

“A professional ideology in the making: the case of young Latinos interpreting for their communities”

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When a family of Latino immigrants settles in America, and parents do not speak the societal language, it is often the case that young bilinguals act as language interpreters (Valdés 2003) brokering communication and advocating for their families' needs. The way in which these young bilinguals and heritage speakers go about mediating communicative needs reveal a lot about these youngsters' abilities. With the exception of early work on young interpreters (Harris, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1992; Toury, 1984, 1995) and recent historical work on translation and interpreting, (Baker, 1998; Karttunen, 1994), very little has been written about the lived experiences of interpreters and/or about the development of such exceptional types of bilingualism. Work on young interpreters, while not focused particularly on the bilingualism of young interpreters, nevertheless contributes to our understanding of the life experiences of individuals who begin to interpret early in their lives (Valdés and Angelelli 2003). In so doing these individuals develop a sense of linguistic advocates between speakers of minority languages and a society that struggles to accommodate the linguistic needs of its members. In this kind of society, nurturing and enhancing the linguistic talents of young bilinguals is an imperative. Additionally, heritage language learners' initial language ability makes them ideal candidates for reaching advanced and higher levels of proficiency in all modalities in much less time than foreign language students. They will not reach these levels, however, without a program that addresses their particular needs which may include learning advanced literacy skills, text analysis, academic register, and an understanding of their own bilingualism. In this presentation we will discuss the results of empirically- based tests used to identify the linguistic and interpreting talent of bilingual youngsters as well as some empirically-driven curricular solutions for implementing translation and interpreting coursework at the high school level. Although data and examples will be drawn from Spanish learners working between English and Spanish, the discussion is relevant to other language combinations.

Protocol self-analysis in process-oriented translator training

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Since the start of the new millennium, technological and methodological advances in process-oriented translation research have given rise to new angles for exploring what potentially lies within the still highly-elusive “black box”, metaphorically referring to the translator's mind. Results from venerable think-aloud studies (cf. Jääskeläinen 2002) have been augmented by eye-tracking, keystroke logging, and screen recording data, resulting in new protocols and forms of data representing a new era of triangulation (Alves 2003) in process exploration. This paper provides a general overview of what the behavioral phenomena documented in such protocols, including saccades, fixations, pauses, look-ups, and verbalizations, tell us about the loci (comprehension, transfer, production) and textual levels of uncertainty and problem-solving in translation. Furthermore, it suggests how the complex raw data constituting protocols can be streamlined for implementation in translator training environments for purposes of self-analysis and discovery. Recent process studies have suggested that successful problem recognition, as a form of monitoring, is of crucial importance when it comes to managing uncertainty in translation. This paper argues that having translator trainees analyze protocols which document their own process behaviors holds great potential as a vehicle for fostering such problem recognition and activating metacognitive awareness in a more general sense.

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Ambiguous Nation: Narrative Manipulation in Bilingual Versions of Puerto Rico's Foundational Laws

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The purpose of this research, part of an ongoing doctoral thesis at Universidad de Salamanca, is to provide a translation approach in order to contribute to one of Puerto Rico's most constitutive concern in sociology and politics—the question of identity.

Using Mona Baker's (2006) narrative approach to Translation Studies, and postcolonial theories on translation and power by Tymoczko and Gentzler (2002), and also Carbonell (1997), we have compared—using Critical Discourse Analysis—the first volume of Puerto Rico's bilingual legal code, *Laws of Puerto Rico Annotated*, which includes the island's historical laws and the Commonwealth's foundational laws, in order to find translation shifts and ambiguities within the translations, which include texts in both directions (EN><ES). We have found some differences regarding naming of institutions, omissions of some phrases, and ambiguity with regards of lexical choice pursuant to the name of the new status entered into in 1952, by means of the Federal Relations Act (1950).

Our suggestion is that translation operations have been used by the Puerto Rican government of the 1950's in order to create and use language's elocutionary (Vidal Claramonte 2007) power for their political purpose. If Martín Ruano's (2007) approach is added to the question, on co-official versions of administrative documents—once linguistic and cultural codes are intertwined, hegemony and subordination relations are (re) negotiated, creating a new, hybrid language which subverts dominant codes—we may suggest that Puerto Rico's foundational laws utilize a (re)negotiated language of ambiguity, pursuant to the creation of a new political status, yet part of a public Puerto Rican narrative which dissolves into a mere ontological narrative when it is inserted into the discourse of the metropolis (the U.S.). Such ambiguity has triggered a never-ending sphere of confusion insofar as Puerto Rico's identity debate.

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Waves of protest and translation: (cultural) activism under the Greek Junta

Dimitris Asimakoulas – University of Surrey

Abstract:

The years of the Greek junta (1967-1974) were the most recent, tragic period of modern Greek history. Although resistance to the regime was slow to emerge, opposition to the Greek Junta materialized in three consecutive waves that reflect important changes within Greek society: passive resistance and clandestine activity, elaborate cultural activity and mass mobilization. The initial vectors of opposition to the regime were small organizations and the generations that had experienced and still lived in the very same framework of social divisions, conspiracies and mutual mistrust passed down from the post-World War Two era. They were, in the main, either ideologically attached to the old left or centrists. The passive resistance tactics or the clandestine (often violent) activities of the first wave of protest soon proved to have little resonance. With the “opening” of the regime after 1969, a second wave of elaborate cultural protest emerged to counter the aggressive gate-keeping practices of the colonels. The resistance *frame* that spread was a combination of *aesthetic independence*, *dignity*, and *social responsibility*. In the absence of other institutional channels (i.e. political parties), culture started serving as an arena for politics par excellence. The conditions were right for “social art” to emerge/be translated en masse: on the one hand, power relations were constantly changing and, as a result, cultural producers shifted to the left; on the other hand, audiences changed dramatically as well and supported this trend. (Translated) New Left ideas took centre stage and a third wave of mass mobilization emerged in cultural spaces at first: theatres, cinemas, bookstores, concert venues, tavernas, cultural clubs and universities. The Greek student movement that developed after 1970 diffused protest frames that proved to be highly resonant across the social spectrum: *independence*, *moral superiority*, *unity*.

Translation and Peacemaking in the Middle East: A Case Study of the Geneva Accord

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This study examines the crucial role translation plays in shaping public opinion in situations of conflict, namely, the Palestinian-Israeli one. Data examples are derived from one Palestinian-Israeli peace initiative, *the Geneva Accord*. This initiative is one of several peace initiatives (e.g. the Roadmap Plan, the Arab Peace Initiative, etc.) drafted since the outbreak of the second Palestinian intifada on 28 September 2000 as attempts to save the two state solution to the conflict and bring the two parties back to the negotiating table. The Geneva Accord is a detailed fifty-page blueprint for a final settlement of the conflict. It was negotiated unofficially in 2003 by two Palestinian and Israeli teams. The drafters decided from the outset

to 'market' the Accord (drafted originally in English) to the Israeli and Palestinian publics in order to win their support. Towards this aim, they distributed the agreement to every household in Israel (translated and printed in Arabic and Hebrew) and disseminated it through Palestinian media (translated and published in Arabic in the Palestinian newspaper *Al-Ayyam*). For analysis of data, concepts of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (e.g. Intertextuality, recontextualization) are applied. The study will first describe the textual profiles of the Arabic and Hebrew versions on micro and macro structural levels. On the macro level, this will be illustrated with reference to addition of introductions, layout and maps, whereas on the micro level, it will be illustrated with reference to the translation of ideologically sensitive keywords e.g. *homeland* and controversial rival place names, e.g. *Al-Haram al-Sharif/ the Temple Mount* and *the Western Wall*. Identified differences will then be explained with reference to the socio-political and ideological conditions of text production. This study argues that translation is utilized as a powerful tool in influencing and mobilizing Palestinian and Israeli public opinions in support of certain political solutions to the conflict.

Keywords: Translation, Ideology, Conflict, Peace Initiative, Political Marketing, Public Opinion.

