

New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies

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Abstracts

Biau Gil, José Ramón (*URV / Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

Did you get the point? Punctuation errors and translation interfaces

In this paper, the author suggests that translation-memory software distances translators from the global target text (TT) they are producing. This distancing may lead to unawareness of certain translational problems, which may not be properly solved in the target text. In order to test this, a pilot study was run, in which 18 novice translators with a very good command of the software tested translated three texts each, each text with a different tool (representing three different levels of target-text visibility). Each source text (ST) posed some simple translation punctuation problems (experiment markers): some ST punctuation signs need modification in the TT in order to convey the target language (TL) rules. The tools used are Microsoft Word (WYSIWYG), MS Word with Trados Workbench (WYSIWYG with segmentation), and TagEditor with Trados Workbench (character-only with segmentation). Masters students of translation technology were selected because 1) they had received specific training on tools, so all the subjects had received a similar (and sufficient) exposure to the each of the tools tested, and 2) as young, novice translators, they may not have developed the skills to compensate for the difficulty to “learn to fly blind”, so the phenomenon tested may be more visible than with experienced professionals. Results will show whether there is a relation between the tool used and the solutions provided to the punctuation problems used as markers. This pilot study has been carried out within the framework of a larger research Project named TRACE (TRaducción Asistida, Calidad y Evaluación) run by the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and funded by the Ministerio de Educación.

Borgeaud, Emily (*Ecole des chartes, Paris*)

The agency of the printed page: do readers ever read texts only?

If recent sociocultural approaches to translation have begun to investigate the role of publishers as mediators of the translated text, little attention has been devoted to the printed page as a crossroads through which different agents of the circulation of the translated text in the host culture exhibit their strategies. Books and editions are not mere dates of publication in the tree of life of the translated text. They frame and contextualize the text in a setting that is never merely ornamental. Book format, paper quality, publisher's name and brand, paratext (front cover and back cover, title pages, prefaces, notes, appendices): all these elements present the text and also make it present to the world. This *mise en scène* creates a polyphonic space and a network of signs through which the reader encounters the text. How do these margins of the text impact the reading of the text? Does the translator have a room of her/his own in these margins? If so, what can it tell us about the status and the role of the translator in the production of the text? of the status and the role of translated literature in the host culture? Are the different elements of these margins consistent with one another or could any dissonant voice be heard? These are among the issues I will address in this article, based mainly on the case study of several editions of Thomas Holcroft's play *A Tale of Mystery* (first published in England in 1802 and translated from Pixier-court's *Coelina ou l'enfant du mystère*), arguing that textual studies, as defined by D.C. Greetham, should be part of any thinking about translation. As a crossroads where many trails meet, the printed page is a locus of meaning through which social causation can be accessed.

Cantora, Laura (*University of Leeds*)

Proper names in Chick-Lit: Can they be translated?

This paper presents a study of proper names in British modern women's fiction (commonly known as Chick-Lit) and their translations into Spanish and Italian using an innovative corpus-based approach. Proper names have traditionally been considered as single elements, independently from the rest of the text (Mill, 1843, Frege, 1892, Newmark, 1981, Santoyo, 1987). However, this study shows that in the context in which a proper name occurs it offers a set of information to the source language reader that goes beyond the text, reaching into the culture of origin and the inside knowledge of the reader. This feature becomes especially significant in a Chick-Lit novel, which is set in contemporary society and makes use of real proper names both to describe scenes and to invoke certain social connotations for the reader. Thus, these novels become very rich in proper names. Authors use different creative tools, modifying real names when necessary i.e. 'He is a real Casanova', in order to generate the culturally-located connotations they are trying to convey. For example, if the character plans a night out in London she will be planning to go to real locations in modern London, such as The Ivy, Harvey Nichols or The Princess Louise pub in Holborn. These proper names are embedded in the source language culture where they acquire the full extent of their meaning. This paper considers the role played by the translator when it comes to transmitting these connotations hidden behind a proper name into a new target culture, with different traditions, perceptions and values. It also explores the benefits and implications of applying novel corpus tools to this analysis. Initial experiments confirm that it is possible to automatically identify all the proper names in an electronic copy of the source text and to match them with their translations in the aligned texts in the target languages. It is the combination of these automatic processing tools, together with the culturally-specific approach which make this an innovative study.

Castro, Nayelli (*Université d'Ottawa*)

Pensar la traducción, escribir la filosofía: filósofos-traductores del México postrevolucionario

En México, la traducción filosófica tiene una larga tradición que se extiende desde la conquista española hasta nuestros días. Mi participación toma como punto de partida el momento (1940-1970) en que la tradición filosófica mexicana reincorpora la tradición filosófica española, en particular, aquella traída por los exiliados republicanos a partir de 1938. Los "trasterrados", como también se les conoce en México, se integran a un proyecto intelectual que busca hacer de la filosofía una "profesión" intelectual por medio de la traducción de las filosofías europeas (de Husserl, de Heidegger, pero también de la antigüedad grecorromana). De esta manera, el periodo es testigo del surgimiento de una conciencia de la factura filosófica y, a la vez, de la organización de una red de intelectuales, filósofos que coinciden en la labor traductora y en la reflexión identitaria. La voluntad de desarrollar un pensamiento propio y original recurre necesariamente a la lectura y traducción de otras filosofías. Sin embargo, la traducción funciona precisamente como argumento en contra de la posibilidad de una filosofía americana, o incluso mexicana. La traducción se muestra, entonces, a la vez motor y negación del ejercicio filosófico.

