Contents

Plenary Lecture 1
Gyde Hansen..........................................................................................................................15
Veränderungen und interdisziplinäre Verbünde der Translation

Plenary Lecture 2
Lew N. Zybatow....................................................................................................................16
Towards an Optimality Theory of Translation

Plenary Lecture 3
Anna Sidorova.....................................................................................................................17
Research and development of automated translation: the case of ABBYY Language Services

Plenary Lecture 4
Edwin Gentzler.....................................................................................................................18
Translation and Rewriting: Faust in the 21st Century

Plenary Lecture 5
Pius ten Hacken..................................................................................................................19
Translation, Theory, and the History of Machine Translation

Session 1: Literary Translation
Natalia Basilaia......................................................................................................................20
Principles of the Translator's Activity: History and Modernity
Alexandra Milostivaya..........................................................................................................21
Palmipests of Communicative Practices in Literary Translation (on the Material Fragment of the Novel «Ulysses» by James Joyce and its Translations into Russian)
Ketevan Nizharadze............................................................................................................22
Translating Homer in Georgian: Theory and Practice
Natalia Shutemova.................................................................................................................23
Kinds of the Translation of Poetry
Diana Bianchi; Adele D’Arcangelo.......................................................................................24
Translating history or romance? Historical romantic fiction and its translation in a globalised market.
Anna Cisło; Piotr Czajka.......................................................................................................25
From Irish (through English) to Polish: the problem of rendering Irish culture specific vocabulary in the Polish language
Yi-ping Wu

Bridging the Industry-Academic Divide in Translation Quality Assessment: The Case of Literary Translation

Fabiana Fusco

Una riflessione sulla ritraduzione in prospettiva teorica e pratica

Lindita Gjata, Fatos Gjata

Extension of the current register’s “ground” as a novelty in the contemporary literary translation

Duygu (Çurum) Duman

Retranslations of The Hobbit In Turkish: Motivations Revisited

Susanne M. Cadera


Calvani, Alessandra

The life of Benito Mussolini: a translation with no original

Kar Yue Chan

Cross-disciplinary Application of Literary Translation from Chinese into English

Marlene Bichet

Bridging the gap between feminist philosophy and Translation Studies: a case-study with The Second Sex

Judit Mudriczki

In Quest of “Uncommon Nonsense” in the Hungarian Translations of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland

Wolfgang Pöckl

ÜbersetzerInnen im Spotlight

Katharina Walter

Zur Versprachlichung und Übersetzung des Nationsbegriffs bei Joyce und Yeats

Iryna Orlova

Enfoque cognitivo en el análisis del estilo en la traducción

Adewuni, Salawu

Agonizing the Target Text: the Francophone African Literature Experience

Rose Masubelele

Are ideophones translatable? Lessons from a Zulu translated short story

Session 2: Translation Theory and General Issues in Translation Studies

Erzsébet Drahota-Szabó

Übersetzbarkeit – Unübersetzbarkeit – Äquivalenz

Svetlana Serebriakova

Zum Problem der Übersetzungsinvarianz

Ángel López Garcia-Molins

Traducción / detraducción vs. transculturación / detransculturación

Magdalena Jurewicz and Paweł Kubiak

Semantische Dominante - ein entscheidendes Kriterium bei der Evaluation von Übersetzungsadäquatheit in Literatur und Film?
Prencipe Vittoria.................................................................44
Translation Universals: Assets and Limits of (current) research methodology
Andrea Hunziker Heeb..................................................................................................................45
Ist Übersetzen in die Zweitsprache so ganz anders als Übersetzen in die Erstsprache?
Nataliya Lyagushkina.................................................................................................................46
On Interference in Translation
Nikolarea, Ekaterini.........................................................................................................................47
What is “Translation”? A twisted view
Martina Ožbot..................................................................................................................................48
Translation Studies – Interdisciplinary, Crossdisciplinary, Transdisciplinary?
Mine Yazıcı.........................................................................................................................................49
Paradigmatic Shifts in Translation Studies as a Subfield of Humanities
Larry Walker......................................................................................................................................50
Exploring the Boundaries of Translation Studies in a Japanese-English Context: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Research in the Digital Age
Iryna Odrekhivska..........................................................................................................................51
Victor Koptilov’s Model of Translation Criticism: Concepts, Procedures and Methods
Miriam P. Leibbrand.......................................................................................................................52
Tatiana A. Volkova..........................................................................................................................53
Discourse and Communication Translation Model: Addressing Interdisciplinarity
Arsun Uras Yilmaz...........................................................................................................................54
Problèmes linguistiques dans la traduction de l’oral (du français vers le turc)
Valentina Baselli...............................................................................................................................55
Consecutive Interpreting note-taking: Students’ and Interpreters’ language choice
Mirjana Aleksoska-Chkatroska.........................................................................................................56
Éléments du discours susceptibles d’être automatisés en interprétation de conférence
Gregorio De Gregoris.......................................................................................................................57
Voice and sense in a subjective evaluation of television broadcast simultaneous interpreting
Younge Lee...........................................................................................................................................58
Coherence Relations in Media Discourse Interpreting
Maxim Chikov....................................................................................................................................59
Was passiert im Kopf eines Dolmetschers?
Shima Asadi.......................................................................................................................................60
Culture-Bound Elements in Simultaneous Conference Interpreting
Jiang Fengxia; Guan Lingyong..........................................................................................................61
Simultaneous interpreting and Brain
Kilian G. Seeber................................................................................................................................62
Simultaneous interpreting with text: first evidence from an eye tracking
Michaela Albl-Mikasa.....................................................................................................................63
Recent developments in the study of interpreting and English as a lingua franca (ELF)

Session 3: Interpreting

Mirjana Aleksoska-Chkatroska.........................................................................................................56
Éléments du discours susceptibles d’être automatisés en interprétation de conférence
Gregorio De Gregoris.......................................................................................................................57
Voice and sense in a subjective evaluation of television broadcast simultaneous interpreting
Younge Lee...........................................................................................................................................58
Coherence Relations in Media Discourse Interpreting
Maxim Chikov....................................................................................................................................59
Was passiert im Kopf eines Dolmetschers?
Shima Asadi.......................................................................................................................................60
Culture-Bound Elements in Simultaneous Conference Interpreting
Jiang Fengxia; Guan Lingyong..........................................................................................................61
Simultaneous interpreting and Brain
Kilian G. Seeber................................................................................................................................62
Simultaneous interpreting with text: first evidence from an eye tracking
Michaela Albl-Mikasa.....................................................................................................................63
Recent developments in the study of interpreting and English as a lingua franca (ELF)
Session 4: Translator and Interpreter Training

Oksana Kutsa .................................................................................................................. 71
  The Role of Transdisciplinarity in Tolerant Translators’ and Interpreters’ Training

Anna Małgorzewicz ....................................................................................................... 72
  Die Autonomie des Translators und ihre Bedeutung für die Translationsdidaktik

Mansoureh Sajjadi ......................................................................................................... 73
  The art of translator training

Astrid Schmidhofer ...................................................................................................... 74
  Ziele der Sprachausbildung im Übersetzungsstudium

Natalia Anosova ............................................................................................................. 75
  Modular approach in teaching technical translation

Dinah Krenzler-Behm .................................................................................................. 76
  Authentische Aufträge in der Übersetzerausbildung – ein Leitfaden

Martina Mayer ............................................................................................................... 77
  „Und wer sagt uns, was tun?“: Teammanagement und Kommunikationsprozesse bei Übersetzungsprojekten im Translatorikunterricht

Olga Souleimanova ..................................................................................................... 78
  Translation Practices and Teaching Translation in Linguistic Perspective

Juljeta Alós ...................................................................................................................... 79
  An Interdisciplinary Approach to Translation Didactics: The Explanatory Potential of Relevance Theory

Jörn Albrecht; Melanie Scheid ...................................................................................... 80
  Der Beitrag der Linguistik zur Translationswissenschaft-, -didaktik und -praxis am Beispiel der Prosodieforschung
Session 5: Culture – Text – Context – Translation

Paweł Zakrajewski

When we don’t know what we eat... Translating menu terms as a challenge for both customers and translators.

Joanna Szczęk; Marcelina Kałasznik

Zu den Strategien der polnisch-deutschen und deutsch-polnischen Übersetzung von Kulinaria im Lichte der Translationswissenschaft und Translationspraxis

Larissa Averkina

Linguokulterelle Aspekte und Probleme der Translation sekundärer Texte (Anekdoten)

Agata Tęcza

Word plays, puns and cultural references in translation – an analysis into 4 languages on the example of the Simpsons

Lyubov Gurevich

The Pragmatic Component of Speech in Intercultural Communication Translation

Naoko Kito

The Role of Personal Pronouns and Forms of Address: Implicature in English and Japanese

K. Ramesh Kumar

The Role of Translation in Preparing Multilingual Dictionaries for Tribal Languages of India

Showqi Bahumaid

Investigating Business Metaphors in Translation: Implications for Translation Studies

Session 6: Contrastive Linguistics

Rania Talbi-Boulhais

La perífrasis Española «estar+gerundio» y su traducción en francés

Marina Andrazashvili

Nomina propria unter translavistischem Gesichtspunkt: Tradition und Trends

Daria Kholodova; Olga Souleimanova

3T in Linguistic Navigation through Megapolis – Translation, Transcription, Transliteration

Mozhgan Hajatpour Birgani

Some of the difficulties of translating from Persian language to English language

J.V.D. Moorty

Was meinen Sie denn denn?

Othman Othman

Problems shifts encounter translators while rendering some modern standard Arabic proverbs into English

Session 7: Translation Practice

Márta Lesznyák; Maria Bakti

Intercultural competence of translators and interpreters from the perspective of translation agencies

Urška P. Černe

Tandemübersetzungen: Warum und wie sie gemacht werden

Sandrine Peraldi

Trans-European Voluntary Certification for Translators
Katerina Florou; Anna Chita; Konstantina Koufala

Sprachmittlung und Sprachprüfung. Bewertung der mündlichen Prüfung im griechischen Staatszertifikat KPG

Session 8: Specialised Translation

Annikki Liimatainen

Kollokationen in juristischen Fachtexten im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Finnisch: Kulturspezifik und translatorisches Management

Agata Kurcz

Quality of medical translation in the era of globalization

Grzegorz Pawlowski

Kann die epistemologische (Fachsprachen)Semantik die Translationswissenschaft unterstützen? Zur Konstitution und Übersetzung von (Fach)Neologismen.

Eliisa Pitkäsalo

MetaFoot – Translating the Ecological Keywords

Mohammed H. Al Aqad

Translation of Legal Texts between Arabic and English: The Case Study of Marriage Contracts

Cristian Zanotti

Equivalence Analysis in Legal Translation: a Translator Point of View

Tinka Reichmann

Translation in the Law: between freedom and convention

Roxana Goga-Vigaru

The uses of shall and their Romanian counterparts in business and legal texts

Session 9: Terminology

Łukasz Solarz


Oľga Wrede; Jozef Štefčík

Zur praxisbezogenen Terminologiearbeit in der universitären translatorischen Ausbildung

Martina Spornberger; Irmgard Rieder; Pius ten Hacken

The Innsbruck Terminology Database on a New Platform

Martin Will

Zur Eignung simultanfähiger Terminologiesysteme für das Konferenzdolmetschen

Khalifa AbubakerAl-Asswad

Interdisciplinary Translation Practice with reference to Language Planning: the Development of Technical Terminology

Renáta Panocová

Synonymy in medical terminology - a challenge in translation

Session 10: Audiovisual Translation

Linda Dewolf

Investigating New Forms of Translation for Stage Productions in intercultural communication
Session 11: Relationship between Translation Theory and Translation Practice

Nusrat Shikhbabayev

Methods of Rendering Old languages to English in Translatology

Giulia Petitta

How theory affects practice: knowledge, competence, attitude

Erik Angelone

Gauging the perspectives of students and professionals on translation theory: During training, after training, without training

Vlasta Kučiš

Translatorische Universitätslehre zwischen Theorie und Praxis

Session 12: Semantics–Cognition–Translation

Maria Bakti

Explicitation in translated and simultaneously interpreted target language texts.

Oxana Lukoshus

Semantic features of the polysemantic adjectives relevant at translation

Pawel Sickinger

The Root of all Meaning: Embodied, simulated meaning as the basis of translational equivalence

Session 13 Computer Aided Translation

Mikhail Mikhailov

Are classical principles of corpus compiling applicable to parallel corpora of literary texts?

Olivia Seidl-Péch

Verwendbarkeit von Sprachkorpora für die Übersetzung und die Übersetzungsforschung

Sanja Seljan

Cross-disciplinary integration of CAT and MT tools into curriculum

Chung-ling Shih

Machine translation-tailored controlled web writing: A new de-territorizing webscape in the making
Session 14 Translation Process and Competence Research

Larisa Alekseeva, Svetlana Mishlanova

Translator’s Competences as the Guarantee of Translation Quality

Carla Quinci

Does translation competence equal translation quality? Some insights into the relation among translation competence, acceptability and errors

Claire Y. Shih

Pre-Translation web searching behaviours in scientific/technical translation

Patricia Hartwich

Übersetzen und Übersetzungskompetenz im schulischen DaF-Unterricht: eine empirische Studie an polnischen Gymnasien

Session 15 Sign Interpreting

Silvia Del Vecchio, Maria Luisa Franchi, Giulia Petitta

Il servizio di interpretariato LIS in Italia: dove, quando e come gli italiani, sordi e udenti utilizzano l’interprete

Claudio Salmeri

La traduzione della lingua dei segni

Session 16 Translation of Religious Texts

Mohamed Hassan

Cultural Encounters in the Translation into English of Culture-Specific Expressions in the Qur’ān

Hamada S. A. Hassanein

Translating Al-Tibāq In The Qur’an: A Test Case For Equivalence

Hilla Karas

Intelligibility and Translation

Workshop I: Translating Humo(ur) Inter-lingual/cross-cultural translation/transmission of humo(u)r

Brandon Moores

Menaechmi to La comedia de los enredos: the history of the translation of humour

Adewuni Salawu

Adaptation of humour of African novels of francophone origin

J.V.D. Moorty

Translating humour is a punishing exercise

Marjolijn Storm

’(Nicht-)Fry sein’ – Ulrich Blumenbach’s ‘visibility’ as a translator of Stephen Fry’s works
An approach to verbal humor translation (based on the short stories by P.G. Wodehouse)  
Julie Remizova.................................................................146

When a ‘tale’ becomes a ‘tail’: models for discussing pun translations in Alice’s books 
Valeria Caruso.............................................................................147

Italians and their Linus’ blanket: Observations on the adaptation of comedy film and TV titles 
Chiara Bucaria..............................................................................148

Comedy in confusion: One, Two, Three. Multilingualism as a vehicle for humour 
Giuseppe De Bonis........................................................................149

Exporting Neapolitan Humour: Perception of Toto’s humour through English subtitles 
Margherita Dore...........................................................................150

Subtitling Catarella: Camilleri’s Humour Travels to the UK and the U.S.A. 
Brahim Hannachi........................................................................151

Humour Translation And Subtitling: Eye-Tracking As a Multimodal Analysis Tool. 
Violeta Tănase..............................................................................152

What do Subtitlers Translate? Particularities of the audio-visual texts with a special view on the subtitling of humour 
Kwiryna Sęk..................................................................................153

American sitcoms and their wordy scripts as a challenge for the translator 
Szilvia Naray-Davey....................................................................154

“They are laughing at the wrong bits!”: An interdisciplinary approach to translating humour in contemporary drama. 
Patrick Zabalbeascoa....................................................................155

Humo(u)r in Action: A Case Study of Lolita 
Catherine (Kate) Riley................................................................156

(Not) Filling the gap: the importance of leaving spaces between the visual and the verbal to enhance humour and cognition 
Kwiryna Sęk..................................................................................157

Workshop 2: Legal Translation: Legal translation and the Directive 2010/64/EU 
Timea Drinóczi, Barnabás Novák..................................................158

L’interprete traduttore nel procedimento penale ungherese alla luce delle recenti direttive europee 
Gerhard Edelmann.........................................................................159

Qualitätssicherung von Übersetzungsleistungen durch Integrierung des Fachwissens in die Ausbildung 
Hendrik J. Kockaert, Sandrine Peraldi..........................................160

Improving the quality of legal translation through genre analysis and corpus queries 
Hendrik J. Kockaert, Federica Scarpa, Winibert Segers, Frieda Steurs ........................................................................161

Qualeta: The implications of the transposition of Directive 64/2010 for the training and assessment of legal translators and practitioners 
Daniele Orlando.............................................................................162

Tying quality and training: an Ariadne’s thread out of the legal translation labyrinth 
Francisco Vigier............................................................................163

On the quality of legal translations: (How) can we measure it?
Paulina E. Wilson..........................................................................................................................164

Competence revisited: raising standards in translator and interpreter training and engagement in the criminal process

Stefanos Vlachopoulos, Pericles Tangas, Themistocles Gogas, Eleftheria Dogoriti, Freideriki Batsalia, Nikitas Hatzimihail, Theodoros Vyzas, Christos Katsis, Ekaterini Florou, Anna Chita, Georgios Iseris, Spiros Dragomanovits..........................................................................................................................165

The profile of the ideal Greek legal interpreter

Cynthia Giambruno..........................................................................................................................166

Achieving LI Quality: Quixotic Quest or Purposeful Pragmatism?

Anastasios Ioannidis, Zoi Resta....................................................................................................167

The transposition of Directive 2010/64/EU and legal, institutional and actual deficiencies of court interpreting in Greece

Ferdows Aghagolzadeh, Faezeh Farazandeh-pour........................................................................168

Legal Translation and Cultural Transfer in Persian and English Legal Systems

K. Ramesh Kumar........................................................................................................................169

Legal Translation of Court Directives from English to Telugu: Some observations

Ruzica Farmakovski.....................................................................................................................170

One Example for Two Translation Problems

Katarzyna Strębska.......................................................................................................................171

Precision versus vagueness in the Polish and German penal law provisions

Workshop 3: And yet it Translates! Human Machine Interaction in Translation

Andy Stauder...............................................................................................................................172

What can Linguistics do for Translation Technology?

Michael Ustaszewski..................................................................................................................173

What Can Language Technology Do for Translation?

Anna Sidorova.............................................................................................................................174

The Case of SmartCAT: Five Steps Towards MT-friendly CAT Tool

Irina Khoshaba, Victoria Petrova..................................................................................................175

Machine-to-Human Interaction in Translation Practice

Tomáš Svoboda..........................................................................................................................176

Translation in the Era of Augmented Reality

Şahin Mehmet.............................................................................................................................177

Machine Translation in Turkish

Alena Aksenova & Marina Ermolaeva..........................................................................................178

DIRETRA, a customizable direct translation system: first sketches

Gary Massey & Maureen Ehrensberger-Dow...............................................................................179

Constraints on creativity: the case of CAT tools

Ignacio Garcia.............................................................................................................................180

Translating (in) the web: computers and the professional translator

Sanja Seljan, Hrvoje Stančić, Ivan Dunder..................................................................................181

Extracting terminology by language independent methods

XII

Book of Abstracts

Translata 2014
Die Maschinenübersetzung ist zwar umstritten, weil sie noch immer fehlerhaft ist, aber die Automatisierung von Translationsprozessen wird wohl nicht mehr aufzuhalten sein. Professionelle Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer fürchten schon jetzt um ihre traditionellen Jobs. Was ihnen vielleicht nur übrig bleibt, ist das weniger attraktive Post-editing, das Nachbereiten der Maschinenübersetzungen – oder das Pre-editing, d.h. das Vorbereiten der Texte. Die Ausgangstexte müssen von den Maschinenübersetzungssystemen leicht erfasst werden können, wenn man Fehler vermeiden möchte – aber wie sehen die Fehler eigentlich aus? Gleichen sie überhaupt denen, die wir in Humanübersetzungen korrigieren?


Towards an Optimality Theory of Translation

Due to the remarkable progress of our discipline Translation Studies (TS) – especially since the functional and cultural turn - the central notion (=translation) and central questions (i.e. What is the subject of the discipline TS?) have clearly become more and more unclear. Instead of scientifically explicit operational definitions for translation, what we experience is a quick frantic succession of metaphors for translation (translation as manipulation, rewriting, cultural transfer, constructing cultures, shaping cultures, deconstruction etc. – or vice versa – economic, social, cultural processes, and also love or various relationships are metaphorically conceptualized as "translation"), each time celebrating a new metaphor as a new paradigm in TS. In all these permanent paradigmatic changes the discipline TS has tended to deal with anything but translation, thus losing more and more its genuine core subject, i.e. translation proper.

In view of this development TRANSLATA was, from the very beginning, designed as a forum for fundamental research in translatology, whose aim it is to refocus on translation proper (= professional translation and interpreting) as the core subject of translatological research. What we need is the development of still missing explanatory and verifiable theories based on empirical data about the process, the result and the conditions of translation or interpreting on the one hand and the determination of the means that enable us to model different types of translation or interpreting theoretically on the other.

This paper presents parts of my work in progress towards an Optimality Theory of Translation (OTT), which combines my approach for developing separate theories for different kinds of translation with Optimality Theory, originally designed within Linguistics. I will show how the three basic components of OTT (1. GEN takes an input and generates a list of possible outputs, or candidates; 2. CON provides the criteria, in the form of strictly ordered violable constraints, used to decide between candidates; 3. EVAL chooses the optimal candidate according to the constraints hierarchy to obtain the optimal output) can be operationalized in order to highlight the cognitive procedures, to verify/justify the translational decision making and to provide fundamental, scientifically based criteria for evaluation and critical revision of translational transfer products (or target texts) within various kinds of translation or interpreting contexts in terms of their optimality.
Plenary Lecture 3

Anna Sidorova
Abbyy

Research and development of automated translation: the case of ABBYY Language Services

This lecture unveils the results of 10 years of research and development conducted by ABBYY Language Services, one of the world’s Top 100 LPs, which has recently launched a brand new series of innovative products for translation automation. Our vision for the industry, and the challenges that lie ahead will be demonstrated and discussed through real case studies of translation projects already completed by ABBYY LS. These will include crowdsourced and collaborative translation, working in cloud-based translation automation environment and methods to improve translator’s post-editing skills.
Translation and Rewriting: Faust in the 21st Century

Beginning with a review of André Lefevere’s pioneering work on rewriting Translation Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame (1992), this paper argues that his work has held up very well. Lefevere expanded the topic for translation studies from translated texts to academic essays, criticism, anthologies, and other scholarly rewritings. He even hinted toward film adaptations. Today, in the postmodern age, translation and rewriting have exploded, with tv, film, and theater productions, as well as Internet, music, dance, comics and graphic novels, all revising, rewriting, and adapting previous versions.

With rewriting examples drawn from Proust’s À la recherche du temps perdu and Goethe’s Faust, and theories drawn from Jacques Derrida, Haroldo de Campos, and Jean Baudrillard, this paper reviews what aspects of Lefevere’s theory are applicable today, and what new concepts and strategies for might be needed for the future.
Translation, Theory, and the History of Machine Translation

For a long time, Machine Translation had a reputation as the area of computational linguistics with the most generous funding, the most exciting promises, and the most disappointing failures to deliver on them. Researchers always considered their work part of fundamental research, although its application in a practical setting was ‘just around the corner’. Nowadays, Machine Translation has become a field where much of the key research is never published because the results are obtained in a commercial setting. Products, often integrated in a larger CAT environment, are sold in a competitive market. The current situation represents a quite spectacular development compared to the history until the mid 1990s, which raises the question of how to explain it.

Obviously, part of the development in the history of Machine Translation can be explained as the result of increased computational capacity. Without two further essential components, however, any increase in computing power would have been insufficient to achieve the observed progress. These explanatory components are the availability of implementable theories and the advance in the understanding of professional translation practice.
Принципы переводческой деятельности в Грузии: история и современность

Цель доклада - охарактеризовать общие тенденции переводческой деятельности в Грузии; подробно рассмотреть их проявление при переводах русской классики; отразить хронологию вхождения русской художественной классики в грузинскую литературную картину мира и охарактеризовать принципы, которыми руководствовались авторы переводов произведений А.С. Пушкина и М.Ю. Лермонтова на грузинский язык. Еще в средние века в древнегрузинской литературе практиковался вольный переводческий метод, дающий возможность использовать произведение в целях обогащения национальной литературы. Однозначной легитимацией этой традиции по отношению именно к русской литературе было мнение, высказанное знаменитым писателем Ильей Чавчавадзе, возглавившим в 60-е годы XIX века национальное прогрессивное движение, о том, что перевод должен приносить пользу родной литературе, и поэтому следует с особым вниманием относиться к выбору произведения, например, переводить А.С.Пушкина и М.Ю. Лермонтова. Заметим, что в ту эпоху в Грузии доминировал перевод с русского языка, причем даже произведения западных писателей часто переводили с их русских переложений. В истории перевода русских классических художественных произведений в Грузии можно выделить четыре этапа: 1. Переводы образцов поэзии А.С. Пушкина ранними грузинскими романтиками (конец 20-х – начало 30-х годов XIX века); 2. Переводы поэтических произведений М.Ю. Лермонтова грузинскими шестидесятниками (конец 60-х – 90-е годы XIX века); 3. Осмысление влияния творчества А.С. Пушкина и М.Ю. Лермонтова на грузинскую литературу во время юбилейных торжеств (конец 20-х – начало 90-х годов XX века); 4) Современное рассмотрение творчества А.С. Пушкина и М.Ю. Лермонтова сквозь призму новых политических, социально-экономических, психологических и ментальных реалий (конец XX – начало XXI века). В первой половине XIX века переводы пушкинских и лермонтовских строк характеризуются подвижностью границ между оригинальным и переводным творчеством. В ХХ веке традиция интерпретации русской классики успешно продолжается. В советский период произведены переводы всех произведений А.С.Пушкина и М.Ю. Лермонтова, отличающиеся разной степенью эквивалентности оригиналу. В наши дни приобщение нового поколения к миру русской литературы осуществляется только через эквивалентные переводы в рамках проекта «Книги, которые необходимо прочитать». 
Палимпсест речемыслительных практик коммуникантов в художественном переводе (на материале фрагмента романа «Улисс» Дж. Джойса и его переводов на русский язык)

Перевод особым видом палимпсеста впервые называет Ж. Женетт. Транспозиция идеи палимпсеста в метаязык переводоведения основывается на допущении, что художественный перевод инкорпорирует речемыслительные практики всех субъектов коммуникации, которые связаны с генерированием литературного текста в культуре исходного и переводящего языков. Иллюстрацией данных рассуждений является анализ фрагмента романа «Улисс» (Oxen of the Sun) и его переводов на русский язык В.А. Хинкиса и С.С. Хоружего (1989) и А.С. Махова (2007).

Translating Homer in Georgian: Theory and Practice

The first attempts of translating Homer in Georgian have been made in the middle ages. However, only several fragments have been survived from that time. The elaboration of theory and practice of translating “The Iliad” and “The Odyssey” has been started in XIX century. Georgian translators faced certain challenges: by that time the measures adequate to hexameter have been found in some European languages and dactyl has been considered as a microstructure containing three or two syllables (first syllable accented). So-called “German hexameter” (x’xx or x’x) has been established as the mostly acceptable equivalent of dactylic hexameter for the European languages having syllabic-tonic structure.

As Georgian language does not have dynamic (a.k.a. expiratoric) accent, the main problem for the translators was to correspond certain principles to dactylic hexameter in Georgian equivalent while translating Homer. Three basic principles were provided by Georgian translators:

1. 14 syllables used by Roman Miminoshvili for translating “The Iliad” and by Panteleimon Beradze for translating “The Odyssey”.
2. 18 syllables used by Zviad Gamsakhurdia for translating the fragments of Homeric epos.
3. Group of specialists consider the measure containing 16 syllables as mostly relevant, containing two basic structures: xxxxx / xxx / xxxxx / xxx and xxxx /xxxx/ xxxx/ xxxx.

