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FACULTY OF
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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Contextualizing Translation Expertise

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The notion of translation expertise has been a topic of interest to translation studies scholars for several decades. It has been theorized widely, with recent conceptualizations mainly inspired by expertise studies in cognitive psychology. Empirical research in this area has predominantly been conducted in experiment-based settings and has produced valuable findings, for instance, on the cognitive differences between translators with varying levels of experience. However, the question of what translation expertise means in authentic work settings has so far been under-researched. To contribute to the understanding of how translation expertise is seen and constructed in practice, we propose a research agenda that contextualizes precisely this aspect. This research agenda is informed by translation workplace studies and approaches the topic primarily from a qualitative, ethnographic perspective.

The objective thereby is to explore real-life translation expertise in practice, based on the assumption that it will differ from the established definitions in cognitive translation process research that describe expertise as a system of mainly internal mental processes. In the proposed research agenda, experts are viewed as actors who construct expertise in interaction with other actors and tools, thus foregrounding the performative and situated aspects of expertise. Contextualizing translation expertise requires an investigation of how it is socially constructed and rationalized in the field, the notions of expertise that emerge and how these manifest themselves in day-to-day activities. This includes examining possible contradictions between what people say they do and what they actually do, strategic elements that underlie the expertise discourse and potential conflicts between different expertise constructions.

Empirical insights into translation expertise in practice will open up new perspectives for translation studies and prove fruitful for theoretical reconceptualization. They will also contribute to the growing body of evidence in the emerging area of translation workplace research.

Keywords: translation expertise, contextualisation, translation workplace

Context, contextualisation and (multimodal) text

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Context and genres are relevant concepts in Translation Studies but paradoxically they have attracted rather little attention, especially after the 1990s while technology started to impact translation practices. Is it surprising since new writings, and re-textualisation of the exchanges have developed concomitant with a dematerialisation of the context?

Our presentation will trace the conceptual change of “context”, first defined in pragmatics, ethnomethodology, discourse analysis and within the Relevance theory, then in relation to GILT framework (Globalisation, Internationalisation, Localisation, Translation) and, in a more theoretical perspective, according to the Actor-Network Theory.

In a second move, we will consider how context and contextualisation are related, when translation is defined as a context-dependant meaning-making process. Does re-contextualisation imply de-contextualisation? Does current cognitive psychology offer an interface between a mental-model of context and the socio-cultural ground needed for adequate understanding and interaction among group members (readers, viewers) belonging to different cultures?

In a third step, we will draw temporary conclusions about context and (multimodal) text in a digital environment and for methodology in qualitative research.

The talk will refer mainly to translation and only in passing to interpreting (conference and dialogue/community interpreting).

Keywords: context, contextualisation, (multimodal) text



Translatorische Aufbereitung im Zeitalter von Englisch als *Lingua franca* – ein Paradigmenwechsel?

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Sinn und Kontext sind die Eckpfeiler der Verdolmetschung und Übersetzung. Fallen diese in sich zusammen, wenn sie von ELF untergraben und ausgehöhlt werden? ELF oder Englisch als *Lingua franca* bezieht sich auf die globale Ausbreitung von zunehmend nichtmuttersprachlichem Englisch in der mündlichen wie schriftlichen Kommunikation und damit einhergehend auf mehr und mehr von Nichtmuttersprachlern produzierte Ausgangsreden und -texte. Die Tragweite dieser Entwicklung für das Dolmetschen und Übersetzen ist noch wenig erforscht, es zeichnet sich allerdings ab, dass sie gravierend sein

könnte. Denn Sinn bzw. mentale Kohärenzbildung und Kontext bzw. situative Einflussfaktoren sind über kognitiv-inferentielle Verarbeitungsprozesse auf vielfältige Weise verflochten und voneinander abhängig. Was passiert, wenn die zentrale Kohärenzbildung durch hybriden, nichtstandardgemäßem Sprachgebrauch gestört wird, wenn sich der Ko-Text auf grammatischer, semantischer und pragmatischer Ebene als unzuverlässig erweist, wenn wichtige Kontextfaktoren wie Textproduzentsprache und -kultur nicht mehr einschätzbar sind? Wie nehmen Dolmetscher ihre Verantwortung bezüglich Rednertreue oder genauer und vollständiger Wiedergabe wahr, wenn die Aussageintention unklar formuliert ist, wenn dem Redneranliegen kein Vertrauen geschenkt werden kann und wenn die Inputanalyse Kapazitäten vom Produktionsprozess abzieht? Und wie werden sie dem Kredo „faithful in message and style“ (Gile 1992: 189) gerecht, wenn sich dieses auf eine Ausgangsrede bezieht, die der Redner vielleicht lieber anders präsentiert hätte, wäre er dazu in der Lage gewesen (gemäß dem Motto: *dans la langue maternelle on dit ce-qu'on veut, dans une langue étrangère ce que l'on peut*)? Und die Übersetzerin, wie kann sie einen natürlich und idiomatisch klingenden Zieltext verfassen, wenn der Ausgangstext vielleicht das ganze Gegenteil ist? Besteht ihre Aufgabe im “creating the illusion of the non-hybrid text” (Pym 2001: 11)? Ist es überhaupt Sinn und Zweck des Dolmetschens und Übersetzens, Kompensations- und Optimierungsmaßnahmen zu ergreifen und anzuwenden? Ist das vielleicht das künftige Alleinstellungsmerkmal von Dolmetschenden und Übersetzenden, ihr Wettbewerbsvorteil? Aber was bedeutet es für Dolmetschqualität, Nutzererwartungen, Skopos und Adressatenorientierung? Würden Ausgangstextproduzenten einer Aufbereitung und Optimierung Ihrer Texte zustimmen? Wollen und – in Anbetracht der begrenzten Ressourcen – können Dolmetscher überhaupt den Zusatzaufwand für Normalisierungsmaßnahmen auf sich nehmen oder Übersetzer mehr Zeit in den gleichen Zeilenpreis investieren? Auf diese etwas zugespitzt formulierten Fragen geht der Vortrag im Rahmen der bisherigen, sehr begrenzten Forschungsergebnisse ein, um ein Bild zu zeichnen von einer sich schnell wandelnden Situation, die einem Paradigmenwechsel in der Translationswissenschaft gleichkommt.

Keywords: hybride Texte, kognitive Prozesse beim Dolmetschen, Dolmetschqualität

Translation, meaning and context

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and Łukasz Bogucki*

Delivered by the four chief organisers of the Duo Colloquium, this keynote paper uses the overall theme of this conference series (viz. translation and meaning) as a prism to provide a commentary on the conceptual and empirical development of translation studies during the past three decades. The Duo Colloquium has been a regular forum for translation scholars since 1990 and has contributed significantly to the development of the (inter)discipline; its tangible results are a total of 14 volumes of proceedings. Since the first conference, the focus of translation studies has evolved, translation practices have changed considerably and the legacy of the discipline has multiplied. The presentation will move simultaneously along two axes: from the past through the present into the future, and from translation as a profession to translation in academia and beyond. It is hoped that this broad and ambitious scope will help if not answer, then at least verbalise some major questions regarding translation in contemporary society and the status of translation studies in academia.



Founding Scientific Excellence – European Council of Research funding schemes from Social Sciences and Humanities perspective

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The European Research Council is the first pan-European funding body for frontier research, set up in 2007 to substantially strengthen and shape the European research system. It aims at encouraging the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding, and at supporting investigator-driven frontier research across all fields on the only basis of scientific excellence.