Castro Rodríguez, Ana Cristina (*URV*)

Translating incorporation documents from some Caribbean tax havens

Over 850,000 companies were registered in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) from 1985 through 2007 according to the BVI Financial Services Commission (FSC). More than 10,000 new companies were registered in the Cayman Islands in 2007, as informed by government statistics, and in Bermuda over 18,000 companies were on the register by the end of 2007. Most of the registered companies are tax-free international business companies or offshore companies incorporated under the laws of these Caribbean tax havens where population ranges from 24,000 to 65,000. The aim of this paper is to study English incorporation documents set forth under the legislation of some of these Caribbean tax havens necessary for the existence of the

offshore companies, whose translations are legally required elsewhere. The genre approach will be applied but in its broader social context and the relationship between socio-legal change and genre will be explored considering changes in legislation which provide for new types of companies, as in the British Virgin Islands, and recent concerns by industrialized nations on tax evasion, tax havens and their relation to the world financial crisis.

Cintrão, Heloísa (*Universidade de São Paulo*)

Allocation of time in translations by bilinguals and beginner L2 learners

Between 2004 and 2005, a corpus of translations was collected at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, using *Translog* (Jakobsen 1999). This experimental study was part of a doctoral research on translator training developed between 2002 and 2006. The research was connected with a project of implementing a set of translation course units in the degree in Spanish studies at that same University. In that context, a great number of students begin to learn the foreign language at the university itself. In this presentation, we will describe the differences between the translation performance of 6 bilinguals and 15 students in the total time and in the time they allocated for two translation phases: drafting and revision (Jakobsen 2002). We also conducted a correlation analysis between some measurements of time allocation and the scores assigned to the translations in a previous assessment of their functional appropriateness (Cintrão 2006). Finally we will describe the performance of these two groups of subjects in terms of their use of four 'translation modalities' derived from the taxonomy of Aubert (1998): literal translation and calque (according to Oliveira 2008), adaptation (Urrutia 2008) and error (Santos 2008). We believe that these analyses present interesting findings on some peculiarities of the translation between close languages and on the performance of bilinguals in comparison with beginner students of L2 in this context.

Cortabarría, Beatriz (*URV*)

The Emergence of a Hybrid of Spanish in the United States and the Role of the Translator

In the last three decades the Hispanic population in the United States has grown to record numbers, giving rise to new varieties of Spanish. This development has mostly been studied in term of bilingualism; very little has been done on its relations to translation. I am proposing to research the role of the translator in the process of integration and hybridization of the Spanish language in the United States. This research, in addition to shedding some light on the question of who is making language decisions, may help dispel the widely regarded misconception that translators are simply mechanical transcribers between languages, especially in the United States, where awareness of the translation field is relatively new. Also, given the unique medium presented by the multicultural Hispanic environment in the United States this research may also provide the evidence needed to solidify the translator as a true vehicle of intercultural communication not only in the context of the United States but also worldwide. The translator may prove to be the bridge that John Lipski (2000) talks about "between the intellectually curious "self" (our students and colleagues) and the anti-intellectual incurious but politically and economically powerful "other" to the extent that we speak out with our voices and our words, we are variously reviled and respected, but seldom ignored" (p. 28).

Esteves, Lenita (*Universidade de São Paulo*)

Fame, authorship, and a case of translation copyright in Brazil

The talk will be about the reception of the translation of *The Lord of the Rings* into Portuguese and how it was affected by the film trilogy, launched in 2001, by a judicial claim for the payment of translation copyright, and by some other turns in the whole story.

Farzi, Reza (*University of Ottawa*)

(Mis-)representation through translation: President Obama's Statements on Iran in Iranian Newspapers

Direct talks between Iran and the US government over different political issues, especially the Iranian nuclear program, have been in the spotlight in recent years. Mutual negotiations have always been hampered not only by the diverging interests of the two countries but also by the selectively-slanted representation each side makes from the other. The latter will be the focal point of this study, since representations have a direct influence on communications. Media representations are no longer seen as a means to convey objective or neutral information about an Other. They are rather seen as a way of manipulating the readers by providing an image of the Other. This is carried out by selecting and reframing information through translation (Baker 2006). Our corpus will consist of statements made during interviews and press conferences by President Obama and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton on Iran's nuclear program and the possibilities of direct talks. The corpus will also include the translated versions of such statements as they appear in three leading Iranian newspapers expressing the views of the major political parties of the country, i.e., Keyhan, representing the ruling conservative party, Etemaad, representing the reformist party, and Iran, the official newspaper of the government. Based on discourse analysis and narrative theory (Blommaert 2005; Macdonald 2003; van Dijk 1988) we will study which statements in our corpus are selected and reported and how they are translated (translation being understood in a broad sense, from direct quotes to comments). The objective is to examine if and how the representations of Iran by the new US administration as they are "translated" by the Iranian press could influence the relationships between the Iranian theocracy and the American government.

Gil-Bardají, Anna (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

En los arrabales del texto traducido: la noción de paratexto en la interpretación del otro andalusí