**Women, Translation, and Russian National Identity:
Re-visiting the Metaphorics of Translation
Brian Baer, Kent State University**

After the fall of the Soviet Union, Russia entered a period of economic, political, and social upheaval. Simultaneously, the lifting of censorship restrictions led to an influx of cheap foreign literature in translation—romance novels, detective fiction, and pornography—that seemed to threaten the very survival of Russia's "high" literature, which had been a source of national pride and cultural capital for almost two centuries. Against this background, a surprising number of movies (A. Galin's *Casanova's Raincoat*, 1993; G. Sukachev's *The Frenchman*, 2003; A. Karelin's *A Time to Gather Stones*, 2005; and E. Khazanova's *The Translator*, 2007) and novels (A. Marinina's *Kamen'skaia* series, P. Dashkova's *No One Will Cry*, 2002, and D. Dontsova's *Hard-boiled Heirs*, 2003) appeared that featured women translators and interpreters as the protagonist. This paper explores representations of the woman translator/interpreter in these films and novels in order to identify a gendered *metaphorics* of translation (Chamberlain 1988) that is specifically Russian and, perhaps, specifically post-Soviet.

Women translators/interpreters in post-Soviet culture are often presented as vulnerable participants in the process of mediation—for example, as interpreters in violent criminal cases—underscoring a deep-seated anxiety over the onslaught of foreign cultural products: Can Russia survive its new openness to the West? The figure of the woman translator who emerges intact from the act of mediation therefore functions simultaneously to express and to contain this anxiety of influence. Post-Soviet representations of female translators/interpreters often acquire symbolic resonance when the woman translator appears to allegorize Russia herself, fighting to preserve and protect her identity in a rapidly globalizing world. This paper contributes a unique culture-specific perspective to the literature on gender and translation (Chamberlain 1988; Massardier-Kenney 1994, 1995, 2009; and von Flotow 1997).

RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Georges Bastin, Université de Montréal

Since its creation in 2004, the research group XXXXX has learned about the hardships, the progress and the perspectives of research in the history of translation. On the basis of the research experience and the publications of the XXXXX research group, we will organize our reflexion around those three mayor topics.

Aware of the pioneering work we were embarking on, we conceived our first research efforts as a « recovery mission ». We concentrated almost exclusively on the main historical events (the Conquest, the Independence), the fundamental texts (philosophical treatises, Constitutions, Declarations of independence) and the main translators including the first interpreters. Concentrated on data gathering, our approach was basically descriptive (and still is but with a broader view). Some of the methodological hardships we faced were related to 1) our compulsory recourse to secondary and even tertiary sources; 2) the absence of clearly defined categories for contrastive text analysis and, of course, 3) the lack of an established research tradition (and interest) on the specific subject (translation history in Latin America) to build our research endeavours on firmer grounds.

As our research advanced, we gradually developed our own methodology. A list of translations established by Venezuelan historian Pedro Grases was the starting point of our research endeavours mainly dedicated to this particular country. We refined this list according to a new and clearer objective: research of general translation strategies and their consequences on translation practices in Latin America.

An inductive approach proved adequate for this kind of research. We started with identifying translators, texts and facts which we analysed at a micro level. From there we moved to the wider contexts and try to give an interpretation of the intercultural relationships (macro level).

XXXXX's experience also taught us that researchers should be trained in the analysis of diverse discourse types (official and anecdotic, political, economic and philosophical, journalistic and literary). An emphasis on the usefulness of a critical discourse analysis is now under scrutiny since one of our goal is to give evidence of the role played by translation in history.

Political Dissidents as Translators/editors/publishers **Nitsa Ben-Ari**

On the background of the British Mandatory Rule of Palestine (1917-1948), Socialist and Revisionist factions struggled bitterly over the character of the new Israeli culture/nation in the making. Disagreement over crucial ideological issues was mingled with violent fights over topical problems such as whether resistance to the British rule should be violent or subdued, and how to face growing Arab aggression. The struggle intensified during World War II, when the Socialist Zionist camp, headed by Ben-Gurion, backed the British in their war against Nazi Germany. This camp eventually won, as we know, and dissidents found themselves not only jobless, but unable to obtain a job in public office. As a result many Revisionists turned to the private book industry, becoming translators, editors and publishers.

This essay will describe the conditions that led to the choice, and will analyze the options left for Revisionist intellectuals rejected by the mainstream. It will then describe them as a (far from homogenized) socio-political group, analyze their various habituses, then present particular examples of participants in the alternative book industry. It will try to find a correlation between their socio-political ideology and their professional behavior. It will also present cases where ex-dissidents found a way into the mainstream. In a diachronic approach, it will try to sum up their contribution, as well as the effects of the strife (schism, in fact) on Hebrew culture. It will finally try to incorporate this within the framework of the “Sociological Turn”.

Uncovering the Translator-Publisher Dynamic with the Help of Latour: The ‘Making’ of Simone de Beauvoir’s *The Second Sex*

Anna Bogic, University of Ottawa

This paper will take a critical look into translation of a philosophical text and the importance of the translator-publisher dynamic. Specifically, we will analyze the case of the first and only¹ English translation of Simone de Beauvoir’s *Le deuxième sexe*, and will apply key sociological concepts from Bruno Latour’s Actor-Network theory.

This paper will seek to respond to current and on-going criticism of the 1953 English translation, *The Second Sex*, completed by Howard Madison Parshley for Alfred A. Knopf Inc. It will reconsider the translator-publisher dynamic by applying Latour’s sociological framework in order to arrive at more detailed and comprehensive conclusions. After briefly presenting the publication and the criticism of the English translation, this paper will investigate the case study with the help of Latour’s concepts “intermediaries” and “mediators” and will highlight the involvement of actors other than the translator. The interaction between the translator, H.M. Parshley, the editor-in-chief, Harold Strauss, and the vice-president, Blanche Knopfs, will be analyzed through the sociological prism in order to reveal the decision making of the translation process.

The study is supported by historical documents – more than a hundred letters exchanged between the actors from 1949 to 1953. The letters, now kept at the Smith College Archives in Northampton, together with Latour’s Actor-Network theory serve as the main sources and inspiration for this analysis. A brief overview of Latour’s Actor-Network theory is presented and then followed by two examples of application of the theoretical framework.

Finally, the paper will conclude by insisting that the involvement of multiple actors and their influence on translation products should receive more attention when considering the work of translators.

Keywords:

Translation, letter correspondence, historical documents, actor-network theory, intermediaries, mediators, publishers, translators

Agency and motives driving the American translation of Derrida's essays
Pier-Pascale Boulanger, Concordia University

“We often believe that intellectual life is spontaneously international. Nothing could be farther from the truth.” These words are from Pierre Bourdieu, who brings us to the crux of the problem of the internationalization of literature through translation. Through the sociological lens of Bourdieu, we would like to look at the importation of Jacques Derrida's first essays.

Derrida's oeuvre is fascinating because of the speed with which its concepts have been imported and customized by the American academic field. The domestication of Derrida's concepts has been so successful that François Cusset, author of *French Theory*, attributes to deconstruction the creation of new academic programs such as Cultural Studies. This intellectual importation is all the more interesting as it was not slowed down by what some critics called the monstrous difficulties of reading, let alone translating, Derridean texts.

Supposing, still following Bourdieu, that a discovery is never a disinterested act, who then were the people interested in having Derrida's work translated and disseminated and what was their purpose? Beyond the very humanistic intention of researchers to translate new ideas for the advancement of their discipline, such as they go on to explain objectively in their introductions, it is often for their own advancement that translators choose to import texts. Intellectuals, no differently than in any other field, vie to improve their position against rivals by gaining symbolic capital through credibility or originality.

A sociological inquiry into the motives driving the first translators of Derrida leads us to examine preliminary or introductory remarks and footnotes, as it is there that translators leave their marks and reveal themselves. Our corpus: *Speech and Phenomena, and other essays on Husserl's theory of signs* (1973), *Of Grammatology* (1976), *Dissemination* (1981) and *Positions* (1981).