The ERC funding schemes are open to top researchers of any nationality or age who wish to carry out their research in a public or private research organization located in one of the 28 EU Member States or in associated countries. There are four core funding schemes: Starting Grants (up to €1,5 million), Consolidator Grants (up to €2 million), Advanced Grants (up to €2.5 million), and Proof of Concept Grants (lump sum of €150.000).

This presentation aims to elucidate the types of grants with practical examples of funded projects, the process of evaluation and selection of proposals by 25 panels grouped

into three disciplinary domains that cover the entire spectrum of science, engineering and scholarship: Social Sciences and Humanities (SH), Life Sciences (LS), and Physical and Engineering Sciences (PE). It must be highlighted that the sole evaluation criterion is the scientific excellence of the research proposal and of the track record of the individual applicant. The aim of this representation is to attract potential applicants with groundbreaking proposals.

SPEAKERS

Understanding the development of translation competence: insights from translation theory and from a longitudinal study

Marta Chodkiewicz, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland

The aim of this paper is to discuss some insights that can be drawn with regard to the process of translation competence acquisition (TCA) based on several available theoretical models and perspectives regarding this issue as well as a longitudinal study into TCA carried out in an academic context. I will first discuss some theoretical perspectives offered by translation scholars, many of whom have also developed models of translation competence. These include the PACTE group's (2000) model of TCA, Alves and Gonçalves's (2007) models of narrow- and broadband translators, Kiraly's (2013) models of translation novices and experts and his model of TCA, Bergen's (2009) model of TCA, as well as Göpferich's (2013) and Shreve's (2006) proposals to apply Dynamic Systems Theory (the former researcher) and expertise research (both researchers) to TCA. I will then present some of the observations made in a longitudinal multiple-case study measuring translation competence, which serves as an illustration of how translation competence (with its several elements) can develop in its continuity. The study focused in particular on the translation-specific sub-competences of translation competence and was conducted in a group of 8 second-year undergraduate students with stronger and weaker foreign language skills before and after their first 7.5 months of translator education. A combination of product- and process-oriented methods and instruments of data collection and analysis were used. L1 and L2 translation processes were recorded using screen-recording and keylogging software; the participants then engaged in cue-based retrospective verbalisation and completed a series of questionnaires. So far, among others, the results for four variables used to measure translation competence have been examined, that is translation product quality, strategicness of the translation process, strategicness of external resource use, and translation principles.

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How much do viewers mind typos in their subtitles?

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To start with, research dealing with spelling errors could be naturally conceived of as two-pronged. First, it can be concerned with the 'production' component, concentrating for instance on language learning or difficulties (Siegel & Mazabel 2014). A complementary perspective – adopted in this talk – is to address the effect that deficiencies in written language have on facets of reception. In that vein, for example, Martin-Lacroux and Lacroux (2017) ran a study focusing on spelling errors in job application forms where spelling was found to outweigh professional experience of candidates when it comes to employability, and the negative effect of spelling errors was greater in cases of greater professional experience. On the other hand, that research found no significant difference in applicant employability based on the number of spelling errors.

In this paper the focus is on the role of spelling errors in subtitling – a mode of audiovisual translation that functions as one of the layers of multimodal input processed by viewers. My overarching objective is to see how linguistic deficiencies in interlingual subtitles influence the viewing experience. To that end, I conducted a reception experiment in which participants viewed a foreign language film sample with subtitles which were manipulated across conditions for the number of spelling errors. The study will be discussed with an emphasis on the relationships between a range of parameters and dimensions including typo identification rate, cognitive load, enjoyment, comprehension and transportation.

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Moving from a Vacuum to the Living Room: the engagement of the consumer in audio description for screen.

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Audio description consists of the spoken description of the key visual aspects on screen in the gaps between dialogue to help viewers who are blind or have low vision to follow what is going on. It enables everyone to enjoy a film, television programme or other multimedia presentation alongside their sighted peers by translating the visual into the spoken word.

As a process of translation (and, by implication, reception) it has a particularly interesting relationship with the consumer of the translated material (the audio described film or television/video-on-demand programme). As describers, we have a responsibility to retrospectively render an audio-visual production into something which has meaning and value on a purely auditory level when transmitted into someone's living room.

Audio Description is a benefactor of significant evolution of technology and of the workplace: where technology has opened up, indeed encouraged, the ability to work 'remotely'.

As an audio describer, I benefit from the way in which my ability to create audio description is divorced from a particular office – or even country. I started my career in the UK and now live in Australia – and my descriptions transmit to audiences in America, the UK, mainland Europe and New Zealand.

But I am not just remote from those commissioning my translation, I am also remote from those consuming it, as are many of those who commission my work in the first place. I work in a context of isolation from those I am describing for – a vacuum devoid of reaction and response.

The definition and evaluation of 'quality' is one which many audio describers have discussed and reported on, but which often is divorced from the expertise and experience of the consumer – the end user of the audio description. 'Good' Audio Description, stems not only from faithful rendering of the material, but meaningful reception by the audience.

But this technological connectivity also provides the opportunity to reach out to our end users. In my efforts to improve as a describer I am developing a network to encourage – even incite – feedback to understand the range of needs and desires of the client that *really* matters – the user of audio description. This presentation will explore some of the means and challenges of acquiring and assimilating this critical feedback and the opportunity presented by the recent first steps in enabling audio description on Australian national television.



Exploring English-to-Polish Translation through Phrase frames: A Corpus-Based Study

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This descriptive corpus-based study focuses on the construct of phrase frames, defined as a contiguous sequence of n words identical except for one (Fletcher 2002). Although phrase frames were already used for exploring pattern variability across and within different text types or registers in English (Römer 2010; Gray & Biber 2013; Fuster-Marquez & Pennock-Speck 2015; Grabowski 2015; Forsyth & Grabowski 2015; Cunningham 2017; Juknevičienė & Grabowski 2018; Lu et al. 2018), there has been no attempt so far to employ that construct as a unit of analysis in descriptive translation studies. More precisely, we aim to verify whether phrase frames found in English source-language texts reveal similar generalizable syntagmatic patterns in Polish translations, and to investigate whether the observed translation patterns help highlight lexical and stylistic peculiarities of translations, otherwise difficult to capture. The paper is therefore positioned in the field of corpus-based descriptive translation studies, which since the 1990s (Baker 1993, 2000; Laviosa 2002; Chesterman 2004; Oakes & Meng 2012; Malamatidou 2018; Marco 2019; De Sutter & Lefer 2019) has developed into a fully-fledged methodological paradigm, combining the use of quantitative and qualitative research methods. Some research in this area also includes contrastive linguistic investigations of recurrent n -grams and lexical bundles (e.g. Ebeling & Oksefjell Ebeling 2013; Berūkštienė 2017; Noreika & Seskauskiene 2017), using source-texts and their translations as a research material. However, no studies of similar scope have been conducted so far using phrase frames as a discovery tool for detecting translation patterns. This study adopts a text-centered approach, which means that the findings describing language use in English-to-Polish translation only apply to the English-originals and their Polish translations under scrutiny. Also, the translation patterns identified in the Polish translations will not be compared at this stage with native non-translational Polish texts, which remains an important avenue for future research.

More precisely, we use the English-Polish parallel corpus *Paralela* (Peżik 2016), its European Parliament proceedings sub-corpus (Koehn 2005), to identify and describe translation patterns that emerge from two functionally-defined English phrase frames expressing attitudinal stance (*it is *clear that, it is *difficult to*). The findings revealed that the Polish equivalents are realized with a high degree of regularity and can be generalized into syntagmatic patterns similar to phrase frames. We also obtained valuable cross-linguistic insights into corresponding syntagmatic structures in English and Polish.