En 1987 Gérard Genette acuña el término "paratexto" para referirse al conjunto de elementos que envuelven e "informan" un texto. En el caso de la traducción, los paratextos -ya sean éstos producidos por el propio traductor/a o por otros agentes- se convierten en un elemento clave para la interpretación del posicionamiento del traductor ante el texto que traduce. Sin embargo, la importancia de los paratextos en traducción aparece a menudo minimizada, pese al rol determinante que éstos desempeñan tanto desde el punto de vista de la recepción como de la vehiculación de determinadas ideas o formas de ver el mundo. El objetivo de mi intervención es averiguar si los paratextos de un corpus de traducciones de textos históricos árabes sobre al-Andalus pueden aportarnos información útil sobre el discurso articulado en torno al "Otro" andalusí forjado por sus traductores, todos ellos figuras de primera línea dentro del arabismo español. Concretamente, me interesa determinar hasta qué punto los paratextos de dichas traducciones nos pueden aportar información útil sobre la imagen forjada por los arabistas españoles sobre al-Andalus y los anandalusíes, así como su posible influencia en la imagen general que han ido forjando los españoles de sus antepasados árabes. La metodología seguida para mi investigación se ha basado en una combinación entre el modelo de análisis de la alteridad de Carbonell, los postulados de Foucault acerca del discurso, y los conceptos de "texto", "contexto" y "pretexto" de Widdowson. Las primeras conclusiones de este estudio indican que en todos los casos los paratextos de las traducciones elegidas aportan información muy relevante acerca de la imagen vehiculada por los distintos traductores sobre al-Andalus y los andalusíes, imagen que oscila fundamentalmente entre la familiarización y la alterización.

Howard, Diane (*URV*)

But That's What It Says: Translator Concepts of Translation

People involved in translator education assume that training makes a difference in how students translate. At the same time, professional organizations often consider a given number of years of experience to be equivalent to formal training in translation. Starting from the hypothesis that untrained (self-taught)

translators—including those with professional experience—are more likely to view translation as a word-swapping operation governed by fidelity to the source text than translators who have had some formal training, this pilot study examines responses to a questionnaire on training, experience, and attitudes toward translation in light of translation and editing samples from translators with different levels of education and experience.

Huertas Abril, Cristina, and José María Castellano Martínez (*Universidad de Córdoba*)
La traducción de textos turísticos inglés-español: análisis de estructuras adjetivales

This paper aims to discuss the complexity of the translation of adjective structures from English into Spanish, in the context of the tourism industry. When translating tourism texts, we should focus on the order of the complements, due to the fact that it varies in our work languages. Then we analyze the use of nouns as modifiers in English, which should be translated into Spanish as adjectives in some cases, but as prepositional structures in others. Furthermore, there many new types of tourism that have emerged because of the globalization processes, which entail the coin of new terms such as “armchair tourism” or “dark tourism”. Consequently, this phenomenon supposes a significant amount of new terms to be translated into Spanish. Nowadays, this issue could be seen as a problem for translators and interpreters because most of the terms in this new field do not have a standardized or normalized equivalent in the TL, especially in the Spanish language. Finally, this paper also includes an analysis about and a classification of collocations in the English language, which has to be considered by the translator in order to propose the equivalent in the TL. We aim therefore to present some examples of all the aspects studied to base on our work.

Hui, Ting Ting, Maggie (*URV*)
Action Research through a Constructive Teaching Strategy

This study explores the relationship between the position of social agents in a field and the translation strategies they accept/adopt, which mirrors their power relations with other social agents, and meanwhile aims to investigate whether the same social agent would change the translation strategies they have accepted/adopted when their position changes from one to another. In this project we employ simulation and assign translation students to play both the roles of the translator and the client-cum-author, and compare their attitudes towards translation shifts when they are at different positions. To yield qualitative data for translators' decision making during the translation process and clients' opinions on translators' rationale, we look into their interaction during the Q&A session following the presentation. The whole presentation is to be video-taped, serving as an extra-textual source. To maximize the validity of conclusions, we also refer to textual sources, including translation firms' client-enquiry records, their presentation PowerPoints and individual translators' reflections. We select action research as via implementing this simulation strategy, we aim to empower students' learning by helping them attain a higher level of translator competence, make reasonable decisions and achieve autonomy to follow a path of lifelong learning. The project results and the reflection of the subjects and the researcher bear pedagogical implications, and one of which is: perhaps how the learner learns and applies what they have learned, compared to what the teacher teaches, is a more important issue in the controversial non-correspondence between university translator training and translation job market needs.

Jordà Mathiasen, Eivor (*Universitat de València*)
Estrategias de documentación en traducción jurídica

Els qui ens dediquem a la traducció, cada volta som més conscients de que la documentació. És la clau del bon fer a la nostra professió. En aquesta comunicació es pretenen abordar els requisits documentals específics de la traducció jurídica. En primer lloc, s'analitzaran les particularitats del llenguatge jurídic i de la traducció dels textos jurídics. En aquest punt, s'incidirà en les necessitats documentals del traductor jurídic

que sorgeixen en el moment concret del procés traductor. Bàsicament es tracta de l'habilitat de recuperació immediata de la informació, donat que, com Mayoral, Kelly i Gallardo afirmen (1985: 270): "Al traductor e intérprete no se le exige que "lo sepa todo", sino que sepa 'cómo saberlo todo'". A continuació es presentarà una classificació pròpia de les necessitats documentals específiques de la traducció jurídica i que bàsicament es concreten en tres: conceptuals, terminològiques i fraseològiques. També en relació amb aquesta darrera classificació, es proposarà una altra classificació de fonts documentals específiques per a la traducció jurídica sistematitzada en sis grups: fonts gramaticals, fonts terminològiques, fonts especialitzades, fonts directes, textos comparables i textos paral·lels. D'aquests grups de fonts s'explicaran alguns recursos concrets de cadascun, els problemes específics que en farien necessària la seva consulta i es proposarà una estratègia de documentació per a escollir el tipus de font en funció del dubte sorgit en el procés traductor. Per últim es plantejarà la necessitat de reivindicar una major atenció per part dels experts en la matèria a l'elaboració d'una metodologia pràctica i sistematitzada de la documentació aplicada a la traducció en general i a cadascuna de les seves especialitats com ara la traducció jurídica.