Similarly to Western Europe, certain group of Georgian translators consider the translation into prose as mostly relevant for Homeric epos. The experience earned during the working process of translating “The Iliad” has led me to the conclusion that mostly adequate form for translating Homer would be an alteration of the structures containing 14 and 16 syllables. The relevance of this principle can be evaluated by Georgian reader with the newly published book “The scenes from the Iliad” where I tried to present 11 mostly important scenes from “The Iliad” according to the principle mentioned above.
Kinds of the Translation of Poetry

The translation of poetry is regarded in our research as a kind of creative activity aimed at the representation of national artistic values in foreign literatures and world culture. To study this phenomenon we have analysed how the essential property of 200 STs is represented in 257 TTs. Basing on poetics (Aristotle, Jackobson, Hegel, Heidegger) we think this property may be nominated “poeticity” and defined as a typological dominant of the poetic text differentiating it from other types of texts. In this aspect it correlates with a philosophic notion of “essence”. Poeticity incorporates the author’s poetic idea (generated during the process of artistic cognition), imagery (motivated by the author’s imaginative way of thinking), and artistic verbal (verse) form (in which the poetic idea and a system of images are represented).

The comparative analysis of English poetry in Russian translation and Russian poetry in English translation in reference with the notion of “poeticity” allows differentiate three kinds of translation: consonant, consonant-dissonant and dissonant. Consonant translation presupposes the ST poeticity is represented in the TT in high degree. It means that the ST idea, imagery and verbal form are represented by the translator. Consonant-dissonant translation means the ST poeticity is represented in the TT in medium degree. In this case the ST poeticity is partially reduced as far as one of its components is not represented by the translator. Finally, dissonant translation means the representation of the ST poeticity in the TT in low degree. Only one or none of the ST poeticity components is represented in the TT. Thus, only consonant and consonant-dissonant kinds of translation represent the essence and value of the ST in a foreign culture and enrich intercultural dialogue.
Translating history or romance? Historical romantic fiction and its translation in a globalised market.

The study of translation, both before and after its emergence as a distinct discipline in the 1980s, has generally privileged the study of literary texts that are part of the canon or ‘official’ literature, a perspective that John Milton defines as ‘aristocratic translation’ (Milton, 2000:171). In contrast, the study of popular texts has been perceived as marginal to this tradition or less ‘worthy’ from a literary point of view. In this paper we address this issue focusing on the translation of historical romances, a genre that, in the last decades, has become particularly popular in terms of sales and international appeal. From a translational point of view these novels pose interesting problems as, while the romantic aspects may be seen as transnational (at least in western culture), history is local and national and perhaps less appealing for target readers. Since the audience’s expectations constitute an important criterion when translating romantic fiction (see for example Shibamoto Smith’s study, 2005), the question we ask is how the different components of historical romances are dealt with in translation, i.e. to what extent is the historical part translated? What is adapted and/or cut out? Are there particular historical periods seen as less ‘appealing’ in the target culture? Who is not translated?

We will examine these issues through a specific case study, the analysis of the Italian translation of the novel Outlander by American author Diana Gabaldon, an international bestseller, currently being adapted into a TV series, whose generic identity has been questioned and negotiated, due to its combination of history, fantasy and romance. In analyzing Outlander and its translation, our aim is not only to identify the generic construction of this novel in the Italian target culture, examining both textual and extra-textual elements, but also to explore the problem of quality in the translation of popular literature, drawing on current critical perspectives (House, 1997).
From Irish (through English) to Polish: the problem of rendering Irish culture specific vocabulary in the Polish language

The job of rendering culture specific vocabulary in a different language is usually a challenge to any translator, but also to any author writing about elements of a given culture in a language different than the language of this culture itself. In the works of theoreticians of translation one may find numerous general remarks on particular techniques that may “do the trick”, however the construction of such a “trick” for particular items of culture specific vocabulary always depends on more or less successful recognition of communicative contingencies in which the text with such items will happen to be read and understood. In the case of Irish culture specific vocabulary, the situation is exceptionally complex. Due to the long lasting coexistence of Irish Gaelic and English and the mutual influences between these two languages, English often functions as a sort of mediator between Irish language and another, third, language. The aim of this paper is to analyze how items of Irish culture specific vocabulary have made their way to the texts written in the Polish language and point at several typical “routes” they have taken—through the English language, or around it.
Scholarly assessment models and methods are classified by Andrew Chesterman into the comparative, process, and causal models. Different evaluation models and methods espoused by practitioners have been specifically designed for explaining and making judgments about certain idiosyncratic translational phenomena in a specific evaluation situation. Nevertheless, approaches to the evaluation of literary translation are among the most controversial topics in translation studies since the research on literary translation has expanded by adopting frameworks formulated for a variety of disciplines. Moreover, the assessment models that translation scholars have devised are seldom employed by the publishers or reviewers of translated books. A great divide remains between academia and industry in assessing the quality of literary translation. This paper gives a closer examination of specific criteria applied by various parties in Taiwan, including scholars in academia, editors in publishing houses and professional translators. Three research questions are proposed: What criteria are commonly used in assessing the quality of literary translation? What are the current gaps between academia and industry in terms of the measurement? Can academia and industry work in tandem with translation assessment? When the quality of literary translation is evaluated, it is apparent that the gaps between academia and industry still remain in terms of the measurement. Little research has been conducted on mediating the gap between academia and industry in assessing the quality of a translation. It is argued in this paper that academia and industry need to collaborate with each other. Specifically speaking, scholarly assessment models and methods taught in school aim at enabling students to self-assess, while practicum activities, such as the invited speeches and a variety of actual tasks provided by the industry, should be offered to help students familiarize with the assessment criteria required by different publishing houses and gain hand-on experience.
Una riflessione sulla ritraduzione in prospettiva teorica e pratica


Dopo aver discusso alcune proficue prospettive di ricerca (ad es. quali sono le motivazioni che spingono a ritradurre la stessa opera), si vuole porre attenzione sulla correlazione tra ritraduzione e contesto storico-ideologico all’interno del quale i traduttori si pongono. Muoviamo infatti dall’ipotesi che la resa tradotta tenda a manifestare in diacronia differmità, anche nei casi in cui il traduttore sia un professionista esperto, nell’uso delle strutture linguistiche (in specie morfosintattiche) e lessicali (oscuroamento di talune opzioni lessicali, innalzamento del registro, interferenze linguistiche, ecc.), imputabili per lo più a fattori extralinguistici. Per verificare l’attendibilità di tale ipotesi prendiamo come esempio alcuni romanzi di successo ritradotti numerose volte in italiano (ad es. A. Christie, M. Mitchell, M. Twain, J. Salinger, J. Steinbeck, ecc.). L’analisi delle ritraduzioni, come quella qui proposta, non si pone finalità prescrittive, bensì descrittive al fine di elaborare delle generalizzazioni volte a chiarire la posizione dell’italiano nel testo tradotto in relazione alle tendenze di evoluzione dell’impiego della nostra lingua. Siamo infatti convinti che il confronto delle ritraduzioni di un testo pubblicate in tempi diversi e lontani può farci riflettere sui ‘movimenti’ e sulle ‘resistenze’ della lingua italiana così come stati via via intercettati dai traduttori e sulla loro potenziale successiva influenza sulla lingua non tradotta.
Extension of the current register’s “ground” as a novelty in the contemporary literary translation

This paper is focused on the contemporary methods of literary translation. It is especially one of them, noticed in translations in Albanian language that represents its thrust. In theory and practice the translators are permanently in search of translation methods fuller in expression force, more compelling for the reader. In this effort comes up the late tendency to borrow often in the literary translation expressions and idioms, like sallies, from the current register, because they are thought to help with obtaining the maximum of interest as they attract the reader. Actually this method, implicitly a vogue in Albanian translations, brings a freshness and dynamism to the translated literary works. It works mostly in the dialogues and reflects the rhythm of modern conversations. From the form the expressions in question recall the fixed phrases or idioms as they do have almost the same figurative load, but surely they don’t belong to that category. This paper’s aim is about showing this is becoming a phenomenon in the translation, more in the young translators’ generation, but about analyzing both its positive aspects and disadvantages as well. So, this method exclude other possibilities of expression, or limits other’s terms use; if extended or repeated, it may also result not original and boring. It may produce clichés. In the long run these oral locutions might not keep the same expression force or even risk being strange, because of the spoken language evolution.

These are roughly the problems this paper’s authors, who have worked with written translations, try to discuss.
Retranslations of *The Hobbit* In Turkish: Motivations Revisited

In this study, two retranslations of the first published novel of J.R.R. Tolkien in Turkish, *The Hobbit: There and Back Again* [Hobbit: Oradaydık ve Şimdi Buradayız], will be analyzed in terms of motivations for publication. In previous studies of retranslation, reasons such as ageing of the first translation, tension and competition among subsequent translations and changing norms or shifts in the ideological context of reception have, among others, been identified (see Tahir-Gürçağlar 2011). The aim of this study is to further the inquiry on the need for retranslation by offering a different perspective: the Bourdieusian concept of *capital*. In its sense attributed by Pierre Bourdieu, *capital* is not only an economic concept. It also covers a range of exchanges in social and cultural fields, resulting in distinction, recognition and power.

In this paper, I propose to offer a different perspective for identifying the motivation for retranslations of less canonical literary texts through a case study on one of its most important examples in Turkey. The importance of this specific case stems from the fact that its genre occupies the center of Turkish literary polysystem with its translations since early 2000s. Its retranslations have emerged within a short period of time (1996-2002). In our opinion, the change in the work’s position in the Turkish polysystem went hand in hand with its economic and symbolic *capital* since its first appearance in Turkish.

Within the framework of this study, the habitus of the three publishing houses concerned, the reasons for changes in the economic and symbolic *capital* of the work in question and finally the reasons leading to its retranslations in a short period of time will be analyzed. The ultimate objective is to demonstrate that retranslations may also result from changes in *capital*, especially in the context of less canonical literary works.
Retranslation in a specific socio-historical context: Spain in the 20th century

Although retranslation of literary works is a known phenomenon, it has not been body of numerous studies within Translation Studies. Interest about the topic aroused since the edition of the monographic volume Palimpsestes (1990) where the “Retranslation Hypothesis” (RH) has been presented by Bensimon (1990: IX) and Berman (1990: 1-7). According to RH first translations of a literary text are more target language oriented whereas retranslations are nearer to the source text and language. More recent studies have shown the need of empirical studies to prove, amplify or debate RH arguing that the assumption of a linear evolution of more domesticating towards more foreignizing translations does not reflect the real complexity of the retranslation fact (O’Driscoll, 2011; Paloposki/Koskinenen, 2004). Texts are retranslated because of multiple causes (O’Driscoll, 2011; Venuti, 2004) and its characteristics can therefore not be categorized in a simply way. Supposing that translations are “socially and ideologically conditioned” (Hermans, 2007: 79) and that they are “profoundly linked to their historical moment” (Venuti, 2004: 34) this paper focuses on a very specific socio-historical context; retranslations in Spain in the 20th century. Due to the fact that there are multiple reasons why a text is retranslated, empirical studies should center on a specific culture in a specific period. Spain in the 20th century experienced important political, social and cultural changes which could have had an influence on translators, editors and their way of thinking and acting. In this study I will present some of the results of the research project “Studies on Cultural and Textual Interaction: Retranslation” (RETRADES), whose aims are, firstly, to localize different translations of a literary text, and second, to relate them to the socio-historical context in order to identify its possible influences and to find out the causes of the appearance of new translations.
The Life of Benito Mussolini has been translated by Frederic Whyte and published in London in 1925. Offered as a “condensed version” of the Italian original, the book was a great success, with translations in 18 languages. The author of Dux, the Italian version, was Margherita Sarfatti, writer and journalist, colleague of Benito Mussolini at the Avanti and his lover. A successful book has been soon translated in many languages, nothing unusual to that extent. What makes it a case of special interest is that at the time of the English translation, in 1925, there was no Italian original. Apparently Sarfatti wrote it in 1924, but contrarily to what is expected to be, the book was first published in translation and later on in Italian. The fact that Whyte presented his work as a condensed version could be used as evidence of the existence of an Italian original, but the comparison with the published original and the statement of the Italian editor who affirms Sarfatti rewrote the text after the English publication seem to question the very notion of translation. As a result of this peculiar translation proceeding, we have a condensed English version longer than the alleged Italian original. Furthermore, what would be commonly labeled as “unfaithful” translation by Whyte own admission seems to be the only “faithful” remaining of the first lost Italian original.
Cross-disciplinary Application of Literary Translation from Chinese into English

Literary translation, in a general sense, could be drawn together by different relevant disciplines. When translating literary texts, such as poetry, prose and novels, from Chinese into English, experience tells us that Western academic ideas are to merge with traditional Chinese contexts so to create a kind of “crossover” touch towards the larger sense of translation studies. Actually, apart from the wish to comparatively evaluate the effect of crossing over different disciplines, it is also always feasible to combine the various frameworks and translation strategies of looking at the variable research fields.

Gender studies has been one of the key topics in the recent three decades. We also witness ample Western research of putting gender issues together with literary studies. To further nourish the relationship, gender issues should also be addressed as a concern for literary translation despite the huge difference in research areas and framework. This paper would like to research into the potential of uniting gender considerations and psychological implantations into the text in the process of translation. These would be especially applicable to both modern and classical Chinese literature when they are being rendered into English.

Masculine and feminine subjectivities and representations, as sound responses to traditional ways of stereotyping literary personae of male and female, serve as fascinating references for translating classical and modern Chinese literary texts. What aggravate the literary sentiment would be elements regarding gender and self (and others) embedded throughout the lines of the texts, and the implicit swapping psychological notions when some classical Chinese poets ‘exchanged’ their masculine and feminine identities in their poetic lines. Analyses would range from classical Chinese poetry translations and modern prose translation. Such interesting pairings of the different disciplines must welcome more coming research as there are many other significant issues going across the fields in translation.
Bridging the gap between feminist philosophy and Translation Studies: a case-study with The Second Sex

Are Translation Studies essentially interdisciplinary? Some argue that interdisciplinarity is inherent to translation insofar as all translations are specialised and, therefore, Translation Studies need to deal with specific topics (be it sciences, literature, or economy for instance) and how they relate to translation. Moreover, since the cultural turn, a sociological approach to Translation Studies has greatly contributed to the field (Toury 1985, Lefevere and Bassnett 1990).

The research I am currently conducting attests to the relevance of interdisciplinarity in translation: analysing the latest English translation of Le Deuxième Sexe (The Second Sex) by Simone de Beauvoir means linking Gender Studies, Philosophy, and Translation Studies together. As a matter of fact, the book is a philosophical and feminist treatise, and is also deeply relevant to Women’s Writing, as its author is a woman philosopher.

In addition to the plurality of disciplines within Le Deuxième Sexe itself, I have to borrow theories from different fields, such as the polysystem theory, so as to locate philosophy, women’s writing as well as national and international literature in the literary system. The latter issue is particularly significant for Translation Studies because literature resorts to translation in order to cross borders.

Finally, translation strategies can benefit from interdisciplinarity, as shown by feminist translation, which intertwines translation techniques with a feminist agenda. In the case of Le Deuxième Sexe, not only is the book a cornerstone of feminism, but also a deeply philosophical essay, and re-instating de Beauvoir as a philosopher has been the objective of many Beauvoir scholars from the 1980s onwards (Kate and Edward Fullbrook 1998, Margaret Simons 1999, Nancy Bauer 2001, or Toril Moi 2002). By looking at examples from the latest translation — notably the choice in lexicology, the translation of the active and passive voices, and other translation choices made by the two translators — I aim to show how feminist translation seeks to convey the enmeshment of philosophy, feminism and language in Le Deuxième Sexe and, therefore, how Translation Studies helps to bridge the gap between disciplines.
In Quest of “Uncommon Nonsense” in the Hungarian Translations of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland

The most recent academic discussion in the field of literary translation has focused on the notion of “Key Cultural Text”. Although it is still difficult to find a proper definition to clarify its meaning, it broadly covers those works that have considerable influence on other cultures and are particularly important for the representation of the cultural identity of a particular people. Lewis Carroll’s Alice in Wonderland undoubtedly epitomizes this concept in its complexity.

This paper studies the influence it may have made on Hungarian culture while it contrasts the translation and retranslations of the work in the 20th and 21st centuries. The renowned author, Dezső Kosztolányi, was the first to produce a Hungarian version of both the text and the illustrations published as Évike Tündérországban [Évike in Fairyland] in 1936, which scholars regard as an adaptation rather than translation. However, the text that has mainly dominated Hungarian readers’ understanding of Alice’s Adventures is Tibor Szobotka’s 1958 revision of Kosztolányi’s translation entitled Alice Csodaországban [Alice in Wonderland]. Two further Hungarian translations of the book have been available since 2009 and 2013, but it still lacks wide-spread familiarity among Hungarian people unlike, for instance, Winnie-the-Pooh, which was first published in Hungarian only one year earlier than Carroll’s work.

While studying all the four Hungarian translations, the paper intends to answer the question what culture specific items and translation strategies could be made responsible for the highly “foreign” quality of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland in the eyes of Hungarian readers.
ÜbersetzerInnen im Spotlight


ÜbersetzerInnen von Werken, die als literarisch bzw. kulturhistorisch relevant eingestuft werden, erhalten neuerdings vom Verlag oft die Möglichkeit, ihre Arbeit in Paratexten (hauptsächlich Vor- oder Nachworten) zu kommentieren. Die Offenlegung von Methode und angestrebtem Ziel macht auch die Übersetzungskritik zu einer weniger subjektiven Tätigkeit, denn nun muss in einem ersten Arbeitsgang ermittelt werden, inwieweit die/der ÜbersetzerIn ihre/seine eigenen Kriterien erfüllt hat; erst in einem zweiten Schritt kann dann der/die KritikerIn seine/ihr Ansichten über die Angemessenheit dieser Kriterien ins Spiel bringen und die Qualität der Übersetzung aus seiner/ihrer Sicht diskutieren.

ÜbersetzerInnen treten in belletristischen Texten vermehrt als literarische Figuren in Erscheinung. Es ist nicht zu übersehen, dass dem/der ÜbersetzerIn als Individuum zwischen mehreren Sprachen und Kulturen vielfach die Rolle des paradigmatischen Individuums der modernen Welt zugeschrieben wird, das sich nicht (mehr) auf eine eindimensionale und klar definierte Identität zurückziehen kann. Je nach Weltbild der AutorInnen führt der Konflikt zur ausweglosen Persönlichkeitskrise oder zu seiner produktiven Überwindung.

Zur Versprachlichung und Übersetzung des Nationsbegriffs bei Joyce und Yeats

Enfoque cognitivo en el análisis del estilo en la traducción

La investigación se sitúa en el ámbito de la estilística cognitiva y propone una revisión de las categorías de análisis estilístico de las obras literarias, tales como el estilo individual del autor, el efecto poético de la obra, la traducción del estilo del autor. El estilo (mind-style) es un aspecto fundamental de toda la comunicación y de la formación del sentido. El traductor tiene que reconstruir en la medida de lo posible las elecciones estilísticas del autor original que reflejan su visión del mundo y/o su estado mental, para lograr un efecto adecuado en el lector del texto traducido. La estilística de la traducción desde el enfoque cognitivo toma en consideración los aspectos contextuales, e.d. culturales, sociales, psicológicos, ideológicos, etc., y pragmáticos, tanto del autor como del lector del texto. Dentro del concepto de ‘estilo’ se estudian las figuras retóricas más recurrentes en el corpus elegido (metáfora, oxímoron, paralelismo, etc.). Estas figuras participan en la formación de tales factores estilísticos como la perspectiva (perspective), el perfilamiento (foregrounding), la especificidad (specificity) y la iconicidad (iconicity). Asimismo se analizan los efectos poéticos en el estado mental del lector de la obra original y la obra traducida.
Translating agony from African novels of francophone origin into English has become a prominent intellectual exercise delicate enough and a welcome idea. Agony is well spread in the literature of francophone African origin due partly to the system of administration of France during the colonial era, encouraged by Negritude which is a literary and political movement that aims to expose the weakness of the colonial master and to become a literature of combat of the African leadership in the postcolonial era. Words representing agony in a language may not be agony in another language because of the cultural and linguistic differences and divergences. Translating agony in the African context using European languages attracts more consciousness due to multiple translation exercises. The objective of this work is to explore how translators of Ahmadou Kourouma’s Les soleils des indépendances, Mongo Beti’s Mission terminée, and Ferdinand Oyono’s Le vieux nègre et la médaille have tried to transpose agony from the source language to the target language and to what extent the virtue of agony can be retained in translation. The study adopts comparative and narrative analysis of data from the source and target texts, while the theoretical framework is descriptive translation studies (DTS). Works of linguists, sociologists, translators, language experts, anthropologists, and literary scholars serve as reference documents. The study concludes that there are disparities between the source text and the target text as in translation it is all about equivalence not equality. It suggests therefore that translators should try to create similar agony in the target text to reflect the aspirations of the source text. It is also advisable to make use of notes, footnotes, loanwords, and explanation to get the closest equivalence as presented in the source text.
Are ideophones translatable? Lessons from a Zulu translated short story

Literary translation in South Africa has mostly been from English into the indigenous languages of the country. Very few literary texts from these languages have seen their way into the English language. A few reasons could be ascribed to this. One of these is the fact that very few people can attest to perfect mastery of both the source and target language and to find a text in the indigenous languages which has been translated into English is highly commendable. The other thing is that the indigenous languages of South Africa are linguistically and culturally different from English. Therefore the differences that occur tend to pose problems for translation, since there is no-one-to-one correspondence between orthographic words and their meanings in these languages. Translators have to rely on linguistic reservoirs of the target language to capture as best as they can the meaning conveyed in the source text. This is the case with the translation of Zulu ideophones. Ideophones are a lexical class which feature much in Zulu speech is commonly used in the literary works of the language, though not common in languages such as English (Nuckolls 2004). This paper seeks to establish how CZS Ntuli in his English translation of a Zulu short story has translated some of the ideophones that have been used by the original author. This translation will also be examined against some theories of translation.
Übersetzbarkeit – Unübersetzbarkeit – Äquivalenz


Wenn die Übersetzung einerseits als ein interlingualer, andererseits als ein interkultureller Akt verstanden wird, so sind dann Sprache und Kultur die beiden Hauptbegriffe der literarischen Übersetzung. Dies impliziert logischerweise, dass die Übersetzungsprobleme ebenfalls zweierlei Art sein können, nämlich sprachlicher und kultureller Art.

Zum Problem der Übersetzungsinvarianz

In der modernen pragmatisch orientierten Übersetzungswissenschaft und praktischen Tätigkeit wird das Problem von verschiedenen Formen der Ähnlichkeit zwischen dem Ausgangs- und dem Zieltexthandel diskutiert. Dabei wird eine Reihe von Termini gebraucht, die den unterschiedlichen textebenebedingten Grad der Ähnlichkeitsbeziehung zwischen den Texten erläutern: Treue, Freiheit, Äquivalenz, Adäquatheit, Gleichwertigkeit, Sinnidentität, die im grossen und ganzen die Diskussionstapfen der Übersetzungswissenschatlert markieren. Der am meisten verbreitete und bis jetzt nicht streng definierte Begriff «Äquivalenz» wird durch folgende Attribute spezifiziert: formale, denotative, dynamische, funktionale, stilistische, inhaltliche, textbezogene, textnormative, konotative, pragmatische Äquivalenz, die für untersuchungsvergleichende Ziele relevant und produktiv sind.


Ángel López García-Molins
Universidad de Valencia, Spain

**Traducción / detraducción vs. transculturación / detransculturación**

As it is known, translation derives from the Latin translatio, which itself comes from trans ("across") and latum (the past participle of fero, "to carry"). Detranslation is, then, the refusal to translate from A to B because of the assumption that both languages are compatible. Both linguistic concepts, translation and detranslation, are respectively related to transculturation ans detransculturation in the cultural domain. The paper examines the methodological and epistemological relationships that hold among these four concepts by considering their position in the logical square and by providing examples of them.

La palabra traducción deriva del latín transductio, que a su vez está compuesta de trans ("a través de") y ductum (participio de ducere, “transportar”). Detraducción sería la resistencia a traducir de A a B porque se supone que ambas lenguas son compatibles. Estos dos conceptos, traducción y detracción, tienen correlatos equivalentes en el mundo cultural, respectivamente transculturación y detransculturación. En la comunicación se examinan las relaciones metodológicas y epistemológicas que existen entre los cuatro conceptos considerando su posición relativa en el cuadrado lógico y aportando ejemplos concretos.
Semantische Dominante - ein entscheidendes Kriterium bei der Evaluation von Übersetzungsadäquatheit in Literatur und Film?


Als Anschauungsmaterial nehmen wir u.a. das Phänomen des Komischen unter die Lupe, exemplifiziert einerseits an Übersetzungen der Simon-Brenner-Serie von Wolf Haas, einem mittlerweile zum Kultautor geadelten Schriftsteller, der aus dem Komischen eine unverkennbare Textur seiner Romane gesponnen hat. Um die BetrachtungsPerspektive auszuweiten, werfen wir andererseits einen prüfenden Blick auch auf ein sehr wichtiges Teilspektrum der audiovisuellen Translation – die Untertitelung (am Beispiel der Übertragung von ausgewählten gegenwärtigen deutschen Komödien ins Polnische), bei der Abstriche an so mancher semantischen Dominante wegen der Spezifik dieser Translationsart a priori in Kauf zu nehmen sind.
Translation Universals: Assets and Limits of (current) research methodology

Translation Theory is often considered separate from the practice of translating. They often have very little, and at times nothing in common. The Universal Translation approach may overtake the theory and practice discrepancy. A terminology that has been commonly accepted by all researchers still does not exist. Nonetheless a “translation universal” can be defined as “… a feature that is found to characterize all translation: i.e. a feature that distinguishes them from texts that are not translations. More strictly: to qualify as a universal, a feature must remain constant when other parameters vary” (A. Chesterman, Hypotheses about translation universals, 2004, p. 3).

Despite slight terminological differences the following are recognized as “translation universals”: simplification (i.e. avoidance of repetitions present in the source text at lexical syntactic and stylistic level); explicitation; normalization; discourse transfer; distinctive distribution of lexical items.

This kind of approach entails studying both source and target texts that are linked by equivalence as well as target cultures (i.e. the literature of the target language against which that translation has to be compared to). The historical period in which the translation is written and its readership also play a very important role. This presentation will
1. concentrate at first on a diachronic analysis of the translation of ancient text in classical language into (1) old Italian and into (2) modern Italian;
2. and secondly examine a synchronic analysis of the same text translated into modern Italian and in contemporary English.

It will highlight in particular the following two translation universals: normalization and syntactic simplification. Moreover, in point 2, it will concentrate on the role of the receiver in order to get the conclusion that general applied strategies are not invariant under changing readership.
Ist Übersetzen in die Zweitsprache so ganz anders als Übersetzen in die Erstsprache?


On Interference in Translation

Contemporary linguistics distinguishes different types of interference, such as interlingual vs. intralingual, productive vs. perceptual, direct vs. inverse. The most sophisticated ones are perceptual and inverse interference. Perceptual interference can be illustrated with the incident in a Brighton’s café next to English language school for foreigners. The owner became indignant at ‘very impolite students of the school’. In fact he interpreted their poor language skills, namely the lack of modal verbs in request, as boorish behaviour.

Inverse interference as well as other types of the phenomenon can reveal in all the language levels, e.g. The Kremlin refused to cancel the election results – Кремль отказался отменить результаты выборов – ‘Kreml’ otkazalsya otmenit’ rezultaty vyborov’ (syntactical level).

The mentioned types of interference influence the translation, they are rather frequent still not investigated enough. The paper deals in various types of interference in translation and the ways how to prevent it.
What is “Translation”? A twisted view

This presentation is an intellectual and a mental exercise of a translation scholar (educated and trained in Canada) on “Translation”. As a translation scholar, she knows that “Translation” may carry any metaphorical sense, and may also mean “translation proper”. However, as a translation practitioner how can she translate “translation” in a highly specialized text of oceanography within the context of “waves of translation”?

Trying to understand her own field of studies and practice, the presenter will venture to show how complex and even frustrating at times translation practice can become, especially when involving highly specialized texts which are out of the translator’s specialization.

In order to do that, the presenter will try to answer some core questions such as: “What is translation proper?” “What kind of equivalence (if any) should there be in scientific texts?” “What can a translator do when s/he encounters scientific terms going beyond his/her field of studies?”

Finally, the presenter would claim that, a translation practitioner can become a specialized translator as long as s/he is tolerant to uncertainty and s/he is willing to: (a) develop advanced reading and research skills, especially on the Internet; (b) acquire a sense of languages and scientific discourses from which and into which s/he translates; and not (c) be shy to ask specialists’ help when needed.