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Aussprachevermittlung in der Dolmetscherausbildung

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Jede Dolmetschsituation bedeutet für die Beteiligten an dem jeweils ablaufenden Rezeptionsprozess möglicherweise eine Konfrontation mit dem fremden/fremdsprachigen Akzent, sobald in eine Fremdsprache gedolmetscht wird. Eine akzentfreie Aussprache gilt nämlich grundsätzlich keinesfalls als Voraussetzung für den Dolmetscherberuf. Sie ist vielmehr, wie es mehrere Beispiele aus der Dolmetscherpraxis zeigen, bis auf einige wenige Ausnahmen, auch nicht zu erwarten. Durchaus plausibel ist aber in diesem Zusammenhang die Erwartung eines hohen Verständlichkeitsgrades der von Dolmetscher/-innen übermittelten Inhalte, welcher den optimalen Ablauf der hörerseitigen Rezeptionsprozesse und somit die störungsfreie Verständigung in der interkulturellen Kommunikation gewährleistet.

Das weite Verständnis von Verständlichkeit im Sinne von Deutlichkeit gilt insgesamt für verschiedene Ebenen kommunikativen Handelns – die phonetische, sprachliche, textuelle sowie auch die nonverbale. Bei der phonetischen Verständlichkeit, die in dem vorliegenden Kontext im Mittelpunkt der Diskussion stehen wird, handelt es sich allgemein um die Produktion bzw. Perzeption segmentaler sowie prosodischer Muster. Die mögliche Unverständlichkeit hingegen ist an der Differenz zwischen der phonetisch abweichenden und phonetisch angemessenen Sprache zu messen. Im Hinblick auf die Perzeptionsprozesse gilt die phonetische Verständlichkeit nicht zuletzt als Vorstufe bzw. Voraussetzung für die Verstehbarkeit von sprachlichen Mitteilungen, sodass die Übertragung von Informationen in verständlicher Form im Hinblick in den jeweiligen Dolmetschsituationen von zentraler Bedeutung ist.

Davon ausgehend wird in diesem Vortrag diskutiert, welchen Stellenwert der Ausspracheschulung im Rahmen einer professionellen Dolmetscherausbildung überhaupt zukommen sollte. Diesbezüglich sollte insbesondere gefragt werden, welche konkreten – segmentalen und/oder suprasegmentalen – Schwerpunkte im Hinblick auf die von Dolmetscher/-innen anzustrebende phonetische Verständlichkeit systematisch zu behandeln sind und wie dies didaktisch-methodisch geschehen sollte. Sollte es beispielsweise in einem gezielten Aussprachetraining stattfinden, in welchem es allein auf die Einübung von Artikulation und Prosodie ankommt? Wie lange sollte dann ein solches Aussprachetraining dauern? Oder aber sollten die ausgewählten phonetischen Aspekte in die jeweiligen Trainingssequenzen des konsekutiven bzw. simultanen Dolmetschens integriert werden? Welche Methodik sollte dabei angewendet werden? Schließlich soll hier auch die Frage aufgeworfen werden, inwieweit mögliche Wirkungsphänomene der jeweiligen Dolmetscherleistung überhaupt eine Rolle spielen können. Das Dolmetschen findet nämlich auf der Performanzebene statt und stellt dadurch eine nicht zu übersehende Schnittstelle zur Rhetorik dar.

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Use of Transformations in Translating Soft and Hard News: a Corpus Study

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In news translation, the complex process of news production including factors such as institutional style and ideological views influence the use of translation procedures to the extent that this type of translation is often referred to as transediting and the procedures as transformations. While such influences vary among news media, there are other extralinguistic factors such as cultural differences, purpose of the genre, subject field, medium and audience that affect translation choices in all texts including news reports. This research aims to investigate the relationship between hard and soft news (and consequently the purpose and topic of the news) and the transformations used in translating news reports. This will be achieved through micro-level textual analysis of two parallel corpora of hard and soft news

reports in English and Arabic with a total of 60 texts. The sources of the corpora are the websites of Reuters (news agency) and the BBC (news broadcaster). The corpora is analyzed to identify the transformations used and relate them to the content parts in the news report. The four types of transformations identified by Hursti (2001), namely deletion, substitution, reorganization and addition, are used in the analysis. The parts where the transformations occur are then analyzed into content categories based on the ten elements of a basic news story identified by Rich (2005). Categories of cultural (e.g. names of political parties or labels) and pragmatic content (e.g. currency and measurement) were also added to the content categories. Results show that deletion is by far the most frequently used transformation in both soft and hard news, although it was higher in hard news. As for frequencies of transformations in relation to content, the most significant result relates to deletion and substitution. The highest frequency for deletion was in parts that provide elaboration on news stories in both corpora. Substitution scored relatively high frequencies in headlines in both types of news although it was higher in hard news. With cultural content, deletion again scored the highest frequency followed by substitution. Implications of the results on issues of teaching news translation will be discussed.

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On the role of creativity trait on metaphoric and technical text translation

Katarzyna Jankowiak and Olha Lehka-Paul, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Previous psycholinguistic research has repeatedly pointed to more cognitively effortful processes engaged in metaphoric than literal language processing in both the native and non-native language (e.g., Lai et al., 2009; Jankowiak et al., 2017). Such an effect has usually been

accounted for by the fact metaphors require additional conceptual mappings in order to arrive at their meaning. Similarly, in line with the Cognitive Translation Hypothesis (Mandelblit, 1995), metaphors need more time to translate, as they require the activation of another cognitive domain. Empirical research into the processes involved in translating metaphorical versus non-metaphorical texts is, however, scarce. Little attention has also been devoted to investigating the role of creativity trait in the process of metaphorical as compared to technical text translation (Lehka-Paul, 2018). The present interdisciplinary study aims to provide insights into how individual creativity scores of participants interact with the behavioural characteristics in the translation process, as reflected in keylogging data.

In our pilot study, we tested 13 highly proficient Polish (L1) - English (L2) bilingual speakers ($M_{age} = 21.15$, $SD = 1.67$; $English\ LexTale\ score = 89.52$, $SD = 7.28$). All of them were translation students. Participants were asked to translate a short text (c. 100 words) that was either metaphoric (i.e., an extract from Orwell's novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four") or technical (i.e., a description of Prague and its history). They had no time limit and no access to the Internet while translating. The InputLog software was integrated with Microsoft Word in order to ensure the ecological validity of the study. Additionally, participants were asked to fill in a KANH questionnaire (The Creative Behaviour Questionnaire; Popek, 2008), in which they responded to 60 sentences aimed to measure their creativity traits.

The analyses performed on keylogging data were based on the total translation time per each condition (a metaphorical or technical text), and revealed that participants were faster to translate the metaphorical relative to the technical text. Furthermore, the results obtained from the KANH questionnaire showed that participants scored above the average on nonconformity and holistic traits, thus suggesting their high level of creativity. The obtained findings, although contrary to the Cognitive Translation Hypothesis (Mandelblit, 1995), indicate that highly creative individuals might be able to form conceptual mappings more efficiently, and thus translate metaphorical texts quicker than technical ones.

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Intermediate terminology in media reports on COVID pandemic: implications for interpreters and translators

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This paper argues that there is a language, terminological and communicative phenomenon which the author calls *intermediate terminology*. This proposed terminological function is realized as mediation between specialist terminology (e.g. *SARS-CoV-2*) and media discourse (e.g. *coronavirus*). The proposed definition of intermediate terminology emphasizes its fuzziness and short-lived communicative functioning. To illustrate and investigate the phenomenon, the author discusses data collected between early March and late July 2020 on how selected media in Poland covered the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though a large part of the article is devoted to defining and explain the phenomenon of intermediate terminology, a key point of this article is to provide professional translators and interpreters with tools of effective handling of this terminology. This is why the paper ends with recommendations for professional translators and interpreters as well as for the students of translation and interpreting.