“Italy's Other Mafia”: a Journey into Cross-Cultural Translation
Giuditta Caliendo, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Literary critics and reviewers throughout the world have widely acclaimed *Gomorrah*, Roberto Saviano's non-fiction novel depicting the corruption that plagues Southern Italy and Naples' degraded hinterland:

[...] Saviano compiled the most thorough account to date of the Camorra and its chilling significant role in the global economy [...] The Camorra has an international reach and large stakes in construction, high fashion, illicit drugs and toxic-waste disposal [...] It is the deciding factor in why Campania has the highest murder rate in all of Europe and why cancer levels there have skyrocketed in recent years².

² Saviano, R., 2007. *Gomorrah. Italy's other Mafia*. London: MacMillan. Synopsis.

The ceaseless saga of Naples' organised crime is unveiled to a considerable number of readers through its translation into more than thirty languages. The English version of this book was published in the U.S and the U.K. in 2007 and has been described by some as stilted and "over-literal" (The Economist, 2008), at times inadequate to render Saviano's fragmented and dramatic style.

The socio-cultural context portrayed in *Gomorra* is naturally distant from the one shared by an English-speaking readership: the text is widely populated by culture-bound concepts and evoked meanings, which further complicates the whole translation process. Through a contrastive analysis of the Italian and English version of the exposé, the study aims at exploring to what extent the target text contributes to the identity-building process of the Camorra as a social and criminal phenomenon distinct from the Mafia and its clichés/symbols. In considering the role of translators as re-enunciators in the context of cultural change and identity formation (Tymoczko 2000, 2007; Tymoczko and Gentzler 2002; Bollettieri Bosinelli and Di Giovanni 2009), the analysis illustrates the strategies employed in translating the voices and deeds of Naples' mobsters, as well as the socio-economic setting underlying the lawless tales of the Camorra. The paper thus investigates the "framing function of translation" (Baker 2006) and the way it affects the perception and (mis)representation of the cultural scenario in which 'otherness' is embedded.

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A Sociology of Translated Philosophies: the Mexican Intellectual Network (1940-1970) Nayelli Castro, University of Ottawa

As a consequence of the 'sociological turn' in Translation Studies, a number of scholars have drawn our attention to the role of agents in translation processes. "Agency" has thus become a key term in contemporary research. This research aims to investigate the social contexts in which translation takes place both as a process and as a product. From this point of view, the object of study changes from translated texts to translators, and from translators to social and cultural networks. In other words, translation is reinserted into complex intercultural relationships.

This paper investigates the role played by intellectual agents in the translation of philosophical texts in Mexico between 1940 and 1970. The first section offers a historical account of the Mexican intellectual scene which is marked by two important events: (a) the creation of the publishing house *Fondo de Cultura Económica* which published most of the philosophical works either composed in or translated into Spanish during that period and (b) the arrival of Spanish intellectuals who were exiled to Mexico after the Spanish civil war. The second section describes the intellectual network built by Mexican and Spanish intellectuals around the translation and professionalization of philosophy. The *Sociology of Philosophies* proposed by Randall Collins (1998) is used to assess the role of translated philosophical texts in the consolidation of the Mexican intellectual network. The conclusion underscores the relevance of the sociological perspective when investigating the role of translations and translators in building intellectual traditions.

Empirical evidence for a functionalist approach to translation quality evaluation
Sonia Colina, University of Arizona

Many existing approaches to translation evaluation tend to be anecdotal in nature or difficult to verify empirically (Reiss 1971, House 1997, 2001). Colina (2008) proposes a componential-functionalist approach to translation quality evaluation and subjects it to an empirical test. She reports on the results of a pilot test of a tool designed according to that approach. The results show good inter-rater reliability and justify further testing of the tool. The current paper describes further testing of the tool and additional empirical evidence for the proposed approach. Data was collected during two rounds of testing: the first, referred to as the benchmark testing, included 9 Raters; the second session, the reliability testing, included 21 raters. Benchmark and reliability sessions consisted of a short training, followed by a rating session. Raters were Spanish, Chinese and Russian translators and teachers who were asked to rate 4-5 translated texts (depending on the language). The texts selected for evaluation consisted of reader-oriented health education materials. Results show that the tool exhibits good inter-rater reliability for all language groups and texts (.953 for Spanish and .973 for Chinese), with the exception of Russian. The results of the reliability raters mirrors those of the benchmark raters, whereby the Spanish raters achieve a very good inter-rater reliability coefficient, the Chinese rater have good inter-rater reliability coefficient, but the inter-rater reliability for the Russian raters is very low. It was also shown that the low reliability of the Russian raters' scores is probably due to factors unrelated to the tool itself. In addition, the findings are in line with those of Colina (2008) with regard to the rating behavior of translators and teachers: although translators and teachers exhibit similar rating behavior, teachers tend to spend more time rating and their scores are slightly higher than those of translators.

Canadian Writing in Latin America: the Role of Translation Objects, Agents, and Events

Marc Charron, University of Ottawa

Translation is the force that drives cultural transfer, and as such is incontrovertible. It is a complex process, one that mobilizes many different players, with just as many objectives. It requires meticulous, painstaking, and costly labour from the translator's perspective, but also strong distribution and reception systems abroad.

Our paper will present a large-scale research project (and some of the preliminary findings); the goal is the study and description of how translation operates in transferring Canadian writing to Latin America in both Spanish and Portuguese. This project focuses on the production, use, and dissemination of translations of Canadian texts in a heterogeneous region of more than 20 countries (with a population of nearly 600 million people) where Canada has important geopolitical, economic, and cultural interests.

Our project sets out to answer four distinct research questions:

- Which Canadian works have been published and/or disseminated in translation in Latin America?
- How and why and by whom were they selected, funded, and produced?
- How have they been presented and received?
- What has been their effect or impact?

We examine the last thirty years of Canadian production and Latin American translation, a time-span that has seen a blossoming both of Canadian writing and of Canadian Studies abroad as well as a relative boom in publishing in Latin America after the end of 1970s dictatorships. The research mobilizes current theoretical work on the sociology of translation, which studies the "embedded" aspects of translation in the social, cultural and political networks of the two (and sometimes more) cultures involved (as when translations circulate in Latin America by having first transited by Spain or Portugal). Theories around cultural or public diplomacy also come into play, as well as the analysis of Canadian governmental policies and practices that promote the production and distribution of translations abroad.

By examining, exploring and describing the mechanisms and networks that make possible the presence of Canadian writing in Latin America, and by seeking to gauge its reception and impact, our project seeks to better understand the role of the "objects" (the translations themselves) that are initiated, created, and disseminated by "agents" (translators, editors, publishers, academics, cultural diplomats, etc.) through a series of "events" (bookfairs, conferences, workshops, visiting professor- and authorships, etc.).

**Product and Process Perspectives:
An Empirical Study of Explicitation in Chinese-English Translation
Zhewei Fan, Kent State U.**

This study entails investigating the explicitness phenomenon in translated texts and the operationalization of explicitation in the process of Chinese-English translation. This project, as a pilot study, will combine the methodologies of product-oriented corpus-based research and process-oriented research with the aim of arriving at a more systematic and comprehensive research model for large-scale corpus-based and process-oriented study of explicitation in Chinese-English translation, so as to shed some light on the investigation of other properties of translated texts in more language pairs.

According to the corpus design criteria of comparability, balance and representativeness, the corpus used in this comprises both parallel corpora (Chinese original texts and English translations) and bilingual comparable corpora (Chinese originals and English originals). Different text types and genres have been included, such as journal/newspaper article, popular science text, tourist brochure, fictional text, instructional manual and official report. The texts will be aligned on multiple

levels, such as sentence, clause and phrase levels with the annotation of part of speech, syntactic and textual information, e.g. the cohesive marker, as well as the meta-information such as the author, translator, language, publication date, register information, etc.

