SESSION 1

FRIDAY: 10.15-11.45

1A   Translation and the Geopolitics of Knowledge (Flying A Studios Room)

Translation and the Geo-Politics of Knowledge: Re-Mapping the Field

Over the past twenty years, there have been repeated calls to address the Eurocentrism of the field of Translation Studies. Unfortunately, those calls have not been accompanied by translations of works on translation from cultures outside the Global North. Without translations, the recent onslaught of tertiary sources, such as encyclopedias, handbooks and anthologies, risks consolidated a Eurocentric history of the field risk " risk "freez[ing] provisional and highly contestable versions of history into official identities" (Said 1994, 312). Indeed, a cursory look at the leading anthologies of the field suggest a consolidation rather than an expansion of the field's perspectives (see Baer 2020, 226). The papers in the panel address how we might begin the work of mapping alternative genealogies that are both distinct and overlapping while also discussing the role of translations in supporting new histories of the field. The panel seeks to contribute to conceptualizing a truly transnational history of translational thought.

Philipp Hofeneder: A Cartography of Translation or How to Locate Translation in Time and Space
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Theory with respect to Translation Studies was for a long time understood as the scientific basis for translational practice and, as such, was not supposed to bear any relation to the time and space of its emergence. After opening up Translation studies to a cultural understanding in the 1980s, theory was formulated in a much more mobile way, which could be valid only for a certain period of time and a certain (political or cultural) space. Nevertheless, a holistic understanding of theoretical approaches was still widespread. In line with recent developments that see both theoretical as well as methodological contributions as "thematic focuses [that] are distilled into methodologically significant investigative attitudes" (Bachmann-Medick 2016, 13), I propose an alternative approach. The starting point of such an approach is the movements of translators and translations as well as their spatial relationship to one other. This approach has several advantages: it can be applied regardless of cultural, political, or social circumstances. It is useful for every time period and thus timeless. Finally, it helps to avoid a nationalistic approach, since the focus is on the relevant movements rather than on a given political entity or a particular language combination.

Luc van Doorslaer: The Situatedness of Translation Studies
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Translation theory is far more diverse than its usual representation as a Western scholarly tradition arising from the 1970s onwards. So-called 'modern' arguments about translation practice encompassing much more than a linguistic phenomenon, can, in fact, be dated back and connected to several precursors, such as semiotics or transfer theory. Approaching perceptions of translation and translation studies from a localized perspective, generates temporal and geographical extensions of theorization and conceptualization. Scholarly ideas and concepts originate in very divergent frameworks, affected by societal and institutional circumstances, with varying degrees of (non-)interaction, at different moments, in different places. The collected volume The Situatedness of Translation Studies (2021) illustrates this with chapters on various cultural contexts, such as Chinese, Estonian, Greek, Russian and Ukrainian, posing the question of what an integrated history of Translation Studies might look like.

Tarek Shamma: Anthology of Arabic Discourse on Translation
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This paper discusses a ground-breaking collection of key writings on translation in Arabic in the pre-modern era, extending from the earliest times (6th Century CE) until the end of World War I. The selected extracts (ranging from short passages to full articles) are aimed to provide a representative sample of a collected corpus of over 500 texts from a wide variety of sources. In trying to approach the complexity and variety of the functions of translation throughout Arabic history, we have tried to maintain a balance between situating the selected texts in their socio-political settings, thus investigating their relevance to contemporary debates, and pursuing questions of concern to modern scholars. On the other hand, while the collection proposes to expand the scope of modern translation studies beyond its largely West-European focus, we did not see this as an end in itself. It is emphasized that an approach focused on highlighting differences could risk detaching the historical discourse on translation from its historical context, and, no less importantly, overlooking parallelisms, similarities, and actual continuities and influences.

Brian James Baer: Fedorov's Introduction to Translation Theory: How to Read Soviet Translation Theory
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This paper situates Andrei Fedorov's seminal work An Introduction to Translation Theory (1953) both within Soviet translational thought and within the transnational politics of the Cold War. The paper also discusses why this work, which was so central to Soviet TS, has been largely ignored in the West. The paper argues that Soviet rhetoric and a chapter on Stalin, which may have put off Western critics and scholars, were in fact necessary devices that allowed Fedorov to remain true to his core understandings of translation, which were derived from the Russian Formalists. Such a reading serves as a necessary caution when writing transnational histories, underscoring the importance of local knowledge and of the specific contexts shaping translatorial thought.

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Bachmann-Medick, Doris. 2016 Cultural Turns: New Orientations in the Study of Culture. Translated by Adam Blauhut. Berlin: De Gruyter
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Shamma, Tarek and Myriam Salama-Carr (eds.) 2022. Anthology of Arabic Discourse on Translation. London and New York: Routledge.
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1B T/I in the Global Justice Movement (State Street Room)

Julie Boéri: Movement or Mouvance: rethinking interpreting ethics and justice in the counter-hegemonic drive
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In its resistance to military, economic, social and environmental violence, the movement for global justice epitomizes a mouvance (a "movement in movement") which is radical, transnational, and translational in nature. In this transient space of social justice experimentation, social justice activists attempt to embody change in the very way in which they communicate, mobilize and organize and in so doing disrupt the deontological and liberal tradition of the interpreting field of practice and enquiry.

Drawing on a tridimensional model of interpreting (Boéri, in press), this presentation examines how interpreting is planned (macro-level), performed (micro-level) and accounted for by activists, professionals and scholars (meso-level). I will focus in particular on Babels, the international network of volunteer translators and interpreters which emerged in the European Social Forum and a loose network whose practice and policies have been referred to as "language justice interpreting" in the USA. I will explore how these networks prefigure inclusion not only at the level of translation performance (in the triadic encounter), but also at the level of translation planning (choice of languages, technological tools, communication set up, etc.). Finally, I will

examine how these practices are acknowledged, "mapped" and "historiographed" in the profession and in the academic field.

As shown in the presentation, the model adopted equips researchers to harness the liberatory potential of praxes, discourses and epistemologies found in the social movement milieu to refashion ethical language and thought in the field.

Reference

Boéri, Julie (in press) 'Steering Ethics Towards Social Justice: A Model for a Meta-Ethics of Interpreting', Translation and Interpreting Studies.

Nicole Doerr: Enacting citizenship and knowledge from below—resident migrants as political translators
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This paper seeks to explore how collective practices of political translation developed by U.S. based global justice activists and migrant solidarity groups help resident migrants, particularly women, undocumented parents, and workers, to 'enact' citizenship in the context of local participatory democracy. Based on ethnographic data the paper explores how communities create critical knowledge collectively from below by using political translation as a communicative and disruptive strategy for negotiation with city officials and elected representatives. The context for the study are struggles for affordable housing in Californian cities experiencing increasing inequality and gentrification. I show how migrants and second generation migrants in California act as community translators who get trained and supported by global justice "language justice" interpreters coming from other US states. Community translators build on local epistemologies of political translation and construct community meetings that challenge mainstream knowledge production and top-down decision-making by facilitators and elected representatives in the context of local participatory democracy. Focusing on critical knowledge production in the context of negotiations about affordable housing in a Californian city I compare multilingual meetings with or without political translation. My particular focus is on how political translators mediate time and space to allow migrants, linguistic minorities, women, parents, and workers to express their political claims within meetings that would otherwise be marginalizing these groups. The paper also explores the ephemeral trajectories of collectives of political translators in the context of local democracy as well as based on additional data coming from the US and the European Social Forums and their particular histories and geographies of radical democracy, within the global counterhegemonic drive.

María Aguilar Solano: Subversive practices in the interpreting community? The reproduction of 'official narratives' in the Multilingual Justice Movement
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Interpretation, as an act of mediation, has become a key strategic tool in both the support and control of migration (Polezzi 2012). Additionally, by regulating the social structures that shape acts of interpretation (i.e. interpreters' roles and professional norms)—and limiting its provision—global political powers can regulate migrants' participation in the public sphere of their host countries (Inghilleri 2016).

This paper critically engages with the Multilingual Justice Movement (MJM) *which has been rapidly expanding across the United States since the 1990s. Specifically, this paper examines the* Multilingual Capacity Building program and *Interpreting for Social Justice curriculum, which are currently utilized by numerous organizations across the United States* to train community organizers, social activists and community members as social justice interpreters. Social justice interpreters understand language as a tool of power and seek to negotiate their role in relation to the power dynamics in mediated encounters. This form of activist practice seeks to shift the burden of interpretation onto trained interpreters and reject the conventional "deficit" model, which frames interpreting as a service providing access to those with limited English proficiency. The MJM overtly challenges public narratives on community interpreting and subversively aims to establish a new paradigm where interpreters are uniquely positioned to influence their immediate environment, their organizations and their communities through social action.

Based on original ethnographic research with members of two interpreting collectives in Boston and New York, this paper argues that the MJM is caught up in—and therefore reproduces—upholding the "official" narrative on the neutral role of the community interpreter. I explore how the notion of neutrality, which remains central to the role of the social justice interpreter, traps MJM in a professionalized narrative which may undermine their primary goal; namely, to empower the social justice interpreter.