Keywords: COVID-19, media, terminology, translator and interpreter education

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Do translators like machine translation? Insights from a study.

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Technology has always been an important factor in translation. A computer, the Internet, computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools and finally – AI-powered machine translation (MT). MT combines various technological resources in order to provide a translator with fast and reliable translations. Or does it?

The presentation draws from the research conducted on over a thousand translator listed as members of one of the professional translator associations, including American Translator Association (ATA), Arab Professional Translators Society, Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT), Berufsverband professioneller Dolmetscher und Übersetzer in Deutschland, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación (MAEUEC) de España, Japan Translation Federation, Korean Association of Translators & Interpreters, Slovenská asociácia prekladateľov a tlmočníkov, and more. Its purpose is to show how translators perceive MT in an attempt to better understand its role in freelancers' work. The Author will discuss preliminary research results, as well as discuss attitudes towards MT that emerge from the study.



Comprehensibility of Medical Texts as a Challenge for Medical Translators

*Anna Baczkowska, University of Gdańsk,
and Ewa Kościałkowska-Okońska, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland*

The diversity of medical texts requires from translators to find an effective way to communicate with the receivers of these text and to consider their needs, requirements and expectations (Montalt Resurreccio and Gonzalez Davies 2007). Therefore, the terminology applied and the proper use of terms in translation are not the only challenge for the translator; what is also of key importance is communicative effectiveness of such a message, i.e., ensuring that the user correctly understands the text. The translator should find a balance between translation-related requirements and features of each type of text. These features are primarily syntax, specialised terms (terms of art), terminologicality and precision, and as such constitute the characteristics of a specialised – medical – language. The most serious challenge for the translator – apart from specialised terminology – is thus the way in which content is

communicated and whether it is understood, as the lack of understanding of the original obviously precludes any form of translation.

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the results of a study devoted to the readability of two types of medical texts: hospital discharge summaries and imaging reports. A corpus of five hospital discharge summaries and five imaging reports written in Polish was created, ca. 3000 words in size. The documents were analysed using natural language processing tools, which allowed us to compare a number of indices, such as, inter alia: lexical sophistication; noun, verb, and adjective variation, frequency of gerund, abstract nouns, etc. The overall results have demonstrated that, contrary to expectations, hospital discharge summaries, which are written by doctors for patients, are less comprehensible than imaging reports that are written by doctors for doctors. This observation is in stark contrast to what is currently recommended in medical communication theory and practice, namely that doctor-patient communication should be patient-oriented and the comprehensibility level of medical discourse should cater for the needs and literacy level of an average patient. The study has proved that post-discharge patients may have considerable problems with the understanding of doctors' recommendations after hospitalization.

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The impact of interpreter agency on Thai women's access to public services in Finland

Valisa Krairiksh, University of Helsinki, Finland

In the Finland, the population of Thai women has increased rapidly from the 1980s onward, spurred mainly by marriage migration. The population of female Thai speakers has more than doubled between 2009 and 2018, from 4,333 to 8,112 (Statistics Finland, 2018). What is unique about the Thai population in Finland is that the majority of Thais are not moving to the capital city region, but rather, they move to the areas where their husbands live. Only 39% of Thai speakers are located in Uusimaa.

Women, especially from the poor NE region of Thailand, seek to marry Western men as a strategy to escape poverty (Pomsema, Yodmalee & Lao-Akka, 2015). Thus, it is likely that most Thai women in Finland are from this region, and are speakers of the Isan dialect. In contrast, interpreters are likely to have higher levels of education and to come from central Thailand. They are most likely speakers of standard Thai. This raises questions regarding the

quality of the interpretation from the point of view of language selection in contexts where service users are not L1 users of the official national language.

At the same time, many interpreters employ strategies to covertly engage in intercultural interpretation especially when clients' access to services is hindered by linguistic, cultural and educational gaps. At a later stage of the research, interactions between interpreters, service users, officials and possibly spouses will be video-recorded and examined at the micro-level using multimodal conversation analytical tools. The aim is to identify strategies such as code-switching, meaningful non-verbal interactions, and to explore how languages with very different morphological and pragmatic systems interact in this context. The presentation will focus on the multimodal transcription system that I am developing for transcription of Thai-Finnish (and possibly English) interaction.

Keywords: integration, access, intercultural communication, interpreter agency, marriage migration

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Translator training in multimodal document reading: when decontextualization meets distortion

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In the growing context of multimodal communication, the challenges posed by the understanding of images among audiovisual translation students has become paramount. It appears indeed that a simple picture-analysis exercise often reveals the difficulty of contextualizing a visual document with optimum objectivity.

In my presentation, I will suggest that one way of sensitizing the learners to this issue is to transpose the principles of *Relevance theory* (Sperber & Wilson 1995) and its idea of “optimal relevance” to the field of multimodality. De facto, any message, even in the form of an ostensive communication artefact, aspires to allow the audience to discover the intended meaning without unnecessary effort. More concretely, from the communicator's part, underlining the essential meanings of a message – or guiding the recipient towards them –

implies strategies of saliency, echoing and redundancy (Lautenbacher 2018). In the cohesive system of multimodal messages, the use of redundancy is thus optimized for relevance, a state of matters that students ought to be aware of.

In a corpus of translation students' photography-analyses from a Masters' level course on *Multimodal communication*, it appears that the vast majority of learners do indeed grasp the same global meanings, which are supported by the document's converging and more or less salient visual clues of the *co-text* (see Kress & Van Leeuwen 2006). Nevertheless, they rarely feel the need to take into account the explanatory potential of the actual context of the visual document, such as background knowledge about the photography: author's biography, production period characteristics, genre, intertextual relations, etc. (i.e. the *document's context*). On the other hand, some students tend to project other understandings on the image they analyse, with subjective prioritizations emerging from their personal predispositions, worldviews or knowledge of the world, thus re-contextualizing the document "out of the blue" (the *recipient's projected context*). This latter kind of contextuality triggers potential distortions in the reading of any multimodal document – and thus, needless to say, in its translation – by skewing the originally conceived optimal relevance. Though by no means can such projection-based re-contextualization – although amounting to a de-contextualization of the original – be reprehensible or even criticisable, fostering the awareness of the difference is crucial for the new generations of translators.

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Translating the EU institutions: Is (machine) translation the new language of Europe?

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Uniqueness of the European Union (EU) lies in its unparalleled number of official languages. Multilingualism necessitates EU's reliance on translation technologies and the automation of translation workflow. Due to the large volume of documents, their translation is increasingly being outsourced (Strandvik 2017, p.124). Moreover, the machine translation (MT) systems used by the European Commission have undergone at least several changes over the last 15 years.