To achieve ecological validity, an experimental study of the translation process will be conducted, corresponding to the explicitness cases we obtain from the corpus. Two professional translators will be chosen as the subjects and assigned to translate a Chinese text of each text type included in the annotated corpus into English. Online method, such as key-stroke logging and integrated problem and decision reporting (IPDR) will be adopted to collect and analyze the data from the experiment. Using the integrated approaches of product-oriented corpus-based and process-oriented study, we expect to identify the patterns/categorization of explicitness in translated texts and with the support of empirical data to explore the causes (linguistic, functional, social-cultural or pragmatic, register varieties, etc.) of explicitation in translation process.

Afrikaans news narratives reframed for the internet or not? News24.com as case study
Ilse Feinauer, University of Stellenbosch

This paper deals with the transcreation of news texts from Afrikaans newspapers for News24.com, an English multilevel digital platform. News24.com was established 11 years ago as the main internet news platform for Media24, a division dealing with the publishing of magazines and newspapers, of one of the oldest South African Afrikaans and Afrikaner oriented publishers, namely Naspers (National Press). In this paper I will investigate to what extent the Afrikaans news reports, selected for translation and subsequent publication on the internet, undergo a reframing process and if so, how these reports are edited, rewritten, reshaped and repackaged (transformed) into a new context (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009). This study has a sociological perspective in that it will deal with Baker's (2006) narrative frame model in detecting which narrative frames can be identified in the translation of these texts from Afrikaans for a more global readership or at least an English speaking South African readership. Baker sees framing as an active strategy that implies agency through which we (here translators, editors) consciously participate in the construction of reality. Gambier (2006) suggests that media frames focus on what is discussed and how it is (or is not) discussed. According to Tymoczko (2007) translators can be effective activists and empowered agents of social change. The way in which the news team for News 24.com (re)directs the perspective of reality as constituted within Afrikaans newspapers will be the main research topic.

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Teaching the Didactics of Interpreting **Olgierda Furmanek, Wake Forest University**

Questions are being raised in regards to preparation of teachers of translation and interpreting at all levels - Nida, Gonzalez Davis, Nord (in Tennent 2005). A practitioner might lack a methodological background and aptitudes to serve as an effective mentor. A linguistics scholar, experienced in college level teaching and possibly even with a strong background in translation studies, might have never interpreted a real face-to-face encounter. As the advanced programs in public service interpreting become an unquestionable necessity, the need for qualified instructors is more and more apparent. Who should be teaching community interpreting?

I will present the solutions proposed at Wake Forest University, North Carolina, where a coalition of researchers, teachers and practitioners ((Maya Angelou Center for Health Equity at Wake Forest University School of Medicine, North Carolina Baptist Hospital, The Romance Languages Department of Wake Forest University, Forsyth Technical Community College and Davidson County Community College) is constructing a graduate level curriculum in methodology of teaching public service interpreting. Applied Interpreting Studies are at the core of our project that draws intensively from applied linguistics, sociology of interpreting and communication studies, while at the same time includes an extensive practicum in the hospital setting. The concept of ‘training the trainers’ is replaced by ‘educating the instructors’ because our program emphasizes the close connection between current research on public service interpreting and solid pedagogical approach to rigorous education of the future teachers of the interpreters.

Verne in English Revisited

Marilyn Gaddis-Rose, Binghamton U.

Many Verne novels, while written in French, involve situations where the characters would have spoken another language, usually English. It might have been presumed that these novels would “translate back” into English. (Verne’s own English was good.) But the contrary was true, and his translations into English have been decried for decades. Several scholarly translators have responded to the need. Yet once teachers of literature in translation venture beyond the novels most often associated with Verne like *Twenty Thousand Leagues Beneath the Seas* or *Journey to the Center of the Earth* or hitherto untranslated like *The Mighty Orinocco* or *The Kip Brothers*, they confront abridgements and bowdlerizations, usually not noted by book dealers. The proposer, a reviewer of Verne in English for a translation directory, will survey the present state of Verne in English with examples from what has happened to Verne’s sequel to Poe’s “The Adventures of Arthur Gordon Pym”: *Le Sphinx des glaces*.

WHOSE HAPPY ENDING?

Jane Austen (1776-1817) manages happy endings where the characters she wants readers to like get rewarded with the mate of their dreams. There are miscellaneous strings left hanging in her dénouements. In English these loose ends have been taken up by continuations and rewritings from the perspective of other characters. Recent translators have deferred to her

text. This is not the case, however, with her best-known early translator Isabelle de Montolieu (1752-1818) who translated both Austen's first novel *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) and her last *Persuasion* (1818). A novelist and professional translator, De Montolieu knew what her audience (including readers in Russia and Eastern Europe) wanted: not a dénouement but a rénouement. In *Raison et Sensibilité ou les deux manières d'aimer* (1815) and *La Famille Elliot ou l'ancienne inclination* (1821), De Montolieu settles everything. A comparison between Montolieu's version of *Raison et Sensibilité* and Jacques Pichat's *Raison et sentiments* (1979), the current classroom edition, will show how a translator accommodates reader expectations. To make her ending plausible, De Montolieu must make changes, including a sex change, along the way.

REDEFINING EQUIVALENCE FROM A NEUROCOGNITIVE PERSPECTIVE: INSIGHTS FROM RELATIONAL NETWORK THEORY

Adolfo García, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata

Thanks to the progress being currently made in neurocognitive linguistics (e.g., Lamb, 1999, 2001, 2004, 2006; Pulvermüller, 2002), the scientific study of language is on the verge of a veritable revolution. The actual nature and functioning of real linguistic systems is beginning to be understood, and neuroscientific arguments are being raised against the biological plausibility of mainstream linguistic theories (e.g., Deacon, 1997; García, in press; Poeppel & Embick, 2005). Yet, so far, translation studies has not profited from these advances. On the assumption that translation theory may greatly benefit from that growing body of knowledge, this presentation aims at bridging the gap between translation studies and neurocognitive linguistics. Specifically, the notion of translation equivalence will be redefined in the light of well-established findings from neuroscience, in general, and Relational Network Theory –a highly plausible neurocognitive model of language–, in particular (cf. Lamb, 1999). Firstly, a series of well-known conceptions of translation equivalence will be overviewed and critically analyzed; secondly, the main tenets of neurocognitive linguistics will be set forth; thirdly, a characterization will be offered of the structure and operation of linguistic systems in bilinguals (e.g., Obler, 1983; Paradis & Lebrun, 1983) –bilingualism being the basic condition that any individual must fulfill to function as a translator; then, a neurocognitive definition of equivalence will be put forward from a relational-network perspective; finally, the contributions of such new definition will be identified and explained. All in all, this presentation seeks to offer a first step towards a more empirically-grounded view of translation.

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The Micro-sociological Turn in Translation Studies **Edwin Gentzler, UMass-Amherst**

After several productive decades of looking at the sociological reception of translated texts in the target culture, focusing upon large units of study such as translations' impact on literary traditions, governmental systems, and institutions of power, translation studies scholars seem to be shifting from a study of the macro-level impact to micro-level repercussions. Scholars such as Cronin and Simon are researching the role of translation in cities, looking at metropolitan areas in Dublin, Paris, Montreal, Calcutta, Trieste, and Barcelona that provide conditions ripe for translation. Scholars such as Apter look at various "zones" less defined by language, nation, or politics, and more defined by ethnic language communities, border cultures, and pockets of print and media spheres. Scholars such as Brodzki look at the family as a translation unit, especially how one generation passes on ancestral cultural experiences of the past to their children of the present. This paper looks at translational activity at the micro level—hybrid multilingual regions, minority-language communities, and family units. It suggests that translation, rather than an overt and transparent textual activity between large nation states and cultures, can also be studied as a covert and hidden cultural activity that takes place frequently in private spaces between and among small groups and individuals. Although often fraught with complex psychological factors, including recuperating traumatic individual experiences and cultural memories, translation at the micro-level may lead to larger sociological concerns, especially in terms of articulating resistance to national language policies, institutionalized translation practices, and accepted cultural beliefs.