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Polezzi, L. (2012). Translation and migration. *Translation Studies*, 5(3), 345-356.

Raquel Lázaro Gutiérrez and Gabriel Cabrera Méndez: Over the phone interpretation for Afghan refugees in Spain: an account of the provision of OPI services during the first days of evacuation
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Our proposal describes the provision of over the phone interpreting services during the evacuation of the first Afghan refugees to Madrid after the Taliban takeover of Kabul in August 2021. As part of the quality control and assurance process of the Spanish telephone interpreting company Dualia Teletraducciones SL, an agreement has been reached with the University of Alcalá (Madrid) to develop a Q&A system based on the critical incident methodology developed by Flanagan (1954). Thanks to this agreement, researcher observation or professional telephone interpreted conversations is allowed in order to gain further knowledge about interpreting challenges and practice.

For this contribution, some interpreted conversations are analysed in order to discover how cultural aspects and emotional impact affect the performance of a group of Dari telephone interpreters. Thanks to the critical incident methodology, it has been possible to isolate key challenging aspects in the interaction of refugees with the Spanish Red Cross medical and social staff. Results not only provide an X-ray of the provision of OPI services during the first hours of the evacuation from Afghanistan, but also contribute to the development of guidelines for best practice and training for telephone interpreters.

1C Translation across the Arts (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Liqin Cao: Traversing the Pacific through Translation and Metamorphosis of the Manchu Braid
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Drawing on the framing theory and the decolonial theory, this paper explores how *bianzi* (braids) worn by the Chinese males in the Qing Dynasty, traveled from China to U.S.A, and then from U.S.A via Japan back to China from mid-19th century to early 20th century, and how the term, with its renewed connotation resulting from translation, became a powerful political instrument. *Bianzi* was translated into *pigtail* when introduced into U.S.A., typically accompanied with caricatures portraying Chinese men wearing a braid resembling an animal's tail. When *pigtail* got translated into *tunwei* (pigtail) from English to Japanese, the element of tail was downplayed whereas that of pig was amplified, thus linking the Chinese with pigs, making *tunwei* one of the Japanese derogatory terms for the Chinese. When *tunwei* was, in turn, translated back into Chinese, illustrative pictures were seldom given, and when given, more focus was placed on the "tail" part. But the frequenting of the term *tunwei* on the media, whose two elements both hold negative connotations for the Chinese, gradually made the Chinese view the Manchu braids as unsightly, as a symbol for "outdated" things, such as the corrupted Qing dynasty and the traditional Confucius values, and as an obstacle to modern civilization and democracy. Eventually the elite Chinese, in defiance of the traditional values to cherish one's own body, hair included, as a sign of filial piety and braving the law of the Qing Dynasty, launched a nation-wide braid-cutting movement, adding fuel to the social innovations and revolutions of the time. On the whole, *bianzi* was framed and translated differently in U.S.A., Japan, and China, but all as part of their respective larger racial-ethnical narratives of modernity and order of civilization in a changing global colonial and capitalist world system. The journey of *bianzi* witnessed how translation could be framed and modified by the target society, and how translation, driven by coloniality of cognition and political agenda-setting, could transform the episteme or even the polity of a nation.
Key Words: pigtail; translation; framing; decolonial theory; caricature

Besma Boudhene: Expression of identity in Algerian popular music of exile. Lost in translation or found in music?
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This study sets out to analyze how identity is expressed in two Algerian popular songs about exile, as well as their translations into formal Arabic and English. In fact, notions of nostalgia, pain and sometimes injustice are found in both. However, the two songs bear two different narratives and forms of exile: El Menfi *the exiled* 1993, by Akli Yahiaten, speaks about the experience of the first Algerian resistance fighters -against the French- who were deported, in 1873, away from their homeland to a remote island: New Caledonia. The song tells how the conditions were inhuman and the first steps into prison cells were unbearable. On the other hand, Ya rrayeh *you the departing one* 1973, by Dahmane El Harrachi, is about an emigrant who left his country to work and discover new horizons. But as the years go by, he regrets his choice and explains that everyone will eventually seek to return to dear homeland. The person who leaves their country reluctantly or under threat is in a continuous search of bonding with their culture. Music is thus a way to keep this bond with one's identity. However, what if this expression of identity that they seek to find in music is lost in translation? This is the question that this multisemiotic study tries to answer through the prism of equivalence: a comparative study of STs and TTs will be carried out after defining how and where identity manifested itself in the songs. How were the translator's choices different from the original? Were the expressions of identity obliterated, normalized or kept as they are? We therefore put forth a first hypothesis that identity might have been expressed through dialect and music genre. Our second hypothesis is that dialect could be normalized whereas music genre would still compensate part of this dialectal loss.
Keywords : Algerian popular music- dialect - formal language – identity – exile – translation.

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Aleksandra Ożarowska: Out of the Shadows and into the Lamplight: The Visibility of Intersemiotic Surtitles Following Modernised Opera Productions
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Surtitles have already taken their well-deserved place in the field of audiovisual translation, and it is thanks to them that opera is becoming more accessible and popular. Currently opera houses are also trying to reach wider audiences and one of the most popular way of attracting attention is modernising productions. While this trend has as many supporters as opponents, it is certainly risky and the coherence of such productions is often preserved by their surtitles, whose role these days is considerably different than it used to be a few years ago.

Traditionally, surtitles were supposed to be almost invisible and were not expected to draw too much attention (Burton: 2009). Moreover, surtitles are usually intrasemiotic, as their source text is just the libretto. However, in modernised opera productions the source text of surtitles may be extended: opera is a multisemiotic and multimodal genre, so it may be argued that the surtitles should follow the production as a whole. Subsequently, if the source text comprises of more sign systems than just the verbal signs, the translation becomes intersemiotic.

Using the types of intersemiotic translation described by Gottlieb (2018), surtitles accompanying modernised productions can be classified as either isosemiotic, if they are based just on the libretto, or infrasemiotic and also diasemiotic, if other elements of the production are treated as part of the translation's source text. Such surtitles may include all the sign systems present on the stage – libretto, stage design and acting. This can be achieved by reflecting in translation the occasional priority of the production's visual aspects over the verbal ones, or stylising the text so that it is more adjusted to the particular production. Such translations are often surprising and they draw the attention of audiences as one of the most crucial elements of the whole production.

In my research I focus on the surtitles provided by the major opera houses, i.e., Metropolitan Opera House, Royal Opera House, and Bayerische Staatsoper, as they adopt different policies to surtitling modernised opera productions. Analysing these translations, I check which sign systems were qualified as the source text and whether the role of the surtitles is just preserving the coherence of the modernised performances or also lending these productions new significance. It turns out that moving the surtitles from the shadows to the centre can influence the whole operatic production and not hinder its reception, but facilitate it.

Mary Wardle: Translating the Body: Embodiment and Dance Notation
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As the figure of the translator moves center stage in Translation Studies, emerging as a creative agent in their own right and not as a mere interlingual scribe, there is a parallel growing attention to how embodiment contributes to mental phenomena, with proponents of 'embodied cognition' emphasizing the role of sensory and motor functions in activities such as (second) language acquisition, suggesting that meaning is grounded in mental representations of perception, emotion and, crucially, movement; this paper investigates the repercussions of observing the translator from a physical as well as an intellectual point of view.

From gestures to sign language, our bodies are implicated in the production, translation and reception of meaning; eye movements are monitored in the creation of subtitles while lip synchronization is prized in dubbing. The literature is replete with references to the physicality of the translation process: Primo Levi, notably, compares being translated to being "flattered, betrayed, ennobled, X-rayed, castrated, planed smooth, raped, embellished, or murdered".

This paper focuses on the practice of dance notation and how it sets about translating physical movement into a form of written documentation, recording all manner of elements such as the part(s) of the body involved, directionality, the height at which the movement develops, its speed, the positions across the stage, and any potential interaction, such as in a *Pas de deux* or the more choral movements of the *Corps de ballet.* Once written down, and in the subsequent transition back from notation to physical movement and ultimately performance, just as in any other form of translation, there are varying degrees of possible interpretation. Dance notation, therefore, appears to be the ideal site for investigating the embodied quality of translatorial activity.

SESSION 2

FRIDAY: 1-2.30pm

2A Cultural Mediators in Global Translation Flows (Flying A Studios Room)

Within the idea of movement at the core of this panel, this proposal aims to keep challenging, on the one hand, the relation between Europe, the US and other literatures worldwide by reviewing terms such as literatures in the world (Shankar 2016), significant geographies (Laachir, Marzagora, and Orsini 2018a and 2018b), circuits of connectivity (Vimr 2022), translation zones (Apter 2006), and spaces of translation (Guzmán 2020). These terms remind us that, even recognizing the impact of the market, as well as the effects of political, social, or cultural constraints (Sapiro 2008, Heilbron and Sapiro 2002), we must also bear in mind the specificities of literary translation and circulation in many contexts to understand the complexities of the world literary system and to avoid reproducing the diffusionist perspectives that we try to overcome (Mufti 2018). On the other hand, we aim at promoting the study of cultural mediators and their movements, trips, migrations, and displacements as key factors in the circulation of translations at large-scale. This approach allows to highlight the role by women or black peoples acting as translators, activists, writers, publishers, or diplomats, but also the place of small literatures and less known centres of cultural production in the global market of translations (Helgesson, Stefan and Pieter Vermeulen 2016).