Khalzanova, Serafima (URV)
A linguistic categorization of translators' revisions

Kourouni, Kyriaki (URV / Aristotle University, Thessalonica)
Profiling translation students working under time pressure

Translating under time pressure is a familiar concept for professional translators. The ability to cope with it becomes of utmost importance even within an academic context, when taking into account the increasingly shorter deadlines in the current era of globalization translation graduates will have to face. In studying how students can learn and/or be taught to translate efficiently under time pressure, it may be relevant to look specifically at students' learning styles defined as innate patterns of "thinking, perceiving, problem solving and remembering when approaching a learning task" (Cassidy 2004: 408), as it is argued that an appropriate learning environment may enhance students' potential. This paper forms part of a doctoral thesis investigating possible effects of learning styles on translation quality under time pressure. We intend to focus on the description of student profiles in relation to the translation process. We hope to provide a link between learning styles and students' strategies, the latter defined as external skills often used consciously by students to improve their learning (Reid 1998: xiv), arguing that individuals may be effective because they are assisted by the learning strategies they employ. We will be based on our analyses of learner-style and pre-test questionnaires as well as on results from small-scale experimental tasks. Provided scheduled larger-scale experiments materialize as planned during May 2009, a preliminary list of indicators of translator profiles may also be presented and an attempt to correlate said indicators and learning styles will be sought.

Kowynia, Anna (Adam Mickiewicz University)
Defining key subskills in simultaneous interpreting: working memory and translation speed in non-interpreters, students of interpreting and professional interpreters

Simultaneous interpreting (SI) requires the simultaneity of language production and comprehension. Yet despite being one of the cognitively most demanding tasks, simultaneous interpreting remains to be underrepresented in the research on translation (Christoffels 2004, Christoffels and de Groot 2005, Christoffels, de Groot and Kroll 2006). The current experiment was designed to determine a key subskill that could account for the overall complexity of SI. Efficient lexical retrieval and working memory tasks have been hypothesized to be such crucial subskills (Christoffels, de Groot, Waldorp 2003). Thus, the objective of the study was to measure the performance on two psycholinguistic tasks (word translation and picture naming) and on a working memory task (speaking span task which involves remembering visually presented groups of

words and creating grammatical, meaningful sentences with them). The tasks were performed in two languages: Polish (L1) and English (L2). The participants were divided into three groups. The first group consisted of highly proficient students of English with no prior experience in simultaneous interpreting, while the second group comprised first and second-year students of conference interpreting program. Finally, the third group consisted of experienced professional simultaneous interpreters whose performance surpassed that of all the other groups. Both interpreters and interpreting students performed better than highly proficient bilingual students who have no interpreting experience on lexical retrieval and working memory tasks. The performance of experienced interpreters and interpreting students was very similar on lexical retrieval task. However, the former have only outperformed interpreting students on memory task and not on the lexical retrieval one, which might lead to the conclusion that working memory might be a crucial element adding up to the difficulty of simultaneous interpreting.

Liu, Fung-ming (*URV*)

Revisiting the translator's visibility: Interactive translators as happy mediators between clients and end-users: The case of Greater China

Although there has been a huge revival of interest in the role of translators and their visibility since the cultural and social turn, much of the discussion seems to focus on studying the translator's relation to the text. This research project aims to revisit the translator's visibility from the perspective of these professionals' intercommunicative roles. In addition to the translator's visibility, this research also examines the translator's happiness at work. This study hypothesizes that (1) visible translators receive more capital than invisible translators at work; (2) when translators work visibly to the client and the end-user, they are happier. A questionnaire survey has been conducted among translators in the Greater China region, which comprises Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan. Preliminary findings show that visible translators receive more social, symbolic, cultural, and economic capital than invisible translators do. Among the four kinds of capital, the economic capital that the visible as well as the invisible translators receive is similar, but the former group receives far more social capital than does the latter. Besides, the amount of capital the visible translator wishes to receive and the real likelihood that the job actually allows them to obtain it is also greater than that of the invisible translator. The study also provides a list showing what translators like most and least at work.

Martín Mor, Adrià (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

La interferencia lingüística en entornos de traducción asistida

Esta comunicación se enmarca en los proyectos TRACE (TRaducción Asistida, Calidad y Evaluación, Proyecto HUM-04349-FILO del Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, 2006-2009) y TRAÇA (TRaducció Assistida en Català i Avaluació) del grupo de investigación Tradumàtica de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. El objetivo de nuestra investigación es establecer si el uso de herramientas de Traducción Asistida por Ordenador (TAO) afecta la calidad del texto final centrándonos en el fenómeno de la interferencia lingüística en tanto que universal de la traducción (Baker, 1996; Toury, 1995, 2004; Mauranen, 2004). A tal fin, hemos diseñado un estudio empírico-experimental que consiste en la traducción de tres textos que incluyen indicadores relacionados con la interferencia lingüística. Estos textos se traducen en tres entornos diferentes: con un procesador de textos, con una memoria de traducción en combinación con un procesador de textos y con una memoria de traducción en combinación con un editor de etiquetas. Los primeros resultados del experimento piloto, todavía preliminares, no muestran patrones claros referentes a la vinculación entre entornos y la interferencia lingüística. En nuestra comunicación presentaremos el diseño del piloto y del experimento, la metodología de análisis de los datos y las conclusiones preliminares del experimento piloto.