English novels in Persian: a sociological study of literary translation in post-Revolution Iran **Esmail Haddadiyan, Universitat Rovira Virgili**

The Persian translation of novels from the English language in post-Revolution Iran here provides the framework for studying the mediators' perception (translators and publishers) of their position in the publishing field in Iran. By using Bourdieu's sociology of culture and especially by focusing on the concept of capital (i.e., symbolic, economic, cultural and social capital) and by drawing on the concept of habitus, this on-going research project aims to describe how the Iranian translators and publishers of novels from English in post-Revolution Iran see their position in the publishing field. The exploration of mediators is undertaken within the sociocultural context of the Islamic Revolution by examining its impact on literary translation and literary translators. By using Bourdieu's concept of symbolic production and by isolating the social and cultural factors that have been at work in translation practices in post-Revolution Iran, we aim to find the variables that may have constrained or increased the agency of mediators in post-Revolution Iran. The study makes use of multiple data collection methods such as documentary and historical research and interview with the mediators. This approach is tested in a pilot study that examines the mediators' perception in the publishing field in Iran. The preliminary findings, among others, show how the mediators gain and maintain their agency by giving priority to non-economic capital over economic capital, and

how censorship and the particular cultural policies of post-Revolution Iran have constrained the publication of novels in Iran. The ongoing study also aims to problematize the inclusion of Actor Network Theory (ANT) in mapping the existing networks between the mediators and analyzing their nature in relation to the agency of the mediators.

Keywords: literary translation, Bourdieu's cultural sociology, capital, field, actor network theory, pre- and post-Revolution Iran

Translating the Quran by Women and for Women **Rim Hassen, University of Warwick**

For almost four centuries English translations of the Quran have predominantly been undertaken by men. It is only in the 1990s that the first translations by or with the participation of women were published. Currently there are four individual translations of the Quran by women and four in collaboration with male translators. What is also interesting is that five out of the eight female translators are American converts to Islam. The aim of this paper is to discuss how women translators such as Camille Adams Helminski and Laleh Bakhtiar are challenging traditional methods of Quranic translations in order to present an egalitarian reading of the scripture. The paper will focus on the linguistic choices made by the two translators in order to solve the problem of gender agreement differences between Arabic and English. Indeed, many Arabic verbs, nouns and pronouns referring to the feminine gender could lose their gender-specific meanings when rendered into English. Camille Adams Helminski and Laleh Bakhtiar seem, however, to have employed interesting strategies to insure the transfer of feminine forms into the target text. Their innovative techniques share some similarities with strategies employed by feminist writers and translators such as Mary Daly and Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood and offer a new reading and translational approach to the sacred scripture of Islam which is aimed at re-evaluating women's position in the society.

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Discourse Interpreting Filters

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'Community interpreting', is today still controversial as far as its concept and methodology is concerned. Communication problems associated with the interpreter's presence and actions have come into the focus of discussion, leading to such opposing views of the interpreter as a 'verbatim' reproducer of messages in another language (e.g. Goffman 1981) on the one hand or as 'advocator', 'cultural broker' or 'conciliator' (e.g. Merlini & Favaron 2003:212) on the other hand. To date there is no consensus on which communicative parameters determine the individual interpreter's role within those two opposite views in a concrete interpreting scenario.

Against the variety of denominations for ‘community interpreting’ reflecting its unclear conceptual status, the paper therefore suggests positioning ‘community interpreting’ within the framework of discourse theory. It is suggested that static and dynamic parameters interplay in a triadic discourse communication when an interpreter reproduces a target message. This interplay is assumed to take place in the form of a number of ‘interpreting filters’ (IF) through which a source message M passes to become a target message M’. This whole system is referred to as the *Triadic Discourse Interpreting Model* (TRIM). Within the model, the filters interrelate static components describing the parameter ‘ingredients’ of a basic interpreter-mediated communication and dynamic components showing the flow of an original message M through a series of filters (i.e. discourse purpose filter, coherence filter, knowledge filter, isotopy filter, interest filter) as decision-making stages to become different types of M’ (zero M’, partially invariant M’ with two categories, variant M’, invariant M’)

Theoretically, the model can lead to empirical studies on how the M’-Types apply to different *Discourse Interpreting* settings and questions with regard to the quantity and quality of Types related to a number of settings can be investigated. In practice, the awareness of certain factors and their interplay at certain stages will help the interpreter to make on-site decisions. Specifically, for certain settings, e.g. the courtroom, hospitals or police investigations a checklist as suggested below could be developed, which could be discussed and made an integral part of each interpreter-mediated event, to which all parties have to agree before the actual event.

Translating under pressure and the web: a parallel corpus study of translations of Obama’s inauguration speech

Miguel Jimenez, Rutgers U.

During the last decade, the effects of time pressure in translation have been studied from an empirical-experimental approach (Jensen 1999, 2000; de Rooze 2003, 2008; Sharmin *et al.* 2008). At the same time, the immediacy of the WWW has contributed to increasing time pressures for some translation processes, especially those associated with web digital genres. This presentation researches this issue following a product-based corpus methodology: in the twelve hours after President Obama’s inaugural speech, a parallel corpus of fourteen different translations into Spanish was collected through an extensive analysis of the Spanish language media. In order to isolate the effects of time pressures, a second parallel corpus of President Obama’s translated speeches posted in the White House website was collected.

According to the first empirical study on translation under pressure (Jensen 2001), problem solving activities are reduced with increased time pressures, signaling “a more rapid and linear translation process” (2001: 176). Thus, the working hypothesis for this study is that problem texts translated under pressure will show lower levels of quality due to source text interference, use of non-conventional collocations, and translation errors. Methodologically, the study combines quality metrics used in previous studies (de Rooze 2003), with corpus-based methods such as type-token ratios and concordance analyses. The results of this paper provide, on the one hand, an insight into the potential effects of time pressures in translated web texts, and on the other, an overview of the effects that globalization and the immediacy of web communication might bring about to translation products.

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Fictional Sociology: The Translators' Habitus in Literary Works

Klaus Kaindl, University of Vienna, Austria

As Delabstita (2009:112) ascertained recently, a "fictional turn" in translation studies" has occurred over the past years. It is true that one can observe a high increase of novels, anecdotes, and plays with translators and interpreters as protagonists in the past 20 years.

After having analyzed the potential sociopolitical reasons for the writers' increasing interest in fictional translators, these translators as social beings shall be analyzed in this contribution, based on a total of 70 works on fiction. In doing so, I analyze from the hypothesis that literature is always linked to the real world. Therefore, in the broadest sense, literature deals with the world in a descriptive or judgemental way.

The collected works cover a period of 50 years, but this analysis concentrates on the period from 1980 to 2009, in which most of the fictional texts with a translational subject emerged. For the analysis of the characters I revert to Bourdieu's concept of habitus, which has also been introduced into discussions in the field of translation studies by Simeoni (1998) among others. The habitus comprises enduring dispositions that one gets during his or her socialization and becomes manifest in certain perceptions, thought patterns and plots.

Relating to the fictional translators, the dominant habitus constructions in these works shall be detected on three levels:

- the physical dimension: it comprehends the appearance as well as the physical condition of the characters;
- the psychic dimension: it describes the emotional and mental condition of the characters;
- the cognitive dimension: it applies to the modality how the characters perform and reflect their translational actions.

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Shades of Perception: Culture and the Color Wheel: What's a court interpreter to do?

Arlene Kelly, Bristol Community College, MA

In court, physical descriptions of perpetrators constitute evidence. For example, a young Brazilian girl who claimed having been molested by a blond, white man provided just that description when questioned on the stand through an interpreter. Unfortunately, to people in the jury, the defendant appeared to be brown haired and dark skinned. The defendant was found not guilty.