The aim of this paper is to discuss an experiment comparing the raw MT output of three selected Regulations published in Eur-Lex, the official database of EU law. These texts, totalling approximately 90,000 characters, were issued at regular intervals: in the years 2007, 2014 and 2020. The official Polish wording of the Regulations in question will be compared with variants obtained using several different systems and settings: translations obtained from NMT engines such as the EC's internal system eTranslation, DeepL, and Microsoft Translator coupled with Trados Studio 2019. Another basis for comparison will be a specialised SMT engine created with a large parallel corpus of EN->PL legal texts of 120,000,000 words. The reasons for rejecting the current version of SYSTRAN Pure NMT will also be explained. For each version, the BLEU metrics (Papineni et al., 2001; cf. also Bogucki 2009) have been calculated using the current BLEU methodology (i.e. including brevity penalty). As BLEU methodology tends to be criticised (e.g. Denkowski and Lavie, 2014), these data will be compared with the proposed new approach to calculating the textual correspondence based on methods known from authorship attribution and forensic linguistics. The assessment of textual data allows for clustering similar texts and measuring the distance between different translation versions thanks to the textual distance analysis (Evert et al., 2017). In this way we will be able to see if machine translation is the new language of Europe.

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Contrasting English and Polish collocations in research papers in the context of translation. A corpus-based study into the language of new technologies.

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Scientific prose is considered to be the most prestigious form of written communication due to its conceptual and terminological complexity, as well as its high informational load packed in complex phrases. Their specificity lies in the peculiar grammatical and lexical patterns which are developed, and used by scientific discourse community across subject fields. Collocations are responsible for the development of meaning, and contribute to lexical cohesion of the written text. Moreover, they are well-thought out means of communication which allow to express one's messages in an economical way. High-frequency noun collocations in such texts often form domain-specific standard terminology. In fact, there is a fuzzy or blurred borderline between a multiword term and a collocation. Finally, they are indicators of different topics, research methods, or discussion content. As a result, knowledge of the most recurring domain-specific patterns is indispensable for both native speakers and non-native professionals wishing to create scientific texts in these domains, as well as for translators specialising in scientific translation in order to create fully functional texts.

The study presents an analysis of bilingual corpora of 355 research articles of 1,000,000 words in Polish and English. The articles in Polish were gathered from 3 sources, whereas the articles in English come from 4 sources. The articles concern 3 multidisciplinary subject fields of microelectronics, telecommunication and computer science, which serve informational and referential purposes, and have been gathered over the years 2007-2014. The paper shows a contrastive study of the most common collocational patterns in English and Polish research papers. The analysis covers collocations for 40 key English and Polish terms extracted from the MTCS corpora via Sketch Engine. It presents similarities and differences across the analysed languages, the most common parts of speech, as well as the contrast with the general language. It also attempts to determine the borderline between a domain-specific collocation and a multiword term.

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When context is *programmed* in language: Pragmatic idioms and machine translation

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The term “pragmatic idiom” (routine formula, formulaic expression or, as often referred to in this paper, pragmateme), according to Blanco (2013), means a phrase (or, more rarely, a single lexeme) the meaning of which is limited by a communicational situation in which it is used. Chlebda (1993) uses a simpler definition saying that a pragmateme (or a phraseme, as he calls it) is a fixed (and often the only) way of linguistic expression in a particular context. Taking these definitions into consideration, it is possible to think that pragmatemes are programmed in a language (for example, when a person wants to greet somebody in the morning, they are programmed to say “good morning”). Therefore, being a non-ambivalent lexical units, it can be speculated that they should not constitute a problem for machine translation.

The paper focuses on the phenomenon of pragmatemes in audiovisual translation, both human and machine-made, in language pairs English-French, English-Polish, French-Polish, French-English, Polish-English and Polish-French. The corpus consists of pragmatemes gathered from three different episodes from three different TV series, one with English being the source language (SL), second with French being the SL and third with Polish being the SL. The units gathered in the corpus represent different pragmatic idioms, often repeated throughout an episode of researched series. This allows the researcher to verify whether the pragmatemes always appear in the same contexts and if they are always translated by the same means of language in the target language, both in human-made translation and machine translation.

First, a short introduction to machine and audiovisual translation is presented, along with the definition of pragmateme which is vital to understand the topic. Then, a study of the corpus is discussed in terms of contextualization of pragmatemes and their human-made and machine audiovisual translation. Finally, the research is summed up and conclusions are drawn.

The purpose of the proposed paper is to examine whether pragmatemes, fixed units set in particular contexts, apply always to the same context (therefore, whether they are truly *programmed* in language) and what it may mean for the purposes of machine translation.

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Zur Analyse des Lokalisierungsprozesses

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Der Beitrag setzt sich mit den Ansätzen der prozessorientierten Untersuchung der Übersetzung auseinander. Im Zusammenhang mit diesen Voraussetzungen wird die Eigenart der Lokalisierung von Computerspielen gezeigt.

Übersetzer werden im Rahmen eines Lokalisierungsauftrags mit vielschichtigem Stoff konfrontiert. Er bedeutet einerseits Konzentration auf der verbalen Ebene, gleichzeitig jedoch Interferenzen anderer semiotischer Kanäle als wichtigen Bestandteil des medialen Ziels.

Der Vortrag ist eine Stellungnahme zu technischen Instrumenten der Beobachtung einzelner Schritte in der Umsetzung eines Übersetzungsauftrags. Zentral ist dabei die Erstellung einer Umgebung in der eine möglichst neutrale und wirklichkeitsnahe Übersetzungssituation, mit Zugriff auf übliches Werkzeug der Übersetzer, darunter digitale Quellen und computergebundene Hilfsmittel, erschaffen werden.

Die bisherige Prozessforschung erlaubt einen Überblick über die Instrumente für die Beobachtung des Vorgangs, die Entscheidungen des Übersetzers und seines Werkzeugs. Im Mittelpunkt der Untersuchung steht hier die Freiheit der Entscheidungen und die Vorstellungen beim Transfer verbaler Inhalte in den multisemiotischen und transmedialen Kontext. In den hier angeführten Beispielen wird auf die spezifischen Probleme bei der Simulation eines Übersetzungsauftrages Bezug genommen, der darauf abzielt, Narration und Dialoge für Computerspiele zu übersetzen.

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Translational repairs in conference interpreting students: findings from a pilot study

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Unlike translators, conference interpreters have to produce target texts under huge time pressure, without any possibility of deliberating over their performance. Simultaneous interpreting entails a wide range of “concomitant processing capacities” (Gerver 1975, Gile 1995, Petite 2005): receiving the input, listening actively, understanding and processing it, and finally producing an output with a delay (EVS), and keeping on processing further output. The simultaneity and complexity of these cognitive processes is often a source of a multitude of difficulties encountered by even experienced conference interpreters. Due to monitoring mechanisms, they are able to edit their speech and address any possible problems, e.g. by introducing corrections (Petite 2005: 28). Repairs occur when interpreters think they have not met the requirements of the given segment, but found a solution and have extra cognitive capacity to correct themselves (Kalina 1998). Interestingly enough, the first scientific descriptions of simultaneous interpreting did not foresee the interpreters’ ability to correct themselves (Seleskovitsch 1968, Kade 1968). However, Gerver (1975) not only described self-repairs as doable but also regarded them as sufficient evidence of interpreters’ monitoring both source text perception and target text production. Therefore, self-correction may be a result of a strategy employed to track both the sense (faithfulness) and the form (linguistic correctness) of the output (Kalina 1998).

So far, monitoring mechanisms have received limited attention in interpreting research, particularly with regard to trainee interpreters. The presentation will demonstrate the results and conclusions of the author’s pilot study on repairs conducted on a group of the second-year MA students of English Studies at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, whose curriculum offers one-term conference interpreting training between Polish and English. The study involved recording of students’ output of two speeches, and analysing the retrospective verbal protocols, which allowed for identifying and classifying mechanisms underlying the introduction of translational self-repairs.

