India and Chinese civilizations or ex-colonies which could never escape Western hegemony. So far the cultural, philosophical and historical aspects of translation of this region remain largely under-researched, mainly because of the lack of dialogues on intercultural relativity among its member states. This roundtable invites scholars working on translation in the Southeast Asian context to join the discussion and contribute their views on the following topics:

- How can we map translation traditions in Southeast Asia, given the geographical, cultural and linguistic diversity?
- Can we understand the history of translation in Southeast Asia without recourse to the postcolonial past or Sino-Indian connections?
- How does the lack of Southeast Asian literature in translation undermine the potential of research into translation history and cultural representation?
- What are the implications that Southeast Asia’s geographical diversity (Peninsula/mainland vs. Archipelago/maritime) have on translation?
- In what way can Southeast Asian translation traditions provide a critical ground for translation’s theoretical development or new understanding of translation concepts?

The roundtable’s chairs will moderate the discussion of the above questions also by drawing on translation traditions from other regions for the purpose of comparison.

Keywords:

Southeast Asia

Postcolonial translation

Geography of translation

International turn