Prior to the start of this jury trial, the court interpreter requested a preparatory session with both the prosecutor and the victim who was to testify. The prosecutor rejected the interpreter's request even to the point of allowing the interpreter to speak with the potential witness. In my opinion, the prosecutor lost his case and allowed a child molester to walk the streets once again due to lack of proper cultural preparation and understanding.

To underscore the cultural variations regarding identification of physical characteristics, in this case, hair color, eye color and skin tones, a study is underway to scratch the surface of this issue. An array of photographs will be shown to members of several different ethnic communities asking them to identify those three physical characteristics to test the hypothesis of cultural variations in the perception of physical characteristics.

The results of this study will be used to train attorneys (both prosecution and defense) to be aware of potential disasters if they ignore cultural differences. This also supplies a topic for discussion among interpreters, their trainers and administrators. When the interpreter is aware of a potential disaster of this kind, what are the available options? Should the interpreter say bond for blond, consequences to the wind? Is there a correct response?

Translation of the Mahabharat into Telugu: A Sociological perspective H.Lakshmi

The **Mahabharat**, which is considered to be the largest literary work in the world as it comprises 100,000 slokas (couplets), is written in Sanskrit by **Veda Vyasa** around 4th century BC. **Nannaya** translated this epic into Telugu around 1055 A.D. Nannaya's Mahabharat was the first epic available in Telugu. The history of Telugu literature has begun with this kavya. Nannaya was considered as 'Adi kavi' (the first poet) and his translation of the Mahabharat was considered the first major work to be *written (not translated)* in Telugu. In India, during this period, translations from Sanskrit occupied a central place in the literary polysystem as the local languages did not have an established canon of literary writing in their languages and looked to Sanskrit for models. Translations were, therefore not considered as translations but as original writings and the translators were referred to as poets not as translators.

The paper aims to study the translation of the Mahabharat from Sanskrit into Telugu by Nannaya from a sociological perspective. It investigates various aspects that surround the translation of this epic like why this particular text; why was the translation commissioned by its patron, the king Rajaraja Narendra; why the translator needed the permission of the vedic scholars to undertake the task and what motivated them to sanction permission; what was the social, literary and political situation at that time, what was the process of translation; what was the ideology of the translator; what place did the translation occupy in the literary

polysystem of Telugu; what influence did the translation exert on the target literary system; what relation did it have with other literary systems in the target culture; what function did it have in the target culture; what kind of reception did it have in the target culture and so on .

Invasion or Importation?: Performing Shakespeare in Taiwanese
Xavier Lin, National Chi-Nan University

Descriptive and system-oriented approaches can be useful in shedding light on some important issues of the literary translation where a Western masterpiece is translated into a language of a different status and currency. In the translation histories of Homer and Shakespeare, the concepts of poly systems are insightful in explaining the phenomena in their translations. Similar phenomena were present in the recent Taiwanese translation and production of canonic author such as Shakespeare. The modern Taiwanese (the language) theatres often translated and performed English and Greek canonic plays as a means of struggling with the established modern theatres in mainstream languages, including Mandarin and English. The Taiwanese translation of and the stage production of *Macbeth* by *Tainan Jen Theatre*, a local company in southern Taiwan, proved a good example. They claimed to demonstrate the linguistic superiority of Taiwanese by performing foreign masterpieces in their language, including *Medea*, which had been produced earlier. In a sense, these canonic masterpieces were imported to serve certain purposes and the activity embodied the struggle between the mainstream language and a peripheral one. However, through analyzing the Taiwanese translation and the stage production of *Macbeth*, another picture emerged. The language and culture that was used to translate the imported masterpieces were affected and transformed in both linguistic and cultural levels by the source language and culture of these imported texts—i.e. an importation turned invasion. Whether this is the price that has to be paid by any peripheral system resorting to a foreign culture of higher and established status, this paper will discuss and analyze the dilemma herein and where importation turns into or evolves out of invasion.

Judging Fidelity and Intelligibility of Interpreting: A Comparison of Different Methods and Their Reliabilities

Minhua Liu
Fu Jen University & Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Taiwan held its first certification examinations for translators and interpreters in December 2007. Prior to the launch of the “Chinese and English Translation and Interpretation Competency Examinations,” a rating scheme for the consecutive interpreting tests was developed and tested in a three-year research project led by this author. The rating scheme, roughly based on the rating mechanism in Carrol (1966), involves the use of two 6-point scales, one for fidelity and one for intelligibility - the two criteria used in judging interpreting quality. This paper discusses the development of the rating scheme, the comparison of inter-rater reliabilities with other rating methods and tools, such as a proposition-based rating method for accuracy. Specifically to be discussed are issues such as how smaller rating units, separation of the two rating criteria, and rater training affect rating reliability and the way inter-rater reliability is affected by whether an A-language or B-language performance is rated. In addition, a correlation analysis of the two rating criteria – fidelity and intelligibility

is performed to examine if they can be treated as completely independent criteria. Discussion in this paper is based on the analysis of the data from some experiments in this author's research projects and from the Competency Exams.

**Law/Justice: Bertolt Brecht's Rewriting of Li Xingdao's *Hui lan ji*
(The Circle of the Chalk)**

Xiaoqing Liu, Butler University

Bertolt Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* is based on the Chinese playwright, Li Xingdao's *Hui Lanji* 灰阑记 (The Circle of the Chalk). Li's story centers on a lawsuit over the legal right of a son. Two mothers – the son's real mother and a false mother – both claim the son. A corrupt judge adjudicates that the child belongs to the false mother. However, the famous justice, Bao Zheng, draws a chalk circle and asks both women to pull the son towards them to decide who is the real mother. While the false mother pulls hard, the real mother gives it up. The judge then rules that the son goes to his real. It is a play that justice prevails over evil.

In Bertolt Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle*, he adopts the core of Li's drama – the two mothers' claim of a child –, but took the Chinese story out of its context and set it in Georgian, former Soviet Union, around the end of the World War II. The change completely replaces the Chinese flavor with the Caucasian one. More importantly, the central story that involves the two mothers' claim of a son is also modified. Firstly, the two judges – one is corrupt and one is fair – is changed into a judge who is both corrupt and wise. Secondly, instead of ruling the child belong to his real mother, as in the Chinese play, Brecht's play lets the child goes to the servant girl, who nurtures the child. Brecht's rewriting deliberately split the union between the law and justice in the original Chinese play. My thesis is that this conspicuous change, together with others, is the purpose of Brecht's rewriting; that is, he adapted the old Chinese story to put forth his thought on the relationship between law and justice in the contemporary Western world.

**Towards a Sociology of Translation Censorship
Denise Merkle, University of Moncton**

Michaela Wolf (2006) has noted that Nida (1945) advocated “an ethnological approach to solve problems resulting from [...] translation” (p. 9) and that Holmes' 1970's cry for “the development of a field of translation sociology” (p. 10) went unheard until the 1990s. Since the 1970s both Even-Zohar's Polysystem Theory and Toury's DTS have been the driving force behind the conceptualisation of a translation sociology, sometimes in combination with other models (in particular, Toury's norms and translational behaviour, Venuti's (in)visibility, Bourdieu's habitus) in order to explain text selection strategies and manipulative, including censorial, translation processes. Further elaboration of their concepts and methods along specific sociological lines has taken three orientations: 1) Pym's “sociology of the agents in the translation process”, 2) a “sociology of the translation process”, 3) a “sociology of the cultural product” (pp. 10-12). However, none of this research considers the political aspect of sociology.

In this paper, we shall examine Laclau and Mouffe's political sociology and discourse theory (1985) in the aim of determining its applicability to a sociology of translation censorship in (agonistic) democratic systems. The model given by Laclau and Mouffe may well have an applicability that goes beyond the study of social movement discourses and that can be applied to ethnographic research, for example, yet, this presentation will essentially

limit itself to the study of the censorial position of “agents in the translation process” when confronted with adversarial discourses. Of particular interest is the potential contribution of Laclau and Mouffe’s thought to constructing “a theoretical model which could do justice to the complex process-dependent character of translations and shed light on the agents involved in translation [...]” (Wolf, p. 15). We shall consider the example of late-Victorian translators who were players in the broader struggle for a plural democracy through their gate-keeping activities.