The final tone of the presentation will be a projection on to the future when there can be a (closer) co-operation of different departments with translation studies programmes so that there would be an advancement of specialized translation and thus a better circulation of knowledge around the world.
The aim of the paper is to discuss the concept of interdisciplinarity as a fundamental paradigm of modern research, presenting some of its characteristics as well as some problems arising in connection with it. The notion of interdisciplinarity (as well as those of crossdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity) will be examined in the context of the development of translation studies as an autonomous discipline, which formed out of linguistics, literary studies and some other fields, and which is today considered of eminently interdisciplinary nature. Taking into account the epistemological circumstances which favoured the rise of the new discipline, the presentation will go on to explore in particular the nature of the relationship between the study of language and the study of translation, emphasizing the ambivalent role linguistics (and philology) played in the advancement of translation studies, on the one hand hindering it, while on the other hand actually making it possible as a result of some fresh approaches from linguistics to the study of language and of new insights into its functioning in texts, which gradually became available from the 1960s on. It will be suggested that to a significant degree the study of language and the study of translation continue to be inextricably linked – so much so that the customary disciplinary divisions appear to be relatively arbitrary rather than justified by the inherent nature of the research object.
Paradigmatic Shifts in Translation Studies as a Subfield of Humanities

Since the ultimate aim of translation studies as a subfield of humanities is developing better crosscultural understanding, it may orientate towards multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary research which focuses on “the subject”, or the research for humanitarian ends. This paper discusses why Translation Studies as an interdisciplinary should turn its face towards multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary studies alongside with the concerns whether multidisciplinary/ transdisciplinary research cast shadow on the autonomy of the discipline. Bearing these issues in mind, I try to develop a tentative research model on neologisms and nonce words conducted by Phd students of 2013-2014 to rationalize and exemplify a multidisciplinary database model in Translation Studies. Considering the role of neologisms or nonce-words as factors that may break international relations, the students have scanned neologisms and nonce-words in Turkish media, Turkish media in English and foreign media to keep track of them in Turkish, and their equivalents in foreign languages. Meanwhile it focuses on the paradigms to design such an easy access website of database. In summary, from the perspective of translation studies as a subfield of humanities, the goal of this presentation is to submit a multidisciplinary database model of neologisms open not only to the interpreters or translators, but also to the scholars or researchers of other disciplines such as history, media or international affairs, or political sciences, who deal with Turkish daily agenda. Finally, it discusses in what way such an easily accessible database can be expanded as multinational, or as multidisciplinary by the contribution of neologisms from empirical sciences such as medicine, physics, or information technologies.
Exploring the Boundaries of Translation Studies in a Japanese-English Context: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Research in the Digital Age

In recent decades the growth of online and digital resources has contributed to the growth of research in all fields. In Translation Studies, this has led to access to materials in primary and secondary languages which otherwise would not have been practically available. Moreover, the establishment of publisher archives has allowed researchers to gain insight into the translation process which prior was inaccessible. This presentation will focus on an investigation into how the translation of the Japanese novel Fires on the Plain made its way into the British and American marketplace, how that translation came to be viewed by modern scholars overseas and in Japan, as well as delve into archive materials that will shed new light on how the research communities in the source culture and the target culture unintentionally misconstrued the translation process and the original intent of the translator. Textual examples from the translator’s manuscript and the eventual publication will be examined, as will be the interpretations of the final manuscript. The findings will address the intersection of the disciplines of translation studies, Japanese studies overseas and literature studies in Japan to make a case for a clear delineation of translation history from that of literary studies and literary criticism in both the source or target culture. In doing so, researchers in Translation Studies may find a platform to advance their studies through the increasing sources of primary and secondary materials made available in the digital humanities.
Victor Koptilov’s Model of Translation Criticism: Concepts, Procedures and Methods

In the context of “de-westernizing” (“de-centering”) tendency in contemporary Translation Studies (Baker, 1998; M. Tymoczko, 2010), our study sets out to discuss V. Koptilov’s theory of translation criticism paramount to Ukrainian Translation Studies and aims at integrating his conception into the world disciplinary tradition. Due to Ukraine’s geopolitical situation in the 2nd part of 20th century (“behind the iron curtain”), its scientific reflections were hardly elicited in the Western theoretical conceptualizations: for instance, Koptilov’s mapping of Translation Studies as a discipline (1971) has never been mentioned while viewing J. Holmes’ scheme (1972) as pioneering. Consequently, in the present research we argue that fundamental models of translation criticism elaborated by K. Reiss (1971), J. House (1977) et al. are to be complemented by V. Koptilov’s three-dimensional model of translation critique, presented by the Kyiv-based scholar in then-innovative critical monograph “Original and translation” (1972, in Ukrainian).

Since the area of translation criticism is still considered quite controversial, versatile frameworks of its analysis being offered, we posit that V. Koptilov’s theory is entirely practice-oriented, as he was not only an academician in the field of Translation Studies, but was also involved in literary translation and worked as a columnist reviewing newly appearing translations in popular Ukrainian journals and newspapers. Thus, our discussion is focused on the status of translation criticism within Translation Studies in Koptilov’s view, its structure, methodology and criteria for quality assessment offered by the scholar. The paper proposed here will lead to an open dialogue what the Eastern European perspective has in common and where it diverges from the Western theoretical “canon”.


Das Gegensatzpaar von Übersetzen und Dolmetschen, das durch Schleiermacher im Jahre 1813 aufgezeigt wurde, würde definitorisch das heutige von literarischem Übersetzen auf der einen und Fachübersetzen und Fachkommunikation, Terminologiemanagement, Lokalisierung, trans- und interkultureller Kommunikation sowie Dolmetschen in allen seinen Formen (Konferenzdolmetschen, Kommunaldolmetschen, Gesprächsdolmetschen; Konsekutivdolmetschen und Simultan-dolmetschen) auf der anderen Seite bezeichnen.


Discourse and Communication Translation Model: Addressing Interdisciplinarity

Our current research is focused on the discourse and communication translation model (1) and the way it functions in various types of institutional discourse in translation and interpreting.

In an attempt to address the “new approaches,” “so-called paradigmatic shifts” and “interdisciplinarity,” I would tentatively suggest exploring further a shift towards communication-based and discourse-based concepts in line with the communicative-functional approach to translation and skopos theory (in contrast to purely linguistic paradigms that may indeed be a little outdated).

Our current hypothesis for the discourse and communication translation model is that it can be applied as follows:

1. An open multilevel and multilayer system used to analyze the source text and compile discursive profiles. As the additional layers of discourse and communication unfold, a translator (interpreter) finds it easier to see the “world behind a text” (3).

2. A variety of features (translation-relevant communicative discourse parameters) for working out a translation strategy. Viewing translation strategy as a universal category in Translation Studies may also prove quite productive.

3. A set of metafields for (corpus-based) field analysis to specify the source text key words as a way of mapping translation dominants.

4. A (pre)interpretation analysis algorithm applied when preparing for an interpreting assignment and analyzing the results.

5. A translator (interpreter) training concept and a tool to shape “translation thinking” (2).

As a tool for the source text analysis and an algorithm for working out a translation strategy, the model aims at creating a fairly rigid structure, a template that a translator (interpreter) “places over” the source text to check what parameters (translation dominants) have and what have not yet been heeded. At the same time, the model remains open to additional translation-relevant communicative discourse parameters.
Problèmes linguistiques dans la traduction de l’oral
(du français vers le turc)

Consecutive Interpreting note-taking: Students’ and Interpreters’ language choice

In Consecutive Interpreting, note-taking facilitates the interpreter’s job so that their memory and processing capacity are not overloaded (Gile 1995). Although the principles of Consecutive Interpreting note-taking are taught at Graduate Schools of Interpretation and Translation all over the world, this system is not to be followed blindly; rather, it should be taken as inspiration (Rozan 2005), so that each Consecutive Interpreting student and professional interpreter can choose in which language to take the notes.

This paper is based on an analysis of Consecutive Interpreting notes taken by students and interpreters and it investigates in particular which language is chosen in note-taking: whether it is the A-language or the B-language, as well as the source language or the target language (Dam 2004), and if the third language (or C-language) or other factors influence the language choice while taking notes (Blaszczyk & Hanusiak 2010). This study, based on a previous one conducted on students’ notes (Baselli 2012), was carried out by analysing consecutive interpreting notes of students in English-Italian and German-Italian language pairs and comparing them to those of professional interpreters.
Éléments du discours susceptibles d’être automatisés en interprétation de conférence

Fait est de constater que l’interprétation de conférence est l’une des activités mentales les plus complexes et les plus difficiles, mais la mise en œuvre de diverses stratégies bien maîtrisées rend la tâche plus facile. C’est en ce sens que nous proposons dans le cadre de cet article de distinguer les éléments de discours susceptibles d’être automatisés en interprétation de conférence pour permettre à l’interprète de mieux appréhender l’unité du discours par l’établissement d’une typologie devant guider son travail pendant l’acte d’interprétation et surtout dans une phase antérieure qui est celle de la préparation. Si nous admettons le modèle d’efforts de Daniel Gile comme l’une des théories fondamentales sur la répartition de l’énergie investie lors des diverses opérations cognitives de l’interprète, alors nous estimons pouvoir réduire l’effort / les efforts en appliquant une stratégie d’automatisation de certains éléments du discours. Pour permettre leur identification, nous basons notre analyse sur plusieurs niveaux, tels que la structuration du discours et les différents constituants des unités textuelles, le niveau morphosyntaxique (fonctions pragmatiques, catégories grammaticales, etc.), le niveau lexical (terminologie, phraséologie, onomastique, etc.), les catégories de connaissances nécessaires (linguistiques, extralinguistiques, culturelles, situationnelles, communication non verbale, etc.), et d’autres. Nous estimons qu’un élément du discours automatisé lors de l’approche cognitive de l’interprète permet de prévenir les déficiences éventuelles, qui sont forcément prévisibles s’il est possible d’assurer en amont de bonnes conditions d’une analyse du discours et de procéder à une typologie rigoureuse de ces éléments devant être automatisés.
Voice and sense in a subjective evaluation of television broadcast simultaneous interpreting

Studies carried out so far on subjective evaluation of simultaneous interpreting quality have revealed that perception of so called vocal non-verbal parameters (voice, intonation, fluency, diction, accent) influences both perception of so called verbal parameters (fidelity, cohesion, terminology, grammar, accuracy) and perception of overall quality (Collados Aís et al 2007); this is even more true in the case of television interpreting (Kurz and Pöchhacker 1995) or film interpreting (Russo 2005). These studies are focused on analytic perception. We hypothesize that perception (and not analysis) of speech, and consequently, of simultaneously interpreted speech, cannot be based on the difference between segmental vs. suprasegmental features, or linguistic vs. paralinguistic features; since voice transfers all features altogether. The objectives of this research are: i) to study the relationship between the so called vocal non-verbal features and the so called verbal features; ii) to study the relationship between gestalt/holistic perception and analytic perception. This is a corpus-based interpreting study focused on the subjective evaluation of simultaneous interpreting quality. The corpus of reference is the CorIT (Italian Television Interpreting Corpus), created and developed at the University of Trieste. The thematic corpus has been named ORenesit (Obama vs. Romney English español italiano), which consists of 4 simultaneously interpreted versions of 2012 US Presidential Debates (2 versions from English into Italian and 2 versions from English into Spanish); ORenesit is a sub-corpus of the CorIT. This study has engendered three master’s degree dissertations that I co-supervised, the findings of which seem to confirm our hypothesis. On the basis of the questionnaires used in previous interpreting studies on quality evaluation (expectation and/or assessment), a questionnaire for a subjective assessment of TV broadcast interpreting has been built. Evaluation parameters were ordered in such a way to help respondents to move from phonic perception to sense construction.
The purpose of this study is to analyze a Korean interpreter-mediated adoption discourse on the basis of Kehler’s coherence relations (2002). Coherence is a property of a discourse or text which is relevant to how it is processed. Kehler (2002) systemically divides the relations into three classes such as Resemblance Relations, Cause-effect Relations, and Contiguity Relations. The coherence relations are used as a tool to analyze the English texts as a source language to Korean as a target language in the interpreted-mediated events.

All coherence relations are applied to the international adoption discourse of ‘Han, Young-woong’ and ‘Lee, Chunshik,’ which are the segments of “I Miss That Person (IMTP).” IMTP is a live TV family search program on Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) in South Korea. The two clips are posted at www.youtube.com and they are Korean interpreter-mediated events with a form of live TV interview communication, in which interpreters are involved in a studio-based interaction with the presence of studio audience. By consecutive interpreting, two different Korean interpreters mediate the conversation between English-speaking-clients and two Korean announcers during a live dialogue type interview.

After applying coherence relations to the text, I find two specific features such as discrepancy and match. A discrepancy of class shows that coherence relations have three different types of modifications and a match of class presents the same type of relations. From these characteristics, I discover two types of patterns, which have elaborations and multiple relations in the text.

This research can contribute to the possibility that media interpreting as a discourse plays a crucial role not only in the context of broadcast interpreting but also in the perspective of more substantial understanding of transnational adoption. These approaches also contribute to Interpreting and Translation studies in terms of showing the different text styles of interpreting from the different interpreters.
Was passiert im Kopf eines Dolmetschers?

Culture-Bound Elements in Simultaneous Conference Interpreting

A major issue in interpreting studies is how to deal with rendering Culture-Bound Elements (CBEs) with regard to different target-language cultures. Based on a substantial corpus (approx. 720 minutes) of seven international conferences held in 2010 in Iran, this study was designed to observe problem-solving strategies used for rendering different Culture-Bound References from Persian into English language through an observational descriptive analysis.

The findings indicated that simultaneous conference interpreters employed retention, omission, direct translation and substitution for both intralinguistic and extralinguistic CBEs respectively. However, they were more inclined to generalize intralinguistic CBEs compared with extralinguistic CBEs which were often specified. Moreover, in some cases supplementary strategies i.e. a combination of the aforementioned strategies were adopted. In general, conference interpreters resorted to source-language oriented strategies when dealing with rendering culture-bound elements. The results will make a contribution to interpreting training since the trainees will be acquainted with different kinds of culture-bound references along with the usage of their strategies which may help them either in academic studies or profession.
Simultaneous interpreting and Brain

Research on interpreting as a complex cognitive process is by now well-established. In addition to the more or less established trends of cognitive modeling and behavioral experimentation, a more recent orientation in research on interpreting (IR) as a complex cognitive process is functional imaging. Current brain imaging methods include electroencephalography, positron emission tomography, functional magnetic resonance imaging, and near-infrared spectroscopy and etc. This paper will describe their use in language processing and interpreting research, accompanied with brief evaluations of their applicability for IR.

In spite of limitations related to invasiveness, temporal resolution, and experimental design, positron emission tomography (PET) is potentially the strongest tool for investigations of the neural substrates of ongoing interpreting performance. This paper will also describe the study of speech shadowing and professional simultaneous interpreting using PET. Shadowing of the non-dominant language produces more extensive activations in the temporal cortex and motor regions than shadowing of the dominant language, which suggests that even in the simultaneous repetition task, the less automotive language recruits more neural resources. Simultaneous interpreting, whether interpret into the dominant or into the non-dominant language, predominantly activates left-hemispheric structures. Activation patterns are, however, clearly modulated by the direction of interpreting, with more extensive activation during interpreting into the non-dominant language.
Simultaneous interpreting with text: first evidence from an eye tracking

The complexity of the simultaneous interpreting process and its multimodal nature, requiring the interpreter to process information on various channels at the same time (Seeber 2007), constitutes a major methodological challenge when attempting to unravel some of the component tasks involved in it. Eye tracking, a method widely used in the fields of psycholinguistics (Holmqvist 2011), holds the potential of unlocking some of the secrets of simultaneous interpreting. First experimental evidence (Seeber 2012) suggests that eye tracking is a suitable methodology to assess, for instance, the extent to which interpreters actually rely on visual input in a multi-modal processing task like simultaneous interpreting.

I will present the methodology and results of an experiment aimed at exploring interpreters eye gaze during simultaneous interpreting with text, in other words a scenario in which interpreters have access to the auditory verbal and visual spatial information provided by the speaker as well as the visual verbal information provided by the manuscript. Eye gaze patterns will be temporally aligned with the transcript of the original and the interpretation in order to reveal the temporal aspects of multi-modal processing.
Recent developments in the study of interpreting and English as a lingua franca (ELF)

The global spread of ELF has led to a situation, where interpreters are increasingly faced with non-native English source speech producers at conferences. This development has met with rather strong criticism and skepticism on the part of the interpreters. Its academic investigation has made some headway since the last Translata conference in 2011. An in-depth interview study identified challenges to the interpreters’ work on the macro-level of professional markets and working conditions and on the micro-level of comprehension, transfer and production processes (Albl-Mikasa 2012). Difficulties for the interpreters result from the lack of express-ability, varying proficiency levels, register shifts and massive L1 transfer on the part of ELF speakers (Albl-Mikasa 2013a) and from retrieval processes being impeded by non-standard English speech input (Albl-Mikasa 2013b). Reithofer’s (2013) PhD study finds that listening to the interpretation may still result in better understanding than listening to the ELF original.

After a brief overview of recent findings, this paper presents a study based on an MA thesis (Guggisberg/Talirz 2013), which compares presentations made – on the basis of the same PowerPoint slides – by a native English and 2 ELF speakers and interpreted by 6 professional conference interpreters. It illustrates tendencies and differences in the way in which native English speakers and ELF speakers verbalize technical conference input as well as measurable and potential consequences for the interpreters. Parameters under investigation include speech rate, information density as well as textual organization including rapport-building and meta-discourse markers.
The snapshots of waveforms in multi track digital recordings: an asset for the assessment of simultaneous interpreting.

The introduction of digital recordings for the assessment of students at the end of the nineties opened new facets to the evaluation of productions. The old assessment systems based on recordings registered by the cassette recorders placed inside the booths or those of the old laboratories that sometimes gave the opportunity to hear both the original speaker and the interpretation of the student in the same track, although sufficient, didn’t offer the visual impressions that the multi track digital recordings offer us now.

This paper will present the snapshots made of several waveforms taken during the interpretation of a speech performed by five students in five different booths and those waveforms produced by the original speaker also recorded. By comparing the visual recordings of the students and the original speaker, this piece of work will endeavor to show how much our new digital assessment methods can actually contribute to the field of assessment in simultaneous interpreting studies, adding potentially newer perspectives to the works already produced by authors such as Pöchhacker (2001), Riccardi (2002), Campbell and Hale (2003) and Angelelli and Jacobson (2009).
Multilingual interpretation requires interpreters to command at least three languages. A and B languages are active languages. C Languages are passive languages. Multilingual interpretation training has been an established practice in EU, while it is an emerging approach in China.

The European Parliament is perhaps the most multilingual organization with meetings using 23 official languages. This multilingual environment requires competent multilingual interpreting services and thus also top-level training of multilingual interpreters. DG INTE of the European Parliament and many translation and interpretation schools and institutions in EU offer well-structured training programs of such kind. As China further opens up, there is a growing demand of multilingual interpreters but only few such training programs offered within China. This gap needs to be bridged. Some pioneering translation and interpretation schools such as mine, Graduate School of Translation and Interpretation, Beijing Foreign Studies University have initiated such programs at master level, accumulated good practices but also identified areas for improvement. In this way, experiences from EU are much needed.

This study will research on multilingual training programs offered by DG INTE and several translation and interpretation schools in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium at master level, which involve combination of any one of these languages - Chinese, English, German and French to summarize the content and model of these programs. A comparison of programs of such kind in EU and China will be conducted to identify similarities and differences. Factors such as market environment, target clients and qualifications of both trainers and trainees will be taken into consideration in order to identify reasons behind these differences and therefore to give adequate and appropriate suggestions on the design of a Master training program model in Chinese universities to train qualified multilingual interpreters.
Dolmetschen in der Psychotherapie: Prekäres Gleichgewicht

Dolmetschen im therapeutischen Setting bedeutet unter anderem, Gratwanderungen zu bewältigen, Oszillationen ausgesetzt zu sein und sich mitunter mit bloßen Annäherungen begnügen zu müssen. In der Therapie herrscht ein prekäres Gleichgewicht, an dessen Aufrechterhaltung DolmetscherInnen maßgeblich beteiligt sind.

Die psychotherapeutische Unterstützung zählt zu den wichtigsten integrativen Maßnahmen für kriegs- und foltertraumatisierte AsylwerberInnen und Flüchtlinge. Da alle Formen der Psychotherapie stark an Sprache gebunden sind und die Schwierigkeit, sich in einer fremden Sprache zu verständigen, durch die Problematik, über traumatische Erlebnisse zu sprechen, verschärft wird, stehen DolmetscherInnen in der Psychotherapie vor besonderen Herausforderungen: Als Sprachrohr für PsychotherapeutIn und KlientIn gleichermaßen müssen DolmetscherInnen neben Sprach- und Dolmetschkompetenz auch Einfühlungsvermögen und hohe Flexibilität und Belastbarkeit mitbringen, um die ständige Gratwanderung zwischen Distanz und Nähe (Abgrenzung und Empathie) in der Psychotherapie zu bewältigen.


Affective factors in an in-class consecutive interpreting test. A student self-reflection-based study.

It is already common knowledge that real-life consecutive interpreting is quite often a stressful activity which involves the activation of both perceptive and productive language skills as well as many other skills which all together may be said to form the interpreter’s multitasking competence. Equally, or even more stressful is the testing situation in which interpreting students are involved during their interpreting training. Thus, stress is definitely one of the factors which (often adversely) affect the student’s performance in an in-class consecutive test.

The aim of the presentation is to answer the question of what affective factors play a decisive role in decreasing the quality of interpreting generated during a university-setting consecutive interpreting test. The presentation will thus focus on the results of a student self-reflection-based study of the factors which affected the interpreting performance and quality. The data for the analysis were collected among B.A. students of business English who – immediately after completing the recording of a consecutive interpreting test – were asked to fill in an open-ended self-reflection form and express their views on a number of aspects inherent in the test situation and interpreting itself. The results will then be juxtaposed with the outcomes of the analysis of student’s interpreting recording transcripts. In this way, it will be possible to correlate the factors affecting the process of interpreting in testing circumstances with interpreting samples which were under the influence of those factors. This will serve as a basis for suggesting certain remedial measures and coping tactics which may help interpreting students deal with affective factors.

Generally speaking, the presentation will be an attempt at showing how interpreting students can improve their performance during consecutive interpreting tests by eliminating the adverse activity of affective factors as well as how they can translate those affective factor-elimination/avoidance techniques into their future professional career of an interpreter.
Remote Interpreting: The role of research and training in shaping and improving practice

Remote interpreting (RI) using video-, web- or tele-conferencing is a rapidly growing method to deliver interpreting services at a distance and/or to provide interpreting in virtual meetings with distributed participants. Research shows that RI is challenging (e.g. Braun 2004, 2013; Braun & Taylor 2012; Moser-Mercer 2003). Although RI helps optimise access to interpreters, it potentially leads to an ‘industrialisation’ of interpreting and raises questions about quality, the role and skills required of interpreters, the clients’ perception of the interpreter etc. The links between these aspects and approaches to researching and mitigating the challenges of RI are under-explored. This is exacerbated by the rapid pace of technological development, leading to a myriad of communication technologies and settings of RI.

This presentation will map out the field of RI and then discuss the role that research and training can play in mitigating the challenges of RI. It will be argued that research can make a crucial contribution to shaping and improving the practice of RI if it succeeds in isolating the technology-induced problems and determining their impact on the interpreting processes and product, on role perceptions and other aspects. Insights from the European AVIDICUS projects (www.videoconference-interpreting.net), which have focused on assessing the quality of RI in legal contexts, will be used to discuss different approaches, including cooperation between stakeholders in research and practice.

The technologies used in RI also offer solutions for ‘situated learning’ by simulating real-life practice (Kiraly 2003). By enabling participants to interact live from separate locations, they especially provide opportunities for collaboration between interpreting students and potential clients. Using insights from the European IVY and EVIVA projects, which have explored the affordances of videoconferencing and 3D virtual environment technology in interpreter training (Braun et al. 2013, Ritsos et al. 2012; www.virtual-interpreting.net), it will be discussed how, based on findings from research into RI, technology-supported training can be fine-tuned to help students cope with the specific requirements of RI.
Incorporación de las técnicas de mediación profesional en la interpretación en los Servicios Públicos palabras clave: interpretación SSPP, mediación profesional

En la comunicación vamos a presentar las particularidades de la incorporación de las técnicas de mediación y de prevención de conflictos en el proceso de interpretación en los Servicios Públicos (SSPP).

La presentación tendrá carácter teórico – práctico y se nutre de la experiencia de 12 años de práctica profesional en el Servicio de Mediación y de Interpretación de la ciudad de Barcelona, especializado en intervenciones en el contexto socioeducativo y de protección de menores.

Para empezar, a modo de introducción, presentaremos las convergencias y las divergencias de los aspectos éticos y protocolarios a los que obedecen los intérpretes y los mediadores interculturales en los SSPP de Barcelona. A continuación, a partir de un ejemplo práctico, nos centraremos en las técnicas de mediación y en su influencia en el proceso de interpretación. En las conclusiones, vamos a reflexionar sobre los aspectos positivos y los riesgos que comporta la incorporación de las técnicas de prevención y de gestión alternativa de conflictos en la interpretación en los Servicios Públicos.

El objetivo final de nuestra presentación es debatir sobre las divergencias entre la teoría y la práctica profesional en la interpretación en los SSPP, así como sobre los retos que comporta la redefinición (real) del rol del intérprete en los SSPP.
Die Selbstdarstellung von KonferenzdolmetscherInnen in den sozialen Medien - Eine vergleichende Diskursanalyse anhand ausgewählter Beispiele


The Role of Transdisciplinarity in Tolerant Translators’ and Interpreters’ Training

Nowadays scientists show a great interest to studying certain aspects of translators’ and interpreters’ training, especially in terms of European integration. This is due to the fact that while entering the job market, future specialists in translation and interpreting fields should be prepared at the appropriate level. And in order to be competitive it’s not enough to have merely translation or interpreting skills. It’s necessary to develop ethical competence which consists of numerous professional strengths including tolerance. It should be admitted that tolerance is an important aspect of modern professionalism and social imperative. In the system of professional competence tolerance helps to learn new skills, find ways for creative realization of personal potential, and successfully communicate with others. It’s worth paying attention to the fact that on 16 November 1995, the Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO [1].

Having analyzed numerous researches, we came into conclusion that applying transdisciplinary approach helps to train tolerant translators and interpreters. This approach is used in investigations which cross the boundaries of certain subjects, when cognitive schemes of one subject field are transferred into the other one. Such investigations don’t lead to the developing of a new subject field.

Application of transdisciplinary approach in our research allowed us:
- to provide our own definition of such notion as future interpreters’ / translators’ tolerance;
- to develope and teach special course “Basics of Future Interpreters’ / Translators’ Tolerance Development”.
Die Autonomie des Translators und ihre Bedeutung für die Translationsdidaktik

In Bezug auf die Translationsdidaktik ist die Einsicht relevant, dass sich die Autonomie der Translationstätigkeiten einerseits mit der neu erworbenen Erfahrung und andererseits in engem Zusammenhang mit dem bereits vorhandenen Wissen konstituiert. Im Falle des Translators handelt es sich um Wissen aus unterschiedlichen Bereichen, u.a. aus dem Bereich der bei der Translation involvierten Sprachsysteme und Kulturen. Bedeutend in dieser Hinsicht ist auch das Wissen über sämtliche Teilnehmer der Translationskommunikation, über die außersprachliche Wirklichkeit, auf welche sich der Ausgang- und der Zieltex beziehen, die aktuelle Translationswirklichkeit wie auch das Wissen über Recherchiermöglichkeiten. Bei der Gestaltung der Autonomie spielt auch das Metawissen eine wesentliche Rolle, das sich in der Bewusstheit des vorhandenen und des fehlenden Wissens in einem bestimmten Bereich äußert. Das sprachliche, kulturelle, zwischen- und interkulturelle und kognitive Wissen bilden Faktoren, welche die Autonomie des Translators und damit seine kommunikative Wirksamkeit fördern. Im Beitrag wird versucht, Antwort auf die Frage zu geben, welche anderen Eigenschaften ebenfalls die Entwicklung der translationsrelevanten Autonomie unterstützen. Auf Grund dieser Erkenntnisse versucht die Referentin schließlich Vorschläge für die Translationsdidaktik zu formulieren.
The art of translator training

The present article deals firstly with some theoretical reflections about the translational process and the various approaches to verge on texts to be translated. Then, a sequential work procedure carried out with undergraduate translation students. All the aspects presented and analyzed here respond to empirical matters. The methodology, consisting of a step-by-step, either sequential or successive procedure for workshops, has proven quite successful in translator training at an undergraduate level.
Ziele der Sprachausbildung im Übersetzungsstudium

An vielen Universitäten wird ein bedeutender Teil der Translatorenausbildung im Bachelor-Studium von der Sprachausbildung eingenommen. Im Rahmen dieser sollen die Studierenden ihre sprachlichen Kompetenzen entwickeln und notwendige (Vor-)Kenntnisse für die spätere Übersetzertätigkeit erwerben.