Nowicka, Katarzyna (*Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland*)

How translation determines cultural reception. The curious case of Sarah Kane's plays in Poland

The appearance of in-her-face drama in the English theatrical arena in 1990s provoked an alarm and chaos among the critics and audiences. However, it also helped to rejuvenate the fossilized theatrical system and gave the British drama a new lease of life. Despite the fact that in-her-face sensibility appears to be finished, an insatiable demand for brutalist plays is still present among the foreign audiences. Hence, the problem of translating in-her-face texts, transferring them onto the foreign ground and triggering the expected reaction of the audience is a central, though difficult and thorny issue. The aim of the presentation will be to discuss translatorial difficulties inherent in the plays of Sarah Kane – one of the major representatives of in-her-face sensibility – within the perspective of receiving culture. An attempt will be made to demonstrate the extent to which translation determines the appropriate reception of a literary work of art in the target system. I will seek to confirm that the erroneous renderings of Kane's texts into Polish influenced the response to her plays in a negative way. Translation of vulgarisms, intertextuality, form and dialects is to be discussed in order to illustrate the topic. The presentation may be accompanied by a survey which contrasts the perception of vulgarisms' intensity in Kane's plays among the native speakers of Polish and English.

Parkins, Courtney (*URV*)

Translation and the standardization of Caribbean creole languages

This study examines whether translation into a Caribbean creole increases after standardization of the language. According to Gentzler (2001), Translation Studies is becoming progressively germane to cultural and literary studies. N'Zengou-Tayo and Wilson (2000) highlight some challenging balancing acts that literary translators perform. But Mhlesen (2002) argues that while translation can modernize a language, the antiquated expression of Bible translation is unlikely the fit for this feat. Therefore, in a pilot survey of 33 respondents, an Internet questionnaire and follow-up interview with one representative from each of 9 Bible translation organizations reveal that all 9 agreed that a high demand for translation of the Bible into a creole precedes standardization and that such translation encourages standardization, not the reverse. Conversely, those working into a standardized creole claim that demand for translation remains unchanged after standardization. The probability of any modernizing effect of Bible translation on the creoles was not investigated in this study. Of the remaining 24 respondents comprising 10 translators, 10 publishers, and 4 translation agencies, two-thirds agreed that after standardization, demand for non-Bible translation rose. For empirical data over given periods, the study provides a list of published works translated into creole. Overall, the study suggests that although the force of translation on standardization and vice versa may be unequal, the study demonstrates that there is, nonetheless, a push-pull effect between the two. Consequently, as the need for creole translation for everyday living is greater after standardization, so is it for creole Translation Studies and more creole translators.

Pérez Durán, Gabriel (*Universidade de Vigo*)

El multiverso ruido-sonido. Hipótesis de la música como campo de investigación de la traducción

Parece obvio que una perspectiva de la cultura, en un sentido antropológico, de índole herderiana resulta completamente inoperante. Es insuficiente con identificarla con una comunidad o teñirla de una apariencia interna homogénea y perfectamente delimitada respecto a otras culturas. Más bien, se caracteriza por la permeabilidad y el mestizaje, tanto en el sentido positivo (sumativo, que se añade) como en el negativo (aculturación). En otras palabras, la cultura es un sistema de relación y replicación de información intra y transcultural, sometidos a un proceso constante de traducción y selección cultural. La presente propuesta de comunicación navega en esta visión de la cultura a partir de las bases teórica de la para/traducción. Desde esta óptica, intentaré asentar una concepción de "tradición" como una forma de sedimentación de la dialéctica

triangular entre tradición/innovación/traducción. Para esto, exploraré algunas de sus posibilidades de aplicación en el blues (urbano) y su transición hacia el rock por dos vías complementarias: por un lado, en el análisis del contenido musical y su comunicación transcultural a través de los instrumentos y los repertorios musicales; y por el otro, las transferencias a otros géneros musicales, tales como el jazz, el folk o el R&B y cómo paulatinamente se va desligando de esos espacios iniciales a otros fuera del contexto norteamericano.

Prada Díaz, Martiño (*Universidade de Vigo*)

Paratraducción: un concepto clave para la investigación en traducción de videojuegos. Aproximaciones a la traducción de *Grand Theft Auto III*

Desde la presentación editorial del concepto de paratraducción ([Yuste Frías, 2005](#)), el Grupo de investigación Traducción & Paratraducción, ha ido abriendo nuevas perspectivas en los estudios sobre traducción. Lo que en un principio nació como un término metodológico para investigar elementos paratextuales se ha convertido en un concepto clave para la investigación en traducción: desde el papel de la censura a las constricciones económicas en la manipulación del texto, pasando por las decisiones tomadas por los diferentes agentes culturales y políticos, hasta llegar a los símbolos e imágenes que pueden aparecer alrededor del texto en pantalla y fuera de ella.

La interactividad e interacción permanentes que estoy viviendo en mi formación investigadora (por ejemplo en la edición de [Zig-Zag](#): el primer programa IPTV de divulgación científica dedicado a la traducción) me han ayudado a ir planificando los distintos elementos paratextuales susceptibles de estudio y análisis en la traducción de videojuegos. Hoy en día los videojuegos forman parte de nuestra cotidianeidad y se han convertido en un instrumento de ocio que está influyendo enormemente en nuestras vidas. Ciertos videojuegos son considerados como auténticas obras de arte, hasta tal punto que sus creadores reciben premios de instituciones internacionales de prestigio. De ahí que estos artículos deban ser considerados y traducidos como cualquier otro producto cultural destinado al consumo de adultos y menores, algo que, a día de hoy, no sucede en nuestro país. La localización de estos productos multimedia exige un mayor cuidado a la hora de considerar la traducción de todos los elementos paratextuales dentro y fuera de la pantalla: imágenes, colores, sonidos, música, carátulas, estuches, las diferentes ediciones para las diferentes consolas, las posibles películas en las que se basa el videojuego o las que se han basado en él, etc. Pero lo que realmente hace diferente a la traducción de videojuegos de cualquier otro tipo de traducción audiovisual y multimedia es la existencia de un jugador y por lo tanto de la necesidad de jugar. El juego es un elemento paratextual que implica interactividad e interacción, algo que determinará de una forma fundamental el papel del traductor. Para demostrar mis teorías me he centrado en el análisis de la traducción del videojuego *Grand Theft Auto III*, que posiblemente ha marcado un antes y un después en la historia de los videojuegos y en el papel del jugador, y por consiguiente del traductor, ante la pantalla.