Translating for the enemy. On native translators' habitus clashes in diglossic societies.

Reine Meylaerts, CETRA, KULeuven

Translation Studies has benefited from using habitus as a conceptual tool to comprehend the translator/interpreter as a professional (Simeoni 1998, Sela-Sheffy 2005, Inghilleri 2003, 2005a, Gambier 2006). However, as correctly pointed out by Simeoni 1998 and Sela-Sheffy 2005, habitus is not only referring to professional expertise, but also stands for a whole socialized individual (i.e. the initial or generalized habitus). Accordingly, since Simeoni 1998, many Translation Studies scholars have focused on the social and biological trajectories of translators and interpreters as a way to comprehend their translational behavior, perceptions and beliefs, their habitus clashes. Understanding translation as a social activity from an agency based concept may indeed benefit from in-depth research into the personalized professional, social and cultural history of translators.

Along similar lines, this paper wants to explore the specific case of native literary authors-translators who live and work in a diglossic society characterized by socio-linguistic conflicts between the translators’ working languages. In such a situation of linguistic conflict, the plural and dynamic internalization of this conflict and of broader linguistic and cultural hierarchies by the native literary author-translator translating between the conflicting cultures is likely to form one of the constitutive aspects of his/her habitus and self-image, of his/her literary and translational behavior, of his/her habitus clashes. As an illustration, this paper will therefore analyze some aspects of the socio-biography of André De Ridder, a native literary author-translator translating between the conflicting cultures in early twentieth century Belgium. Special attention will be given to the interplay between the translator's initial habitus and his translational behavior in the largest sense.

Incidents in translation history - the Dutch case

Ton Naaijken

Cees Koster

Utrecht University

When writing the history of literary translation of a single receiving culture one has to deal with three historiographic disciplines: translation history, reception history and literary history. In all these disciplines, one might say, one of the current debates is centered around the relationship between institutional approaches and approaches oriented at the evolution of poetical ideas and practices.

In the past few years approaches from within the sociology of culture have come to have a strong bearing on translation studies. What can be the role of a sociological approach in the writing of a national translation history? We will deal with this question by contrasting the requirements of a sociology of translation (Heilbron&Shapiro 2007; Wolf 2007) with the requirements of the historical study of literary translation (Merkle 2008; Naaijken 2008).

A possible point of tension between the two approaches is the inherently institutional character of any sociological study, and the need for a framework suitable to the description and explanation of poetical development. Can this tension be resolved? Is it possible to reconcile the study of texts, and of the ways texts travel, with the requirements of an institutional approach?

Another point of attention will be the question as to how case studies into the practice of individual agents can be incorporated into the broader institutional and poetical frameworks (Meylaerts 2008). How can their personal motives and intentions be placed between the descriptive categories of structure and agency?

The authors are currently working (with co-author Theo Hermans) on a comprehensive history of translation into Dutch. Throughout the paper theoretical points will be illustrated with examples from the rich translation history of the Dutch language area.

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Bridging the Gap or Widening the Chasm? Analyzing Discourses of Healthcare Interpreting

Priscilla Ortiz, Penn State University

Through its attention to both the macro-level social structures and the micro-level instantiations of self- and other- presentation, critical discourse analysis (CDA) (Fairclough, 2000; van Dijk, 1993; Luke, 2002; Coupland & Jaworski, 2001) offers researchers a useful theoretical approach to the close examination of social and institutional phenomena. In this study, I take a CDA approach to consider some social practices as they have been instantiated within the field of medical interpreting in the U.S. I examine the *Bridging the Gap* introductory interpreter training manual, which has significantly influenced the development of health care interpreting, with wide replication by other programs across the country. Attention is given to discourse patterns in which *Bridging the Gap* presents and reproduces social models that play a significant part in defining values and constraining

behaviors among interpreters in health care settings. Stereotypes and social positioning that echo dominant models and reify Western hierarchies are considered. The analysis identifies a number of ways in which *Bridging the Gap* is perhaps unwittingly contributing to the discursive reproduction of rigid social hierarchies through particular representations of the people involved in interpreter-mediated health care conversations (clinicians, patients, interpreters). Interpreters and other health care professionals may benefit from education programs that focus on developing a more reflexive lens through which to view the individuals with whom they work as well as their own professional practice.

Translating Poetry – Translating Conflict
German, French and Russian Poetry and the Northern Irish *Troubles*
Stephanie Schwerter, EHESS, Paris

In the discourse of the Northern Irish conflict there are many examples of writers, who choose translation as a means of communication in order to come to terms with the consequences of political violence. Through their translations of plays and poetry, they draw upon different cultural and literary traditions to communicate their personal experience of sectarianism and political instability. This paper focuses on Tom Paulin, one of the major Northern Irish poets, who translates poems by thirty two European poets in order to give voice to his political views. Through his translations and transformations of foreign poems, he attempts to establish correlations between the Northern Irish situation and various contemporary and historical political conflicts. Identifying with different cultures and histories, Paulin sets out to reconsider established power structures in Northern Ireland and challenges traditional interpretations of the *Troubles*. In this paper I shall explore Paulin's translations of poems by Heinrich Heine, Arthur Rimbaud and Anna Akhmatova. Taken out of the context of their culture of origin, the poems translated and transformed by Paulin gain new meanings and new relevances against the background of the Northern Irish conflict. Through the creation of parallels between Imperial Germany, the French Revolution and the Soviet Union under Stalin, Paulin attempts to deconstruct and rework the Northern Irish situation through displacement and otherness. Analysing Paulin's translations of German, French and Russian poems in relation to their various source texts, I shall shed light on the question why Paulin feels urged to strive for otherness and "elsewheres" outside Ireland in order to overcome the established political framework of Irish Nationalism and British Unionism.

Cognitive Effort and Error Patterns in Sight and Written Translation
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Isabel Lacruz
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In spring 2009, an experiment investigating differences between sight translation and written translation (ES→EN) was conducted at Kent State University. The study used eye tracking and key stroke logging methods to measure the effect of a syntactic manipulation of stimuli

texts on measures of cognitive effort. The syntactic manipulation involved comparing versions of a text where one version contained a syntactically complex area-of-interest (AOI) and the other a syntactically non-complex AOI. Measures of cognitive effort included keystroke (e.g., number of pauses) and eye tracking metrics such as number of fixations, fixation duration, and number of regressions. Preliminary results indicated the predicted syntactic effect (increased cognitive effort in AOIs with complex syntax) occurred under certain conditions for the sight translation but was masked under other conditions by visual interference, a phenomenon previously identified by Gile (1997) and Agrifoglio (2004). The predicted effect was not found under any conditions for the written translation. This paper reports on these results and on the second stage of the investigation, an error analysis and comparison of errors made in the sight and written translations, concentrating on error type, error rate, and error location. Error patterns will be compared to eye tracking and key stroke data as well as with screen recordings taken at the time of the experiment in order to determine if errors are accompanied by gross behavioral indicators, such as articulations, hesitation, production pauses, revisions, and repetitions. In addition to delineating whether the syntactic manipulation manifests in the error statistics, any differential patterns of error should reflect the different task conditions that influence and constrain sight translation and written translation. The error analysis should provide valuable additional information about differentials in cognitive processing between the two tasks.