In diesem Beitrag möchte ich der Frage nachgehen, welche die Zielsetzungen der Sprachausbildung für Übersetzer als Vorausbildung für die Übersetzertätigkeit sein könnten. Dabei werde ich analysieren, welche Parallelen und Unterschiede es zwischen anderen Fremdsprachennutzern und künftigen Übersetzern gibt und inwieweit die Kommunikative Kompetenz des Gemeinsame Europäischen Referenzrahmens für Sprachen, an dem sich heute die Sprachausbildung in Europa weitgehend orientiert, für diesen Kontext relevant ist.

Aufbauend darauf werde ich die Kompetenzen, Einstellungen und Arbeitsweisen darlegen und beschreiben, die die Sprachausbildung für Übersetzer als Vorausbildung für die Übersetzertätigkeit meines Erachtens umfassen sollte.
Modular approach in teaching technical translation

Today fluency in English is often associated with the ability to translate quickly from English into target language and vice versa. The idea is catching on that technical translation should not remain a monopoly of professional translators and can be done by anyone with the English language proficiency and some technical background. In this regard, the words of Peter Trent, mayor of Westmount city in Canada are quite relevant today: "Assuming that you can be a translator just because you know two languages, is like thinking that you will be able to play the piano just because you have two hands".

The ability to translate technical texts quickly and professionally requires special knowledge and skills that are not acquired automatically in the process of learning a foreign language. Among these skills and competences are the following:
- a proficiency level of both mother tongue and a foreign language;
- the ability to switch to a different language and different types of coding;
- an extensive knowledge of technical terms, etc.

The modular approach can greatly contribute to the development of translation skills allowing us to maintain the integrity of educational materials and to ensure their acquisition through the separate structural elements. Modular approach in teaching technical translation can be applied at three levels: at micro-, meso- and macrolevels. At the microlevel it implies a modular representation of the subject and should be implemented within the following relevant topics: mechanics, mechanical engineering, power engineering, electrical engineering, civil engineering, etc. In this regard, it is recommendable to create topic-related glossaries in the English language and target languages to study within the course of translation, as well as electronic databases, containing relevant lexis. Together with other sources used at macro- and mesolevels it can be an effective tool for future translators.
In translatologischen Kreisen herrscht inzwischen weitgehend Einigkeit über die Vorzüge echter Aufträge, da diese den Studierenden einen konkreten Einblick in die translatorische Praxis gewähren und sozusagen als Nebeneffekt zur Motivationssteigerung dienen. Es stellt sich in diesem Zusammenhang jedoch die Frage, wie authentische Aufträge im Übersetzungsunterricht Anwendung finden sollten. An dieser Stelle setze ich an und entwickle im Rückgriff auf die übersetzungsdidaktische Grundlagenforschung und Ergebnisse früherer Unterrichtsversuche sowie des eigenen prototypischen Unterrichtsversuchs, der in die Schritte Vorbereitung, Durchführung und Auswertung gegliedert ist, ein robustes, aber dennoch flexibles didaktisches Modell, das von der Arbeitssprachenkonstellation unabhängig und auf andere Unterrichtskontexte übertragbar ist.

Aus professionalisierungstheoretischer Sicht bestimme ich zudem die Anforderungen an Lehrende und Lernende, die die Zufriedenheit des Auftraggebers mit dem Produkt, d.h. des Translats während des gesamten Übersetzungsprozesses im Blick haben müssen.

Als Endergebnis wird eine Checkliste erstellt, die Lehrenden als Leitfaden für den eigenen unterrichtlichen Umgang mit authentischen Übersetzungsaufträgen dienen kann.

In meinem Konferenzbeitrag möchte ich zum einen das von mir entwickelte Modell präsentieren und zum anderen anhand eines aktuellen im Unterricht bearbeiteten authentischen Übersetzungsauftrags Vorzüge und Nachteile des Modells beleuchten.
Martina Mayer  
Institut für Translationswissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck, Österreich

„Und wer sagt uns, was tun?“: Teammanagement und Kommunikationsprozesse bei Übersetzungsprojekten im Translatorikunterricht

Wollen JungübersetzerInnen heute am Arbeitsmarkt reüssieren, so wird Ihnen ein ganzes Bündel an Kompetenzen abverlangt: Zur translatorischen Kompetenz kommen abgesehen von unumgänglichem Wissen aus dem Bereich der Berufskunde auch noch zusätzliche Qualifikationen, wie Kompetenzen im Projektmanagement, die Fähigkeit zu erfolgreicher Teamarbeit oder beispielsweise das Wissen um die optimale Gestaltung von Kommunikationsprozessen im Umgang mit KollegInnen und KundInnen, die AbsolventInnen von Studiengängen der Translationswissenschaft idealiter vom Erwerb ihres ersten akademischen Titels an besitzen sollten; schließlich ist bereits der Bachelor ein Abschluss, der die AbsolventInnen zum Berufseintritt als ÜbersetzerInnen befähigen sollte (je nach Curriculum).


Der Beitrag „Und wer sagt uns, was tun?“: Teammanagement und Kommunikationsprozesse bei Übersetzungsprojekten imTranslatorikunterricht befasst sich daher zunächst mit den organisatorischen Etappen universitärer Übersetzungsprojekte. Im Weiteren richtet er auf Basis zweier am Institut für Translationswissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck im WS 2013/14 bzw. im SS 2014 in BA-Lehrveranstaltungen durchgeführter Großprojekte ein besonderes Augenmerk auf Teamarbeit, Gruppenprozesse sowie entsprechende kommunikative Herausforderungen. Darüber hinaus bietet er Raum für eine Diskussion des Nutzens und der Risiken von universitären Übersetzungsprojekten.
Translation Practices and Teaching Translation in Linguistic Perspective

It is an open secret that a considerable fraction of the translation market is usurped by “innocent” translators (sometimes complimentarily referred to as natural translators), as the supply-and-demand ratio is still relatively low, and the market seems lucrative to those who opt for translator / interpreter career. These translating agents, more or less, mastered the practical language but when asked to rationalize their translation choice (why this particular version / word / phrase) they normally fail to rationally explain the decision, stating they ‘just feel’ that the text must be translated the way they did it.

True it is that, provided life-long translation practice, the seasoned veteran translator (even without professional training background) does ‘feel’ how to translate. On the contrary, for translation teaching / learning practices this ‘feeling’ is not instrumental – the instructor has to teach his students to
- first: find the best translation version,
- then translate, and
- finally analyze and explain his / her decision (Komissarov 2002).

It is at this final stage that the analysis of translator’s mistakes could be helpful.

By no means is it new to try and research into the mistaking practices – translation scientists have long been focused on analyzing translation mistakes, some typologies were offered. The typologies rely on a variety of criteria, to name only a few. In the report I shall address some of them, try and assess their efficiency and offer a typology to rely on in teaching practices.

The research into translating practices carried out on the actual English-to-Russian translation of a modern novel revealed typical – though quite unexpected – mistakes. I argue that teaching translation should take into account such mistakes. In other words, teaching translation (interpretation) should be linguistically well grounded, and linguistics-based Translation Studies are not outdated, and are not likely to do so.
An Interdisciplinary Approach to Translation Didactics: The Explanatory Potential of Relevance Theory

Arabic and English present significant differences in terms of discourse marker use. While English permits unsignalled discourse relations (Taboada 2006), Arabic is a language characterized by precisely the opposite: an explicit use of discourse markers, meant to bring to the surface the types of relations holding between different discourse segments (Khalil 2000). What the above linguistic mismatch in terms of DM use means for the English-Arabic translator is that, in order to produce a well-formed Arabic text, they have to figure out implicit relations holding between different text segments and bring them to the surface in the Arabic text. Since the translation product is determined by the translator’s comprehension, interpretation and consequent re-expression of the source text, the explication of implicit discourse relations in translation is an area that warrants attention in translator training. This paper reports on an interdisciplinary, process-oriented investigation into the effect of text-analysis training on the translation performance of English-Arabic translation students. Data from think-aloud protocols is interpreted in light of Relevance Theory (Sperber & Wilson 1986/1995, Gutt 1991/2000), as well as findings from the field of Second Language Acquisition (SLA), to throw light on the reasoning involved in the disambiguation of implicit logical relations in translation. The paper argues that metapragmatic awareness (Kasper 2001), which we maintain is amenable to classroom instruction, can supplement trainee translators' intuitive, Relevance-based comprehension mechanism with a more conscious, analytical processing ability. The study endorses the applicability of both Relevance Theory and SLA findings as a sound theoretical framework for process-oriented translation research.
Der Beitrag der Linguistik zur Translationswissenschaft-, -didaktik und -praxis am Beispiel der Prosodieforschung


Am Beispiel der Prosodieforschung möchten wir also aufzeigen, dass eine wissenschaftliche Auseinandersetzung im Translationsstudium mit den Strukturen der jeweiligen Arbeitssprachen die Weichen für eine professionelle Translationspraxis stellt. Erst durch das Bewusstmachen sprachstruktureller Unterschiede und Gemeinsamkeiten lassen sich zunächst rein intuitiv ablaufende Translationsprozesse wissenschaftlich überprüfen und begründen, was wiederum positiven Einfluss auf die Translationsqualität hat. Denn anhand einer linguistischen Analyse können in der Translationsdidaktik Mängel in Übersetzungen und Verdolmetschungen genau aufgezeigt und im Anschluss verbessert werden. In der Praxis dürfte dies zu technisch versierteren und insgesamt zufriedenstellenderen Translationsergebnissen führen.
Paweł Zakrajewski  
Institute of English, University of Silesia, Poland

When we don’t know what we eat... Translating menu terms as a challenge for both customers and translators.

Translating broadly understood cooking terms might become a challenge for both restaurant customers and translators for a number of different reasons. For the first group, a badly translated menu may not only give a totally different image of the ordered dish, but also misinform about the culture of the particular country of region. For translators, menu terms might be an obstacle, as the process of translation requires the implementation of a number of strategies and detailed evaluation of the cuisine of the country or region and its properties. The whole situation might become more complex when the process of translation involves translating menu terms from a lect which has no official status into a foreign language.

The aim of the presentation is to demonstrate the results of the complex study on translating menu terms from Silesian (a lect spoken in the region of Upper Silesia in Poland) into English. The research was conducted among the students of English Translation Program at the University of Silesia and it aimed at determining a number of possible constraints which contribute to the process of translation of menu terms from the chosen lect into English. The corpus gathered for the needs of the study consisted of nearly 100 different names of dishes which were collected from the menu cards of the restaurants of Upper Silesia.

The results of the study might contribute to further development of culturally and sociologically oriented translation studies.
Zu den Strategien der polnisch-deutschen und deutsch-polnischen Übersetzung von Kulinaria im Lichte der Translationswissenschaft und Translationspraxis


Daraus mögen sich auch Schwierigkeiten in der Übersetzung von Kulinaria ergeben, da sie für das jeweilige Land typische Zutaten und Produkte enthalten oder landesspezifische Gerichte benennen.

Linguokulterelle Aspekte und Probleme der Translation sekundärer Texte (Anekdoten)

Word plays, puns and cultural references in translation – an analysis into 4 languages on the example of the Simpsons

The Simpsons is an American animated sitcom created by Matt Groening and broadcasted by Fox Broadcasting Company. The series, with an appeal for both adults and children, is a satirical parody, which by ridiculing a fictitious American family, lampoons American culture, society and lifestyle. The show is set in the fictional city of Springfield where the eponymous family lives.

The series is filled with different types of wordplay and cultural references, thanks to which the creators achieve double meaning. The role of the wordplay and cultural jokes is so big, that it would be a great loss if it would be lost in translation.

The aim of this study is to consider the problem of the untranslatability of some of the wordplays and cultural references in The Simpsons, as well as discuss its possible solutions. By analyzing the show in original, and by comparing its translations into Polish, Spanish and German, I intend to show how big the problem of untranslatability really is, and to consider the role of the translator in preserving the puns in the subtitles as well as translating cultures.
The Pragmatic Component of Speech in Intercultural Communication Translation

The intercultural communication studies prove that the communication between a native speaker and a representative of foreign lingvoculture involves a number of difficulties associated with national and cultural aspects of interlingual communication. The most problematic aspects of it are as follows: 1) the pragmatic information beared by the linguistic sign, associated with its illocutionary and expressive functions, which, in turn, is consistent with the “intensity” of spiritual values; 2) “cognitive memory” of the word, which consists of the semantic characteristics of the linguistic sign and the native speaker’s system of spiritual values associated with it, and 3) cultural and ethnic component, which determines the specific semantics of linguistic units and reflects a naive language view of the speakers.

Within the process of intercultural communication, the formation of meanings is accompanied by the interference of native language and culture, which is manifested at the level of mentality, cultural beliefs, norms, values, etc.

Among the factors influencing the pragmatics of speech and intercultural communication in general, we can distinguish the following ones: socio-cultural status of the communicants, position, profession, cultural norms and life experience, marital status, education, place of residence, etc. Equally important in this respect are the biological and physiological data, including gender and age characteristics, and psychological characteristics, such as psychological personality type and current psychological state. It should be noted that all these signs have unequal importance in different societies and therefore affect the speech communication differently. Nevertheless, they are referred to the number of communicatively significant signs.

All these data and others can influence greatly the process of communication in general and the pragmatics of translation in particular.
The world has been extended and globalized, and accordingly the role of translation has become more and more significant and complex. Nowadays language users expect more than just surface meanings which have always been the focus of traditional linguistic disciplines such as morphology, syntax and semantics. We are now aware of intercultural differences, which make us realize the limits of language-based translation. The importance of pragmatics, a study of language in use, has been emphasized by many scholars (Grice 1975; Leech 1983; Mey 2001; Verschueren 1999) and the field of translation is no exception.

Personal pronouns and forms of address have been regarded as a simple phenomenon in language. Yet in terms of translation, they sometimes show a great difficulty due to their complex culture-specific features and it is particularly significant when languages representing different language systems and cultural backgrounds are compared.

The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how pragmatics-based translation could contribute to traditional translation studies by investigating personal pronouns and forms of address in English and Japanese. Based on data collected from English and Japanese film scripts, I present the characteristics of personal pronouns and forms of address from socio-pragmatic perspectives and investigate the risk of language-based translation.

My hypothesis is that the analysis of personal pronouns and forms of address shows a significant interaction between language and culture, and accordingly shows an important role of pragmatics in translation. On the one hand, one subconsciously uses a specific form of address, but on the other hand, one selects specific personal pronouns or forms of address as a strategy, concerning particular implicatures yielded in a specific cultural knowledge, which will show a need to shed light on pragmatics in translation.
The Role of Translation in Preparing Multilingual Dictionaries for Tribal Languages of India

The lexical structure of a language reflects the cultural norms and values of its speakers. No language fails its speakers from expressing their socio-cultural, political, spiritual, practical and physical experience and their world-view. Barring the scientific and technical terms, the remaining vocabulary of a language reflects the cultural life of its speakers. Besides as claimed in the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, each language imposes its linguistic structure over the thought and comprehension process of its speakers. The speaker is at the mercy of his native language in verbalizing his perception and concepts.

The paper addresses the problem of finding translation equivalents for the Tribal language, the Source language (SL) of India in the Target language(s) (TL) one genetically related Dravidian language namely Telugu and the other one genetically unrelated language i.e. English. In other words the paper is concerned with the role of translation in the preparation of a practical multilingual dictionary for the school children whose Mother tongue is Gondi (a tribal Dravidian language). It is not always easy to come across the exact semantically equivalent vocabulary between two languages.

When we turn to ‘culture-bound’ vocabulary of Gondi, it is more problematic to fix a translation equivalent in Telugu and English. For example the cultural vocabulary pertaining to ritual practices, festivals, religion, kinship and marriage-patterns pose difficulties in finding lexical equivalents in the TL.

For example Kinship terms of Gondi /saglaal/ ‘wife’s sister’s husband’, /sernDaaD/ ‘wife’s younger sister’, /tangooraD/ wife’s elder sister, or ritual practices /vidurk/ ‘to lay down (offering), scatter’ Telugu equivalent nayveedyam ‘offering to the God’. This kind of vocabulary cannot easily be translated into macro-morphemic lexical items of English. In such a situation the lexicographer takes recourse in paraphrasing these concepts in the TL. The paraphrasing activity resembles the comprehensive description of meanings in a monolingual dictionary.

Another problem that the lexicographic translator has to come with grips is the task of finding categorical equivalent between two languages. The parts of speech have to be decided for each language afresh. These and other related issues the author encountered while compiling the dictionary will be discussed.
Investigating Business Metaphors in Translation: 
Implications for Translation Studies

This corpus-based analytic study presents a cognitive investigation of business metaphors in English > Arabic translation. The data of the study consist of a hundred metaphorical expressions that have been used in twelve English business texts and their Arabic translations. The texts have been randomly selected from three of the most widely used business magazines in the United Arab Emirates. An operational framework of seven procedures of metaphor translation based on the ST > TT and TT > ST approaches developed by Newmark (1988) and Toury (1995) has been utilized in this study in order to identify the procedures that have been actually employed by the translators in the renditions of those texts into Arabic. The study further explores, in the light of the cognitive view of metaphor developed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980), the micro- and macro-factors that may have determined the translator's selection of each of those procedures. The study has revealed that the factors which impact the translator's selection of any of the seven metaphor translation procedures are the translator's purpose in translation, structural, pragmatic and contextual considerations, similarity and disparity in the conceptualizations underlying the SL and TL metaphors, and the ST metaphor's (in)significance or its (in)appropriateness to the TL culture and register when reproduced in the TT. The writer concludes by providing a summary of the study findings and discussing some possible implications of the study for Translation Studies and translation pedagogy.
La perífrasis Española «estar+gerundio» y su traducción en francés

Este trabajo tendrá como objetivo principal estudiar las ocurrencias discursivas de la expresión verbal y analítica "estar + gerundio". Desde un punto de vista traductivo y comparativo, este estudio permitirá fundamentar nuestros análisis en la aspectualización verbal en general y las perífrasis progresivas en particular. Las perífrasis en cuestión se ven constituidas esencialmente por del verbo copulativo "estar", pero no sólo, ya que nos propondremos hablar también de los mismos giros progresivos construidos esta vez a partir de otras formas auxiliares como los verbos de movimiento "ir", "andar" y "venir". La variación de los significantes explicitará un cambio de matices según la forma auxiliar empleada en la expresión del aspecto progresivo. Estas perífrasis verbales nos conducirán a recalcar la problemática del aspecto y de la aspectualidad verbal en su expresión sintáctica y léxica como lo veremos. Para ello, la orientación lingüística, contrastiva de nuestros análisis será esencial, a nuestro parecer, para poder poner de relieve las diferentes estrategias usadas en el discurso para expresar el aspecto progresivo en español y en francés. Pese a la proximidad de ambos idiomas y gracias a la perspectiva traductiva, el análisis discursivo de las perífrasis y del aspecto progresivo nos llevará a insistir en las divergencias estructurales, semánticas describiendo y analizando las diferentes estructuras y sintaxis para señalar y expresar verbalmente, léxicamente la aspectualidad. La traducción como procedimiento descriptivo revelará que el valor aspectual y la lectura estativa, dinámica y progresiva de los verbos no sólo se determinará de modo perifrástico, trascendente sino también de modo inmanente, adverbial, temporal, etc. El enfoque interlingual nos ayudará pues a observar y a explicar varios fenómenos, varios matices lingüísticos, aspectuales y expresivos.

El cambio de idioma que supone la traducción debe implicar normalmente el respeto aspectual de la perífrasis progresiva "estar/venir/ir/andar + gerundio", aunque, en el momento de reformular lo expresado en español, podremos constatar, casi sistemáticamente, una traducción no literal del aspecto progresivo enunciado inicialmente, ¿eso significará que la expresión aspectual y progresiva quede cancelada o que se han adoptado soluciones diferentes?

En los ejemplos que seleccionamos y analizamos, -"Además, hace tiempo que vengo observando al chico." / "En plus, ça fait longtemps que j’observe le gosse." ; "Pues llévame hasta allá sin pérdida de tiempo, dijo el duque, porque la señorita Clarabella me está esperando." / "Alors, mène-moi jusque-là sans perdre de temps, dit le duc, parce que Mademoiselle Clarabella m’attend." -, notamos que la perífrasis verbal y las formas verbales progresivas son más bien una opción del idioma español para aspectualizar la acción o el evento verbal -"vengo
observando"/"me está esperando"-. La perífrasis focaliza y repite, en el primer ejemplo, exponiendo formal y semánticamente el aspecto durativo de la acción verbal "observer/observar", la idea de continuidad anunciada en el discurso por "hace tiempo". Este giro focalizante se ve otra vez en el segundo ejemplo "me está esperando" permitiendo subrayar la dimensión actualizante y continua del evento verbal "attendre"/"esperar"-. El valor progresivo del acontecimiento queda resaltado por esta opción sintáctica y perifrástica dirigiendo la atención del interlocutor/del lector hacia el evento. Esa insistencia da a ver tensiva y simultáneamente la espera del personaje y la diligencia del locutor para reunirse con él "sin pérdida de tiempo" para parafrasear sus palabras. La traducción francesa de ambos ejemplos parece no restituir esta orientación expresiva, lo que podría ser interpretado como un índice de infidelidad traductiva, una ausencia respecto a la focalización y al aspecto progresivo inicial de las formas verbales españolas. Si, en efecto, la perspectiva duradera de la acción verbal no se reproduce aspectual ni perifrásticamente en la traducción -"être en train d'observer/être en train d'attendre"-, se señala temporalmente con el presente y léxicamente por el semantismo de los verbos y los complementos verbal y preposicional según el ejemplo. Esta ausencia se puede explicar por el uso poco frecuente de la perífrasis verbal progresiva "être en train de" en francés si la comparamos con el uso muy recurrente de la forma progresiva española. El presente, como tiempo verbal y la accionalidad verbal (la duración implicada por la significación de "observer" et "attendre") son asimismo una estrategia suficiente en francés para insistir en la duración y para poner de relieve la actualización de un evento. La perífrasis progresiva francesa podría restar esta impresión de dinamismo, de accionalidad puestas de relieve en las frases iniciales y que se desprende del progresivo español, lo que justifica la elección de una forma sintética en el momento de traducir en francés. La focalización de origen sigue presente pese a su no traducción perifrástica.
Nomina propria unter translavistischem Gesichtspunkt: Tradition und Trends


3T in Linguistic Navigation through Megapolis – Translation, Transcription, Transliteration

When mapping navigation in megapolis linguistics is indispensable in decision making, even in the monolingual environment. It is the lack of timely advice from a linguist explains, e.g. the discrepancy between two street signs denoting two Moscow street names Охотный ряд and Земляной Вал where in the first case the spelling of the second word complies with the grammar rules (is not written with the capital letter) while in the second name (contrary to the accepted and approved linguistic standards, reflected, e.g. in secondary school grammatical rules), there inexplicably appears a capital letter – instead of the fully correct Земляной вал.

Linguistic guidelines are exponentially important in locations which practice “exotic” alphabets, such as hieroglyphic, or even Cyrillic, which significantly differ from the alphabetic systems of “global” languages – e.g. English, German and other European tongues.

In a Cyrillic environment any newcomer, a native-speaker of any Latin alphabet-based language has to face a serious challenge as s/he cannot “read” the road signs and street names, and any notifications of any potential danger. Moreover, s/he will not be able to voice the names and thus cannot address local residents for help in navigation.

What follows is that navigationally relevant information should be either translated or transliterated, or transcribed (3 Ts). The key requirements to be met – when deciding on one of the Ts – is the visial-to-audial perception patterns of the target group (the operating practices often neglect their “interests”); then deciding on one of the adopted transliteration standards (e.g. there are 20 accepted transliteration standards in Russia, which makes choosing the most suitable option a challenge), and some other points.

We offer an algorithm of taking such decisions, provide arguments to support the suggested guidelines.
Mozhgan Hajatpour Birgani  
Iran Faculty of Persian Literature, Islamic Azad University of Karaj, Iran

Some of the difficulties of translating from Persian language to English language

Translation is one of the ways of communication between cultures and because of the permanent opposition and differences existing between cultures translation causes some inevitable problems in spoken and written language. Because of these problems, there are numerous difficulties on the way of translation. One of these problems is the untranslatability of some cultural and literal expressions word-by-word, and in these cases there is no other way except giving definitions The translator shouldn't try to find equivalent expressions in his language for such words unless the cultural and linguistic equivalent really exists.

This research tries to express some of the difficulties of untranslatability from Persian language to English language.
Was meinen Sie denn denn?

The object of the proposed paper is the formal and functional analysis of the modal particles in German and their possible ‘renderings’ into the regional language – Telugu – of German learners.

A fundamental difference in German is the existence of numerous possibilities to communicate and exchange information with a partner beyond pure language text content such as “phonetic and motor” means to convey intention, e.g. intonation, speech rhythm and vocalization characteristics.

Spoken German is rich in modal particles lending fluidity, civility and elegance to the language, even if they are considered relatively “poor in importance and/or meaning”. These express many a communicative nuance which only a native speaker is sensitive to, but which a German learner/user finds difficult, well nigh impossible at times, to comprehend and in turn, use them.

A select few modal particles in German with contrastive examples in Telugu, the mother tongue of a majority of the learners of German at the Osmania University, India are analyzed here.

Speaking can be learnt only through speaking is oft quoted in foreign language didactics, i.e. to use a foreign language effectively a learner must speak in that language. Learners should be acquainted with the structures not only “on paper” but also with their authentic oral use, especially the modal particles.

An illustration to show that translation of the meaning and function of modal particles is difficult because of (i) context and (ii) use of stress in speech. The significance can vary according to the type of utterance: statement, questions, command, exclamation, e.g.

ja            confirms that both speaker & listener know something is correct or obvious
also             confirms something as the logical conclusion from what has just been said
freilich      reservations
doch         contradiction or disagreement
wohl               signals that something is probable

Modalpartikel, Übersetzung, Unterricht(en), Multilingualer Kontext
Problems shifts encounter translators while rendering some modern standard Arabic proverbs into English

This work will explore one of the most sensitive and significant issues in the field of translation, namely ‘shifts’

The question of translation shifts and its usefulness in the field of translation has been widely debated with the scholar Catford (1969). However, translation shifts and its application to the translation of the Modern Standard Arabic Proverbs have not adequately addressed the issue of translation. My paper addresses the issue of shifts with special attention to its usefulness in the translation of the MSAPs. Specifically, I will look at changes that occur when rendering the MSAPs from Arabic into English.

My work will focus on these four shifts: I argue that there are changes in the transfer process from Arabic into English in terms of different levels such as,

1- level shifts: means an SL text at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at another level.
2- category shifts: These are departures from formal correspondence in the translation process
3- unit shifts,: These are regarded as the most widespread shifts, and can occur at all ranks of grammar.
4- and class shifts: that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above.

Translators and translation students have to be aware of these change levels while rendering texts, especially between two unrelated languages such as Arabic and English.

In conclusion, this project, by closely examining all these kinds shifts, sheds new light on the neglected acknowledged issue of shifts in that occur in the translation of the Modern Standard Arabic Proverbs into English. The concept of translation shift is important for translators because when they face problems these can relate to both structure and category.
Intercultural competence of translators and interpreters from the perspective of translation agencies

The success of translation and interpreting depends, among other factors, on the intercultural competence of translators and interpreters. Intercultural competence, together with translation service provision competence, language competence, information mining competence, thematic competence and technological competence, is one of the translation competences (EMT expert group 2009). In our investigation we surveyed translation agencies to see what role, if any, the intercultural competence of translators and interpreters plays in hiring and assessing translators and interpreters in Hungary.