Thus, we propose a pipeline of four papers that deal with the following issues: 1) theoretical insights on how to conceptualize the movement of texts and people (defined as cultural mediators, Roig-Sanz and Meylaerts 2018) in translation history and suggesting the term of 'global translation zones' to historically analyze the circulation of translations taking into account key concepts such as space, scale, time, agency or connectivity; 2) the movement all over the world of Eslanda Goode Robeson (1895-1965), an Afro-American anthropologist, writer, and activist, who used travel as a means to learn about the living conditions of Black peoples around the world, especially women, and who acted both as an interpreter and a translator; 3) the circulation of Georgian literature in the Post-Soviet era by shedding light into what is being translated and where/to what languages with a specific focus on translation flows and translation networks between small literatures (being these networks often constituted by migrants), and 4) the movement driven by intellectuals within the framework of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IICI), a precedent of UNESCO, that encouraged meaningful translation activities and networks, as well as the movement of people, ideas and material and symbolic goods. Some of these papers will use digital tools and a digital humanities framework applied to global translation flows and the study of cultural mediators and translation policies.

Diana Roig Sanz: Global Translation Zones: The Movement of Texts and Cultural Mediators

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At the intersections of translation history, global literary studies (Roig Sanz and Rotger, forth. 2022), cultural transfer (Espagne 1987, 2013) and digital humanities, this paper aims to push forward the theoretical discussion on how to decentre translation history by proposing the term of global translation zones as spaces of translation that question previous research on the prevailing role of European and US-American major metropoles and Northern centres of cultural production at the expenses of other cities or megacities worldwide such as Buenos Aires, in Argentina, Guadalajara in Mexico, Beirut, in Lebanon, or Tbilisi in Georgia (Kvirikahsvili 2020). A global history of translation flows must go beyond the history of the nation as a unit of analysis, but it should also go beyond international histories and relations between the different nations, or imperial history, as we cannot only look at the circulation of books through the lens of the global expansion of Western Europe.
In that respect, I claim that a global translation zone can be understood by considering key concepts such as space, scale, time, agency, and connectivity. This means that a global translation zone is a space of translation that is constituted upon the following criteria: a geographical scale (human and political, but also physical: the Andean mountains, Río de la Plata or the Caucasus), a time and an historical dimension (historical channels of translation and intercultural exchange), and in terms of agency and networks: publishing zones (agreements between publishers and specific languages and literatures) and circuits of soft power (the role of national or regional institutes in inter-peripheral translation flows). Global translation zones can be also thought in the long durée and in the framework of a complex and multilingual history that cannot be overshadowed. To reflect on these theoretical issues, this paper will offer empirical examples analysed at large scale and with a big amount of data (Roig-Sanz and Fólica 2021). I will focus on Latin American translation zones and highlight the need of drawing attention to other trajectories and channels of translation, as well as to the people (defined as cultural mediators, Roig-Sanz and Meylaerts 2018) or collective actors involved in this circulation. This means, translators, publishers, literary agents, but also book fairs, festivals, or literary translation awards.

Valeria Grinberg Pla: Eslanda Robeson: A Female Body in Movement for the Sake of Black Dignity and Freedom
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Eslanda Goode Robeson (1895-1965) was an Afro-American anthropologist, writer, and activist, who used travel as a means to learn about the living conditions of Black peoples around the world, especially women. As a result, she produced a significant body of writing, some of which remains unpublished. I argue that her writing cannot be understood without her travels and vice versa, as a clear example of transnational advocacy on the move. From her groundbreaking travelogue African Journey (1945) to her numerous journalistic pieces and public talks against Apartheid, segregation and colonialism, all her publications, lectures, and talks purposely cross several national, cultural and linguistic borders. To advance her Afrocentric, feminist agenda, engage with liberation movements and build alliances across the world, she traveled extensively: to London, Paris, Madrid, Berlin, and Moscow in Europe; to South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Uganda and Congo in Africa; to Trinidad in the Caribbean; and to Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico in Latin America. As a cultural mediator between these spaces, she acted both as an interpreter and a translator and, at the same time, she depended on interpreters and translators to communicate her message.

In this paper I will shed light on the way Eslanda Robeson's activism through travel and writing questions the dominant racial and gender hierarchies prevalent in throughout the 20th century, from an Afrofeminist, transnational perspective anchored in movement. My hypothesis is that the memory and the experience of movement is relevant to describe her own, embodied experience as a Black woman, and that the specific form of transnational Afrofeminism voiced by her is informed by movement. Therefore, movement will serve as an analytical category to illuminate how the multiple migrations that have marked the lives of Afrodescendants inform Robeson's advocacy and her approach to cultural mediation.

Ana Kvirikasvili: A post-Soviet translation zone for the circulation of Georgian literature? Movement of Georgian books (and people) in the post-Soviet area since 1991
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Georgian literature has traditionally been a less-translated literature (Branchadell & West, 2005), especially outside of the former Soviet Union and the socialist space. Since Georgia's independence, Georgian literature has circulated less in the post-socialist area and has turned more towards the West. Additionally, it has gained

some global visibility through important milestones, such as being the Guest of Honour at the 2018 Frankfurt Book Fair.

However, when looking at bibliographical data we still find countries like Ukraine and Russia among the most active translators of Georgian books, as well as relatively active ones like Armenia. If the Soviet Union, an artificially shaped translation zone (Popa, 2018, see also Baer 2011 for the idea of a common zone of translation in this setting, and Roig-Sanz 2022 on the idea of translation zones in relation to translation flows), built an active translation network to support its project of a multilingual state and a multinational literature (Dobrenko 2018, Witt 2011), are there any traces of these contacts that persist nowadays? Does this type of historical contact, together with geographical vicinity, trigger (or eventually hinder) translation flows? Having mapped the global circulation of Georgian literature in my previous research (Kvirikashvili 2022) and having identified a possible translation zone in the geographical space where Georgia is located, I will look closer to these translation flows and qualitatively analyse what is being translated and where/to what languages. At the same time, I will pay attention to how movement of people plays a key role in the process of moving less-translated literatures. Indeed, we hardly find any active cultural and translational relation between small literatures without cultural mediators (Roig-Sanz & Meylaerts, 2018) (who very often are migrants) that foster this activity.

Elisabet Carbó-Catalan: The Translation Activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation: A Relational Approach

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The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (IICI, Paris, 1926-1946) was created under the auspices of the League of Nations to foster mutual understanding and maintain world peace. To do so, the IICI deployed its activities in fields such as education (promoting exchanges between students and between professors or reviewing history textbooks), museology (fostering projects to share historical goods) and cinema (analysing the potential offered by educational cinematography). Literature and translation were not absent from its activities, as in the internationalist mindset they were considered key elements to create a League of Minds, to use Paul Valéry's formulation. To that end, the IICI organized literary gatherings, promoted the exchange of correspondence between salient intellectuals, such as Valéry, Alfonso Reyes or Albert Einstein, and worked in the domain of translation through the creation of the Index Translationum and the publication of series of translations. Intellectual cooperation materialized therefore in terms of movement: that of people, of material and symbolic goods, and of ideas.

Moving away from a substantialist approach that address the IICI's history in internal terms (Renoliet 1999), I argue that to fully reassert the latter's historical role we need to put movement at the core of our approach and rather focus on the networks it contributed to establish, which became the infrastructure enabling movement. The focus on the IICI's translation activities (Carbó-Catalan and Meylaerts, forth.) offers a privileged vantage point to analyse what enables and what hinders movement given the intrinsically relational nature of translation. With a focus on the IICI's editorial role in the publication of the Collection of Representative Works, a collection of classics translated into French which included a Latin American and a Japanese series, I will use tools from digital humanities to show the vast network of actors that enabled the IICI's contribution in the field of translation, thus reasserting the role of a number of cultural mediators (Roig Sanz and Meylaerts 2018). To that end I will also draw on complexity theory to address several methodologic challenges that are presented when studying movement because of its immaterial, unstable, and transient character.

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2B Migration and Interpreting (State Street Room)

Claudia V. Angelelli *Ethics and role in and through movement and displacement: a continuum of practices*
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In the last two decades, increasing attention has been paid to translators and interpreters' agency, as well as to the social factors that permeate acts of translation and interpreting (Angelelli 2004, Inghilleri 2005). In addition, agency and social factors are discussed in more interdisciplinary terms. Currently the focus is not only on translators or interpreters – i.e., the exploration of their inter/intra-social agency and identity construction (or on their activities and the consequences thereof), but also on other phenomena, such as the displacement of texts and people, issues of access and linguicism. The displacement of texts (whether written or oral) across time and space, as well as the geographic displacement of people, has encouraged researchers in Translation and Interpreting Studies to consider issues related to translation and interpreting through the lens of other disciplines such as the Sociology of Language (Angelelli 2011), Sociolinguistics (Berk-Seligson 2010), or Historiography (Fernandez Sanchez 2016). Researchers have employed a variety of theoretical lenses and methodological tools borrowed from other disciplines in the Humanities and Social Sciences as well as used their own. As evident from ATISA 2020 call for papers, however, "the role and ethics of translation and interpreting affected by the conditions behind this unprecedented movement of peoples: migration, war and conflict, along with the rise of autocratic regimes and illiberal democracies" has not been explored enough.