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Expect the unexpected and still be surprised: Teaching translation through projects during the Covid-19 pandemic

Urszula Paradowska, The Jacob of Paradies University, Poland

Change is a part of life. They say it is as inevitable as death and taxes. Change management gurus warn us that no matter how well a project is planned, we must expect the unexpected and prepare for it. The Covid-19 pandemic took the world by surprise. The resulting lockdown affected everyone, including the working environments of university teachers and students. Quite understandably, those who struggled the most were teachers who had avoided modern technologies in their classrooms before the pandemic, as it became impossible to continue with the status quo. One could expect, though, that the transition from in-person classes to remote instruction would be particularly smooth for those who had already incorporated an online component into face-to-face teaching.

Translator trainers should be the ones accustomed to technology and innovation as the market requires translation professionals to use new technologies and communicate online with their clients and collaborators. Sawyer et al. (2019, p. 1) state that “[a] curriculum frozen in time soon loses value as a course of action through which students reach their professional goals and employers see their workforce needs addressed”. Blended learning approaches have been used for years to educate new generations of translators. When the pandemic hit, what came as a surprise, though, was the fact that moving away from the face-to-face classroom into a virtual learning environment was not as easy as it seemed despite the apparent advantages of previous experience with online translation, communication and collaboration tools.

This paper reports on the implementation of an undergraduate Translation Project course offered to 3rd-year translation and interpreting students. The course, designed around the areas of competence set out for EMT’s Master’s degree programmes (2009; 2017), aimed to develop the students’ service provision competence, information mining competence,

technological competence, and interpersonal skills by engaging them in authentic, individual and collaborative Polish-English translation projects. The first part of the paper focuses on the aspects of the course which were either unaffected or even improved by the abrupt shift to online teaching mode. These areas include course design, the use of cloud-based translation tools, authentic project work, and assessment. The second part discusses the challenges encountered during the online delivery of the course, focusing in particular of interaction and engagement. The teacher's reflections on the course are supplemented with feedback from the participants, who completed anonymous course evaluation questionnaires.

Keywords: Covid-19, translator education, virtual learning environment, authentic project work, telecollaboration, simulated translation bureaus

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Metacognition and professional development: a study on translation graduates' self-concept

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The presentation reports on an exploratory study on translation graduates' self-concept with particular attention to the effects of metacognitive awareness on their professional development. The data collected and analysed in the study show that, despite the growing

demand of translation services and advancement of translation technology, there is still a great number of translation graduates who decide not to become professional translators.

The findings show a number of reasons why they choose different career paths and discuss the correlations between their self-concept and their professional development as reflected in their academic performance, career choice, career path, job satisfaction or perceived success. The study gives insight into the profile of the graduate of translation studies in Poland as well as the actual tendencies in starting a career in translation.



Mapping Translation Research for a Translation Student and Teacher. Pedagogical Contexts in Translation Studies

Maria Piotrowska, Jagiellonian University, Poland

The study is a conceptual exploration into the territory and contexts of Translation Studies (TS) research that was undertaken in order to tackle three important questions: Does the mapping of TS have any relevance in Translation Pedagogy? What are pedagogical implications of the inter- and trans-disciplinary character of TS? Two angles are taken into account: student-centred and teacher-centred. By revisiting the canonical Holmes-Toury's map (1972/1995), the study attempts to re-consider the boundaries of the field and to demonstrate the ways in which those boundaries and contexts of translation have changed. It is also an inquiry into the question of how translation research trends and directions go beyond the traditional paradigms and axioms. It is claimed that the scope of TS reconsidered for the contemporary translator education and pedagogy has a bearing on the teaching and learning content and curricula. The analysis of the modern TS map is the first step towards understanding the goals of the contemporary translator education properly and tailoring it to the needs of the market.

Keywords: boundary, TS map, Translation Pedagogy, translation research



Terminologiarbeit bei der Patentübersetzung

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Ein Patent ist ein gewerbliches Schutzrecht und ausschließliches Nutzungsrecht für eine Erfindung. Zur erfolgreichen Durchführung eines Patenterteilungsverfahrens vor einer zuständigen Behörde auf dem Territorium anderer Staaten ist eine Übersetzung des betreffenden Patents jeweils in die entsprechende Sprache vorzulegen. Terminologische

Probleme, die bei der Übersetzung der Patenturkunden zum Vorschein kommen, tragen dazu bei, dass sie vor dem Hintergrund der Fachübersetzung äußerst interessante Texte darstellen. Das Ziel des Vortrags ist es, ausgewählte Aspekte der Patentübersetzung am Beispiel des Deutschen und Polnischen vorzustellen.

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Polish Professional Sworn Translator's Code as a reference in teaching translation and training translators

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The presentation will focus on the possible role of the Polish *Professional Sworn Translator's Code* (TEPIS, 2019), a set of non-regulatory recommendations being a combination of the code of ethics for the profession and practical guidelines, as a reference source in the translation classroom.

As a sworn translator working in official contexts and at the same time a provider of non-sworn language services, the author frequently consults the *Code* and treats it as a set of good practices or a valuable signpost on her way to what might be called an informed translation decision. At the same time, she is aware of and personally experiences situations, in particular those other than formal sworn-translator engagements, in which the recommendations comprised in the *Code* appear too restrictive or hardly applicable in a given context.

As a translation teacher and researcher, the author is interested in situated, contextualized learning and most efficient ways to prepare novice translators to become reliable language service providers. In an effort to combine her practical observations and reflections with the data obtained in the survey, she has formulated a research hypothesis which she intends to examine in the nearest future in order to propose how the *Code*, or similar documents drafted in other countries, may be used as a reference source in a translation classroom.

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Nationale Debatten für ein Europäisches Publikum mittels Übersetzung darstellen: Übersetzungspraktiken auf der Eurotopics-Presseschau-Plattform

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Nach Bielsa (2016b: 57) besitzt die Übersetzung in den Massenmedien eine ethische Dimension, denn sie kann die Inklusivität und Offenheit gegenüber dem Anderen fördern oder vielmehr die Alterität verbergen und somit zur Verflachung der Welt beitragen. Wie die Autorin (2016b, S. 12) erklärt, „nur ein Verständnis der Übersetzung als Erfahrung des Fremden, die die eigenen Traditionen durch die Vision des Anderen in Frage stellt und dezentriert, kann die Grundlage (...) [einer] kosmopolitischen Vision bilden“ (m. Ü). Hernández Guerrero (2016) weist ihrerseits auf die wichtige Rolle hin, die Massenmedien bei der Entstehung einer globalen Öffentlichkeit in unserer technologisierten und vernetzten Welt spielen. Jedoch bleiben Übersetzung und Übersetzen, so Bielsa (2016a, S. 20), gewöhnlich unsichtbar im Kontext der globalen Kommunikation durch Massenmedien. Dies habe zwei Gründen: einerseits die Betonung der Unmittelbarkeit globaler Kommunikationsströme, „die den entscheidenden Eingriff der Übersetzung in die Produktion (...) lokaler Versionen verdeckt“ (Bielsa, 2016b, S. 7, m. Ü); und andererseits die Integration der Übersetzung in journalistische Rewriting-Verfahren (Bielsa, 2016a, S. 20).