This investigation is the third part of a project in which we looked at cultural and intercultural competence of translators and interpreters. First, we surveyed the place and role of intercultural communication and contrastive cultural studies in translator and interpreter training programmes in Hungary (Lesznyák and Baki forthcoming). Second, we investigated how translators and interpreters working from English into Hungarian see the role of intercultural competence in their work.

In the present study we aim to answer the following research question:

What is the role of intercultural competence of translators and interpreters in the hiring and assessing of translators and interpreters by translation agencies?

We used questionnaires to collect information from Hungarian translation agencies on their hiring, assessment and quality control practices.
Tandemübersetzungen: Warum und wie sie gemacht werden


Im Vortrag stelle ich verschiedene Tandemkonstellationen vor, die den Interviews zu entnehmen sein werden. Im Rahmen einer Dissertation werde ich zusätzlich versuchen, eine Typologie der Tandemübersetzungen zu entwickeln.
Recent technological advancement and the rapid globalisation of communication have pushed the language industry to the forefront of the global market. Translators have moved into a new era, where multilingual skills, productivity and high quality translation will provide the added value that machine translation alone cannot deliver.

This new reality has prompted academics and professionals specialising in Translation Studies to address the issue of translator education (EMT, OPTIMALE, etc.), delivering now advanced and innovative education at tertiary level. However, the highest standards of quality and professional relevance also need to be maintained in vocational training. Yet, an EU-wide agreed translator certification and international accreditation body are still missing.

This need is currently addressed by the TRANSCERT (Trans-European Voluntary Certification for Translators) project, which will provide continuing professional development and a Trans-European certification for translators in order to promote competitiveness, to promote competitivity, enhance transparency and recognition of translators’ qualifications, increase employability and equality in the labour market and finally ensure sustainability. This will be achieved by currently developing an EU-wide agreed certification for the job role of a Translator, an EU-wide agreed training scheme in vocational education and training (other than at tertiary level) as well as an ECQA-based assessment framework/examination scheme based on empirical studies to find out how employers assess applicants in the translation industry. The certification is being developed jointly by all stakeholders of the translation industry in order to assure quality standards in Europe and beyond Europe.

This paper presents TRANSCERT’s latest developments, focusing more particularly on the translator skill card and the development of the assessment and training scheme: indeed a training package of 18 online modules, based on practical case studies, has been implemented and tested by a pool of professional translators, academics and master’s students to ensure that the training meets the industry’s best practices.
Sprachmittlung und Sprachprüfung. Bewertung der mündlichen Prüfung im griechischen Staatszertifikat KPG

Während in den meisten europäischen Ländern der Dolmetscherdienst beglaubigt und zertifiziert ist, um die Kommunikation zwischen ausländischen Bevölkerungsgruppen und Behörden zu ermöglichen, wenden sich die öffentlichen Ämter in einigen europäischen Ländern (u.a. Deutschland, Frankreich, Italien u.a.) an die Sprachmittlungsverbände, welche aus der Not heraus entstanden sind, ausländischen Bevölkerungsanteilen behilflich zu sein.


Schenken wir nun dem Sprachenlernen Aufmerksamkeit, ermöglichen dem Gemeinsamen europäischen Referenzrahmen für Sprachen entsprechend „die mündlichen und/oder schriftlichen Aktivitäten der Sprachmittlung sowohl bei der rezeptiven als auch bei der produktiven Sprachverwendung Kommunikation zwischen Menschen, die aus irgendwelchen Gründen nicht direkt miteinander kommunizieren können. Hier handelt es sich also um die (Neu)Fassung eines Ausgangstexts für Dritte, die keinen unmittelbaren Zugriff darauf haben. Sprachmittelnde Aktivitäten, also die Umformung eines schon vorhandenen Textes, nehmen eine wichtige Stellung im alltäglichen sprachlichen Funktionieren unserer Gesellschaften ein“.

Dolmetschen bzw. Übersetzen bedeutet hingegen, die Verantwortung zu übernehmen, den mündlichen bzw. schriftlichen ausgangssprachlichen Text mit den gleichen Sinnesgehalten und Bedeutungen, die dem Original entsprechen, sprachlich zu vermitteln, ohne das etwas weggelassen oder ergänzt wird – und all das indem sprachliche und kulturelle Elemente der Basissprache respektiert werden.

Der Dolmetscher muss wie der Übersetzer auch die Kommunikation und das Gespräch fördern, indem er selber aber neutral bleibt.

Kollokationen in juristischen Fachtexten im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Finnisch: Kulturspezifik und translatorisches Management


Da Kollokationen nicht nur einzeltextunabhängig, sondern auch sprachspezifisch sind und häufig nicht in einem 1:1-Äquivalenzverhältnis zueinander stehen, stellen sie ein Übersetzungsproblem dar. Die wörtliche Übersetzung von Fachphraseologismen kann häufig zu unüblichen Formulierungen führen. Eine Übersetzung, die die Verwendung beispielsweise zielsprachlicher Kollokationen unterlässt, wird vom Rezipienten, der genaue Kenntnisse auf dem entsprechenden Fachgebiet besitzt, bewusst oder unbewusst als mangelhaft empfunden. Dem Übersetzter wird daher eine hohe phraseologische Kompetenz abverlangt, was in erster Linie bei der Formulierung des ZS-Textes relevant ist.

In meinem Vortrag werden viele der Probleme erörtert, die beim Übersetzen von Kollokationen in juristischen Texten im Sprachenpaar Deutsch-Finnisch auftreten und auf die auch die fachsprachliche Übersetzungsdidaktik ihr Augenmerk richten sollte.
Quality of medical translation in the era of globalization

Medical translation is specialized translation which needs not only the perfect knowledge of a language, both target and source, but also the knowledge of the specificity of medical specialty the text is about. The main purpose is to facilitate communication between different linguistic communities. Medical translation involves the adaptation of medical language used by professionals and people not connected to medical environment. Specialized terminology, acronyms and everyday vocabulary which in medical discourse have completely different meaning are problematic for translators. Additionally, health care standards and practice happen to be different in each country and doctors use different discourse among one another and in contact with patients.

The above-mentioned factors as well as the globalization and enormous influence of English cause that the quality of the translation of medical texts is not always acceptable. The use of technological tools such as translation memories and electronic dictionaries is helpful but may lead to mistranslation. Translation mistakes in medical texts may cause miscommunication that could be hazardous to a patient. This article is an attempt to present such mistakes which can lead to a wrong diagnosis. The author analyzed mistranslations found in medical texts translated by regular translators and professional medical translators both with the use of modern technologies and without them to check the quality of target texts.
Kann die epistemologische (Fachsprachen)Semantik die Translationswissenschaft unterstützen? Zur Konstitution und Übersetzung von (Fach)Neologismen.

Was hat die epistemische Ausdrucks- und Bedeutungskonstitution mit der Translation zu tun? Diese Frage wird aus der Sicht der epistemologischen (Fachsprachen)Semantik erörtert, die sich zum Ziel setzt, die Erkenntnisakte und -leistungen bei der Konstitution und/oder Übersetzung (von Fachneologismen) zu reflektieren. Um nachzuvollziehen, wie Fachneologismen entstehen und/oder wie sie in die Zielkultur übersetzt werden, sollte man zuallererst die epistemische Erfahrung, und zwar die anthropologische, kulturelle und ggf. axiologische Erkenntnisgrundlage eines konkreten Fachmanns bzw. Übersetzers mitberücksichtigen und erfassen.

MetaFoot – Translating the Ecological Keywords

A well-known proverb “A picture is worth a thousand words” is applicable for describing the relationship between an image and a text – whether written or spoken. The use of different figures of speech is especially typical of fiction, but metaphors are used in other genres as well. It is necessary for a language user to realize that the same “image” (for example, the same metaphor) does not always transmit the same information in every culture. When translators translate different figures of speech, they have to take into account the conventions of the genre and the typological characteristics of the text, and also the language- and culture-specific matters that either help or complicate the translation of the metaphor.

In this paper, I will discuss the possibility of metaphor translation from two points of view. First, I will examine to what extent it is possible to talk about the universal nature of conceptual metaphor and in which way the conceptual metaphor that can be found behind a certain metaphor influences the translation process. I will concentrate on the expressions a carbon footprint, an ecological footprint and a water footprint and their relationship with the conceptual metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY. Secondly, I will use the anthropomorphic model as a tool to explain how the embodiment that the metaphor is based on – in this case, foot – makes it easier to understand a metaphor that is new or unknown in the target culture. From this perspective, the ecological keywords, for example a water footprint, should be easy to translate and understand, independent of whether the concept already exists in the target language or not.
Translation of Legal Texts between Arabic and English: The Case Study of Marriage Contracts

Over decades, there used to be a number of studies on Legal translation since it was one of the most challenging issues for translators, and it still a critical and authoritative translation produced by legal bodies, is binding for those bodies to apply it, which is different from an ordinary text (Tiersma, 2010). Actually, translating legal texts might raise some problems in translation pertaining to the differences between the Source and Target Texts. Thus, it can result in a certain amount of ambiguity with respect to the legal texts, as it belongs to people’s beliefs and cultures. This study investigates the quality of the translated message from Arabic into English. Hence, the focus is on the changes of the message in the translation process that is attributable to functional & verbal equivalence in Arabic and English as well.

The study will rely on Baker’s theory (1992) to examine whether the semantic changes affect the quality of the translated message in terms of equivalence, along with Newmark methods (1988) in translation. The study will analyse as well five different forms of marriage contracts translated by different native translators in the Arabic as a source language and their correspondence into English as a target language, in order to identify the cultural and linguistic equivalence by using functional comparisons between the Arabic and English legal systems.
Equivalence Analysis in Legal Translation: a Translator Point of View

This work is part of our doctoral research, which is still an ongoing study. The aim of the communication is to report a case study that allows us to propose an approach to legal translation that takes into account the translator and his/her needs.

As far as methodology is concerned, we first argue against the direct applicability of the functional equivalence strategy. In fact, from a translator perspective, we believe that the use of the conceptual analysis is not in line with our translator profile. For this reason, we describe the outline of our user, which we consider to be a specialised translator but not a specialist in law. We focus the attention on the way this user acquires specialised knowledge, comparing it with how an expert structures his/her knowledge. Finally, we put forward a strategy for the exam of equivalence in legal translation that fits into our translator. So, in this way, we propose a method of analysis based on the defining characteristics, that is to say, those who describe the life of a concept.

Moreover, the case study we propose has the aim to show the applicability of the method. For this reason, we propose a problem of translation based on UK Family law: the civil partnership equivalence analysis into the Spanish legal system. This is a problematic situation due to the lack of equivalence between the two systems.

To sum up, our proposal claims the need for a new perspective on legal translations, based on a non-expert translator. Our outlook presents a way to move forward from traditional approaches. At the same time, we believe that this will be relevant, particularly, in future developments on the field of specialised knowledge representation, that is, specialised lexicography.
Translation in the Law: between freedom and convention

The research area of Linguistics has considerably been expanded by Text Linguistics and Discourse Analysis, which also influenced linguistics-based approaches in Translation Studies. In this paper I shall focus on a level situated between the textual and the discourse dimension: textual networks. This perspective does not consider individual intertextual relations between texts, but refers to “systematic intertextuality at the level of text genres” (Schippel 2006: 47) and to the relevance and position of certain texts in a textual network.

This phenomenon can be analysed in legal texts and, especially, in texts that constitute court proceedings due to the high degree of formal conventions of certain text genres and to institutional standards and legal requirements (such as codes of procedure). In my communication I will try to describe in more detail the interconnectedness of LSP texts in a legal texts network and show the relevance of regularities of interconnectedness for the legal terminology and for the translation.
The uses of shall and their Romanian counterparts in business and legal texts

The present study deals with the uses of shall in business and legal texts and the comparison with their Romanian counterparts in the two genres in point of epistemic and deontic modalities. Since the modal verb shall expresses the writer’s/speaker’s attitude towards the utterance, in general, there is no one-to-one correspondence between the source language, i.e. English and target language, i.e. Romanian in the deontic and epistemic fields expressed by shall. In English, shall is used to express a variety of meanings, such as ‘futurity’, ‘obligation’, etc., but such meanings are not always expressed in Romanian through a modal item, so, quite frequently, their correlations in the target language (Romanian) do not have the same pragmatic meaning, constituting a frequent pitfall in translation.

My analysis is based on two types of corpus, representing business and legal texts. I have selected the business texts from the ECB database concerning the European System of Central Banks and the legal texts from the electronic database EUR-lex. The cross-linguistic analysis is based on a bilingual corpus made of the corpora mentioned above and their Romanian business and legal equivalent texts. This study investigates the use of shall in English texts and their Romanian translation on the basis of a 30,300 word of business texts and a 29,900 word corpus of legal texts.


Eine Auswertung von Übersetzungen und Übersetzungskommentaren, welche die Abschnitte derselben Texte betrafen und von den Studenten des Instituts für Germanistik an der Breslauer Universität verfasst wurden sowie die Analyse von Interviews, die anschließend mit jedem Probanden durchgeführt und aufgenommen wurden, ließen genauere Rückschlüsse über die Relevanz eines Individuums im Prozess der fachsprachlichen Benennungsbildung ziehen, die im dazugehörigen Beitrag ausgearbeitet werden sollen.
Zur praxisbezogenen Terminologiearbeit in der universitären translatorischen Ausbildung


The Innsbruck Terminology Database on a New Platform

Since 1977 it has been possible for students graduating in Translation Studies at Innsbruck University to select as the topic of their final dissertation a terminological domain for which they collect and describe the terminology in two or three languages. The result of this work has been collected in the Innsbruck Terminology Database and made accessible to the general public on a platform that over the years has kept pace with technological advance in terminology management. Currently it contains 30,800 term records based on 253 dissertations. All dissertations have German as one of the languages. Depending on the student’s language pair(s), the other languages are English, French, Italian, Spanish, or Russian.

In 2013, the entire available terminology has been ported to a new Oracle database that can be queried online and enables students to enter their data directly into the database. For this version of the database a complete documentation has been produced that describes the structure and content of the database as well as the possibilities it offers for queries by users, extension of the data by students, and administrative operations on the data.

Terminology is usually recorded either in a large terminology database (e.g. IATE) or as a collection of glossaries. For a translator looking for the translation of a particular term, a terminology database is the most convenient tool. For an interpreter preparing for a job relative to a particular domain, it is much more convenient to use a glossary, which lists relevant terms. The Innsbruck Terminology Database offers both perspectives by means of different query methods. Compared to encyclopedias (e.g. Wikipedia), it offers direct access to multilingual terminology as opposed to knowledge from which terminology can be extracted.
Zur Eignung simultanfähiger Terminologiesysteme für das Konferenzdolmetschen


Interdisciplinary Translation Practice with reference to Language Planning: the Development of Technical Terminology

In developing countries, the natural evolution of languages has been threatened by the rapid expansion of knowledge as a result of transfer of science and technology from developed countries. Translators are caught in the heart of this process. They play a vital role in the transfer of technology from developed to developing nations. This paper focuses on the efforts made by translators in the rendition of technical vocabulary. In the process of translating newly introduced technical terms, a translator opts for an appropriate equivalent formed congruently with the established means of word formation employed in the target language when available. If the sought equivalent term is not found, the translator is left with a choice between borrowing a foreign term or to employ another structure (may be a syntactic one) to fill this lexical gap. The choice of borrowing is unfavourable by the Arabs who do not welcome the assimilation of foreign words into their language even those which denote a modern scientific concept or object. That is because the Arabs are conservative purists in all that concerns their language. The other choice is devising an alternative which is not sanctioned by Arabic language Academies. This act raises the translator to the status of a language planner who makes language related decisions and implements them. This is what is meant here by the phrase terminology planning. In other words, Planning indicates in this context the process of introducing lexical or syntactic structure to fill a lexical gap in the receiving language, and consequently propagating the suggested structure to gain currency in language use. This is an exact act of language planning at the lexical level and it is what a translator does when he renders technical vocabulary from English into Arabic.
Synonymy in medical terminology - a challenge in translation

In terminology, there is a tendency to avoid the existence of parallel forms designating the same concept. The main reason is the risk of ambiguity of terms affecting communication among specialists and experts in a particular field. In general, semantic clarity is preferred in terminology. Contrary to these tendencies, synonymy in medical terminology is in practice quite common. Medical dictionaries, for instance the Stedman’s Concise Medical Dictionary for the Health Professionals, use synonym cross-referencing. The problem of synonymy becomes more relevant in translation, especially in cases where only one term exists in a source language but two terms in a target language or vice versa.

An example is the English medical term rabies ‘highly fatal infectious disease transmitted by the bite of infected animals including dogs, cats, skunks, wolves, foxes, raccoons, and bats, and caused by a neurotropic lyssa virus’. The Stedman dictionary lists a synonymous term hydrophobia. However, hydrophobia may also be used in the sense ‘morbid fear of water’. It will be demonstrated that the lexical paradigmatic relation of synonymy between the English terms rabies and hydrophobia may correspond in translation to Russian but not in translation to Slovak. In Russian, бешенство ‘rabies’ is in a synonymy relation with гидрофобия ‘hydrophobia’ although the latter may be obsolete. In Slovak medical texts, it is not possible to replace the term hydrofóbia ‘hydrophobia’ with besnota ‘rabies’. It will be shown that the term hydrofóbia ‘hydrophobia’ is a meronym of besnota ‘rabies’.

On the basis of such examples, taken from medical texts, I will demonstrate that the analysis of lexical paradigmatic relations between terms in a source language and their counterparts in a target language may be crucial for the correct translation.
Investigating New Forms of Translation for Stage Productions in intercultural communication

Research on surtitling requires an interdisciplinary approach to take into consideration the extra-textual elements which influence the translation of a dramatic text. Despite the recognition of the fact that surtitling in opera and theatre is a rapidly-expanding field which enables plays and opera’s to be understood by audiences in countries unfamiliar with the original language, the question of how exactly the verbal and non-verbal material is structured in surtitling has hardly been analysed in scholarly terms so far. The intertextual approach of the links between artists and target audience and the culture from which the original work emerges seems to have been omitted. These aspects deserve to be looked at under a new light.

This points out to some methodological questions. Surtitling is constrained by its context, time and space as much as by the environment and the multi-semiotic levels of the performance. This form of translation for stage production can be classified as audio-medial or multimodal text according to the terminology used by Katharina Reiß and Mary-Snell-Hornby. The hypothesis is that surtitling should not be viewed merely as a dichotomy adaptation-translation but as an autonomous text production. Surtitling is surrounded by controversy over its feasibility. Breaking away from preconceived judgements, I suggest to look at the rhythm of live performances and the textual aspects which affect the comprehension of the titles for developing a methodology based on verbal communication and performing arts.

The results of the study reveal new approaches both from the point of view of the dramatist and that of the translators. The existence of non-linguistic constraints calls for more empirical research on the language and non verbal effects. New forms of translation reflect international and cultural exchanges so that further investigation of their role, especially in view of ever-growing internationalisation, is not only useful but needed.
This study followed the tradition of qualitative corpus-based descriptive translation studies, and examined the strategies that Iranian translators applied normatively in dubbing of the American movies into Persian to fill in the gaps created by the act of censorship; determined types of censored cases; identified different domains to which censorship was applied along with the hierarchy of domains' percentages in their related censorship type. In so doing, two authentic parallel corpora containing printed dubbed and original dialogues of 14 American movies and their dubbed versions which were produced from 1994 to 2008 and directly dubbed from English into Persian by either private institutes or the dubbing affairs unit of IRIB (Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting) were compared with each other.

These movies, watched in their complete runtime, fell under the following seven genres from each of which two movies were selected: comedy, detective film, melodrama, suspense thrillers, action adventure, westerns and science-fiction. These genres were picked up randomly out of fifteen Hollywood genres introduced by Neale (2000, pp. 51-180). Half of these movies were dubbed by the dubbing affairs unit of IRIB and the others by private institutes including TDH (Tasvir-e-Donyay-e-Honar), Rasanehay-e-Tasviri Institute, Javaneh Pooya and 21st Century Institute. Considering Toury's normative model as the theoretical framework (1995), this study was concerned with operational norms and was aimed to look for textual-linguistic norms.
Lost in translation or not? The use of relay among Croatian subtitlers

Relay translation is defined as a translation process involving a chain of (at least) three texts (Ringmar, 2012:141), spanning realisations in three languages and essentially ending with a translation created from another translation which has an audience of its own, unlike indirect translation (Dollerup, 2000:23). By its very nature, it is frequently seen as an imperfect tool in the array of translation practices, negatively affecting the quality of the end product since its presence in the working process can only be detected by the end target audience through errors and deviations from the source text, and yet utilized in certain translation markets due to economic and technical constraints such as the lack of trained translators for certain languages or the cost and the scope of particular projects.

This paper focuses on the use of relay among Croatian subtitlers by examining both their experiences and their attitudes towards this practice. It is based on the research conducted through two questionnaire surveys, one focusing on the professional subtitlers and the other on fansubbers, with an aim of providing a comprehensive approach to the subject through the comparative analysis of the results.
Translation Quality Assessment: A Model for the Evaluation of Persian Subtitles Regarding the Omission of Interpersonal Elements of Language

This work focuses mainly on the application of the systemic functional linguistics (SFL) to the Persian subtitles of English movies. SFL was applied by Munday (2012) to a case study of two president Obama's speeches with their subtitles in different languages centering on the realization of the interpersonal meaning and the analysis lead to the new insights in the modes of communication that can affect translation.

In this article attempts have been made to focus on the interpersonal element of language, using appraisal theory as a theoretical framework. The data has been selected from the sentences of a newly released movie, “prisoners”. First 500 sentences of the movie and two of its best Persian subtitles (regarding the ranking by watchers) have been considered as the data of this work. The cases of the omission of the interpersonal elements in translation have been detected and explained in order to be used in future guidelines and models of TQA for subtitles.
Methods of Rendering Old languages to English in Translatology

In order to develop a common method regarding how to render old languages written in consonantal alphabets into English we decided to consider their translations. We consider that in choosing them as examples, researchers will be helped to see some difficulties and as well as problems occurred when rendering them into English. This will also assist in developing and learning some more ways or strategies to translate the old languages written in consonantal alphabets acceptably.

Certainly, many problems are likely to occur when rendering old languages into English. This is especially true of those languages that are no longer currently in use and especially true of those that have been completely forgotten. Some aspects of translation, such as accuracy or the effort to preserve the originality of source language (SL) meaning when rendering into target language (TL), be it either old or modern language, has always been difficult and problematic. This is so regardless of which language you are rendering to or from accept that when old languages are in consonantal alphabets, the magnitude of difficulty in rendering is significantly increased.

In consonantal alphabets, vowels are not written in most cases. This is a type of writing system that where each symbol always or usually stands for a consonant, leaving the reader to supply the appropriate vowel while reading.

That's why we decided to raise and study this problematic issue and bring some clarification for further studies and illuminate the ways of the researchers intending to render old languages written in consonantal alphabets to English. We believe that study and analysis of such translation difficulties and learning how misunderstanding or inaccuracies occur when rendering them, can be useful for every researcher who is interested in translation strategies of old languages written in consonantal alphabets.
How theory affects practice: knowledge, competence, attitude

The crucial role of ‘practisearchers’ (Gile, 1990 and 1995; Shlesinger, 2009) in interpreting research has been widely recognized, since interpreting practice is essential to understand and discuss theoretical implications, or to elaborate theoretical models of interpretation (Nicodemus and Swabey, 2011).

On the other hand, it is important to investigate how ‘practisearchers’ could take advantage of theoretical background and research experience in their own interpreting practice.

The aim of this paper is to identify some aspects related to how knowledge and competences can affect practice. In order to discuss these aspects, some data related to Italian Sign Language interpreting will be considered.

A pilot study has been conducted on two different simultaneous interpretations from Italian Sign Language (LIS) into spoken Italian. Two seminars about linguistics held by the same signer on the same topic (a signed translation of a written Italian text) have been analysed, in order to compare the difference between the interpretations. The interpretations have been provided by two certified interpreters, the first one involved in sign language linguistics and interpreting research, and the second one working only as a professional. Both interpreters were novice, with less than 5 years of experience, though with some experience in conference settings. Aspects related to the accuracy and the quality of the interpretation have been analysed, with special focus on lag time, miscues, hesitations and translation of technical terms.

Since ‘metatranslation’, theoretical and topic-related competences can have some implications in the decision making process, issues that seems to be crucial for the interpreting service have been identified, in order to improve our understanding of theoretical impact on quality, as well as of the role of practisearchers in sign language interpreting.
Erik Angelone
Kent State University, U.S.A.

**Gauging the perspectives of students and professionals on translation theory: During training, after training, without training**

In the 1990s, several scholars posited convincing reasons for studying translation theory, largely in an attempt to establish a more direct connection between theory and practice. Gile emphasizes how theory can facilitate the translator by providing frameworks for analyzing alternative actions and their respective repercussions (1995: 13). Nord stresses theory as a means for justifying one’s translation choices (1997: 118). Nevertheless, many professionals regard the study of theory as a “waste of time”, and students might see a course in theory as “an academic hoop they are required to jump through” (Shuttleworth 2001: 498).

This paper presents a discourse analysis of students and professional translators based on their responses to the following three questions: 1) What do you feel is the most important reason for studying translation theory?, 2) Which competency (from a list of provided competencies) would you emphasize the most during an interview for an in-house translator position and why?, and 3) What, in your opinion, distinguishes the expert translator from the professional translator? The study gauges the perceptions of three different populations, namely 1) M.A. students currently taking a theory course at the outset of the semester, 2) M.A graduates who took a theory course and who are now working as professional translators, and 3) M.A. in Translation students at a different university who have not yet taken a dedicated course in translation theory.

Through this constellation of populations, this study sets out to document the following: Is theory regarded as beneficial or counterproductive to practice? Do perceptions of theory change once students progress into the world of work as professionals? Does the discourse of professional translators bear a closer resemblance to the discourse of M.A. students currently taking a course in theory or the discourse of M.A. students not taking a course in theory, but more praxis-related courses instead?
Translatorische Universitätslehre zwischen Theorie und Praxis

Obwohl man sich schon seit den Anfängen der Zivilisation mit Translation beschäftigt, hat sich die Translationswissenschaft an europäischen Universitäten erst in den 70er-Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts als selbstständige Disziplin etabliert, und zwar als Resultat eines zunehmenden Wettbewerbs im Bildungsbereich und einer intensiveren Profilierung der Berufe Übersetzer und Dolmetscher. Es scheint immer noch eine Kluft zwischen Theorie und Praxis zu geben, denn einerseits stützt sich die Praxis nicht stark genug auf die Theorie, mit der Folge, dass professionelles Übersetzen häufig nicht kompetent genug ausgeführt wird, und andererseits gehen die theoretischen Ausführungen zu selten oder nur unzureichend auf Probleme aus der Berufspraxis ein. Wir müssen uns also mit der Frage nach dem optimalen Verhältnis zwischen Theorie und Praxis in der heutigen universitären Übersetzerausbildung befassen, die sich für eine Verkoppelung von Lehre, Forschung, Praxis und Markt einsetzt. Ziel des translatorischen Studiums ist es, die individuelle Handlungskompetenz der Studierenden derart auszubauen, dass sie beschäftigungs- bzw. arbeitsmarktfähig (employable) werden, was mit der Fähigkeit verbunden ist, eigenständig Probleme lösen zu können, um so für möglichst viele operative und praxisbezogene Situationen gewappnet zu sein.

Translation ist eine komplexe transkulturelle Vermittlungshandlung, wobei Wissen und Tun eng miteinander verbunden sind. Betrachtet man das Übersetzen als berufliche Tätigkeit (Gewerbe), die anhand eines Auftrags realisiert wird und die Funktion hat, eine konstruktive grenzüberschreitende Kommunikation herzustellen, dann stellt sich die Frage, wie viel Theorie ein akademisch ausgebildeter Übersetzer braucht, um auf dem translatorischen Markt erfolgreich wirken zu können. Die EU definiert Translаторen als Experten für mehrsprachige und multimediale Kommunikation, wobei neben sprachlichen und interkulturellen Kompetenzen Fachkompetenz, Technikkompetenz, Recherche- und Dienstleistungskompetenz verlangt werden, um den Anforderungen der Wissensgesellschaft gewachsen zu sein. Die Autorin versucht auf die noch bestehende Kluft zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis aufmerksam zu machen, wobei sie als Beispiel die Lage in Slowenien beleuchtet.
Should Translation Theory Take Account of the Practice of Translation at All? What is the Relationship Between Theory and Practice?