Prado Afonso, Lisete (*Universidade de Vigo*)

Traducciones juradas a 10 euros: la realidad de la inmigración en el aula

Todos los alumnos de Traducción e Interpretación en España que cursan unas muy determinadas asignaturas son habilitados como Intérpretes Jurados por la Oficina de Interpretación de Lenguas del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación. Entre esas asignaturas la OIL no incluye específicamente una denominación exacta de «Traducción Jurada», sino otras denominaciones tales como Traducción Jurídica/Administrativa y Económica/Comercial; sólo algunas universidades hacen referencia a la traducción e interpretación juradas en los objetivos específicos de algunos de sus programas docentes. El estudiante se licencia y, en cuestión de meses, está en el mercado. Dentro del marco investigador de las primeras fases de una tesis doctoral que sobre *Memoria, migración y mestizaje en la traducción jurada* estamos llevando a cabo bajo la dirección del Prof. Dr. D. José Yuste Frías en el seno del grupo de investigación TRADUCCIÓN & PARATRADUCCIÓN (T&P) de la Universidade de Vigo, quisiéramos compartir aquí nuevas líneas de

investigación en traducción e interpretación juradas que, partiendo del mercado real, pueden pasar por una retroalimentación didáctica en las aulas. En un primer momento revisaremos en nuestra comunicación la propia concepción de traducción e interpretación juradas teniendo en cuenta el factor clave de compromiso social que el traductor-intérprete jurado establece con el cliente. En un plano más concreto estudiaremos el escenario del cliente sin recursos: los inmigrantes llegados a la UE son un grupo importante de solicitantes de traducciones e interpretaciones juradas, que necesitan de la labor mediadora del traductor-intérprete jurado para arreglar sus papeles. A partir de esta reflexión nos gustaría proponer que la universidad pudiese capacitar más y mejor a los alumnos para actuar con responsabilidad ética y moral en estas situaciones, además de formarlos en aspectos puramente técnicos. Una forma de hacerlo es introducir la realidad en el aula y mostrar a los alumnos un caso real: el de las traducciones juradas a 10 euros realizadas por profesionales de la traducción muy comprometidos con una política social de auténtica mediación intercultural.

Szabó, Csilla (*University of Western Hungary*)
Note-taking in consecutive interpreting

The paper will focus on the issue of note-taking in consecutive interpreting and will attempt to highlight one topic in particular: the economy of note-taking. After revisiting some of the basic tenets put forward by scholars and practitioners in relation to the choice of language in note-taking (SL vs TL, A vs. B language, or English vs. A/B language); some attention will be devoted to the choice of forms in the interpreter's notes with a special focus on full words, abbreviations and symbols. Based on her research conducted among students and professional interpreters (see details in *Interpreting* 8/2 2006), the author will argue and attempt to prove via practical tasks assigned to conference participants on the spot that English may be a wise choice when taking notes. In an attempt to prove why English can be a very handy and economical tool for the interpreter, the author will present paraphrasing tasks (from English into English) featuring compression techniques and involving the use of zip-vocabulary, newspaper headlines vocabulary, and international interpreter's symbols.

Tassiopoulos, Eleftheria (*York University, Canada*)
Bilingual texts and self-translation

My presentation will examine the complexities of the bilingual works of Vassilis Alexakis while applying Mikhael Bakhtin's theory of dialogism, since traditional theories do not accept bilingual texts/self-translations as a "dual discourse" (Scheiner 2002). A number of articles and theses have examined the bilingual texts of self-translators such as Samuel Beckett, Vladimir Nabokov and Nancy Huston, but not much has been written on the works of Alexakis, which is why I chose to explore his novels. The goal of my research is to demonstrate a means for analyzing bilingual texts which will provide a richer understanding for readers and translators alike. Bilingual texts, or self-translations, have been neglected as a subject of study in the fields of literature and translation theory because of the difficulties they present. These difficulties include: which text is the original, which is the translation, is one text a mirror of the other (Danby 2003), as well as other elements that blur many traditional categories in terms of agents (author/translator), in terms of time (before and after), in terms of reception (do both texts have the same value?), etc. Through my presentation I hope to further the study of self-translation by analyzing the dynamics and complexities of this practice, as well as its significance in understanding one's own bilingual identity and the self-translator's place in literature and translation studies.

Tello Fons, Isabel (*Universitat Jaume I*)
Propuesta de análisis y traducción del dialecto en *Cumbres borrascosas*

Después de haber leído muchos acercamientos teóricos a la variación lingüística, me gustaría indagar en este problema clásico de la traducción desde un punto de vista práctico. Para ello propondré posibles soluciones -

que vayan más allá de las indicaciones sobre cómo proceder- a la traducción del dialecto que aparece en la novela *Wuthering Heights* de Emily Brontë. Expondré cuál sería el proceso que debería seguir el traductor: análisis del personaje y del dialecto, tanto a nivel microlingüístico como macrolingüístico, funcionalidad del dialecto en la novela para los lectores de la época y funcionalidad que tendría para nuestros lectores. Después de revisar lo que se ha hecho a través del ejemplo de dos traducciones de la novela al castellano y comprobar cómo el dialecto se pierde en la traducción, propondré una posible alternativa y explicaré los mecanismos para encontrar soluciones a la traducción dialectal. Espero que mi propuesta resulte interesante.