Ziel dieses Beitrags ist es, einige der Ergebnisse von einer Fallstudie der Übersetzungs- und Rewriting-Verfahren und Prozesse bei der europäischen Presseschau-Plattform euro|topics (www.eurotopics.net) vorzustellen. Als Projekt der Bundeszentrale für Politische

Bildung verfügt euro|topics über Korrespondenten in allen EU-Mitgliedsstaaten sowie in Russland, der Schweiz, der Türkei und der Ukraine, die „mehr als 500 Print- und Onlinemedien des gesamten politischen Spektrums“ beobachten und Zitate aus Meinungsbeiträgen übersetzen (euro|topics, 2020). Diese (übersetzten) Auszüge werden zu verschiedenen thematischen Linien, den sogenannten „Debatten“, zusammengestellt. Ziel von euro|topics ist es, „Debatten aus ihren nationalen Zusammenhängen zu lösen und [...] den Diskurs über Länder- und Sprachgrenzen hinweg“ zu fördern (ebd.).

Ausgehend von Daten, die im Laufe von Interviews mit verschiedenen Übersetzungsagenten im euro|topics-Projekt gewonnen wurden, beschreiben wir das Workflow und die Gatekeeping-Prozesse (Valdeón, 2016), die auf verschiedenen Ebenen stattfinden und im Zusammenhang mit bestimmten Übersetzungs- und Rewriting-Verfahren auf euro|topics stehen.

Andererseits weisen wir auf die wichtigsten Ergebnisse einer Analyse hin, in der wir mithilfe Souza's (2013) Modell der „Translation as Re-Instantiation“ eine Anzahl von Zitaten aus spanischen Meinungsbeiträgen und ihren Übersetzungen ins Deutsche und Englische miteinander verglichen haben. Die Zitate entstammen aus Debatten, die sich mit der Bildung der ersten spanischen Koalitionsregierung befassen und auf euro|topics in den letzten Wochen 2019 und den ersten 2020 erschienen sind.

Durch die Triangulation beider Datensätze hoffen wir, zum Verständnis der Rolle der Journalisten-Übersetzer als interkultureller Vermittler im Sinne Bielsas (2016a) beizutragen.

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Raising translator trainees' awareness of context through post-editing. Reflections of a practitioner delivering a contract translation module (EN/PL)

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In educating/training legal translators considerable effort should be geared towards raising their awareness of the various layers of context in which the translation takes place. In the case of contracts, the translator should have at least basic knowledge about the general, extra-linguistic context, that is, the legal systems in which contracts are used and the role of contracts in common- and civil-law countries, which will influence their understanding of the meaning of ST and the potential problems experienced by TT recipients, as well as the choice (often availability) of sources to be consulted. In terms of the linguistic context, the trainees need to know the contract-related terminology in both SL and TL, which will affect their strategies of dealing with varying degrees of non-equivalence, as well as be aware of other linguistic conventions, especially the syntactic particularities of the language of contracts.

Considering the time constraints and the multi-disciplinary nature of legal translation, the trainer has to accept that it is impossible to impart all the necessary knowledge to the students and make do with teaching them how to avoid pitfalls and deal with the unpredictable. With the availability of contract templates and MT engines, post-editing becomes a viable option. Raw MT output clearly displays lack of many of the elements of translation/translator competence mentioned above, compounded by the usual problems of lack of textual coherence or lexical cohesion. Use of post-editing speeds up the learning process, helping students in several ways. First of all, MT output allows them to quickly identify areas where a human translator might make errors too and become aware that a feasible translation can be wrong in a certain context. Secondly, they learn critical thinking and problem solving. Thirdly, they practice post-editing, a skill increasingly in demand on the market, so there is potential for immediate application of knowledge. Finally, but also importantly in the context of the Polish education system, where errors are still to be avoided rather than used for learning, they are spared the embarrassment of making errors in front of their peers and/or the trainer.

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Non-textual aspects of a literary translator's work in the 19th century

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The literary translator is not independent because of various factors, which are able to determine his/her work. The aim of this paper is a presentation of non-textual aspects of a literary translator's work in the 19th century in Poland and an attempt to investigate their influence. Three factors will be discussed: sociological, historical and political. The issue will be presented on the example of selected silhouettes of English- and German-speaking literary translators in the 19th century in Poland – Kazimierz Brodziński, Ignacy Hołowiński and Józef Paszkowski. These translators were chosen because of their huge impact on the development of translation profession at that time. Kazimierz Brodziński was famous for being the first translator of Goethe's works in Poland. Ignacy Hołowiński was the first person who translated Shakespeare's works into Polish and used for it English original texts. Finally, Józef Paszkowski who was appreciated for translations both – Shakespeare and Goethe works. Furthermore, it is worth to mention that he worked on the original English and German sources. On the basis of biographical backgrounds it will be concluded how the non-textual aspects moulded their work and translational choices. It is assumed that sociological background had a large meaning in case of the access to this profession. In case of historical and political factors it can be supposed that they had an influence on the choice of the texts to translation and the source language. In conclusion, only people from higher social strata had access to this profession, because of the opportunity to learning foreign languages and using original source texts. In addition, their work and translation choices were often determined by historical and political circumstances. The texts of Shakespeare and Goethe were willingly chosen because of the social unrest in the 19th century in Poland.

Moreover, the expectations of the publishing market at that time as far as the censorship were also significant and influential.

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Siding with things or parting with things? Francis Ponge in selected Polish and English translations.

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In his *Le parti pris des choses*, Francis Ponge strives to integrate two realms: that of language and that of the world. With his choice of style and writing procedures, Ponge launches an extraordinary if not impossible creative project where words and things, or *signifiants* and *signifiés*, become one. This uncompromising attitude earned him a number of oxymoronic designations, including those of a naïve encyclopaedist or a surrealist phenomenologist. Interestingly, these depictions may be indicative of yet another feature that is fundamental to Ponge's writing, namely, ambiguity.

This paper is going to examine whether the ambiguity inherent in Ponge's carefully crafted literary explorations is something (in)expressible beyond French. I will offer a detailed analysis of several prose poems by Ponge, including *L'orange* [The Orange], *Le cageot* [The Crate], *L'huître* [The Oyster], *Le mollusque* [The Mollusk], *Le pain* [Bread] or *Escargots* [Snails]. The purpose of the analysis is to examine whether Polish and English translators have been able to simulate some of Ponge's literary procedures with which he tests the ambiguous qualities of language (more specifically, the French language) and its iconicity.

Ponge's prose poems have been translated numerous times into English and Polish. On the face of it, English translators seem to have a relative advantage over their Polish counterparts. Ponge often heightens the impression of ambiguity with puns and false etymologies which, in some cases at least, find their direct equivalents in the English lexicon.

Polish translators have no such vocabulary at hand that would easily mirror the French or English intricate etymologies. This paper will elucidate how they try to solve this issue and whether Ponge in Polish is siding or rather parting with things.

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Problematik der audiodeskriptiven Translation in den Dokumentarfilmen.

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Der Beitrag setzt sich mit der Audiodeskription von Dokumentarfilmen auseinander und versucht an ausgewählten Beispielen zu zeigen, auf welche Schwierigkeiten das Audiodeskriptionsteam bei der Vorbereitung des Manuskripts stößt.

In zahlreichen Ländern der ganzen Welt kann eine schnelle Entwicklung im Bereich der Medienzugänglichkeit für Menschen mit sensorischen Beeinträchtigungen beobachtet werden. Der Grundsatz der Barrierefreiheit gehört zu den Eckpunkten der neuen Behindertenpolitik. Gleichstellung, Selbstbestimmung, Integration und Teilhabe sind die zentralen Bausteine, die eine Lösung vom alten Leitbild der vormundschaftsähnlichen Fürsorge, hin zu einer umfassenden Teilhabe behinderter Menschen am gesellschaftlichen Leben vorantreiben. Diese Rolle soll u.A. die audiodeskriptive Translation von verschiedenen Fernsehfilmen und -sendungen spielen.