In this presentation we will look at studies that have highlighted the existing tension between professionalism, professional codes, standards of practice and situated practices. In addition to translation and interpreting this study includes mediation and brokering performed by bilingual and heritage speakers (Valdés, Chavez and Angelelli 2000, Guo 2010, activists (Perez-Gonmzalez and Susam Sarajeva 2012), ad-hoc and non-professional translator and interpreters (Antonini et. al 2017) and child language brokers in a continuum of situated practices. Within the continuum of ad-hoc translation and interpreting, the case of bilingual youngsters and children who have interpreted for their families and immediate communities has been the focus of various

studies (e.g. Bialystock & Hakuta 1999, Borrero 2006, Orellana 2003, Valdés, Chavez and Angelelli et.al. 2000; Valdés and Angelelli 2003).

This presentation will discuss theoretical and practical implications for current characterizations of multilingual societies, especially in border areas, as well as for the teaching and testing of T&I students who are heritage learners or have performed as child-language brokers (Angelelli 2010 and 2016; Ervin and Meyer 2016) themselves.

Simona Bertacco: Translation, Migration, and Worldly Knowledge
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In the dynamic and evolving field of translation studies, the nexus between translation and migration has risen exponentially both in terms of visibility and metaphoricity, and has been studied by translation studies scholars but also, and increasingly, by scholars in anthropology, sociology, philosophy and literary theory. As Loredana Polezzi writes, "the popularity of the link is in itself revealing: it underlines the increased centrality of migration and of translation (as notions as well as practices) […]; and it foregrounds the suggestive as well as anxiety-inducing nature of any interweaving of the two. (345)

In my paper, I want to articulate a translation literacy (i.e. an understanding of translation and a pedagogical practice focused on translation) that takes as its starting point the current phenomenon of global migrations. Instead of seeing translation as a horizontal movement of meaning across languages, cultures and borders, I propose to read translation as a relocating act: of people, of meanings, of texts. Relocation is a "keyword" of today's global culture, used to refer to the redistribution of migrants after they have crossed the border into new states, but relocation also refers to the constant cultural and linguistic adjustments that people who are moving from one form of belonging to another know at first hand. Relocation, then, is one of the many ways in which translation is being declined today, on the one hand as a form of containment and policing and, on the other, as a form of assimilation, articulation, and agency.

Translation is clearly vital, a synonym for action and survival in sites of relocation. If we apply the traditional schema of translation to the experience of migrants, we get an image of (passive) migrants needing to be translated, in space, time and culture that clearly does not correspond to the reality of things. If, instead, we consider translation through the lens of migration, this horizontal notion of translation fails. Agency is in fact crucial when we start thinking about translation through migration, and agency is absent, as Venuti and Rafael have shown, in the conventional schema of translation. Thus, taking migration into consideration, as Moira Inghilleri, Loredana Polezzi, and Michael Cronin among others argue, forces us to ask not just what translation is, but also who the translator is, or who can become one or not, etc. These are all questions which complicate the traditional *schema* of interlingual translation, but they cannot be omitted today in the way we think and teach translation as a pervasive feature of our cultural experience.

Indira Sultanic: The Migrant Effect: Increase in Volunteerism and Non-professional Interpreting in Immigration Proceedings in the U.S.
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Migration, whether forced or voluntary, is considered to be one of the main factors that contributes to the growth of community interpreting in the United States, and around the world. According to the Migration Policy Institute (MPI), since 2014, the flow of migrants into the United States across the U.S.-Mexico border has surpassed any previously recorded number, and is expected to reach 1 million by the end of 2019. Most of the migrants are families and unaccompanied children seeking asylum in the U.S. These migration trends have contributed to the growing need for *pro bono* legal representation at the border, in detention centers, with the asylum application process, in asylum proceeding, and have consequently led to the increase in volunteer non-professional provision of interpreting and translation services in these settings. This paper discusses the use of non-professional interpreters in asylum and immigration proceedings in the U.S., and examines whether the current migration trends are contributing to the institutionalization of non-professional interpreters into organizations that provide these services. It further explores the positioning of non-professional interpreters at the center of the asylum process, the notion of the interpreter role, and how the prescribed professional interpreter roles may be (re)defined when interpreting is being carried out by volunteer non-professional interpreters who may assume, or are expected to assume, roles beyond that of communication facilitator. This paper contributes to the growing body of literature on non-professional interpreting.

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Paula Arturo: The Right to Translators and Interpreters: A Fundamental Human Right?
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At the International Human Rights level, linguistic rights are often classified as "minority rights" and associated with the right to identity, culture, and expression, among others. But this classification is problematic. First, it appears to imply that linguistic rights are a distinct category of rights—one that is different from fundamental human rights. Second, the linguistic imprecision of so-called "minority rights," "linguistic rights" or "language rights" often leads to these being associated with "collective rights" or "third-generation rights," thus rendering them vague and unenforceable. Third, this ambiguity makes it difficult to pinpoint the specific obligations of states vis-à-vis language rights. Building on the work of Fernand De Varennes, current international case law, and considerations of international law, I will argue that if we instead understand language rights as well-established, fundamental human rights recognized in international law, then the duty of States to ensure linguistic rights is disambiguated and a positive obligation to supply suitable translators and interpreters in courts and other government settings clearly emerges.

2C Complexity and Collaboration (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Nasrin Ashrafi: Structure/ agency dilemma in translation ecology: Shedding new light on an old question
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The abstract issue of agency and structure is rarely discussed at length in translation studies (for an exception, see Meylaerts 2008), but implicitly it is a central theme in a number of influential approaches. According to Reine Meylaerts' critical overview, "Toury's model for descriptive translation studies has privileged collective schemes and structures instead of individual actors". This paper argues for a new complexity-driven paradigm for understanding the concepts of agency and agents' interactions in a holistic ecology of translation systems as a societal sub-system. Complexity theory defines social systems in terms of mutual and circular causality in according to which agency affects structure, which affects agency *ad infinitum*. More fundamentally, complexity theory suggests that the conventional units of analysis in sociology should move away from, for example, individuals, institutions, communities and systems. These should merge, so that the unit of analysis becomes a web or ecosystem. Therefore, it provides the nexus between macro-sociology and micro-sociology in understanding and promoting change. In the perspective presented here, power considerations are part and parcel of the analyses, for instance the role of the state (structure) as well as private interests (agents) and social movements (processes) in facilitating and/or constraining innovations and creative developments in society and cultural domain in particular. In this paper, I will focus on the emergence of reformist movement on agency/structure dilemma in changing policy of translations from complexity science approach in Iran.

Keywords: Complexity theory, agency/structure, change, social movements

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Marco Neves: Antifragility in Translation: towards a model of action under complexity
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In Translation Studies, as in many other disciplines, we frequently study complex phenomena by *reducing* reality into manageable simplistic models. Applying those simplistic models to the world can be worse than having no model – it gives us a false sense of understanding, while making us blind to complex interactions and non-linearities. Complexity thinking – which is finding its place in Translation Studies through works as Marais (2014) and Marais & Meylaerts (2018) – helps us avoid this reductionist trap, allowing for a rigorous study of the complex realities underlining the translation process. Research of complexity in translation will undoubtedly lead to insights on emergent properties of the translation processes, increasing our ability to predict translation phenomena. More importantly, this approach has the immediate benefit of giving us a more realistic appraisal of how unpredictable the processes, agents and interactions of translation really are.

However, having recognised the complexity and unpredictability of the relationship between agents and systems, we need to find a way of dealing with complexity *right now*, while researchers keep working on a fuller description of phenomena. I will present a set of mental tools – "intuition tools" (Dennett, 2013) – to help translation agents deal with complexity and uncertainty in the world, resulting not in a new *analysis* model, but rather in a new *decision* model. This decision model is based on the conceptual triad designed by Taleb (2012): fragility, robustness, antifragility. Fragility follows directly from complexity: it is defined as the state of any entity negatively exposed to unpredictability and non-linearities. Robustness is the state of any entity that remains unchanged when exposed to uncertainty and complexity. Antifragility is the state of any entity positively exposed to uncertainty and complexity. I will present some tactics to decrease fragility and increase antifragility, focusing on translation agents. Together, these tactics are a first step towards a model of action under complexity.