Temizoz, Ozlem (*URV*)

Eye-tracking the effects of directionality on cognitive effort distribution and revision in the translation process

The default translation direction is assumed to be L2 (the second language) to L1 (mother-tongue). But translation into L2 is very common in many settings where people use 'languages of limited diffusion' such as Turkey. The function of English as lingua franca makes translation into English as L2 a regular practice in many countries. The aim of this research is threefold: 1) To replicate the previous study by Jensen and Pavlović (unpublished) titled "Eye-tracking Translation Directionality" which explores, empirically, how translators distribute their cognitive effort between a) source text (ST) and target text (TT) in general and in different language directions, in particular as well as b) in L2 and L1 translation tasks, (2) To investigate the amount of revision undertaken in L2 translation task (translation into second language) and L1 translation task (translation into the mother tongue), (3) To explore how translators perform cognitive segmentation in both L1 and L2 translation processes. We have, therefore, developed a research design using eye-tracking, keyboard logging and retrospective comments recorded with voiced screen-capturing as well as post-assignment questionnaires. A pilot study was conducted with three novice translators whose L1 is Turkish and L2 is English. The subjects were asked to translate two authentic short texts of headline news, one in English and the other in Turkish (274 and 270 words respectively). The translation process was monitored using the *Tobii 1750* eye tracker and keystroke logging *Translog*. The screen capturing software *BB Flashback* was used to record subjects' voiced commentary while watching replay of their translation on *Translog*. Finally, the subjects were given a post-assignment questionnaire to collect information about their perceived effort for each task. Overall, with this pilot study, we aim to test our methodology for a more extensive research by which we hope to gain insights into how professional translators distribute their cognitive effort in translation tasks in different language directions and see whether there are any signs of specific revision and segmentation patterns attributable to the direction of translation.

Thomson, Brook (*New York University in Madrid*)

Una voz en dos mundos: La autotraducción y la traducción de la poesía

Para esta investigación discutiré la noción de la autotraducción. Como partida para esta discusión, voy a utilizar la poesía. El trabajo encajará de una parte práctica, la traducción de poesía propia tanto de inglés al español del español al inglés. Con este trabajo acercaré a ello viendo los métodos de cómo traducir la poesía y también el papel del autotraductor. En este caso, el trabajo tendrá un triple enfoque apartando de los siguientes temas: las dificultades de la traducción de la poesía, los problemas de la autotraducción y la consecuencia de los dos temas anteriores presentando mis autotraducciones de inglés al español y español al inglés y la justificación de ellas. Mi pregunta acerca al valor y la "apropiación" de la auto traducción. ¿Es la autotraducción valido? ¿Por qué? Por otro lado, el trabajo hablará sobre la manera de traducir la poesía. Incluiré comentarios sobre las dificultades que había encontrado en los textos. Este trabajo reflejará el deseo personal de autotraducirme y pensar en su "por qué." Me parece un campo muy válido y quizá más aun hoy en día por las conexiones globalizadas del mundo. UNA voz quiere transmitirse por distintos mundos haciendo la conexión e intercambio.

Torres Simon, Esther (*URV*)
Who is first? Time-travelling translations

The question of “Who is first?” seems to have an obvious answer: volumes before 1975 precede volumes after 1975, therefore volumes before 1975 are first. However, paratexts of two different stages in the Korean-American translation flow (first stage covering 1951 to 1975 and second stage covering 1976 to 2000) do not seem to confirm this apparently straightforward logical correlation. Actually (both in absolute numbers and in percentages) more volumes in the second period are presented as “first translations” than volumes in the first period. We claim that the purpose of the translation and the stability of the profession are two basic factors that model the claims for “novelty”. On the one hand, pioneer translations seem not to be aware of their characteristic originality and usually rely on previous works to legitimate their efforts. On the other, later works are already legitimated but need to look for a differentiation from the previous works and therefore claim being “the first”. This work looks into the paratexts of translations from Korean into English published in the United States between 1951 and 2000 as a case study for these claims.

Vargas Urpi, Mireia (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)
La interpretación social en Catalunya. El caso del colectivo chino del Vallès Occidental

En Catalunya, la necesidad de la interpretación social en los servicios públicos es un fenómeno relativamente reciente, del mismo modo que también lo son los estudios e investigaciones que se han hecho al respecto. A partir de la aparición del Plan de Ciudadanía e Inmigración (2005-08), donde se señalaba la necesidad de profesionales en este ámbito, ha habido diferentes iniciativas formativas, aunque todavía nos encontramos en pleno proceso de profesionalización de la interpretación social. De este modo, en este trabajo, a través de una revisión bibliográfica, me propongo hacer un esbozo del estado la cuestión de las principales líneas de investigación que se han desarrollado entorno a la interpretación social y contrastarlas con la situación en que se encuentra esta actividad en Catalunya, con ejemplos concretos del caso del colectivo chino del Vallès Occidental. Mi objetivo es hacer un estudio prospectivo de la situación en que se encuentra la interpretación social en Catalunya y de las especificidades y retos que presenta el colectivo chino, con la intención de que los datos recopilados puedan servir de punto de partida para futuras aportaciones en este ámbito incipiente.