Translation poses in a particularly vivid manner the problem of language in general. For the experience of translation and the difficulties of translating one language into another help to reveal much about language and can contribute to the development of a theory of language - and of translation - which may, in turn, exert an influence of the practice of translation itself. The theory of translation and its practice are thus inextricably intertwined, and any theory which failed to take account of actual practice would be empty and without an object. For example, could it be possible for anyone who had had experience as a translator to subscribe to the view that the variety of languages are indifferent mediums which could all be used to convey the same universal sense? Does not the practice of translation immediately reveal the specific characteristics of each language and the difficulties of finding equivalences in other languages? Practice can thus contribute to theory, but theory may then further elaborate on the insights gained through practice and exert, in turn, an influence on the approach adopted by translators. Recognising the specificity of each language may lead to a theory claiming that translation is impossible. But the existence of translation would seem to indicate the contrary. The question is then how is what seems impossible in theory possible in practice? If there is no ideal sense shared by the variety of languages, what exactly does a translation convey? Theories will then have to account for the possibility of translation by evoking notions such as the comparison of what is incomparable, the construction of equivalences or the fusion of horizons leading to a higher more universal sense.
Die Translationswissenschaft in Estland: ein Spannungsfeld zwischen Semiotik und Philologie


Explicitation in translated and simultaneously interpreted target language texts.

According to the explicitation hypothesis (Blum-Kulka 1986 / 2000), during translation the level of explicitness of target language texts increases. Klaudy differentiates between obligatory, optional, pragmatic and translation-inherent explicitations (Klaudy 1999). In her asymmetry hypothesis, Klaudy states that translators favour explicitation over implicitation (2001).

Explicitation in interpreting is more controversial, as the time and mental energy constraints of the simultaneous interpreting process would suggest that interpreters do not explicitate. However, empirical studies have shown that there is some degree of explicitation in simultaneous interpreting as well (Bakti 2013, Ishikawa 1999, Shlesinger 1995).

This paper looks at explicitation patterns in Hungarian target language texts simultaneously interpreted from English into Hungarian, and compares them with explicitations in the Hungarian translations of the same English source language text by the same interpreters.

The aim of this paper is to contrast and compare the similarities and differences in the forms of explicitation in the two types of Translation.
Semantic features of the polysemantic adjectives relevant at translation

The main objective of translation is to transfer the meaning from the source language to the target language. Being a branch of linguistics which studies meaning, semantics plays a very important role in translation. There are a lot of different approaches to the study of the meaning but this paper focuses on componential analysis.

The case study of polysemantic adjectives loyal and faithful exposed the following semantic features of the adjectives:

1. Faithful 1 – steady in allegiance or affection, strict in performing the duty. This meaning is proved by the frequency of occurrence of the adjective in a great number of religious contexts.
2. Faithful 2 – true to the original or a standard, accurate in detail.

The adjective loyal dates back to 1530s, when it was used in reference to subjects of sovereigns or governments. Being derived from Latin legalem, and from lex ‘law’ it is mostly used in political and military contexts, though having other meanings as well. I argue that loyal comprises two main features in its semantic structure:

1. Loyal 1 – displaying support and sharing ideas, beliefs, principles, thoughts.
2. Loyal 2 – showing continuing allegiance to a particular brand, retail chain, team or cultural establishment.

Finally, the two adjectives faithful and loyal have something in common as they both convey the idea of allegiance. Though, in case of faithful this allegiance is based on deep religious or dutiful affection marked by life-long attitude. As for loyal it describes mostly political or military allegiance that can or cannot be marked by life-long attitude as well as economic allegiance.
The Root of all Meaning: Embodied, simulated meaning as the basis of translational equivalence

In an empirical study conducted for my PhD thesis I have attempted to triangulate the core meanings of expressions from the same semantic field (BALDNESS) across English, German and Japanese by means of a model of the visual states referenced by these expressions. Native speakers of all three languages were asked to design visual representations of expressions referring to baldness phenomena in an online experiment. The set of visualizations produced for each linguistic stimulus was then compared across languages to determine conceptual overlap or distance between expressions in the three languages, without recourse to any linguistic descriptions.

Whereas the results are exemplary in that they are limited to a relatively narrow topic domain, they underscore a principle of translational equivalence that is based on an embodied view of human cognition and linguistic meaning. This principle builds on the notion of dynamic equivalence proposed by Nida and Taber, but reinterpretst their approach in the light of contemporary findings in the cognitive sciences. If linguistic meaning is fundamentally embodied – as claimed by preeminent cognitive psychologists and linguists – then this necessarily has an impact on the ongoing equivalence debate as well as translation theory at large. It also underscores the necessity of finally taking steps towards a cognitive translation studies.

In my presentation, I will first introduce my study and present some exemplary findings. Based on my empirical work, I will then argue that theories of translation equivalence, production and reception have to acknowledge and eventually integrate an embodied perspective of linguistic meaning if their claims are to remain compatible with new insights into the nature of human cognition and language.
Mikhail Mikhailov  
University of Tampere, Finland

**Are classical principles of corpus compiling applicable to parallel corpora of literary texts?**

Parallel corpora are often composed of literary texts for three reasons:

- published literary texts are generally considered a reliable source of good language,
- literary texts and their translations is the kind of data which is easier to obtain in large quantities
- other kinds of publicly available parallel texts are either in specialist sublanguage or potentially of low quality.

The main group of users of parallel corpora of literary texts are not translators, as it might be expected, but researchers in contrastive linguistics. Many of the principles of compiling corpora, when applied to parallel corpora, limit their usefulness in translation studies and in practical translation work.

Parallel corpora of literary texts cannot be composed of samples, full texts are preferable. They cannot be collected as synchronic corpora of present-day texts. It might be useful therefore to include the following kinds of data:

- present-day texts and their translations,
- old texts and their present-day translations,
- old texts and their old translations,
- different texts by the same author and their translations by different translators,
- different translations of the same texts.

It is also important to include more texts by well-known authors and translators by less known ones. Compiling corpora along these lines makes the data “skewed”, and the corpus becomes less usable as a whole, i.e. the general statistics only show tendencies. On the other hand, a user can work with subcorpora, which would provide sufficient amount of data of different kinds. A parallel corpus also becomes a sort of searchable archive of translations, which is useful for practical translation work.

The above-mentioned principles are used in compiling parallel corpora of literary texts at the University of Tampere: ParRus (Russian-Finnish) and ParFin (Finnish-Russian).
Verwendbarkeit von Sprachkorpora für die Übersetzung und die Übersetzungsforschung


Im Vortrag werden die in der Übersetzungspraxis und -unterricht meist gebrauchte Anwendungsmöglichkeiten gezeigt und die Vorteile der korpusbasierte Übersetzungsforschung. Es werden die wichtigsten Etappen und Ergebnisse der eigenen komparativen übersetzungswissenschaftlichen Textanalyse präsentiert: der Korpus Aufbau (etwa 4.000.000 Wörter - 4 Textsorten: EU-Texte, Literatur, Wissenschaftliche Texte, Religiöse Texte), die Texterhebungskriterien, die Annotation und die Abfrage. Diese Untersuchung erforschte die Textstrukturen der ungarischen Zieltexten: die semantische Eigenschaften (der Kohäsionsmuster) von Übersetzungen aus dem Englischen, aus dem Französischen, aus dem Deutschen, aus dem Italienischen, aus dem Griechischen und aus dem Latein. Segmentation und morphologische Annotation wurden automatisiert, und die Kohäsionsmittel mit Hilfe des HuWordNet Programms (das maschinenlesbare semantische Netz der ungarischen Lexik) identifiziert.

Das neue Modell zur Erforschung von lexikalischer Kohäsion ermöglichte zu beweisen den abweichenden Gebrauch von Kohäsionsmitteln in den Zieltexten im Vergleich zu der muttersprachlichen Textproduktion. Das Verfahren und die Ergebnisse können für die maschinelle Übersetzung nützlich sein.
Cross-disciplinary integration of CAT and MT tools into curriculum

Educational perspective today requires not only highly specialized professionals, but also wide spectrum of interdisciplinary knowledge and skills, especially in the domain of computer-assisted translation (CAT) and machine translation (MT). The education requirements today include not only education of the specific study group, but also interdisciplinary education including other domain-specific knowledge through the second study group, as modules or optional courses, asking for flexible and communicative specialists open to different cultures, but aware of the proper cultural values.

Use of human language technology software and applications range from multilingual information retrieval, use of online dictionaries, thesauri, ontologies, terminology bases, various extraction tools, summarization tools, alignment tools, translation memories, speech technologies, use of machine translation system and finally building of integrated machine translation (MT) system. Use of technologies could be considered through at various levels: i) from the user's perspective with the aim to achieve awareness of existing language resources and practical use ii) through critical evaluation at practical or scientific levels iii) up to the scientific perspective aimed at creating and building new systems.

The European Commission's profile of translator is categorized by six professional competences: language, terminology, thematic, technological, intercultural and managerial competences. Technological competences include various aspects such as web communication, document organization, information retrieval, text and image processing, terminology creation, terminology management, computer-assisted translation and project management. The education can be integrated into cross-disciplinary setting of information and communication sciences and language education, up to computer science education.

Use of translation technology can be integrated at various levels of undergraduate, graduate and doctoral studies of information and communication sciences as major study group, or in combination with language study groups. The paper presents research conducted at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social sciences among students of information and communication sciences and languages. The research is conducted among students of the 3rd year of undergraduate level and the 1st graduate year, attending the courses „Machine Translation Use“ and „Translation Memories as Translation Tools“, evaluating their interests in translation technology, use of tools, evaluation of various online language resources, vertical and horizontal integration, teacher's and personal engagement and further interest in education in the domain of translation technology.
Machine translation-tailored controlled web writing: A new de-territorizing webscape in the making

This paper presents how controlled web writing (CWW) can be different from general writing in style and layout for the effective transmission of cultural information to international audiences on the web. Taiwan’s cuisine web texts are used as samples to illustrate that the layout of CWW can be multi-thematic by presenting three themes with three headings, namely “origin”, “cooking procedures” and “cultural values”, within one text. Thus, the audiences can save time without consulting other resources. Furthermore, the style of CWW features simplicity by using simple words, simple structure and short sentences to improve the semantic and grammatical accuracy of machine-created translation (MT) on the web. Register-specific concepts of tenor (who), mode (how) and field (what) justifies how controlled web writing may create understandable automatic translations to meet web audiences’ expectations of fast, easy and clear access to information in their native languages. Additionally, Grice’s (1989/1975) maxims of quality, quantity, relevance and manner are adopted to support that CWW concisely presents key messages and coherently integrates relevant information with easy-to-understand narration.

After multi-thematic CWW is posted on the web, an online questionnaire was conducted to test web audiences’ reception. The findings showed that 85% of audiences favored the automatic English translations of multi-thematic CWW, and 15%, those of single-thematic CWW. However, all of them (100%) expressed that they understood better automatic English translations of CWW than those of uncontrolled texts. Audiences’ general positive responses suggests that MT-tailored multi-thematic CWW can be treated as a one-stop solution because it provides desirable information within one text and leads to understandable multi-lingual machine-created translations for audiences’ easy access. Above all, multi-thematic CWW takes on the significance of an economic way of transmitting information in the international context and creating a de-territorizing webscape across language and culture.
Strumenti informatici per la traduzione: nuove prospettive professionali e nuove esigenze formative.

A oltre quarant’anni dal rapporto ALPAC, che sanciva il fallimento dei tentativi di realizzare sistemi in grado di effettuare traduzioni automatiche, da qualche tempo si assiste allo sviluppo e alla sempre maggiore diffusione di sistemi di traduzione automatica sempre meno costosi e più accessibili al pubblico. La crescente richiesta di traduzioni, inoltre, ha portato all’integrazione di funzionalità per la traduzione automatica (MT) anche all’interno di sistemi di traduzione assistita (TM), il che consente di trattare testi afferenti ad ambiti relativamente ristretti e specifici in tempi relativamente brevi. Questo scenario richiede che i traduttori sviluppino nuove competenze, tali da consentire loro di offrire servizi comunque interessanti per la committenza. Infatti, partendo dal presupposto che, in ambito professionale, ogni traduzione dovrebbe essere sottoposta a un processo di verifica, è importante distinguere la revisione in senso tradizionale dal controllo applicato al prodotto di una traduzione automatica, dal momento che il materiale di partenza è diverso e gli obiettivi delle due attività differiscono parimenti. Infine, la pratica mostra come la qualità di una traduzione automatica aumenti quanto più il testo originale viene scritto in un linguaggio controllato.

Poiché gli autori non sempre possiedono le competenze produrre testi con questa caratteristica, appare evidente che grazie alla conoscenza, oltre alla lingua originale, di almeno una delle lingue in cui verrà condotta la traduzione automatica e dei principi sui quali si basa quest’ultima, un traduttore che abbia ricevuto una formazione adeguata sia il candidato ideale per offrire consulenza in materia di comunicazione tecnica. Dopo una rapida presentazione delle modalità con le quali oggi viene eseguita la traduzione automatica, verranno discusse le principali problematiche legate all’attività in questione e le competenze necessarie per affrontarle con successo e, infine, verrà posto in luce come il post-editing sia un’attività specifica che richiede appositi criteri per la sua remunerazione.
CAT in the Cloud: implications for translators and translator training

The first generation (1G) of Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools available from the late 1980s was workstation-based, i.e. installed locally on the user’s PC. This architecture is still very much alive today, with each new version of the main tools on the market adding additional features (enhanced editing environments, MT integration, ability to exchange revision ‘packages’, and latterly, sub-segmental leverage capabilities) which new users, and particularly students, need to be trained to understand and use.

Alongside this model, which still represents the major share of the CAT market worldwide, a second generation of server-based tools appeared in the 1990s, aimed at translation companies of different sizes and types. Often badged as ‘Workgroup’ or ‘Enterprise’ products, these integrate with the desktop tools used by translators but add sophisticated project and data management functionalities which give LSPs greater control over the translation workflow. The downside of such 2G tools, apart from their high cost, is the significant technical overhead associated with running them.

In more recent years a third generation of cloud-based tools has been developed to overcome these limitations. Suppliers such as XTM, Lingotek, Lionbridge, Wordbee or Memsource now offer subscription-based (SaaS) solutions in which sophisticated project management facilities and data asset hosting are provided in the cloud. Translators and revisers may access these assets online either through a browser-based translation editor (full cloud 3G), or through a local client which exchanges data with the cloud (hybrid 3G). The paper explores the advantages and disadvantages of these new CAT architectures, and their increasing convergence with Machine Translation systems such as Systran Enterprise Server 7. It then discusses their implications for the training of a new generation of translators, using as an example the Translation Tools module taught in Swansea University’s MA in Professional Translation.
Translator’s Competences as the Guarantee of Translation Quality

The field of our research includes the activities of the translator during translation process [Alexeeva 2002, Alekseeva 2013]. It focuses particularly on the discovering of effective methods of translation practice. We aim at researching translator’s competences as a pre-requisite for improving the quality of the TT. Translator’s competence is the concept, which is associated by the majority of the researchers with human resources. However this concept remains unexplored within the frames of modern translation studies paradigm.

We consider translator’s competence as a professional ability, sufficient to fulfill the translation of a special text on a high qualification level. The basic idea is that the research of translator’s competences is possible with regard to the three kinds of knowledge: knowledge of special text typology, knowledge of the peculiarities of professional knowledge transfer, and professional communication knowledge [Mishlanova, Trofimova 2012]. Studying the direct link between translator’s competences and text type, we have worked out three strategies, providing foreign language competence, applied for the translation of descriptive subtexts, cognitive competence, necessary for the acquisition of ways of knowledge transfer, and reflexive competence, connected with special text modeling. Translator's competence in professional communication is motivated by the necessity of isomorphism of the source and target knowledge.

Our research is done on the basis of the comparative analysis of the already published translations, as well as on the basis of students’ works.
Does translation competence equal translation quality?
Some insights into the relation among translation competence, acceptability and errors

Research on the modelling of translation competence (TC) is still far from conclusive and fosters a lively debate in academia, but the studies investigating the performance of novice vs. more experienced translators have successfully raised awareness about some thorny issues, e.g. the relation among TC, professionalism, expertise and translation quality #(Jääskeläinen 2010; Shreve 2002; Tirkkonen-Condit 2005)#. Rather unexpectedly, it has been observed that “professional status does not necessarily guarantee high-quality performance, and conversely, that novices’ performance may manifest features of expertise” #(Tirkkonen-Condit 2005:406)#, which means that the development of TC does not necessarily result in a higher level of translation quality. In the attempt to shed further light on this still underexplored issue, this paper provides a synchronic and diachronic analysis of multiple target texts of the same six source texts produced by translation trainees and professionals over three years (2011-2014).

This parallel corpus has been collected within a wider longitudinal empirical research project aiming to define TC in terms of textual and procedural patterns shared by translators at approximately the same stage in the development of their TC. This paper focuses on the two quality-related variables under investigation within the project, i.e. the assessment of translation acceptability #(PACTE 2009)# and the analysis of translation errors #(Mossop 2007; Pym 1992; Scarpa 2008)#, with the aim to explore the relation among the assumed level of TC, translation acceptability and the number and type of translation errors. The adoption of both a synchronic and a diachronic perspective allows for a twofold analysis, so as to contrast and compare the performance of translators with different levels of TC and identify possible recurring patterns on the one hand, and monitor the development of such patterns throughout the duration of the study, on the other.
Pre-Translation web searching behaviours in scientific/technical translation

Instrumental competence is referred to as ‘procedural knowledge related to the use of documentation sources … and communication technologies applied to translation’ (PACTE 2003:59) Many scholars in translation process research have investigated translators’ use of documentation sources (e.g. Krings 1986, Jaaskeilainen 1989a, 1989b, Wakahayashi 2003, Kunzli 2001, Zheng 2014). However, their studies focused on paper-based dictionaries and printed resources. Yet, it is hard to ignore the fact that these days most translators simply do not rely on paper-based references anymore. This paper therefore intends to contribute to our understanding of translators’ use of documentation sources by investigating student translators’ web searching behaviours in scientific/technical translation, particularly before they produce their translation per se.

Screen recording software and think-aloud protocols were used as primary data collection methods. Preliminary findings suggest that student translators use a variety of web resources for their pre-translation web consultation, even though each of them has their own preferred web resources. Student translators were also found to have their own strategic searching behaviours, including using different web resources to cross-check the reliability of a particular searched result; using the same web resources but with different variation of the same searched term to maximise potential search results; using tentative translation of the ST title as a searched unit to locate relevant TL background information, etc.
Übersetzen und Übersetzungskompetenz im schulischen DaF-Unterricht: eine empirische Studie an polnischen Gymnasien


Session 15 Sign Interpreting

Room: Meeting Room

Silvia Del Vecchio, Maria Luisa Franchi, Giulia Petitta
CREI Cooperativa sociale di interpretariato, ricerca - formazione LIS, Italy

Il servizio di interpretariato LIS in Italia: dove, quando e come gli italiani, sordi e udenti utilizzano l’interprete

La relazione presenterà una tipologia particolare di mercato: l’attività professionale degli interpreti di lingua dei segni italiana, come vengono utilizzati, in quali ambiti e le implicazioni derivanti dalla loro funzione nella comunità dei sordi. Gli interpreti, sentendo, sono di diritto parte della maggioranza udente, allo stesso tempo, conoscendo la lingua dei segni e utilizzandola nella loro professione, diventano parte della comunità dei sordi con la quale instaurano una serie di rapporti ed interconnessioni. I rapporti occasionali possono diventare rapporti fiduciali che si prolungano nel tempo e subiscono trasformazioni mediate dalle caratteristiche di una lingua, la LIS, che viene usata da una comunità, i sordi, interna ad un’altra comunità maggioritaria. Verrà analizzato inoltre il ruolo svolto dalla pubblica amministrazione.
La traduzione della lingua dei segni

Sign language interpreting is a rapidly expanding field. Schools, government agencies, hospitals, court systems, and private businesses employ interpreters. Interpreters work in a variety of settings including medical, legal, religious, mental health, rehabilitation, performing arts and business.

The aim of the paper is to present the sign language interpreting approaches in various languages and countries, especially making a comparison between Italy and Poland.
Cultural Encounters in the Translation into English of Culture-Specific Expressions in the Qur’ān

Arabic and English are two divergent languages on both the linguistic and the cultural level. Both languages descended from two different language families. On the one hand, Arabic is one of the South Central Semitic languages. On the other hand, English is one of the West-Germanic languages, which are originally members of the Indo-European family. In addition, the cultural context in which the Qur’ān was revealed is remarkably distinct from the context in which modern English is used.

In this context, the present research is an attempt to bridge the linguistic and cultural gap involved in the Arabic-English translation of culture-specific expressions in the Qur’ān. Two research questions are raised:

(1) How far does the Arabic-English translation of culture-specific expressions in the Qur’ān constitute a lexical as well as a cultural challenge?

(2) How effective are ‘context of situation’ and ‘context of culture’ in narrowing the linguistic as well as cultural gap involved in the translation into English of culture-specific expressions in the Qur’ān?

The current research adopts a culture-oriented approach to translation. This approach prioritizes both the 'context of situation' and the 'context of culture' in which the source text was revealed. It looks at the source text as a product of the history and social structure of a particular culture. This is due to the fact that the context in which the Qur’ān was revealed is historically as well as socially matchless. Consequently, the source text performs an intended primary function in the source culture. The central argument postulated is that this particular function should be prioritized, because a better understanding of the implications involved in using source-text expressions requires contextualizing these expressions both linguistically and culturally.
Translating Al-Ṭibāq In The Qur'an: A Test Case For Equivalence

The paradox of Qur'anic (un)translatability has been the subject of much debate among researchers and translators over ages. The common link, however, between such polemical views is that Qur'an translators are faced with almost irresolvable difficulties in translating the Qur'an at all levels. This article sets out to explore some limits of Qur'anic (un)translatability at a microlinguistic level, the lexical-semantic level, by investigating some of the rigors and hurdles the Qur'an translator faces in rendering the aspects of lexical-semantic 'antonymy' (al-ṭ ibāq) and 'opposition' (al-muqābalah) into English, based on the analysis of a selected sample of antonyms and oppositions in the Qur'anic discourse. The thrust of the analysis is to check whether such phenomena add to or detract from the (un)translatability of the Qur'an. The study shows that Qur'anic antonyms and oppositions give rise to some multifaceted nuances that go unnoticed and unrendered in translation. Due to the intricacies of Qur'anic style and unexploited exegetical polemics, a plethora of multilevel losses tend to occur in Qur'an translation. Syntactic losses include an alteration of the syntactic framework in which the oppositional terms co-occur, which in turn changes the discourse functions (cf. Jones 2002; Davies 2012) performed by these terms within the Qur'anic text. Lexical losses include lexical choices that are language-specific and thus have no equivalents in target languages. Semantic losses comprise semantic, not lexical, concepts borne paradigmatically by the items in the ST but untranslated in the TT. Hermeneutic losses involve a translatorial choice of one strand of multiple interpretations of a single verse over the others. The study concludes that 'al-ṭ ibāq' (antonymy) is a predominant theolinguistic device for structuring information in the Qur'an, the proper transmission of which brings forth an orthodox interpretation and a definitive translation.
Intelligibility and Translation

Intelligibility, or rather unintelligibility, is one of the unsung heroes of translation studies. According to Naoki Sakai, lack of intelligibility is an evident, albeit implicit, reason for translation. Translation becomes, he claims, a social act of drawing a border between cultural and national entities because its very existence implies unintelligibility between languages or linguistic codes (Sakai 2006).

In this talk it will be suggested that in spite of its ambivalence, intelligibility can become a core term in the discourse about translation, especially – but not exclusively – in the intralingual domain. A term broadly used in the fields of English as Lingua Franca and World Englishes (cf. Smith and Nelson 1985, Kachru 2008), it has stimulated numerous attempts to define, describe and examine it.

Here we will focus on written, rather than spoken, language. We will discuss two examples directly related to diachronic intralingual translation, in which intelligibility was used both in favor and against the idea of translating an older version of the same language. One example will be the debate around the translation of the Hebrew Bible from Biblical to Modern Hebrew (Ahuvia 2008), and the role that claims of intelligibility played in it. The second case will be the discussion concerning the need to compose a dictionary of Old French for 18th century speakers of Modern French (La Curne de Sainte Palaye 1756). In both instances, there seems to be no compatibility between perceived intelligibility and linguistic analyses.

Our aim is to investigate the ideological significance of intelligibility (Rajagopalan 2006), as an implicit marker of linguistic continuity; consequently, we would like to study its influence on the use of the label “translation” and other transfer modalities.
Workshop I: Translating Humo(ur)
Inter-lingual/cross-cultural
translation/transmission of humo(u)r

Room: SR 1

Brandon Moores
UK

Menaechmi to La comedia de los enredos: the history of the translation of humour

Titus Maccius Plautus' play Menaechmi has enjoyed one of the most active "afterlives" of any work of humour, particularly in the English tradition, reappearing first in William Warner's translation Menaecmi and Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors at the end of the 16th century, and in numerous translations, versions, and adaptations since then. The popular success of these works means that Menaechmi presents a unique opportunity for a longitudinal study of the translation of its humour, showing how translators seized upon a small set of devices as the "engines" driving the play's humour and took care to develop their understanding of and preserve them even as they altered virtually everything else.

This paper will focus on two links in the translation chain: Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors and the lively 2012 adaptation of it as La comedia de los enredos by Mexican Shakespeare scholar and translator Alfredo Michel Modenessi. Working with three touchstone moments in the play - the first mistaken identification, Menaechmus Sosicles/Antipholus of Syracuse's dubious acquisition of the cloak/bracelet/chain, and the madness scene - I explore first the humour "engine" in each, with close attention to wording and word-play, subtext and performance context. Based on these analyses, I will then argue that we can identify distinct strategies of humour in each of the three versions, reflecting not only different ages, cultural contexts, and (in the Comedy of Errors and La comedia de los enredos) translation practices, but also different understandings of the nature of humour. The longitudinal study of translations of humour thus sheds light not only how translation techniques and ideas have been applied to the problem of humour but also how translation strategies reflect changes in the understanding of humour itself.
Adewuni Salawu  
Department of French, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria  

Adaptation of humour of African novels of francophone origin

Translating humour has been topic of discussion among experts in translation studies because of its high intellectual exercise demand. What is humour in one language may not sound like humour in another because of the cultural and linguistic differences and divergences. Adapting humour in the African context using European languages attracts more attention due to the multiple translation problems involved. The objective of this paper is to explore how translators of few novels, Ahmadou Kourouma’s Les soleils des indépendances, Mongo Beti’s Mission terminée, and Ferdinand Oyono’s Une vie de boy and Le vieux nègre et la médaille, have tried to adapt humour from the source language (French) to the target language (English) and to what level the power of humour can be retained in translation. The study adopts comparative and narrative analysis of data from the source and target texts, while the theoretical framework is descriptive translation studies (DTS). Works of linguists, sociologists, translators, language experts, anthropologists, and literary scholars serve as reference documents. There are disparities between the source text and the target text as in translation it is all about equivalence, not equality. The study concludes that translators should try to create similar humour in the target text to reflect the aspirations of the source text. Notes and footnotes can support the understanding of the translation as presented in the source text.
Translating humour is a punishing exercise

A lunatic escaped from an asylum and raped a woman. The next day the newspaper headlines read: 
"Nut Bolts and Screws"

Puns are a form of word play, and can occur in all natural languages. The word pun has been used in English at least since the 16th century It is thought to be originally a contraction of the (now archaic) pundigrion. This term is thought to have originated from punctilious, which itself derived from the Italian puntiglio, diminutive of punto, "point", from the Latin punctus, past participle of pungere, "to prick."

The paper proposes to look at the typology of this kind of word play and its usage in various fields of language. Since puns are language-oriented and in many a case also culture-specific it is not an easy task for the translator to render the pun into the target language. The paper uses examples in Hindi – the national language of India – culled from the recently concluded elections in India, which have Modified the Indian political scenario and also the popular Asterix comics to examine the problems involved in translating puns effectively.