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Cornelia Zwischenberger: Collaboration and Translation and their intertwined movements and travels
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The concept of collaboration has made considerable inroads into Translation Studies in recent years as with the various forms of online collaborative translations such as Translation Crowdsourcing or the various online collaborative fan translations (e.g. fansubbing, translation hacking) (Jiménez- Crespo 2017). Furthermore,

translation is also investigated as a collaborative activity from a historical perspective and oftentimes in combination with a genetics of translation (Cordingley & Monti 2015; Cordingley & Frigau Manning 2017).

The concept of "collaboration" per se, however, in all of these cases and despite its huge popularity as a 'travelling concept' (Bal 2002) in Translation Studies remains completely undefined and is pretty much taken for granted. Collaboration is a concept that has been thoroughly defined as a master concept in Organization Studies (Gray 1989; Wood and Gray 2001). Interestingly, our master concept of translation has travelled into Organization Studies as well and is also widely used there in a theory of the travel of ideas in organizations (Czarniawska & Joerges 1996; Czarniawska 2008) and the wider Social Sciences in general (Latour 1993; Renn 2006). Furthermore, translation and collaboration are even used together in Organization Studies when it comes to sharing knowledge across boundaries for collaborating (Carlile 2004). The two concepts thus refer to one another through their intertwined movements and travels – a condition which is also expressed by the recently introduced blended concept of "translaboration" (Alfer & Zwischenberger 2020).

The paper will show that the two concepts basically share the same fate as being used as rather loose travelling concepts without any references made to the disciplines where the two concepts are used as master concepts respectively and where one may assume to find the most expertise with these two concepts. The paper's aim consists in showing what Translation Studies could gain from turning to Organization Studies and how the latter would benefit from turning to Translation Studies and what a true collaboration or rather "translaboration" between the disciplines involved could ultimately lead up to.

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Marina Manfredi: "What is a good translation? Rethinking the Notions of Equivalence, Quality and Ethics in the Light of Collaborative and Volunteer Practices"
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Digital technology has played a major role in the production, distribution and consumption of news content, both written and audiovisual. As a result, collaborative journalism has reshaped the mediascape over the past fifteen years, offering an alternative to mainstream journalism and blurring the borders between agents and readership, initiators and consumers. The translation field has followed this flux, contributing to a significant increase in volunteer translation for news websites (Sigal 2020) and a more active engagement with translating and subtitling news texts (Manfredi 2018, Olohan 2014). The sociological turn (Angelelli 2014) in translation studies (TS) has accompanied this movement towards a more activist role of volunteer translators, who shifted from amateur translation to social commitment. Most recently, concern for vulnerable people and their access to information has led to the development of humanitarian translation, with its specific norms and ethical attitude.

The aim of this contribution is to focus on a reconceptualization of key notions in TS — such as equivalence, translation quality and ethics – in the light of the growing phenomena of volunteer news translation and humanitarian translation. In order to discuss such issues, notable examples of community translators' activities are considered, in particular the translation services provided through the platforms of *Global Voices*, *TED* and *Translators Without Borders*, the latter connecting humanitarian organizations in need of translations.

Combining the analysis of translation guidelines and findings from interviews with agents involved in collaborative and volunteer practices in the Italian context, the paper will show how rethinking theoretical concepts seems to affect TS at large. It is argued that such a perspective entails challenging the "boundary work" encompassed in the epistemological categories of professional vs non-professional translation (Grbić and Kujamäki 2019: 115) and blurring the boundaries between professional code and volunteers' ethics.

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SESSION 3

FRIDAY: 2.45-4.15

3A Archiving / Anthologizing / Lexicographies (Flying A Studios Room)

Ceyda Elgül: Digitizing Turkish Translation History: The Case of a Biography Database
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The rapid development and appropriation of digital methods in humanistic inquiry have highlighted databases as useful sources for research due to their accessibility and immediacy. These digital platforms facilitate the task of the contemporary researchers by bringing together and visualizing the sporadic data in several possible ways. In addition, databases are considered to encompass a more holistic and dynamic scope than the traditional resources of humanistic inquiry (namely the archives), because whereas archives suggest "physicality, idiosyncratic arrangement, partiality", databases offer "virtuality, endless ordering and reordering, and wholeness" (Folsom 2007: 1576).

The integration of data mining, data digitization, and quantification in the domain of translation history is relatively new. This study dwells on the movement of translation historiography towards digitization with the example of an ongoing database project that embarks on the two-century journey of the genre of biography in the Ottoman-Turkish literary system. The database will offer the reference details of the Turkish language biographies, as well as several types of meta-data related to these publications including: further editions, retranslations, book covers, table of contents, preface, and reviews. The collection includes both biographies translated into Turkish and works originally written by Turkish life-writers. In doing so, the project aims to observe the function and position of translation in the journey of biography in the Ottoman-Turkish literary sphere. Currently, the number of publications in the collection has exceeded 1000.

The presentation will first introduce the making of the database and explain the methods used during selection, categorization, and organization of the aforementioned data; then it will proceed with the quantitative frame to be adopted during the analysis of the dataset. The current results will be presented along with a discussion on the incorporation of data visualization in historical translation research.

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Hyongrae Kim: Translation Studies and Bilingual Lexicography: A Normative Approach to North Korea's Cho-Yeong Sajeon [Korean-English Dictionary]
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The study of dictionaries was identified as an area of interest within Translation and Interpreting Studies when James S. Holmes proclaimed the discipline an independent field of research and mapped out its scope and structure in "The Name and Nature of Translation Studies" (Holmes 1988/2000). In this seminal work, Holmes categorized lexicographical and terminological reference material as translation aids and urged translation scholars to work together with lexicologists in developing them. Unfortunately, the current state of research on dictionaries by translation scholars is limited, and rather than creating a synthesis of ideas through interdisciplinary cross-semination, research on the intersections of translation and lexicography has primarily focused on revealing how translators utilize dictionaries and how dictionary-makers might improve the experience of their clients.

The lopsidedness of existing research is rooted in the underlying assumption that the translator is a passive consumer of the wealth of lexicographical information produced by the dictionary-maker. Overlooked is the fact that lexicographers are equally reliant on translators as translators are on lexicographers due to the fact that translators are suppliers of the translation equivalents to be included in the bilingual dictionary. Furthermore, the pairing of source language headwords with target language word equivalents by lexicographers can be viewed an act of translation. If the process of bilingual dictionary-making can be understood as a translational undertaking, the bilingual dictionary a translated text, and the bilingual lexicographer a translator, it would follow that both bilingual dictionary-makers and bilingual dictionaries should be the subject of inquiry by translation scholars, and, more importantly, that the body of theories developed within Translation and Interpreting Studies might be applied to the study of bilingual lexicography.

This article employs translational norm theory to analyze the North Korean bilingual dictionary, Cho-Yeong Sajeon [Korean-English Dictionary] (1991). It argues that contrary to the general view that bilingual dictionaries are reliable sources for establishing objective inter-lingual equivalence, the selection and organization of the lexicographical information presented in the dictionary may betray the beliefs and values of the source culture when the translation is initiated by lexicographers situated in the source culture.

Jitka Zehnalová and Helena Kubátová: Historical movements of the Czech field of literary translation: translation studies through the lens of interdisciplinary cooperation
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The contribution reflects the theme of Translation and Movement/s in the sense of Translation Studies (TS) moving towards interdisciplinary cooperation with sociology and in the sense of researching the historical movements in the Czech field of literary translation. It is rooted in a joint research of a translation studies scholar and a sociologist on the Czech norms of literary translation in the time period 2000-2016 conceptualizing translation as a social phenomenon conditioned by numerous factors. One of the most pertinent ones is the historical movement of this field and its influence on translation investigated both at the individual level of translators and their strategies and at the social level by the identification of their generational anchorage and norms of translation.

To conceive of translation as a social phenomenon is not a novelty in TS, but it was not until the "social turn" (Wolf and Fukari 2007) that the interdisciplinary cooperation between TS and sociology has begun to develop in a systematic way (Vorderobermeier 2014; Tyulenev 2014; Buzelin and Baraldi 2016). Our research aims at a methodologically sound approach; we have tackled some of the thorny issues involved in interdisciplinary cooperation and now have at our disposal representative samples of translators and translations (Zehnalová a Kubátová 2019), the methodology of joint data collection and analysis, and a theoretical model of the research. The present contribution focuses on three areas: 1) Using the research model, we integrate the history of the field among other variables. 2) We identify two key transformations of the field: the first one of 1948, i.e. the transition from the liberal capitalist to the socialist society and to the high degree of politicization (elimination of private publishing houses, removal of ideologically undesirable titles, ideologically determined

selection of titles) and the second transformation following the Velvet revolution of 1989, i.e. the liberalization of the society and of the book market and a high degree of commercialization (the introduction of the "double economic logic" (Bourdieu 1995)). 3) On the basis of data obtained from our pilot research (biographical interviews with translators and comparative ST/TT analyses), we demonstrate the way in which the historical movements in the field are intertwined with the generational anchorage of particular translators and their translation strategies.

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3B Re-thinking Interpreting and Interpreting Ethics (State Street Room)

Janice Pan: Shifts in the perspectives on interpreting: History, events and the profession
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The profession of interpreting has grown fast in the past century. Interpreters are playing an increasingly prominent role in modern society, in different aspects of peoples' lives and the public's eye. The role of interpreters has also taken on different forms and meanings, especially along with the professionalization of community interpreting (apart from conference interpreting), which is further complicated by the influence of globalization and modern technology.