Die Audiodeskription resultiert aus der Ergänzung der Filmttonspur um eingesprochene Textelemente, die die Bildinhalte des Films wiedergeben bzw. akustisch verfügbar machen. Die Tonspur ist der wertvollste Zugang zum Film für blinde und sehbehinderte Menschen. Sie enthält für Nichtsehende eine Informationsdichte, die für Sehende nicht unmittelbar nachvollziehbar ist.

Basis für eine gute Audiodeskription ist eine Analyse der inhaltlichen und formalen Aspekte des Films. Aus dieser Analyse des Films (Bild und Ton) leiten sich in den vier Schritten des Arbeitsprozesses die Entscheidungen über die Ergänzung der Tonspur durch Sprache ab (1. Auswahl der zu beschreibenden Bildelemente; 2. Art und Umfang; 3. Platzierung; 4. Einbindung in die Tonspur). Zu dem Audiodeskriptionsteam, zu dem sollten auch qualifizierte

blinde und sehbehinderte Autoren gehören, für die die Tonspur sehr oft eine Informationsdichte enthält, die für Sehende nicht unmittelbar nachvollziehbar ist. Besonders in den Dokumentarfilmen, die eine andere Art Informationsvermittlung anbieten, ist es besonders wichtig.

Ziel jeder audiodeskriptiven Translation ist es, den blinden und sehbehinderten Menschen ein barrierefreies Filmerlebnis zu ermöglichen, das dem Erlebnis der Sehenden entspricht, was in den Dokumentarfilmen von besonderer Bedeutung ist. Der Beitrag zeigt an einigen Beispielen der ARD Sendereihe „Der Krieg und ich“ ob es den AD-Autoren gelungen ist.

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Translation quality assessment contextualised

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It is widely agreed that there is more to professional translation than just transferring meaning from source text to target text in a coding that is acceptable to the target language and is congruent with the meaning of the source text. In the translation industry, for example, this is reflected in ISO 17100, where a detailed description is given of all the stages in the entire process of translation delivery, from the first client contact to aftercare and complaints handling. Following the Bologna Process where employability of graduates is promoted as essential for a smooth transition from education to profession and put forward as a required quality standard for accreditations, many translator training institutes have taken measures to incorporate employability in their curricula. As a result of these developments, translation has been contextualised and is understood as only one out of more stages in the process of translation delivery. In translator training, this is first and foremost reflected in the expansion of the set of competences with a personal and interpersonal competence and a service

provision competence (see e.g. the EMT Competence Framework 2017). Elsewhere (e.g. van Egdome *et al.*, 2020) these competences are subsumed under entrepreneurial competence, or entrepreneurial aspects of translation competence (Klimkowski, 2016). This contextualisation of translation is also apparent in new didactic methods and activities for entrepreneurial competence, as in e.g. the simulated translation bureau (STB) or skills lab, which has proven to be an ideal didactic method for training and practising entrepreneurial competence.

What has not been contextualised up to now, however, is *quality assessment* of the stages in the translation delivery process other than translation sec, e.g. entrepreneurial competence. Existing quality assessment methods (e.g. PIE, House 1997, etc.) are specifically geared towards assessing the quality of translation as a product. Generally, they cannot assess the quality of client contact, for example, or project management, or complaints handling. Many of the stages described in ISO 17100 lend themselves well as a basis for contextualised quality assessment. A first attempt to formalise the assessment of such stages was made in Thelen (2018), where assessment was applied to entrepreneurial competence. In the present paper, the results of this attempt will be discussed, and suggestions will be made for further formalisation. Also, the role of meaning in the various stages of contextualised quality assessment will be discussed.

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In and out of context: the cognitive cost of information handling in the translation process

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Translators work with meaning in context and become ‘providers of meaning’ accessible in another language and another context. The context is crucial for understanding a source text (ST), i.e. activating cognitive domains in the translator’s mind and creating a target text (TT) in anticipation of which cognitive domains will become activated in the TT reader’s mind. This makes translation a knowledge intensive contextualized work in which the working environment more and more extends to digital information tools (Risku, Windhager and Apfelthaler, 2013). But reaching out to the world wide web for information (i.e., extended cognition) requires from the translator to physically abandon both the ST and the emerging TT. In psycholinguistic terms, the translator is task switching – from contextualized meaning transfer to information searching seemingly out of context to the outside observer. Searching for information is therefore a double-edged process – necessary to make meaning and costly in terms of cognitive effort (Hvelplund, 2017). In this presentation we focus on the cognitive cost of information handling in translation by professional bidirectional translators. We report on a study in which 26 professional translators translated different text types into their native and foreign language while their use of online resources was being monitored by an eye-tracker, screen-capture and a keylogging program (Whyatt, 2019). The results show that the cognitive cost of information handling (searching and application) is modulated by directionality, text type and the number of years of professional translation experience. We illustrate the quantitative results with a detailed case study of how the three factors affect the type of search queries and the speed and durability of decision making (Hvelplund and Dragsted, 2018). By presenting our results we want to contribute to the largely under-researched area of the role of information behavior in translation as a complex cognitive process which is embodied, embedded and which extends to interacting with information tools (Gough, 2019; Enríquez Raído, 2014; Pakkala-Weckström, 2015; Massey and Ehrensberger-Dow, 2011). Enhancing our understanding of the cognitive and affective consequences of interrupting the process of translation in order to search for information is essential to prepare translation students for their future profession and for the dynamic changes that we face in information technology.

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Accounting for mistranslations in the context of cognitive retention of force-dynamics.

Event structures in translation

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My presentation is based on my ongoing PhD research which is part of a project aiming at constructing a systematic description of translation at sentence level, following the conceptual schematic systems elaborated by Talmy (2000/2001): the 'Configurational Structure System', the 'Attentional System', the 'Perspective System' and the 'Force-Dynamics System'. Previous results include evidence of the dissociation of linguistic and cognitive retention in translation for the 'Attentional System' and the 'Force-Dynamics System'. Based on these findings, the Cognitive Retention Hypothesis has been proposed: "When describing translation from a source text to a target text, it is possible to distinguish linguistic and cognitive levels, and it is the cognitive level that is primarily retained in translation" (Mäkisalo and Lehtinen; 2014, 2017, 2019).

In my research, I concentrate on the retention of Force Dynamics in translation and on the evidence found on dissociating linguistic and cognitive description in translation. The study follows the proposed hypothesis and its objective is to explore how information is retained in translation at both linguistic and cognitive levels, arguing that the multilingual approach to the Force-Dynamics theorisation provides a broader perspective to describe aspects of language and cognition than most cognitive theories.

The stated issues are studied on small-scale, self-compiled corpora of phrases containing Force-Dynamics patterns from fragments of English, Finnish and Polish literary texts. Literary data allows to focus on translations theoretically undergoing very few changes, with a tendency to be faithful, yet creative and, at times, surprising in translation solutions. A modification in Force Dynamics during translation can be illustrated with the example: *I can try to help you* in English translated into Finnish as *Antaisit minun yrittää auttaa* (back-translated as *You should let me try to help*). It clearly shows that Force Dynamics in the source is modified in the target. There is a psychological force that appears as an activity between the

two participants. Also, there is a change in force direction. The focus is shifted from the addresser (*I can try [...]*) to the addressee (*You should let me [...]*).

In my presentation, I will focus on mistranslations found in the compiled corpora and account for their impact and consequences on distorting the Force-Dynamics event scenarios found in the studied source texts. The analysis discusses the notion of cognitive economy, which is a way of processing information based on intuition and thus often leading to overlooking crucial details of the original (Hietaranta, 2017).

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