Veselica-Majhut, Snježana (*URV*)
The effect of sociocultural context on translation procedures

The issue explored in the paper is whether and how translation norms underlying translation strategies could be related to changes in the broad socio-cultural and institutional context in which translation is produced. This is explored in particular with regard to the choice of strategies used in the translation of culture-specific items (CSI). The broad socio-cultural context in which popular fiction has been translated from English into Croatian has drastically changed in the period from the 1960s to the 1990s and beyond, which is in focus of our study. Crime novels by Agatha Christie have been extensively translated into Croatian over a long period of time, and thus provide a useful source of textual evidence on the changes in dominant strategies of translating culture-specific items. The first works by Christie were translated into Croatian before World War II. After a break in the production of translation of her novels in the period shortly after World War II, the 1960's saw a revival of interest in the translation of her fiction. The paper will present results of the pilot textual analysis of three novels by Agatha Christie produced in three, in socio-cultural perspective, different periods in the target culture, namely the 1960s, the 1980s and 2000s. The first translations of her novels after WW2 appeared in the 1960s. The 1980s are selected as an exemplary decade of the so-called 'mature socialism' and the 2000s as an exemplary decade of the most recent period, the so-called transition period. The evidence obtained by

textual analysis will serve as a basis for the further research into the correlations between socio-cultural context of TC and the choice of translation strategies.

Wimmer, Stefanie (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*)

La traducción inversa existe: la traducción a la lengua extranjera en la teoría, práctica y formación de traductores

La célebre frase de Jean-René Ladmiral, “le thème n’existe pas”, en la que el profesor niega la razón de ser de la traducción inversa (TI, nos servirá de hilo conductor para desgranar la situación de esta clase de traducción en el mundo de los traductores. Presentaremos en primer lugar el papel de la TI en la práctica profesional de la traducción, debatiendo brevemente su idoneidad y analizando después su incidencia en el mercado de traducción español y el mercado alemán. Después relacionaremos la TI con otros factores como la tipología textual y el grado de elaboración de las traducciones. En segundo lugar trataremos la traducción a la lengua extranjera en la formación de traductores. Presentaremos el peso que tiene la TI en la enseñanza universitaria en España y en Alemania y lo compararemos con la situación de la traducción inversa en la práctica profesional de la traducción. En tercer lugar nos centraremos en la traducción a la lengua extranjera a nivel teórico, basándonos en particular en los estudios empíricos sobre la traducción de Médéric Vildebrand, M^a Pilar Lorenzo y del grupo PACTE, del cual formo parte. El objetivo de esta propuesta consiste en presentar brevemente el estado de la cuestión de la traducción inversa y demostrar su especificidad y que existe, tanto en la práctica profesional como en la formación de traductores y la reflexión teórica. Con esta investigación creemos que hemos creado una base para futuras investigaciones sobre algún aspecto más concreto sobre la especificidad de la TI como será, en nuestro caso, el estudio y la elaboración de un modelo sobre el proceso de la traducción inversa aplicado a la didáctica. Especialmente en este último campo, el de la didáctica de la traducción inversa, se observa una falta de reflexión teórica y, consecuentemente, una falta de investigación empírica, y esperamos poder demostrar con nuestra investigación que la traducción a la lengua extranjera merece y precisa de un tratamiento distinto al de la traducción directa.

Yamada, Masaru (*Rikkyo University, Japan*)

The effect of translation memories on translation strategies

Literal vs. free, a classic, outdated debate in translation studies; but this does not mean that those types of translation have disappeared in practice. Even in recent localization industries, renditions exhibit more ‘free’ characteristics when a product is adapted or highly localized, whereas more ‘literal’ translation may be observed if ‘internationalization’ is implemented. For both cases, however, translation memory (TM) is a must-use technology in the actual localization practice. The aim of this study is to examine how different types of renditions, literal vs. free, prepared in TM, affect translation process and newly translated product. An experiment was conducted with two groups of student translators (4 translators each, total 8). One group used TM with ‘free’ translation, and the other was provided with TM of ‘literal’ version. Authentic material (software online help manual (source in English, target in Japanese)) was utilized for ‘free’ translation that contains a number of deletions, additions, explicitations, implicitations and even adaptations. For ‘literal’ version, although the source text is the same, target texts were carefully manipulated so that translators could easily recognize word-for-word correspondence between source and target texts. From this experiment, we expect to see the following results:

- Productivity is higher with the group that uses a ‘literal’ version of TM.
- Drafting process (i.e. searching for unknown words, etc) is reduced with the ‘literal’ version group.
- Newly translated texts become in accord with the existing renditions in TM (i.e. the ‘free’ TM renders ‘free’ product overall).

The interim report and tentative findings will be presented.

Zagar Galvão, Elena (*Universidade do Porto, Portugal*)
Gestures in Simultaneous Interpreting: Notes from a Case Study

A number of experimental and observational studies conducted in the past three decades in various fields of knowledge (psychology, gesture studies, etc.) have demonstrated that speech and spontaneous gestures constitute one system or, in other words, that language is verbal as well as gestural, linear as well as imagistic (McNeill, 1992). Gesturing has an important communicative function, as it helps listeners/viewers understand speakers/gesturers, but it also plays a fundamental role for the gesturers themselves by helping them in various ways such as relieving their cognitive effort (Goldin-Meadow 2003), aiding in the organization of spatial information or in the retrieval of lexical items, etc. While several studies have focussed on the function of gestures and their relation to speech in face-to-face interaction, little research has been done on this relation in a particularly complex communication situation: simultaneous interpreting. The objective of this paper is to report on the preliminary results of an ongoing doctoral research project which is trying to establish the main functions of gesturing in the booth. Two corpora of multimodal data were collected: one made up of four digital films of four professional interpreters interpreting simultaneously from English into Portuguese in an experimental setting; the other made up of one film of the same interpreters engaged in face-to-face interaction. The analysis of the interpreters' gestures in the booth and their personal comments on their own booth behaviour during the experiment have provided insightful observations which confirm the need for further investigation in this area.