This paper will focus on the shifts in the perspectives on interpreting, in particular the changing role of interpreters. Through a review of the evolvement of the profession over the past century, the study will further investigate the influence of some key events in the history of interpreting since 1910s, which were identified in a pilot study (Pan 2019) and included events such as the Paris Peace Conference (1919), the Nuremburg Trials (1945-1946), the establishment of AIIC (1953), etc.

The paper, tapping into the resources and methods of data mining including event detection and tracking, will trace the changing role of interpreters documented in multiple resources, and their interplay with the aforementioned key historical events and major developments in modern technology such as artificial intelligence over the past century. These events/developments were found to drive, to a certain extent, the profession towards trajectories that led to its current shape, and in one way or another contributed to the (re-)construction of the profession. The influence of different players in the discursive trajectories projected by these factors will therefore be closely examined.

At the end of the paper, a framework that aligns the changing perspectives on interpreting and relevant external players will be presented. The framework will also highlight the influence of certain historical events, as well as modern technology, on the profession.

Irem Ayan: Sabotaging Neutrality: The (In)visible Work of Conference Interpreters
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Norms of professional practice deny both the position and the positioning of conference interpreters in an interpreted encounter by requiring them to remain neutral regardless of the context. This means that adopting a persona that interpreters do not always genuinely believe in becomes an indispensable part of their role. Relying upon a combination of ethnomethodological and sociological tools provided by Hochschild's (2003) notion of emotional labor and her application of Marx's alienation theory, the aim of this paper is twofold: to analyze the concept of impartiality as a form of emotional labor, and examine the alienating nature of performing this imposed neutrality. Between March – August 2018, I interviewed twenty-one conference interpreters working in various social, cultural, and institutional settings. Drawing on their narratives and in part on my own, I propose a definition of emotional labor in the context of conference interpreting, and I argue that the taken-for-granted nature of interpreters' role represents a variant of objectively alienating work that has subjective consequences

for interpreters. I explore the dark side of performing the imposed neutrality by looking at interpreters' subjective manifestations of alienation, that is how they consciously deviate from the professional norms of practice. Cleverly sabotaging their work using their own "weapons of the weak" (Scott 1985), interpreters introduce a breach into the socially acceptable way of practicing their profession, which is helpful to see the alienating nature of their work, and how impartiality can be manipulated.

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Jeanette Zaragoza-De León: RIP: a Funeral for Objectivity in Interpreting Studies
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Within and outside of interpreting circles, there is a wide recognition that interpreters belong to the job market as "professionals." Jobs classified as professions seem to share certain commonalities: the need to undergo considerable time in training and education, to follow a professional code of ethics and professional standards, and to be licenced or certified. Attempting to comply with a highly valued tenant included in both code of ethics and professional standards, early professional training for interpreters, specifically in court/legal and healthcare/medical fields, stresses the need to remain partial and objective (invisible) in the delivery of our linguistic services, and as such, this point of view becomes internalized as an ideal standard of operation.

Similarly, we have heard frequently in training or have advised as experienced interpreting professionals how one should avoid voicing our opinions or allowing one's proclivities to influence our renditions or the outcome of the linguistic encounter. In fact, it represents a common hiring practice for interpreters to sign or initialized a code of ethics page in which this code is predominant. Yet, the professional reality and praxis portray a different practice. This dichotomy between the professional expectation to uphold an "objective" standard and the actual practice has been the object of etnographical research and the subject of ITS academic literature (Angelleli 2006; Baker 2011; Camayd-Freixas 2008; Donovan 2011).

Furthermore, this internalized tension seems to result in self-censuring or less-collegial approval among interpreting professionals when sharing their experiences, feelings, and choices, limiting our ability to be empowered professionals. Despite professional narratives, academic findings affirm that professionals are only able to be "subjective." Based on self-etnographical data, professional experiences, ITS historical landmarks, and affectivity theory, this paper hypothesizes on the origins and reasons behind this trend towards objectivity. It further suggests that historical-power inbalances may be at the root in establishing the professional objectivity-subjectivity binary and the almost guilt-driven "objectivity" pull. It also attempts to offer other possible solutions to this query.

If our cognitive abilities only afford us the capacity to be "subjective," then perhaps, as professionals we are faced with a different set of questions: how are we being subjective regarding a particular dilemma; what choices can we conjure to resolve this dilemma; and what are the personal, societal, and historical implications to these choices. This three-step process aims to foment critical responsability, analysis and praxis in the exercise of the interpreting profession and at the center of pedagocial models to shift the pressure to conform to an almost unattainable goal. Hence, this paper initiates a movement towards burying the ideal of objectivity and neutrality in IS.

3C New Directions in Localization Research (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Miguel A. Jiménez-Crespo: The social function of app localization: are US governmental institutions localizing their apps to serve language minorities?
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This decade has been marked by a gradual shift to access digital information from computers to smartphones, with app localization rapidly gaining ground (Serón-Ordoñez and Martin-Mor 2017). In fact, nowadays more people around the world own smartphones than computers. In the USA 73% of adults own a laptop or desktop, while 77% own a smartphone (Pew Research Center 2018). This study focuses on the social function of localization in an era of global migrations, and it compares web and app localization strategies by governmental institutions in the USA. Since the 90's, governments and NGOs started to provide web localizations of their websites to serve language minorities (Jiménez-Crespo 2011, 2012). Recently, national and local governments have also started to produce localized version of apps to facilitate citizen-institutional interactions, following the

ubiquitous presence of smartphones. Schäler (2007: 161) introduced the notion of "development localisation" on the basis that "access to and a presence in the digital world is a right for speakers of any language and should not be dependent on their income". What are then the implications of localizing governmental apps in the era of the digital divide? The study contrastively analyzes the strategies of the US Federal Government, state and local authorities that offer localized versions of their websites and smartphone apps. It will provide a detailed classification of the apps released by the federal, states and local authorities to identify trends, areas of interest and choice of language for app localization. Are cases such as the multilingual app "My Access HRA" from the Department of Human Resources of NYC or the "FEMA app" (Federal Emergency Management Access) isolated instances or is there a growing trend to localize apps to facilitate the integration between governmental institutions and migrant/language communities?

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Jeffrey Killman: Long *Sentencias*: Neural vs. Statistical Machine Translation of Spanish Judgments
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This study compares neural machine translation (NMT) output with statistical machine translation (SMT) output for a legal source text of judgment summaries from the Supreme Court of Spain. NMT represents the latest paradigm shift in the field of MT, replacing SMT and rules-based MT, which were the predominant MT architectures in previous decades. Few studies have explored the viability of machine translation of legal texts (e.g., Yates 2006; Killman 2014), let alone with NMT (e.g., Heiss and Soffritti 2018; Wiesmann 2019). Legal texts have consistently been regarded as challenging to translate, namely when it comes to the vocabulary of such texts and the complex morpho-syntactic patterns that often shape them (Alcaraz and Hughes 2002).

A previous study was conducted with these same output samples with regard to legal vocabulary accuracy, revealing very similar results for a vocabulary sample of 600+ items. While NMT improvements may be limited at the level of lexis in the legal translation domain, NMT is particularly known for its morpho-syntactic improvements with its approach that takes account of the entire sentence (Forcada 2017), unlike SMT, which cuts a sentence into smaller pieces (Koehn 2010). This study investigates whether the improvements are such that there may be noticeable improvements despite the morphologically and syntactically complex structures that are characteristic of the drafting of judgments, especially in the Spanish language.

This corpus-based study examines source text features, such as parts of speech, grammatical patterns, and various syntactic clusters that are characteristic of legal writing and often considered problematic to translate from Spanish to English. The study compares the quality of the NMT and SMT outputs for these textual features to determine whether NMT requires additional refinement to outperform SMT with regard to syntactically complex source texts.

Loubna Bilali and Husam Qasim: Asking the 'Same' Question across Nations and Cultures: How is Survey Translation Processed and Assessed?
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Surveys are key instruments in gaining an understanding of peoples' opinions, attitudes, values, and behaviors using reliable and valid measurements. The translation of surveys stands at the crossroad of cross-cultural research, survey methodology and translation studies. The hybrid nature of surveys as "*text destined for discourse* and as *instruments of measurement*" (Harkness and Schoua-Glusberg, 1998) presents both opportunities that help overcome linguistic /geographical boundaries and also poses challenges in terms of potential errors compromising the validity and reliability of the method (Sun, 2015), and degrees of comparability which result in much complex design and transfer processes.

Survey translation in cross-national and cross-cultural research has gained tremendous importance particularly in the fields of social science, psychology, education, business and clinical research that rely on questionnaires as an important data source. This genre has been documented widely in the context of social science, cross-cultural psychology and comparative survey design. However, as far as translation research is concerned, most studies were concerned with equivalence (ask the same question approach 'ASQ'), levels of adaptations (Harkness, 2008), documentation and guidelines and product assessment. Survey translation has rarely been addressed with regards to the processes and the quality assurance approaches applied in the context of market research.