Puns epitomize what separates languages and are tricky for translators whose options depend on the notion of intertextuality. The decision making on the part of the translator depends on one’s definition: is it fidelity to the source text or should there be ‘transcreation’?

The paper accepts the unlikelihood of finding the same words/sounds/forms/concepts in two different languages that can be exploited for similar humorous means, and as this solution is extremely difficult and very much dependent on the verbal dexterity of the translators it only explores the possibilities of rendering puns across languages as effectively as possible. If the word untranslatable were to apply, it would apply to this category of language use.
Stephen Fry, nowadays probably more famous as an actor, presenter and writer of documentaries, host and participant of comical shows on television and the radio, and as an avid twitterer, has written over ten books. The four novels - The Liar (1991), The Hippopotamus (1994), Making History (1996), and The Stars’ Tennis Balls (2000) - were all translated by Ulrich Blumenbach. The fifth book, Mrs Fry’s Diary (2010), allegedly not written by Stephen Fry but by someone else who created a fictional wife for him, is also taken into account here.

Fry is influenced stylistically by authors such as P. G. Wodehouse, Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw. Certain traditions within the discipline of Translation Studies would therefore purport that his books can only be translated at best adequately. The approach of Descriptive Translation Studies, however, renders the question of un/translatability redundant due to the addition of a new definition of the concept of equivalence.

Using Hausmann's and Heibert's categorisations, humorous expressions in the source and target texts analysed. In the analysis of Blumenbach's translation techniques, a development can be shown away from footnotes to integrated explanatory strategies. This is where the title of this paper is derived from. In translating Fry, one traditionally assumes that Blumenbach wants to become Fry, but as often as not, he is clearly and explicitly not Fry. Blumenbach's translations can thus be used as a showcase for Venuti's demand for the translator's visibility.
An approach to verbal humor translation (based on the short stories by P.G. Wodehouse)

Key words: metaphor, pun, allusion, construction grammar, semantics, syntax.

The paper deals with translation of verbal humor (VH) including puns, metaphors and language play when a source-language and a target-language belong to different language branches. An integral approach of VH translation is based on lexical, morphological, semantic, syntactic, stylistic, cultural, pragmatic features of VH. ‘Jeeves & Wooster’ short stories were chosen as a source of VH examples because of their complex structure. Using the theories of cognitive linguistics and construction grammar are crucial for choosing the best strategy of VH translation.

E.g., one of the most frequent expressions in ‘Jeeves & Wooster’ short stories is to be in the soup which means to be in trouble. But there are cases when Wodehouse changes this idiom to to be knee-deep in the bouillon. The translator’s aim is to analyze the VH scheme in a source-language, then to find a very much alike idiom in a target language. It should contain two semes: food + trouble. Then a translator should use the same algorithm to the idiom in a target-language that was used in a source-language. In this example it is synonymy.

In this research the target language is Russian. So the necessary idiom is zavarit’ kashu (literally to make porridge). It has the very same meaning as a source idiom. By changing porridge to a narrower concept it is possible to constitute a phrase that contains the same VH strategy: zavarit’ ovsyanku (literally to make oatmeal).

I claim that this approach is useful for any pair of languages. It could be applied to VH based on allusions as well.
This study offers a survey of the Italian translations of 40 well-known puns (Gardner, 2013) contained in Alice Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. The effectiveness of the 17 different translations examined (from the first by Pietrocola-Rossetti, in 1872, to the most recent by Ceni, in 2003) is evaluated on the basis of an explicit criteria proposed by Attardo (1994: 138): “the best puns are those in which either the two senses coexist in a difficult balance, or in which the connotating sense brings a meaningful contribution to the global senses of the text”.

According to this principle, the famous paronomastic pun on the mouse’s tale, a tale which shortly after assumes the visible features of the animal’s tail in an illustrative piece of visual poetry, is only partially reproduced when it is translated as ‘la coda della storia’ (literally ‘the tail of the story’, or its last part). This translation actually lacks direct reference to the mouse’s body, and the pun is less integrated in the general meaning of the text. On the contrary, the ingenious ‘lungo codazzo di miserie’ proposed by Busi (1993) is a real homonymic pun, based on a contextual metaphoric reinterpretation. Codazzo, a derived noun with the evaluative suffix –azzo, designates a bench of people following someone but, within this context, the noun assumes also the value of a long chain of unfortunate events (or a sad tale). Therefore, preserving the connotative value of the derivative suffix, Busi’s translation is more humorous than the original text.

This cunny use of metaphors also proves what Brône and Feyaerts (2004) have suggested, namely that humour resembles many phenomena of figurative language and that the script-based models of humour (proposed by Ruskin and Attardo) are not so far from the interpretative models of cognitive linguistics. A specific discussion is thus proposed on the possible integration of Attardo’s ‘connectors’ and ‘disjunctors’ with some ‘operative tools’ used in cognitive studies, i.e. Turner’s conceptual blends (Fauconnier & Turner, 2002) and Dobrovolskij & Piirainen (2009) cognitive modelling of figurative semantics.
Italians and their Linus’ blanket: 
Observations on the adaptation of comedy film and TV titles

Genette describes book titles as part of the paratext, i.e. the verbal and non-verbal productions, such as the author’s name, preface, and illustrations that accompany a text and make it possible for such text to be received and consumed by the audience in the form of a book. Particularly, one of the most important functions of titles is that of influencing the public, of ensuring “a better reception for the text and a more pertinent reading of it” (1987: 2). By the same token, we could say that film and TV titles clearly do not exist in a vacuum but are part of an audiovisual product’s paratext.

As a result of titles’ undeniable evocative power, it is clear that whenever a given audiovisual product is exported to a different country its title’s transposition into the target language/culture will also be an important vehicle through which the content, tone, genre, etc. of a film or TV show may or may not be conveyed. While, on the one hand, cases of outrageously adapted titles are constantly denounced by Italian viewers (for example in online forums), on the other hand, it is also apparent that titles cannot be considered as the result of an actual translation process, but, rather, of a cultural adaptation in which marketing and distribution strategies – and not film translators, dialogue adaptors, or subtitlers – play a crucial role.

This paper will look at a considerable sample of English-language film and TV comedy titles transposed for the Italian market, in an attempt to show how a “Linus’ blanket” approach to this kind of adaptation seems to be adopted in the overwhelming majority of cases. In other words, whether by adding an Italian subtitle to the original title or by foregrounding different lexical items in a translated title, a systematic trend is noticed to clarify the ambiguity of the English titles. This is often achieved by making the Italian version much more explicit, for example in terms of the genre to which the audiovisual product belongs, which often seems to go hand in hand with the disclosure of sometimes significant elements of the plot or even the foregrounding of misleading information about the contents of the film or TV show (Bucaria 2010). The hypothesis is put forward that this approach is adopted by distributors as a result of a number of perceived cultural traits of Italian audiences, including what Hofstede et al. (2010) define as “uncertainty avoidance,” which would become explicit, in the case at hand, in a presumed preference for less ambiguous, more neutral and straightforward titles.
Comedy in confusion: One, Two, Three. Multilingualism as a vehicle for humour

The analysis of Billy Wilder’s One, Two, Three (USA, 1961) sheds much light both on the role that multilingualism plays in comedy as a vehicle for humour and on the implications it has in translation. In particular, the confusion of languages and cultural identities, which constitutes a leitmotiv of comedy representing intercultural encounters on screen, becomes a means of producing a comic effect which can be both slight and direct. This confusion of lingua-cultural identities lies both on the diegetic level (interaction between characters) and on the extra-diegetic level (viewers’ perception of the reality depicted on screen). This humorous effect goes far beyond verbally expressed humour strictu sensu, (as puns and wordplay), but embraces a wider area, in which language itself, and especially lingua-cultural identity, contribute to accomplishing a comic effect.

As confusion is commonly the main function of multilingualism in comedy - as opposed to conflict which is a more typical feature of drama - Italian dubbing professionals tend to be more free in their handling of the “delicate” material multilingualism represents on screen. The comparative analysis between the original and the Italian dubbed version of the film will allow to critically reflect on the different solutions adopted by dubbing professionals to manage multilingualism in comedy. On the one hand, secondary languages (Russian and German) are often left untranslated in order to maintain the same degree of confusion present in the original version; on the other hand, secondary languages are sometimes dubbed into Italian as to explicate the humorous meaning such languages possess in the film. This latter strategy is achieved resorting to the “typical” (i.e. stereotypical) accent foreigners are presumed to have if trying to speak viewers’ mother tongue. Although this is certainly done with the intention of maintaining or even increasing the comic effect multilingualism has in the original version, it also leads to a more foregone stigmatisation of foreigners, in terms of “bad” Germans or “loose” Russians, at which multilingualism simply hints in the original version.
Exporting Neapolitan Humour: Perception of Toto´s humour through English subtitles

This study stems from the idea of translating the humour of the Neapolitan actor Totò (1898-1967) into English by means of subtitles, in an attempt to arouse the same ‘humour response’ (McGhee 1972) that all the gags, puns and jokes of the original trigger in an Italian audience, on an English one. In particular, this challenge is based on the hypothesis that translating Verbally Expressed Humour (Chiaro 2004, 2006) from Italian into English is not necessarily doomed to be a complete failure.

Firstly, the paper will briefly illustrate the different types of comic elements that characterise Totò’s humour. Specifically, those that are more interesting in terms of how an English audience may perceive them by means of English subtitles will be highlighted (e.g. idioms, Neapolitan dialect, interlinguistic pastiche, collocations and cultural references). Secondly, the case study – and, thus, the methodology and the data analysis – will be discussed. In particular, the questionnaire used as a research tool and the sample of participants will be described. Regarding the former, it was specifically designed to gather relevant data on both the demographic information concerning the 35 English volunteers who participated in this survey, and on their impressions of the six subtitled clips which were shown to them. Subsequently, a detailed analysis of the results obtained by means of all the questionnaires – and observed by means of SPSS 17.00 – will follow.

Since the aim of this study is to verify the effectiveness of the translation and subtitling of Neapolitan humour by observing the various reactions showed by the English participants, the hypothesis that they may react in a positive way, i.e. laughing or smiling, will finally be confirmed or refuted in the conclusions.
Subtitling Catarella: Camilleri’s Humour Travels to the UK and the U.S.A.

Agatino Catarella is certainly the most humorous character in Adrea Camilleri’s novels on Inspector Montalbano. The macaronic language Camilleri invented for him is “a mix of bureaucratese, popular Italian and Sicilian dialect” (Consiglio 2008: 50), which has been successfully transposed into the homonymous TV Series (as well as into radio productions, comic strips, the Internet and computer games; Mikula 2005: 31).

Translating Catarella’s malapropisms and idiolect in Camiller’s novels has therefore become the centre of much research in the latest years (e.g. Consiglio 2008, Makoula 2005, Vizmuller-Zocco 2009 just o tame a few). However, relatively little attention has been devoted to their audiovisual translation, which is complicated by the multimodal nature of the text itself. Interestingly, different subtitled versions of the 26 TV episodes of the Montalbano series (produced by the Italian national broadcasting company RAI) have been created within the English speaking countries. The British public corporation BBC broadcasted its own version for the British public whereas the Special Broadcasting Service produced new subtitles for the Australian audience. More recently, the MHz Networks operated in the same fashion for the American viewers, claiming on their website they created an “improved translation of English subtitles” (http://www.mhzworldview.org/about/press/detective-montalbano-back-better-ever).

Hence this preliminary research will focus on the way Catarella’s humorous idiosyncrasies have been dealt with by the BBC (TT1) and the MHz Networks (TT2) in the first two episodes of the series Il ladro di merendire (The Snack Thief) and La voce del violino (The Voice of the Violin). The investigation of the original Italian Source Text (ST) and the two English translated TTs aims to shed some light on the challenges that subtitling humour poses. Most importantly, it will seek to understand whether and, if so, to what extent the cultural and linguistic differences of two nations that share the same language affect translation in general and humour translation in particular.
Humour Translation And Subtitling: Eye-Tracking As a Multimodal Analysis Tool.

The transfer of humour from a monomodal text in the source language to a monomodal text in the target language via translation often implies cultural and civilizational challenges. However, audiovisual translation deals with materials using various communication channels to create a meaning and to convey humour. In subtitling, for instance, the translator/subtitler should not only address the “usual” translation difficulties, emanating from the verbal language (and related to culture, ambiguity, intertextuality, etc.), but he should also deal with the technical constraints of subtitling such as space and time. Indeed, the translator/subtitler has to consider the interaction of the various channels of communication in a film namely the sound, the image and the verbal language in order to adopt a relevant humour translation strategy according to the multimodal context of a film.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the theoretical problems of humour translation and multimodality in film subtitling and to suggest a multimodal analysis approach via eye-tracking technology. The analysis of the eye movement and gaze fixation on a particular element of the image is likely to help identifying the most relevant parts of the visuals in the meaning production. This may also allow creating relevant subtitles that do not overlap with or repeat the humorous information delivered by the other audiovisual constituents of a film. Indeed humour translation involves many challenges especially in the audiovisual context of subtitling. Therefore, multidisciplinary approaches are required to address humour translation problems both theoretically and practically.
What do Subtitlers Translate? Particularities of the audio-visual texts with a special view on the subtitling of humour

This study aims at raising a few questions regarding the typology of the audio-visual text (AVt), which is a polysemiotic, multimedia text, deeply connected with and determined by extra-textual markers, a dynamic, short-lived text that is strictly governed by a series of technical, temporal and spatial constraints and dramatically depends on how it is perceived by the audience. Audio-visual texts, dealt with by subtitlers, dubbers, interpreters or other types of specialized translators are multiple-layered texts that have already been altered by code-switching before being subject to translation. Moreover, the audio-visual text is a permeable text, mainly due to the permanent interference of the original dialogue and the multitude of cultural references it contains, that are quite often rendered by calques.

In order to tackle the typology of the AVt this study focuses on the translation of humour, a situation in which the challenges encountered by the translator are even more specific. The main questions resulting from the analysis are: “What does one actually translate in AVT? Are these texts or pseudo-texts? How much of the original dialogue can be translated and what is left out? With all the constraints and challenges imposed by cultural references, puns, dialects, idiolects, taboo language, rhythm of speech, etc. how can audio-visual translators make sure the perlocutionary effect, i.e. the skopos of the original dialogue was maintained? Some of these questions can be partially answered, while a few will remain rhetorical. Yet the aim of this study is just to suggest a certain attitude for the translator, seen as a bridge builder between cultures.
American sitcoms and their wordy scripts as a challenge for the translator

This paper takes as its subject verbal comedy and proceeds to analyse this phenomenon on specific examples. Translation difficulties arising from the peculiarities of jokes and possible translation strategies that can help to capture the text’s humorous qualities in the target language (TL) are here under investigation. Following theoretical framework of contrastive linguistics as well as theories of equivalence coined by Werner Koller and Eugene Nida, this study examines linguistic material stemming from some of the most popular American sitcoms and their official German translations. This is a unilateral analysis with English as the source language (SL) and German as TL. The shows under consideration include Friends, How I Met Your Mother, The Big Bang Theory and Two and a Half Men. The chosen utterances exemplify humour based on linguistic phenomena, to wit wordplays, neologisms, catchphrases, semantic and syntactic ambiguities, homonymy, and polysemy. This study is driven by the following questions: Which instances of humour are the most difficult to translate? What are the constraints related to the type of translation? Is there an equivalence relation between elements of the source text (ST) and the target text (TT)? And finally: does the TT-joke retain the character of the original one? The results of this paper outline possible translation difficulties such as lack of equivalent in the TL and limitations related to audio-visual translation techniques. What comes subsequently is the characterisation of the applied translation strategies. The conclusions presented here may be helpful for the translation practice and for the theory of translation teaching.
“They are laughing at the wrong bits!”: An interdisciplinary approach to translating humour in contemporary drama.

This interdisciplinary (translation studies and drama) workshop presentation addresses the paradox that in order to successfully translate the humour of the source text dialogue one must often change the source language joke. As humour appreciation is culturally bound, the translation of humour entails the translation of culture, not simply language. The presentation and workshop will show that the target culture's perception of the genre of a play text can influence the translation of humorous dialogue; this in turn alters the performance of the humour by actors from the target culture. This is evidenced in findings from a drama translation laboratory organised in Budapest in 2013. The laboratory presented a 45 minute extract of a Hungarian play 'Sunday Lunch' [Vasarnapi Ebed] by Janos Hay, in Hungarian then in English. Humour on the page could only be translated successfully, and appreciated as such by the target audience, when the British actors altered the original acting style of the play. While the source text was written in a naturalistic kitchen-sink drama style, the English translation required a less naturalistic acting approach and the British actors adopted a heightened parody genre in which the humour was able to flourish successfully in English. The presentation will discuss the challenges of translating humour between distant languages and will offer practical solution and tools to translating humour in contemporary drama. The workshop will creatively engage participants by challenging them to translate humour into their chosen language.
Humo(u)r in Action: A Case Study of Lolita

Following Patrick Cattrysse’s (1990) proposal that film adaptation of books may be regarded as a form of translation, this paper explores the range of relationships between Lolita, the novel (Nabokov 1955), and two film adaptations, (Kubrick 1962 and Lyne 1997) also in English, and some samples of interlingual translation (subtitles). The basis for such an exploration is the hypothesis that each one of the film versions has a rather different approach to humo(u)r in dealing with such an unpleasant topic as paedophilia. Another interesting aspect is that the novelist actually worked on the script of the more humorous version, thereby validating to a certain extent a comical vein within the story. Given that many other aspects of the two films are the same or very similar, coming as they do from the same novel, and clearly aiming to be accepted as a “faithful rendering” of the book, the case provides a great, if not unique, opportunity to study the nature of humo(u)r and how its presence or absence affects a given work (film or otherwise). Such a study may also provide clues as to the differences between translations and their source texts when one includes humo(u)r and the other is lacking in such a feature. Several representative scenes are selected for analysis and are commented on in a comparative description of the two film versions, the book, and some foreign-language versions (namely Spanish and German).
(Not) Filling the gap: the importance of leaving spaces between the visual and the verbal to enhance humour and cognition

Children’s authors and illustrators are in no doubt that even very young children are able to use complex cognitive processes to make meaning from the limited input (visual and verbal) in children’s picture books (Hunt 2009). From a short, sometimes one-line text and frequently stylised illustrations, drawing on their (albeit limited) knowledge of the world children can construct and create meaning from a very early age (Kress 1997). ‘Reading’ together with an aloud-reader not only fosters cognitive development but also has an impact on academic achievement (OECD 20123). Moreover, engaging with picture books can sow the seeds of a passion for reading: young children positively delight in creating meaning from pictures and text and filling those cognitive gaps which pervade the best children’s picture books from Roger Hargreaves to Maurice Sendak, Anthony Browne to Julia Donaldson. Humorous picture books demand even more sophisticated cognitive skills, requiring children to draw on ‘knowledge resources’ (Attardo 2006) and logical mechanisms to ‘get the joke’ or achieve ‘resolution’ (Hempleman and Attardo 2011, Perlmutter 2000). The cognitive effort is increased, but so is the immense satisfaction derived from humorous texts, which explains the enduring popularity of authors such as Pat Hutchins, Dr Seuss, Tony Ross (Riley 2012). Post modern picture books in particular, such as those by Babette Cole, Anthony Brown, Colin McNaughton and John Scieszka, exuding ambiguity, irony, self- and intertextual-referencing are at once challenging, stimulating and satisfying for both audiences, adult and child alike (cfr Cheetham 2013).

This paper discusses the crucial importance of including the translation of humorous children’s literature in trainee programmes to ensure that the cognitive gap is not filled and the joke not killed (Riley 2011). It is also a call to editors to acknowledge the skill needed in translating humorous picture books, otherwise, they risk doing a disservice to themselves and to future generations of prospective readers.
L’interprete traduttore nel procedimento penale ungherese alla luce delle recenti direttive europee


L’Ungheria ha già presentato nella regolamentazione giuridica le regole delle direttive circa i diritti dell’indagato e dell’imputato durante i procedimenti penali, per quanto riguarda invece le vittime il lavoro legislativo non ha ancora preso avvio. Al tempo stesso le opportunità di realizzazione efficiente delle direttive inerenti le vittime sono state esaminate in un’ottica comparativa da una ricerca.

I risultati della ricerca – prestando particolare attenzione alla realizzazione pratica della traduzione e dell’interpretariato, che ovviamente riguarda anche i diritti nelle direttive degli indagati e degli imputati e presenti anche nella normativa nazionale – permettono di trarre conclusioni generali tali, che indicano i punti forti e le debolezze delle direttive durante l’esercizio.

Nello studio quindi – appoggiandoci sull’implementazione ungherese e sui risultati delle ricerche menzionate – dimostriamo quanto la regolazione giuridica e la pratica rispondono.
Gerhard Edelmann
Zentrum für Translationswissenschaft Universität Wien, Österreich

**Qualitätssicherung von Übersetzungsleistungen durch Integrierung des Fachwissens in die Ausbildung**


Diesen Gedanken möchte ich aufgreifen und die Qualitätssicherung der Rechtsübersetzung diskutieren. Dabei stütze ich mich auch auf meine Lehrtätigkeit und die Erfahrungen als Prüfer bei der Zertifizierung von beeidigten Übersetzern.


Die Forderung, der Vermittlung von Fachwissen in der Ausbildung mehr Raum zu geben, ist nicht neu. Leider tragen die Curricula der Universitäten dieser Anforderung im Allgemeinen nicht Rechnung.

Im Kompetenzprofil des europäischen Masterlehrgangs EMT (Europäischer Master Übersetzen) wird das Fachwissen zwar erwähnt, aber, wie in der Praxis leider üblich, mit der Recherchekompetenz gleichgesetzt. Das ist natürlich viel zu wenig.


Der Meinung der Autorin ist beizupflichten. Eine Ausbildung zum Rechtsübersetzer ohne durchdachte Integrierung der Vermittlung von Fachwissen kann nicht die für diese Tätigkeit erforderliche Qualität garantieren.

Ich werde in meinem Beitrag auch anhand bereits bestehender Ansätze praktische Lösungsmöglichkeiten für dieses Problem diskutieren und eigene Vorschläge für eine effiziente Ausbildung zum Rechtsübersetzer präsentieren.
Hendrik J. Kockaert, Sandrine Peraldi
KU Leuven, Campus Antwerpen, Belgium
University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, Republic of South-Africa
ISIT, Paris, France

Improving the quality of legal translation through genre analysis and corpus queries

Qualetra, Quality in Legal Translation, aims at raising the quality of legal translation and training in criminal proceedings through the development of core curricula, evaluation procedures and training materials. The rationale of the project is linked to Directive 2010/64/EU from which it specifically addresses the essential documents in criminal proceedings, as well as the European Arrest Warrant (EAW).

This paper concentrates on the development of a multilingual term base, a translation memory as well as templates of the aforementioned proceedings in order to implement a systemic chain of quality assurance and terminological coherence, thus improving the daily practice of legal translators and practitioners involved in cross-border cooperation. Indeed, one of the main difficulties of legal translation is the ability to understand, to acquire and to render the lexical and discursive patterns of the domain language at stake. The culture-oriented nature of law as well as its typical jurisprudential style require a solid understanding of the domain, and a thorough knowledge of its terminology and phraseological expressions.

In order to help legal translators raise their awareness of the typical format of each category of essential documents and their discursive conventions, a corpus of authentic and anonymised documents has been built with a view to undertaking a genre analysis of the document types listed in the Directive. The corpus was first analysed at macro-level in order to identify the recurring lexical and discursive patterns that characterise these specific proceedings, leading to the development of monolingual templates of essential documents in the six languages of the project. At micro-level, terms were analysed with the help of an advanced query system (Sketch Engine) in order to identify the key concepts of the domain as well as refined conceptual, phraseological and intercultural data to feed the multilingual term base.

The authors of this paper thus propose to present the methodology and the results of this specific work stream, demonstrating the many contributions of a discursive and tool-based approach in improving the quality of legal translation.
Qualetra: The implications of the transposition of Directive 64/2010 for the training and assessment of legal translators and practitioners

Between 2000 and 2007, the EU registered a significant increase in criminal proceedings involving a non-national (± 10%) resulting in rising costs of translation. According to estimates by DG Justice (Impact Assessment for the Directive on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings (COM(2009) 338 final) {SEC(2009) 916, pp. 18-19), the need for fair and cost-efficient legal translations will increase even more crucially in the future.

The Qualetra project aims at anticipating some serious challenges EU Member States will have to deal with after the transposition of Directive 2010/64/EU by proposing deliverables that are expected to cater for the training and assessment needs of legal translators specialising in the translation of European Arrest Warrants (EAWs) and Essential Documents (EDs) of criminal proceedings, and of legal practitioners working with translators.

With its EU-wide format of online training and testing, the project contributes towards facilitating transparent, cost-efficient criminal proceedings in EU courts, guaranteeing the rights of suspected and accused persons as stipulated in Directive 2010/64/EU.

In practice, the project focuses on developing translation memories and multilingual terminology relevant for the translation of EAWs and EDs and on developing EU-wide training programmes and testing procedures for legal translators and practitioners, who will have to interact efficiently with beneficiaries of legal translation services such as police, prosecutors, court staff, judges, lawyers and professionals providing victim support.

This paper focuses in particular on the training and assessment work streams of the project, and will present research-based core curricula and training materials for legal translators and legal practitioners, as well as testing, evaluation and assessment procedures, and materials for professionals in specific working conditions related to the translation of EAWs and EDs.
Translation quality as provided for in Article 5 of Directive 2010/64/EU is a major milestone in the marathon towards translation in criminal proceedings as a human right. The ideal that nobody should be denied a fair trial for the sole reason that they cannot speak or understand the language of the country in which they are prosecuted has been a long time in the making, initiated back in 1948 with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and is still a work in progress over sixty years later. Nevertheless, the adequacy of the language assistance granted is the Achilles’ heel of this legal instrument, which still nowadays sets a highly ambitious destination without defining any clear route to get there. As a result, each Member State has followed a different path in implementing transposing measures. Also, the many discrepant (when not downright lacking) legal frameworks which define the role and qualifications required of professional translators make matters more complicated in a setting where languages of lesser diffusion are most needed. On a daily basis, the recruitment of unqualified translators puts the legal rights of foreigners at risk, even in a Europe of freedom, security and justice. On the basis of these considerations, this paper aims to investigate translation quality as a strength and weakness of the Directive and its implementation, whereby no clear assessment mechanism is in place either at national or European level. In the second part, the paper will explore the need for a proper definition of the competences and qualifications to be demanded of legal translators, offering suggestions to bridge the gap between legal rights on the one side, and quality and training on the other.
On the quality of legal translations: (How) can we measure it?

One of the principal new features of the widely celebrated Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings is to be found in the importance attached to the quality of the translations provided in criminal proceedings. Accordingly, translations required in criminal proceedings must be accomplished by qualified professionals and, at any rate, the suspected or accused person has the right to complain that the quality of the translation is not sufficient so as to safeguard the fairness of the proceedings or for them to exercise their right of defence. However, measuring the quality of a given translation may possibly be the greatest challenge to Translation theorists and practitioners, since there is no definition of error gravity based on a scientific basis and no consensus as to the levels of seriousness of errors, to name but a few problematic aspects.

The University of Alcalá has recently contributed to QUALETRA, a project on the quality of translation in criminal settings funded by the Directorate-General for Justice, with a study on holistic assessment of legal translation. In this contribution, it is our aim to present the results of this study in which the translation into Spanish of a judgment handed down by England’s Court of Appeal underwent holistic assessment, with the intention to provide some food for thought for this workshop on the consequences of this Directive for legal translation theory and practice.
Competence revisited: raising standards in translator and interpreter training and engagement in the criminal process

While Directive 2010/64/EU recognizes that ‘adequate linguistic assistance’ ought to be provided to a suspect or an accused person, the adequacy of which should be subject to control exercised by competent authorities, it does not specifically define the minimum quality standard for translation and interpreting services. In the context of the United Kingdom and Ireland, this lack of a formal quality requirement, combined with lack of regulation of the translation and interpreting professions, has resulted in frequent engagement of bilingual professionals whose competence does not appear to be ‘sufficient to safeguard the fairness of proceedings.’ Provision of substandard language services is particularly prevalent in lower courts, virtually no quality control being exercised over facilitation of bilingual hearings. Addressing the issue of quality of interpreting and translation in criminal proceedings, this paper discusses linguistic and legal competence and its impact on the criminal process.