CAT Tool Pedagogy in Graduate-Level Translation Studies Programs **Dave Summers, Kent State U**

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools provide the framework within which to create an information resource, such as a Translation Memory (TM) or a Terminology Management System (TMS); the tools combined with the information which is stored, maintained and accessed comprise an effective Translation Information System (TIS). These tools provide gains in productivity by allowing for consistent use of terminology and previously translated text, reduce costs and time needed to translate and, at least in theory, improve overall translation quality. Pedagogically, translation students must be taught not only how to use the tools themselves but also why the tools perform the way they do and how that impacts the language industry. Graduate-level Translation Studies programs have for the most part begun to include one or a series of classes related to CAT tools and other technology which is relevant to the language industry. This presentation, which is based on research for a dissertation, seeks to assess how CAT tools are being taught in graduate-level Translation Studies programs through an investigation into both the literature on the subject and surveys and interviews with relevant individuals. Topics of interest will include, but are not limited to, instructors, features and applications of CAT tools, evaluation metrics, the pedagogy of terminology management and corpora and computing facilities. Survey and interview results will be discussed and compared with the literature to determine best practices for CAT tool pedagogy in graduate-level Translation Studies programs.

New media, new challenges for Translation Studies: assessing the translation of video games against digital constraints and the GILT workflow

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Recent sales figures see entertainment software as one of the most popular media worldwide (PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2009) with an increasing academic interest in Game Studies³. So far, however, little attention has been paid to interlinguistic as well as intercultural stakes of video game localisation (Mangiron and O'Hagan, 2006), although translation is not a secondary issue for the whole industry and the audience, insofar as global sales account for 50% of major American publishers. On the other hand, Translation Studies (TS) has stated since its inception its multidisciplinary nature in developing an integrated approach to translation, in a dialectical interplay between theory and description (Holmes, 1972; Snell-Hornby, 1988), and would have a great contribution to offer to improve current practices.

Since "the medium is the message" (McLuhan, 1964), this presentation sets out to outline the main specificities of entertainment software in order to highlight how the peculiar digital features and the idiosyncrasies of the medium affect translation, focusing in particular on communicative modes and on five multimodal objects: graphics, interface, sound, story and cinematics.

Secondly, we will sketch out a prototypical GILT (Globalisation, Internationalisation, Localisation and Translation) supply chain, in order to shed light on the current state of the art in the treatment of the video game files, texts (assets) and how translation is managed by the industry. This will lead to the emergence of a second set of constraints on translation, which is industry-driven and conducive to blindfolded translation on decontextualised scripts.

Using a heterogeneous multilingual parallel corpus of video game scripts (from English into the main European locales, called FIGS: French, Italian, German and Spanish), we will discuss the methodological possibilities of descriptive TS on parallel corpora of video games, both in their decontextualised environment for translation and in their multimodal finalised version for the end user.

Incorporating Sociological Aspects into Translator Training **Catherine Way, Avanti Research Group** **University of Granada**

Despite the fact that training translators and interpreters forms a part of undergraduate Translation and Interpreting degrees in many Spanish Universities, very little has been written about translators as a professional group.

Research with practising translators (Way 2005) has shown a lack confidence with regard to their position as translators when interacting with other social agents. This lack of confidence

³ Game Studies deal with video games as a scientific object of study, drawing insights from a variety of disciplines: media studies (Newman, J. (2005), *Videogames*, Routledge, London); sociology (Caillois, R. (1958), *Les jeux et les hommes*, Gallimard, Paris; Walkerdine, V. (2007), *Children, gender, video games : towards a relational approach to multimedia*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke); narratology and psychoanalysis (Berger, A. A. (2002), *Video games : a popular culture phenomenon*, Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick; Mateas, M. et Stern, A. (2006), "Interaction and Narrative", in Salen, K. and Zimmerman, E. (eds.) *The Game Design Reader: A Rules of Play Anthology*, MIT Press, Massachusetts, pages 642-666); semiotics (Myers, D. (2003), *The nature of computer games : play as semiosis*, Peter Lang, New York), programming etc.

is not exclusive to undergraduates, but widely felt by members of the profession, and more importantly, part of the image of the translator held by members of other professions in Spain, where Translation Studies is still a relatively new discipline. This situation, however, is not exclusive to Spain:

It is widely felt in many places that there is a lack of respect for translators. (Schäffner, 1998:4)

Power rests with those who produce “originals” – be they journalists, scientists or politicians. They have something, original or trivial, to say, and the fact that they have been asked to say or write something puts them in a position of power. They are the experts; translators, in their view, are not. (Hönig, 1998, 22)

In this paper we will highlight ways by which we can promote the profession amongst other agents participating in translation activities (lawyers, judges) as highlighted in Way (2002, 2004), thereby increasing the students’ confidence when interacting with other professions. We will also suggest simple activities which can be incorporated into training to encourage students to form their own self-concept as translators, thus providing them with a framework for their professional practice.

Furthermore, we will give examples of social interaction with other agents in the translation process which demonstrate to students the important social role that they can play as translators and intercultural communicators.

Archiving the Female Translator? Willa Muir and Vera Blackwell Michelle Woods, SUNY-New Paltz

To what extent can translators’ archives extend our understanding of the historical, social and gendered context of the translator-author relationship? This paper focuses on the archives of two female translators, Willa Muir and Vera Blackwell, and analyzes the personal, social and historical pressures on the two women, arguing that these led to their effacement in the literary sphere. The paper argues that these translatorial “metatexts” (von Flotow 1997, 35) might open up “the ‘silent’ discourse” (Chamberlain 1992, 70) of the doubly invisible female translator and “illustrate the enactment of a writing relationship where the unequal positions of a writer and translator are intensified by their gendered identities” (Simon 1996, 71).

Muir and her husband Edwin Muir translated and introduced Kafka into English in the 1930s, but her husband was heralded as the real translator, despite Willa Muir’s assertion in her 1968 memoir, *Belonging*, that it was an equal translatorial partnership. In her archives, Willa Muir goes one step further and claims that the majority “has been done by ME. Edwin only helped” (St. Andrews MS 38466/5/5: 20 August 1953). The paper questions why she kept silent in public about her contribution to the translations and why she has been silenced in critical discourse on the Kafka translations.

Blackwell translated most of Václav Havel’s plays in the 1960s and 1970s but, according to her extensive archive, encountered strong resistance to those translations and she is now almost entirely forgotten. I argue in this paper that her archive details a cultural resistance in the US and UK based on Blackwell’s identity as a woman and as a Czech immigrant and that these judgments affected the literary judgment of her translations.

Chamberlain, Lori. 1992. Gender and the Metaphorics of Translation. In *Rethinking Translation. Discourse, Subjectivity, Ideology*, ed. Lawrence Venuti, 57-74. London and New York: Routledge.

Simon, Sherry. 1996. *Gender in Translation: Cultural Identity and the Politics of Transmission*. New York: Routledge.

Von Flotow, Luise. 1997. *Translation and Gender. Translating in the 'Era of Feminism'*. Manchester: St. Jerome.

Bio:

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**Music Makers and Translators:
Recomposing the Dynamic Between Producers and Reproducers
Ben Van Wyke, IUPUI**

The metaphor of music has long found its way into descriptions of translation as translators are compared to musicians following a musical score, attempting to capture or recover the melody composers intended in their originals. This metaphor opens up a rich area in which we can reflect on many aspects regarding the translator's craft and, in this paper, I will focus specifically on an analogy between composers, authors of music works, and those who represent their work in order to investigate our conceptions of production and reproduction. There is perhaps no better case study for this purpose than that of Milan Kundera, an author who, apart from his repeated antagonism towards translators that stems from his very traditional, Platonic notion of authorship, originals, and translation, evokes the composer Igor Stravinsky and those who perform his work to help make his point regarding translators' duties towards authors. Drawing from Kundera's general view of production and reproduction as outlined in his book whose title, *Testaments Betrayed*, appropriately summarizes his view towards translators, as well as Stravinsky's own pronouncements on this theme, I will problematize this traditional notion of authorship by calling attention to what both Kundera and Stravinsky fail to notice about their activities. At the same time, by borrowing ideas from jazz and contemporary composers such as John Cage we can begin to rethink translation in a way that greatly differs from the one implied in the almost stereotypically Platonic framework offered by Kundera and Stravinsky.