This paper analyzes the translation of surveys for market research by investigating the process that Language Service Providers (LSP) adopt and the quality assurance measures they implement to deliver multilingual and multicultural surveys. It examines how the LSPs translation and QA model attends to the linguistic, cultural, functional and cosmetic challenges that market research surveys pose and the extent to which such industry-driven processes relate to what has been recommended scholarly as best practices and methods (back translation, decentering, one-for-one translation, committee/team translation). Data for the study is drawn from survey translation project set-up, instructions as well as testing reports. In addition to uncovering how the translation of surveys operates from a language industry standpoint, the results will serve as a useful input for the optimization of survey translation processes in market research.

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SESSION 4

FRIDAY 4.30-6

4A Reimagining Latin America through Translation (Flying A Studios Room)

Chris Mellinger: Translation Studies in Translation: (Re-)situating Latin America in Translation Studies
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A growing body of scholarship examines the multiple roles that translation and interpreting have played in historical and colonial contexts, particularly in relation to the Spanish empire that spanned nearly 300 years. For instance, Rafael (1993, 2015, 2016) and Valdeón (2014, 2018) illustrate the range of ways in which translation was used as a vehicle to subjugate, colonize, and control newly acquired territory in the Americas. Likewise, scholars such as Tymoczko and Gentzler (2002), Gentzler (2008), and Lomas (2012) have demonstrated the imperialist influence on translation and its potential for subversion, constraint, and oppression. This area of historical inquiry continues to expand, with scholars from various disciplines examining the intersections of translation and ethnography, history, and politics in the region.   This scholarship, written in English, emphasizes the relationships among power, empire, and language in Latin American colonial history; however, it is not fully representative of the currently-available research. A sizeable body of Spanish-language T&I scholarship also exists, but the hegemony of English in academic discourse, as well as limited availability outside the region, hinders broader circulation of this work (Bennett 2013; Bennett and Queiroz de Barros 2017). Recently, a more concerted effort has been made to translate research in the field.   To investigate how T&I scholarship circulates among researchers across multiple disciplines in the Spanish language, this paper examines research on the Spanish empire in Latin America and its position in translation studies. Publication language and availability are investigated as potential means by which scholarship is mediated or constrained. In addition, the paper demonstrates the problem with portraying translation in the Spanish Americas as a monolithic phenomenon and argues that scholarly translation may provide nuance regarding the role of T&I in Latin American colonial history.

Maria-Constanza Guzman: Translators and Modern Manuscripts: Examining the Archive for a Genealogy of Translation
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The subject who translates has been at the center of translation thinking for the last decades and the work and role of translators has been studied in various ways. One such way has been to look at translators' writings and views about their practice. Translators' materials offer a fertile ground for studying and understanding the mechanics of the circulation of knowledge and narratives historically and today. In this paper I revisit work I have done for over fifteen years on twentieth-century translators of Latin American literature and on the notion of the *translator's archive.* Characterizing it as both a material and a symbolic space, I posit that this notion is helpful, epistemologically and methodologically, to study the translator's social and geopolitical situatedness. In the first part of the presentation, after providing background on research in this area, I will elaborate on the notion of the translator's archive and give examples of the experience of visiting actual translator's archives and working with these materials. I will discuss the complexity of working with translator's writings, from paratexts to unpublished works or "modern manuscripts", and the impact and possibilities of digital collections and media for research in this area. In the second part of the presentation I will refer to recent work related to this topic from the perspective of "genetic translation studies". After offering a critique of that perspective, I will present an argument in favour of a *genealogical* approach. The presentation will end with a reflection of the value of working with Latin American translator archives to study the movement and circulation of narratives and for a genealogy of translation in the Americas.

Daryl Hague: Something Wiki This Way Comes: Using Archival Research and New Computer Stylometrics to Identify the First English Translator of a Mexican Classic
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Los de abajo has long been recognized as a "foundational" (Sánchez Prado, 70) novel of the Mexican Revolution (1910-1917). Since its 1915 publication, the novel has been translated into English eight times, five of those appearing since 1992. The existence of so many translations means that instructors should know about each translation. Recently, however, a mystery has arisen with respect to who produced the first English translation (*The Under Dogs*, 1929). That translation is traditionally attributed to Enrique Munguía. However, someone recently published a long Wikipedia piece claiming that Anita Brenner, not Enrique Munguía, actually translated the first English version of *Los de abajo*. This controversy creates special problems for English readers because the version attributed to Munguía is by far the least expensive and easily available, meaning that most English readers will likely read that version. This paper examines the Munguía-Brenner controversy, using traditional archival research and new stylometric computer analysis to support the claim that Munguía is in fact the translator.

The foregoing research helps resolve a specific translator issue, but it also has broad implications for examining translators' and authors' voices as scholars continue to move from traditional to computer-based research approaches. For example, I am currently using the new computer tools to evaluate all eight English translations of *Los de abajo*. In addition, I am using these tools to evaluate Anita Brenner's style in another Mariano Azuela novel. This new computer research offers scholars the opportunity to evaluate translators' style in the same novel as well as translators' style as the work with different novels from the same author.

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4B Health and Community Interpreting and Translation (State Street Room)

Aida Martinez-Gomez and Rebecca Weiss: Mental health interpreting: perspectives from clinicians, clients, and interpreters
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Mental health service providers and experts have highlighted the importance of linguistically and culturally appropriate mental health assistance (Barksdale et al. 2014), particularly among foreign-born communities,

where migration and asylum processes increase the need for psychotherapeutic help (Bot 2010: 132-133). However, there are fundamental differences in the recommendations coming from psychology and interpreting studies regarding mental health interpreting. Whereas psychology experts emphasize the need for verbatim interpretation (Searight & Searight 2009), interpreting experts highlight that word-for-word interpretation often distorts the original meaning and/or fails to be culturally appropriate (Hale 2007: 24). Merging these two perspectives becomes essential to build effective therapist-interpreter teams, which require mutual understanding to provide quality care (Bot 2015: 263). This interdisciplinary project, led by a psychology scholar and an interpreting scholar as co-PIs, aims to develop a set of evidence-based guidelines for best practices in mental health interpreting that encompass the needs and expectations of all stakeholders. Data will be collected from 18 focus groups with all invested parties (clinicians, clients, and interpreters; n=126, approx.). Session recordings will be transcribed and coded following a grounded theory approach. This presentation will report on the main findings of each group in connection to (a) indicators of quality in interpretation, (b) challenges and problems, (c) successful strategies, and (d) skills and knowledge necessary for mental health interpreters.

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Sonia Colina, Nicole Marrone, Miriam Rodríguez, Genesis Arizmendi, Karla Navarro and Maia Ingram: Two approaches to the translation of a health survey: comparing their usability

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It is important that research instruments (e.g., surveys, consent forms, etc.) be offered to Limited English Proficient populations in their language so that they are not excluded from research participation (Resnik and Jones 2006). Instruments must also be provided in a form that users can understand. Yet, there is evidence (anecdotal and empirical e.g. de Jong et al., 1997, Whalley D. et al. 1997; Fourie and Feinauer, 2005) that suggests that when instruments are translated, study subjects often fail to engage and participate in the same terms as their English-speaking counterparts. We argue that this is because, once the decision to translate is made, significant methodological challenges remain. This study investigates one of them, namely how two approaches to translation affect intelligibility, showing that different approaches produce different results from the reader's perspective and that some approaches result in translations are more user-friendly, and intelligible than others.

We selected a published translation of the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), a Patient Reported Outcome Measure (PROM), that reflected a rather literal approach (A) and drafted a new one (B), using the functionalist collaborative approach described in Colina et al. (2016). Both translations were from English into Mexican Spanish. We hypothesized that translation A would be more difficult to understand than B. 20 bilingual participants completed the two translated versions of the PSS (A & B), followed by semi-structured interviews about the content of the surveys, the questions asked, and the translations.

One-sample t-test confirmed that the subjects found translation A more difficult to understand than translation B, as the participants raised significantly more issues about the survey questions/items in A (M = 6.375) than in B (M = 2.125); (p = .033). The per-item analysis of the data shows that five questions in survey A (1, 2, 4, 6, 8) were mentioned by more than 5 participants. The results also revealed that the preference for the functionalist translation (B) was associated with Spanish dominance (p = .004). The results have implications for research in the health sciences as back translation (which favors a literal approach) is the most common method used to assess the quality of translated research instruments (Colina et al. 2016).