The author proposes the introduction of a minimum standard of linguistic competence for legal translators and court interpreters, based on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, as well as a minimum requirement for their training in relevant aspects of law, including comparative criminal law, criminal process and the law of evidence. It is argued that imposing the minimum requirement of linguistic and legal competence is necessary in order to safeguard and ‘enhance the protection of individual rights’, the lack of such standard essentially compromising the suspect’s or accused person’s right to a fair trial. The author concludes with suggestions for legal training of translators and interpreters facilitating the criminal process.
The profile of the ideal Greek legal interpreter

The high number of immigrants in Greece, often illegal, causes many communication problems at the administrative level and, in particular, in cases of delinquent behavior. In this paper, the profile of the ideal Greek legal interpreter, interpreting between non-Greek speaking people and the police and judicial authorities, will be constructed. This research was conducted under a research program concerning legal interpreting in Greece.

In the first phase, on a theoretical level, the focus will be on interpreting, with emphasis on judicial interpretation in Pöchhacker’ terms (2005), and at a legal level, the presentation of the main points of the European and Greek legislation governing this type of interaction (Vlachopoulos 2012). Furthermore, a brief description of the current situation in our country will be given, followed by a presentation of the responses that were collected through two questionnaires: the first divided into non-Greek-speaking prisoners, men and women, in three prisons in Greece. This concerned the exchanges between prisoners and interpreters both during their contact with the police and at the court hearing and a general assessment of the situation as they experienced it. The second questionnaire was distributed to experts involved in the process (lawyers, judges and police officers) and related to their experience of communicating with foreign authorities through an interpreter. The responses to the two questionnaires will then be compared, highlighting the weaknesses of Greek reality. The data collected and evaluated will provide the raw material to build the profile of the ideal interpreter meeting the needs of Greek police and court authorities.
Achieving LI Quality: Quixotic Quest or Purposeful Pragmatism?

European Directive 2010/64/EU recognizes the need for quality in legal interpreting in criminal proceedings and mandates that Member States guarantee that the quality of the services provided is sufficient to safeguard the fairness of proceedings and ensure legal certainty. The review of current practices in the EU which was carried out as part of the Qualitas Project indicates that there is a general lack of understanding of what ensuring quality means and an absence of broadly-accepted standards and criteria for the certification or accreditation of professionals in this field. So, is achieving quality in legal interpreting a quixotic quest or can it be achieved through purposeful planning, using a reasonable and logical approach to problem solving?

In this presentation, an overview of current practices in EU Member States will be presented, and methods for assessing quality and setting minimum standards in order to facilitate reciprocal recognition of qualifications will be suggested. The Qualitas Help-Desk, which provides individual consultation services to state agencies or individuals working to establish valid certification criteria and registers of qualified professional will be explained. The presentation will stress the importance of the involvement of all stakeholders, including the judiciary and governmental authorities, academic institutions, professional associations and individual practitioners in the effort to ensure quality.
The transposition of Directive 2010/64/EU and legal, institutional and actual deficiencies of court interpreting in Greece

The issue of court interpreting is neglected in Greece. As our field surveys with the judges of the First-Instance Court of Thessaloniki and all relevant educational institutions in Greece show, court interpreters are confronted with a multiplicity of conflicting roles, their working conditions are poor, the quality of the delivered services is often questionable and their training opportunities are scarce. This is partially due to the insufficient legal framework, which establishes no specific accreditation requirements for the recruitment of court interpreters. The Greek law provides that the local judicial authorities create every year a “list of interpreters”, but it does not impose any standards or qualifications for court interpreters, nor does it introduce any mechanism for qualifying them as such, with the result that anyone can be appointed as an interpreter without proof of suitability.

On 11 February 2014 the Greek Parliament passed the Act on the implementation of the Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings, the main emphasis of which is placed inter alia on the quality of the translation and interpreting services. However, the Greek Law fails at various points to meet the level of protection required by the Directive and the unsatisfactory practice. In this context, we will try in our paper to highlight the current situation and provide some applicable suggestions by addressing the following issues: How would one assess the previous situation regarding the right to interpretation and translation in Greece and what changes are to be expected now? Does the recent Greek Law constitute a proper transposition of the Directive? Could it promote a higher level of professionalization of court interpreting or it is nothing more than pious words?
Legal Translation and Cultural Transfer in Persian and English Legal Systems

Legal translation is a special type of LSP translation involving cross-linguistic communication in the legal context and it tends to involve more cultural specific components. Since the main function of legal language is normative and performative, it is important to make sure what the actual purpose of the translation of a legal text is. On the other hand, legal translators are expected to produce not parallel texts but texts that are equal in legal effect (Altay, 2004). So they must be able to understand not only the legal concepts and the legal effects they are supposed to have, but also how to achieve that legal effects in the TL, especially when it is based on a different legal system.

The vast differences in Persian and English legal systems and the associated incongruity of terminology highlight the many challenges in legal translation (Shiravi, 2004). This paper aims at presenting a strategy through which we can convey the legal culture of SL (Persian) to TL (English) and create equal legal effect in the TL, relying on the two notions inspired by Venuti (2000), i.e. domestication and foreignization.

In this regard we analyzed Persian to English legal translation of two types of legal genres within the domain of Private law, namely Power of Attorney and Instrument of Divorce, the study of which has been seldom attempted despite the customary presence of these instruments in the legal routine. As a result of this analysis we could conclude that legal texts in different legal systems are translatable and equal legal effect can be created in TL provided that the legal genre of the source text is preserved and also functional and conceptual equivalences are employed through foreignization and domestication.
Legal Translation of Court Directives from English to Telugu: 
Some observations

An attempted is made in this paper to study the translation problems encountered while translating High court judgments of Andhra Pradesh, India during the year 1986-1987 from English (SL) to Telugu (Dravidian language) the Target language. The above court directives from English to Telugu translation have been published by Telugu Akademi a State Research Institute. The paper tries to focus the issue of legal effect of the source text in target language. The study tries to find out whether source language legal terms have equivalent terms in the target language or not, if not how the meaning is conveyed. Is there any terminological vagueness, syntactic ambiguity? If so what strategies are used to resolve this issue in the target language? Similarly the problems of Polysemy and synonymy are studied.

Look at some of the Legal terms of English and its translation equivalents in Telugu. For example: ‘case law’ is translated as udaaharaNa in Telugu which gets the meaning of an example. Similarly for ‘case pending’ the Telugu translation is anirNiitamgaa unna keesu which is not an equivalent of the English. On the same line for the English legal terms: Bill, Statute and Act the Telugu translation is caTTam.
One Example for Two Translation Problems

This paper deals with two related questions. First, how different verbs with the similar meanings in one language is translated into other languages – with different verbs with the similar meanings or with the same verb. For example, for English verbs submit, deliver, send, transmit, forward in Serbian language is mostly used just one verb: podneti (=submit).

And second, how can one and the same verb be translated into another language with different verbs:

EN: to submit its observations; to submit any appropriate proposal  
SR: da iznese svoja zapažanja; da podnese odgovarajući predlog  
CR: da se očituje; da podnese odgovarajući prijedlog  
SL: naj predloži svoje priporočilo; predloži ustrezni predlog  
DE: zu einer Stellungnahme aufgefordert hat; geeignete Vorschläge zu Themen zu unterbreiten  
FR: à présenter toute observation en la matière; à soumettre une proposition appropriée

Here we come to the question of collocations and their effect on translation.

The analysis is carried out on the material of the Lisbon Treaty, and examples are from English, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, German and French.
Precision versus vagueness in the Polish and German penal law provisions

Unlike most other special languages, the language of law may be characterized by a certain degree of deliberate, intended ambiguity and vagueness. In the case of the penal law, the issue might be particularly problematic since the verdict is always either a conviction or an acquittal. Therefore, applying general language to suit the needs of judges and law-makers must necessarily undergo certain restrictions.

The aim of the paper is to confront two well-known “trends” operating within the realm of the philosophy of law. According to one of them the law has to be formulated in a general way so as to embrace as many cases as possible. According to the other one, it should bring forward the procedures and modes of conduct in a scrupulous way so that no room is left for ambiguity and alternative interpretations.

The aim of the paper is to indicate in the Polish and German provisions such methods and strategies that fulfil both of the above paradigms.

The analysis shall thus consists in a comparison of the provisions of the criminal code of the two above mentioned legal systems taking into consideration legal definitions, semantic particularities or placing the terms in a proper context.

An example below might clarify the methodology the author shall apply in the present analysis:

In the Polish Criminal Code, the article 53 states that “the court should mete out the punishment predicted by the Code so that the affliction is not going to exceed the degree of guilt”.

The “degree of guilt” would suggest that guilt is gradable and as such constitutes a vague and ambiguous term only to be interpreted under particular circumstances. However, ss soon as during the first stage of adjudication, judges must decide whether the defendant is guilty or not. After that the “degree” of guilt is measured and meted out taking into consideration the facts and circumstances. Hence, two conflicting but confluent ways of perceiving the legal language give rise to one procedure.

How can the matter be analysed in the German penal code? The author will try to answer that question by looking at a number of German provisions.
Workshop 3: And yet it Translates!
Human Machine Interaction in Translation

Room: PC-Lab 413

Andy Stauder
Innsbruck, Austria

What can Linguistics do for Translation Technology?

The present state of the art of machine translation and CAT as forms of NLP is based to a great extent on statistical methods, the use of analogous text, and human-machine interaction. Although these techniques have led to significant improvements of results as compared to the original rule-based approaches and purely machine-driven systems, for the past decade they have been struggling with little standardised and even everyday text, and with achieving elevated levels of quality. This is especially true for quasi-literary text such as dialogue in audiovisual media. A return to, and of course further development of, traditional, linguistics-based approaches promises to successfully tackle problems that statistics alone is unlikely to overcome, and to significantly improve human-machine interaction. The ultimate levels of quality, however, are likely to be achieved only with the help of neurolinguistics, which will make possible a future generation of translation studies that is only just appearing on the horizon.
What Can Language Technology Do for Translation?

The quest for machine translation in the post-World War II period spurred the field of natural language processing and thus the development of language technology. While fully automated machine translation itself is still far from taking over the translation industry, translation practice is nowadays inconceivable without the widespread use of language technology.

Following a brief history of language technology, this paper will outline the state of the art of the field, highlighting its importance for translation from the perspectives of practice, academia and training. Finally, a number of unresolved problems in natural language processing for translation will be identified and an outlook on future trends and developments presented.
The Case of SmartCAT: Five Steps Towards MT-friendly CAT Tool

The raise of MT popularity leaves many industry professionals wondering how to approach translation automation technologies to improve their own productivity. This workshop focuses on practical issues of organizing the effective working environment for translators. The attendees will gain the understanding of how to utilize the integrated results of translation memory, terminology assets and machine translation according to the personal productivity metrics.

Also, the new trend of collaborative work in real time will be unveiled to offer the audience an interactive discussion on the cloud opportunities for translation. The workshop will be supplemented with a demonstration of SmartCAT – new cloud-based system for industry professionals.
Machine-to-Human Interaction in Translation Practice

We argue that a human translator is the key figure in translation practice. Web translation is getting more widespread, and in many cases can save the time and efforts. Still, a human translator remains in the focus. What needs to be done, though, is investigating into web translation deficiencies so that to find new solutions to translation mistakes.

The research into web English-to-Russian translation (Google Translate) of the texts in the fields of real estate (Victoria Petrova) and military conflicts (Irina Khoshaba) revealed systematical translation problems and made it possible to offer a typology of such mistakes on the lexical and grammatical levels, as well as to suggest some algorithms of how to avoid those mistakes.

The research showed that on the syntactical level the most relevant mistakes that significantly distort the information content (we have to admit, however, that these mistakes normally do not entirely distort the original) are related to the theme-rheme distinction. For instance, a typical problem is translating an English subject (in the initial position), preceded by the indefinite article. In this case the article actually regularly marks the rheme, and as such, it is better to place it at the end of the translated Russian sentence. Otherwise the information, conveyed by the original, is changed. Some other rheme markers are analysed, and the translation strategies, that can be programmed into the web translation systems, are offered.

On the lexical level, the research revealed a list of the terms in the real estate pool which are to be specially introduced into the dictionary, in order to avoid significant mistakes. In addition, some strategies are offered on how to deal with typical word combinations, such as a Juliet balcony, or Jack- and - Jill bathroom, and others.
Translation in the Era of Augmented Reality

The presentation/paper addresses portable usage of Machine Translation (MT) and aims at linking the concept of Augmented Reality (AR) to instant translation services and the gear (hardware) that enables it.

The following notions will be explored further in the presentation:

Google Glass® enables machine translated text to appear on the wearer’s screen in near real time, Docomo, a Japanese firm, has introduced a similar device, an augmented reality gadget, which should be available off-the-shelf prior to the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

Automated mobile consecutive interpreting has been around for some time (cf. Google’s Conversation Mode), and automated simultaneous interpreting has just recently been introduced to the European Parliament. Despite the deficiencies in technology, these devices will inevitably spread and acquire a certain share of language mediation worldwide.

Overall, there is little risk that machines will become like humans. There is considerable risk, however, that human skills and personality features will be overshadowed by machines, and that humans will be forced to behave and use language so as to be conceived by machines easily.
This presentation will include a brief history of machine translation studies for the English-Turkish language pair. The study presents a discussion on the main difficulties in and the need for building MT systems for the English-Turkish language pair, the quality of MT systems and their potential contribution to the field of translation and their place in the translation curriculum in Turkey.

The study investigates novice translators’ views on machine translation, its contribution to the translation process, and its future. The data come from translation students’ term projects in which they used Google Translator Toolkit as a CAT tool within the framework of a course on translation technologies. The novice translators post-edited machine translated output in a TM system and evaluated the machine translation output in terms of accuracy and quality through an online survey. The data were collected in four years (2010-2013), since the very start of the machine translation service for Turkish by Google. The texts used for the project were different each year.

The initial results suggest that the novice translators find MT results mostly unacceptable in terms of accuracy and quality. However, they list certain advantages of using an online translation memory system with an embedded MT system. The presentation will conclude with implications for translation teaching and research.
DIRETRA, a customizable direct translation system: first sketches

DIRETRA is a system of direct translation for Turkic languages. Turkic languages are agglutinative and have rich and complex morphology; therefore, the primary goal is to provide a word-for-word translation of a given text, reflecting the morphological phenomena of the source language as precisely as possible. DIRETRA includes three main modules: the parser, which outputs gloss sequences for the source language, the mapper, which transforms gloss sequences of the source language into those of the target languages, and the generator, which creates words of the target languages. The system has been designed for Turkish; the next step planned is to implement other Turkic languages as well.

The structure of the system is shown by the example of nominal inflectional morphology. The Parsing first module of the system converts raw sequences of the source language into gloss lines. The words are processed right-to-left: first all possible suffixes are found, then the remaining part is compared to the stem dictionary (cf. [3]). The system can "guess" unknown stems and analyze the morphology even if the stem is not found in the dictionary.

The “hybrid” approach used in the DIRETRA system involves combining sequences of categories which have strictly fixed order into slots. The resulting system includes two stem slots (for nominal compounds), noun inflection, noun loop (the recursive suffix -ki, which has two varieties; see section 2 for details), nominal verb suffixes (e.g. copulas and adverbial markers). The number and order of categories within each slot can be changed without modifying the system itself, which simplifies implementing new languages.

The morphological sequences of the source language are converted into appropriate gloss sequences for the target language. Unlike the parser, the mapper goes from left to right. The recursive suffix -ki procession is one of the most interesting points. This suffix can be attached to nominals containing locative (KI1) or genitive (KI2) case, e.g. evde “in the house” → evdeki “the one in the house”. The resulting sequence can then combine with nominal suffixes, including case, which enables it to accept another -ki suffix. For each case+KI1 or case+KI2 occurrence the mapper forms a cluster that includes all aftercoming glosses. If another case+KI sequence is found in the same word, the mapper starts filling up the next cluster; when no glosses are left, it reverses the clusters’ succession and puts it before the noun.

The mapping algorithm for nominals is shown in the squared area of the Figure 2; the one for further derivations, such as adverbialization, is represented outside this area. Arrows indicate the order of procession; columns represent the order of glosses occurrence in the target language. During the next stage, words of the target languages are generated from gloss sequences using a set of substitution and generation rules. The substitution rules are normally phonologically dependent “Y → X” replacements (e.g. DAT → ‘to’). Sometimes they are complicated, for instance, by the preposition selection; in this case the generator chooses the preposition that is used with given lexeme more frequently. The testing is performed by frequent ranking on the basis of text corpora (table.LOC → ‘on.table’; eye.LOC → ‘in.eye’). The generation rules form phrases based on the grammar descriptions obtained from the glosses. For example, they are used to generate clauses from case+KI clusters.
Constraints on creativity: the case of CAT tools

The increasing use of language technology tools, such as translation memory, termbanks, and online dictionaries, has prompted an interest in their impact on cognitive processes, creativity, and the quality of translation products. Originally designed to improve consistency and increase speed, tools also facilitate searches for information and the recycling of previously-translated passages. Ideally, CAT tools relieve translators of the tedium involved with text production and help produce creative, appropriate solutions by freeing up cognitive capacity to deal with challenging translation problems (cf. O’Brien 2012). Recent research, however, indicates that CAT tools are not being used to their full potential or are even unnecessarily constraining the users they should have been designed for (Ehrensberger-Dow & Massey 2014a, b).

Drawing on a large corpus of translation processes collected from professionals and students, we discuss the nature of translation in terms of cognitive, physical, and organizational ergonomics. The cognitive demands of comprehending complex content in one language, while producing and revising output in another, add a new dimension to the usual considerations of computer usability. In fact, the productivity pressures imposed on many professionals might be forcing them to adjust to their tools rather than adapting those tools to their own needs. On the basis of our findings, we argue that professional translators need to take increased ownership of language technology tools, and play a more prominent role in contributing to needs assessment, product development, application testing, training, and the integration of language technologies into organizational processes.
Translating (in) the web: computers and the professional translator

Web communication is meant to be instantaneous and free. Conventional translation is, on the contrary, slow and expensive; it’s often translation that hardly anyone reads, but must be well curated just-in-case it is ever needed. The web requires, however, just-in-time affordable translation. Since conventional translation cannot provide this, the web has looked for it elsewhere: through machine translation (MT) and through crowdsourcing. Although most of the translation now done through MT and crowdsourcing would have never reached the professional translator’s desk, some does: corporate knowledge bases that would once have been translated professionally are now presented via raw MT. The success of the Facebook’s crowdsourcing venture illustrates the case of enterprise-type translation that would have been handled through conventional translation.

On the other hand, the limitations of both MT and crowdsourcing have seen clients to reach to professional translators for post-editing and for paid crowdsourcing. All computer assisted translation (CAT) tools now allow populating no-matches with MT and, as MT improves, post-editing is likely to be used by more clients, for more language combinations and into more domains. Crowdsourcing projects often require payment in its final stages. Several start-ups have found out that, once payment is involved, crowdsourcing can be applied to a wider range of content and, as it avoids the administrative costs related to the tendering process, such translation can be offered at a lower price.

Further, while working on the browser professional translators provide clients not just with the target text for which they get payment, but with two other outputs for which they don’t: memory data, to be used in subsequent projects, and also in massive online repositories and as bilingual corpora for statistical MT; and metadata, through ID and time stamps, which clients can mine to their advantage in a typical case of information asymmetry.
Extracting terminology by language independent methods

Automatic extraction of corpus-based terminology can help in building terminology lists which represent valuable resource for the research, education and practical implementation. Specific terminology lists represent an intermediate step between the free text and the controlled vocabulary. Such lists can be used in information retrieval, in document indexing, in machine learning, in education, or extended to cross-language information access. Terminology extraction could be performed on monolingual or bilingual/multilingual texts by various terminology extraction methods relying on statistical or language approaches, or on hybrid model. Evaluation of extracted terminology candidates requires considerable human expertise in evaluation and final compilation.

The paper presents automatic extraction process from monolingual text performed by three language independent tools, but relying on different principles. The research is conducted on the specific text domain relating to medical documentation consisting of reports, approvals and decisions on chemical and pharmaceutical documentation and instructions of use. After the digitization process and use of OCR techniques, the automatic extraction process is performed by use of three language independent tools. Results are compared with reference terminology list created by responsible institution and evaluated by measures of recall, precision and F-measure. Results are discussed in the frame of possible integration into the process of digital archiving methods.
Authors List

Abubaker, Al-Asswad, Khalifa.................................................................112
Adewuni, Salawu..................................................................................38
Aghagolzadeh, Ferdows..............................................................168
Airaghi, Laura......................................................................................131
Aksenova, Alena...............................................................................178
Al Aqad, Mohammed H...............................................................104
Al-Asswad, Khalifa Abubaker..........................................................112
Albi-Mikasa, Michaela.................................................................63
Albrecht, Jörn....................................................................................80
Alekseeva, Larisa.................................................................................133
Aleksoska-Chkatroska, Mirjana.......................................................56
Alós, Julieta.........................................................................................79
Amreza, Mitra......................................................................................115
Andrazashvili, Marina......................................................................91
Angelone, Erik....................................................................................120
Anosova, Natalia.................................................................................75
Asadi, Shima.........................................................................................60
Averkina, Larissa................................................................................83
Bahumaid, Showqi............................................................................98
Bakti, Maria.........................................................................................96, 124
Baselli, Valentina................................................................................55
Basilia, Natalia....................................................................................20
Bastian, Sabine.....................................................................................117
Batsalia, Freideriki................................................................................165
Bianchi, Diana.....................................................................................24
Bichet, Marlene.....................................................................................33
Birgani, Mozghan Hajatpour.............................................................93
Braun, Sabine.......................................................................................68
Bucaria, Chiara....................................................................................148
Cadera, Susanne M.............................................................................30
Calvani, Alessandra...........................................................................31
Caruso, Valeria....................................................................................147
Chan, Kar Yue....................................................................................32
Chicov, Maxim....................................................................................37
Chikov, Maxim....................................................................................59
Chita, Anna.........................................................................................99, 165
Cislo, Anna..........................................................................................25
Czajka, Piotr........................................................................................25
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D'Arcangelo, Adele</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabić, Mascha</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Bonis, Giuseppe</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Gregoris, Gregorio</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Vecchio, Silvia</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewolf, Linda</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogoriti, Eleftheria</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dore, Margherita</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragomanovits, Spiros</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drahota-Szabó, Erzsébet</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinóczí, Timea</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duman, Duygu (Çurum)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunder, Ivan</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelmann, Gerhard</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehrensberger-Dow, Maureen</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermolaeva, Marina</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farazandeh-pour, Faezeh</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmakovski, Ruzica</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feigl, Michaela</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fengxia, Jiang</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filizzola, Teresa</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florou, Ekaterini</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florou, Katerina</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franchi, Maria Luisa</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusco, Fabiana</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galoyan, Tatevik</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garcia, Ignacio</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentzler, Edwin</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghignoli, Alessandro</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giambruno, Cynthia</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjata, Fatos</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjata, Lindita</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goga-Vigaru, Roxana</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogas, Themistocles</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurevich, Lyubov</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajatpour Birgani, Mozhgan</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannachi, Brahim</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hansen, Gyde</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartwich, Patricia</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassan, Mohamed</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassanein, Hamada S. A</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatzimihail, Nikitas</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewitt, Peter</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunziker Heeb, Andrea</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioannidis, Anastasios</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iseris, Georgios</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurewicz, Magdalena</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalašnik, Marcelina</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karas, Hilla</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsis, Christos</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khanmohammad, Hajar</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kholodova, Daria</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoshaba, Irina</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khosravani, Yasamin</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kito, Naoko</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kockaert, Hendrik J.</td>
<td>160f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koufala, Konstantina</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krenzler-Behm, Dinah</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kubiak, Pawel</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kučiš, Vlasta</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumar, K. Ramesh</td>
<td>87, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurcz, Agata</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutsa, Oksana</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee, Younge</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leibbrand, Miriam P.</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesznyák, Mártá</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liimatainen, Annikki</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lingyong, Guan</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loogus, Terje</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>López García-Molins, Ángel</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukoshus, Oxana</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyagushkina, Nataliya</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Małgorzewicz, Anna</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey, Gary</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masubelele, Rose</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayer, Martina</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mejnartowicz, Agnieszka Anna</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhailov, Mikhail</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milostivaya, Alexandra</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mishlanova, Svetlana</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moores, Brandon</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorty, J.V.D</td>
<td>94, 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudriczki, Judith</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naray-Davey, Szilvia</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikolare, Ekaterini</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizharadze, Ketevan</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spornberger, Martina</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odrekhivska, Iryna</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando, Daniele</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlova, Iryna</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Othman, Othman</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ožbot, Martina</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panocová, Renáta</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawłowski, Grzegorz</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peraldi, Sandrine</td>
<td>98, 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petitta, Giulia</td>
<td>119, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrova, Victoria</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitkäsalo, Eliisa</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pöckl, Wolfgang</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prencipe, Vittoria</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinci, Carla</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reichmann, Tinka</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remizova, Julie</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resta, Zoi</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rieder, Irmgard</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riley, Catherine (Kate)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rothwell, Andrew John</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubič, Ivana</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sajjadi, Mansoureh</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salawu, Adewuni</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmeri, Claudio</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarpa, Federica</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheid, Melanie</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmidhofer, Astrid</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeber, Kilian G</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segers, Winibert</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seidl-Péch, Olivia</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sek, Kwiryna</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seljan, Sanja</td>
<td>129, 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serebrjakova, Svetlana</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shih, Chung-ling</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shih, Claire Y</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikhbabayev, Nusrat</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutemova, Natalia</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sickinger, Pawel</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidorova, Anna</td>
<td>17, 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solarz, Łukasz</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souleimanova, Olga</td>
<td>78, 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spornberger, Martina</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stančić, Hrvoje ................................................................. 181
Stauder, Andy ................................................................. 172
Steurs, Frieda ................................................................. 161
Storm, Marjolijn ............................................................. 145
Strębska, Katarzyna ....................................................... 171
Svoboda, Tomáš .............................................................. 176
Szczech, Joanna ............................................................. 82
Talbi-Boulhais, Rania .................................................... 89
Tănase, Violeta ............................................................... 153
Tangas, Pericles ............................................................ 165
Tęcza, Agata ................................................................. 84
ten Hacken, Pius ........................................................... 19, 110
Torres Diaz, María Gracia ............................................ 64
Ustaszewski, Michael ................................................... 173
Vecchio, Silvia Del ........................................................ 137
Vigier, Francisco .......................................................... 163
Vlachopoulos, Stefanos ................................................. 165
Volkova, Tatiana A ........................................................ 53
Vyzas, Theodoros ......................................................... 165
Walczyński, Marcin ........................................................ 67
Walker, Larry ............................................................... 111
Walter, Katharina ........................................................ 36
Will, Martin ................................................................. 111
Wilson, Paulina E .......................................................... 164
Winkler, Susi .............................................................. 70
Wrede, Ol’ga ............................................................... 109
Wu, Yi-ping ................................................................. 26
Xiaoling, Deng ............................................................ 65
Yazıcı, Mine ............................................................... 49
Yılmaz, Arsun Uras ....................................................... 54
Zabalbeascoa, Patrick .................................................. 156
Zakrjawewski, Paweł ................................................ 81
Zanotti, Cristian .......................................................... 105
Zybatow, Lew N ........................................................... 16
Čemerin, Vedrana ........................................................ 116
Černe, Urška P .............................................................. 97
Şahin, Mehmet ........................................................... 177
Štefčík, Jozef ............................................................... 109
Venue Overview

1. Department of Translation Studies
2. University Main Building
3. Building „Geiwi-Turm“ (Humanities)

Room Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Floor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SR 1</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 2</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 3</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 5</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR Josef-Hirn-Str.</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>1st floor (access via 3rd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 6</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR 7</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC Room 413</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>4th floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besprechungszimmer (Room303)</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>3rd floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cafeteria (&quot;Mensa&quot;)</td>
<td>Department of Translation Studies</td>
<td>1st floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aula</td>
<td>University Main Building</td>
<td>1st floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTA (Dolmetschtrainingsanlage)</td>
<td>Building “Geiwi-Turm” (Humanities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>