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Serena Williams: Producing a Hospital Map over WeChat: A Situated and Emergent Translation
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While situated discourse is widely studied, situated translation, especially from a 4E (embodied, embedded, enacted, and extended) perspective, has received much less attention. This study applies extended translation, situated cognition, and social interaction to a specific translation environment: a translation team working in the translation industry. This study examines how the translation process/product is enacted/created through social interaction among team members. In this interaction, the participants occupy simultaneously bicultural and bilingual roles in order to keep the team work understandable and approachable for all to continue contributing, particularly among the non-Chinese speaking member of the group in order to produce a hospital map, an abstract text that also requires a consideration of a movement through wayfinding. The translation process is emergent, and based on social interaction and negotiation of meaning in addition to the traditional situated factors of experience and knowledge. The chats for a translation project EN > ZH for a hospital map were saved and tagged for its interactional features in addition to multimodal and technological features such as screenshot images and other deictic multimodality involving semantic and syntactic decisions. The interaction during the project among team members from both language backgrounds and cultures and via SMS contributed to the negotiation of meaning which produced the translation. Translation should be studied as an emergent and situated phenomenon and not as a simple cognitive process involving the mind of a single person, or a team of separate minds interacting with a text at various times. It contributes to our understanding of the contemporary translation process, especially in team environments.

4C Studies in Cognition I (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

As a subfield of Translation Studies, Translation and Cognition has helped us to better understand how the human mind manages the process of communicating meaning across languages. In this session, we will examine three important trends in Translation and Cognition by analyzing students' and professionals' translation process data: bilingualism, expertise, and trauma. Keylogging (Translog and Inputlog) and eyetracker (Tobii Pro X2-30) have been used as tools to record translation process aspects and to provide a quantitative analysis of the data. The topics that are covered include:

- How can we measure cognitive load?
- Eye-tracker, keylogging and inputlog use in translation process research
- Translating fairy tales and their violent contents
- Directionality in Translation: What do we know?
- What are the challenges in translating aspects of grammar and violence in fairy tales?
- Pauses: indicative of cognitive load?
- How language dominance, attention, and experience are related?

Key words: Translation process research, directionality in translation, syntax, pauses, language dominance, attention, experience, violent content

Aline Ferreira, Stefan Th. Gries, Viola Milgio, and John W. Schwieter: Language Dominance and Attention: Predicting professional translators' performance in direct and inverse translation
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This paper aims at investigating whether translators' performance during a cognitive task - a visual search task - can be used to predict translators' performance during two translation tasks - one text in Spanish (189 words) to be translated into English and one text in English (187 words) to be translated into Spanish. Thirty-two professional translators were recruited from a translation agency. Translog was used to register the keyboard movements and a remote eye-tracker device (Tobii Pro X2) was used for recording fixation-based analysis. Participants were asked to complete a version of an online visual search task in which they had to search for features with specific items (e.g., respond to the letter T but only if it is in its regular upright position and only if it is orange). Response time and accuracy were registered. Translation experience (e.g., in years) and language dominance (English or Spanish) results will be discussed. Furthermore, results from time spent in each translation task will be analyzed along with results from the visual search task, translation experience, and language dominance. We discuss whether experience in translation and language dominance can augment our understand of language processing and inhibitory control in translators.

Meagan Carter: Recursive Movements, Text Production Rates, and Residual Errors in L2 to L1 Novice Translations of Grimm's' Fairy Tales
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While working in the field, translators and interpreters across multiple disciplines including legal, medical, and literary translation, are exposed to depictions or retellings of violent encounters. Yet, the field of Translation and Cognition has only begun to investigate the potential impact this exposure has on the translator or interpreter, and if such an impact is determined, how do we prepare future translators and interpreters to cope with the effects. The present study expands upon the previous investigations of war-time interpretation (Takeda, 2010), and translation and emotion (Hubscher-Davidson, 2017; Rojo, 2017) by focusing on the moment of the translation itself and not an overview or cumulative effect over time. The aim of this study is to investigate the cognitive impact of violent content on the recursivity, textual production, and residual errors of student produced L2 to L1 translations. Furthermore, it examines the relationship between recursivity, textual production, and residual target text errors. For this experiment, recursivity is defined in the tradition of Buchweitz and Alves (2006) and Ferreira (2014) as the act of revising a target text during the translation process as opposed to after the completion of the target text, or post-editing; recursive markings, therefore, are considered to be any keystrokes which contribute to making an edit during the in-process translation. Data from 35 participants was recorded using Translog-II software. Recursive movements were counted and categorized as deletions, typing navigations, lexical or syntactic deletions, lexical or syntactic navigations, or false movements according to the categories described in Ferreira (2014). Analyses of the data showed that source text was not a significant factor in determining the number or type of recursive marking, negating the impact of the violent content in the source texts from producing a significant cognitive impact. The results support a complex relationship between type of recursivity marking, text production rate, and the number of residual errors. A highly significant relationship was shown from the data between text production rate, residual errors, and type of recursive movement as well as between the total number of recursive movements and residual errors.

Keywords: translation process, recursiveness, text production, novice translators, residual errors
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Pedro Craveiro, Kristen Ellis: Pauses during a translation task and perceived level of difficulty
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A translation task from English into Spanish (Castilian) was carried out by 5 graduate students and 1 undergraduate student highly proficient in English and Spanish. The software Inputlog was used to record all pauses and keystrokes during the translation task. Various relations were examined in attempt to draw conclusions about cognitive effort during the translation task. The first relation examined was between self-reported L1 and Verbal Fluency Scores in L1 and L2. We predicted that participants would score higher on the Verbal Fluency Test in their L1 and found this to be true for 4 out of 6 participants. We also investigated the relation between verbal fluency score and perceived level of task difficulty. We predicted that the translation task into Spanish would be perceived as less difficult for the participants who scored higher in Spanish on the verbal fluency score. This result was only the case for one out of 3 participants who scored higher in Spanish on the Verbal Fluency Test. We also looked at the relation between of satisfaction with the target text and perceived level of task difficulty and predicted that participants who perceived the translation task as more difficult would be less satisfied with the final product. This was the case for 4 out of 6 participants. Next, we looked at total task time and total pause time, we hypothesized that variations in pause time across participants may be due to differences in L1 however the lowest and highest pause times recorded in our data were both L1 Spanish.

Finally, we looked at the number of pauses and mean time of pauses at different segment levels and found results consistent with prior research whereas pauses were more frequent at lower segment levels as opposed to higher segment levels. These results suggest that pauses are in fact an indicator of cognitive load during a translation task and that translating into the participant's L1 may help to alleviate some of this cognitive load.

SESSION 5

SATURDAY: 10:15-11.45am

5A Translating the Global South (Flying A Studios Room)

Mohammed Alzahrani: Between Packaging and Reception: Reading Al-Asawany's *The Yacoubian Building* in Two Contexts
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The novel عمارة يعقوبيان [*Imarat Yacoubian*] was published in Egypt in 2003 by the controversial Egyptian novelist Ala Al-Aswany and was translated into English by Humphrey Davies in 2006 as *The Yacoubian Building*, making it into both a national and an international bestseller. In the United States, it is one of the most read and reviewed novel across online reading platforms. Out of all the available contemporary literary works in English translation, it has attained unparalleled recognition and unprecedented popularity among the reading public, making it a unique case for investigation. Therefore, this paper adopts a case study approach to provide an in-depth analysis of the novel and its reception in its home context as well as in its host context. Comparing and contrasting the Arabic text with its English translation, the investigation takes into account three parameters: background (the circumstances surrounding the production of the texts); packaging (how each is packaged and introduced to readers); reception (corpus-based analysis of lay reader response—in the form of online book reviews—to each text). The ultimate aim of this paper is to explore empirically the process of readers' creation of meaning in two different cultural and linguistic contexts. This exploration will be carried out through the use of a corpus analysis tool, utilizing two principal functions: keywords in context (KWIC) and concordance. Thus, the words with the highest frequency in each corpus will be investigated to shed light on the responses of Arabophone and Anglophone readers. It is hoped that this comparative study will enhance our understating of how the movement of texts across cultural and linguistic borders expands, contracts or otherwise transforms their range of interpretation.
Keywords: reception theory, packaging, reviews, mainstream readers, imagology

Sevinc Turkkan Translating *The Stone Building*: Solidarity and Confinement
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On August 16, 2016, as I was working on my translation of *The Stone Building*, its author Aslı Erdoğan, was arrested and imprisoned by the Turkish government in a sweeping roundup of dissident voices after a failed coup attempt. Ms. Erdoğan, who had served as an editorial advisor to a pro-Kurdish newspaper advocating for the rights of Kurds living in Turkey, was charged with supporting a terrorist organization. After 136 days of pre-trial detention, she was released. Today she lives in Frankfurt in exile and awaits trial for "destruction of the unity of the state."

Beginning from Gayatri Spivak's now famous phrase that "translation is the most intimate act of reading," I reflect on the ways in which my translation practice informs and shapes our understanding of such concepts as confinement, incarceration, solidarity, and human rights. Going beyond any presumption of faithfulness and equivalence, I explore the metaphors I conjured to recreate the silence, void, wounds, and poetic prose of the original. Challenging any assumption that my translation is a work of "Turkish literature," I argue that the hazily defined but unrelentingly oppressive and sinister environments of Ms. Erdogan's narratives conjure those of Kafka, suggesting that her work's locations extend beyond the specific conditions of Turkey to something more pervasive in the world, a crushing, global disenfranchisement of the individual.

Beyond the irony of sharing a last name with her persecutor, there is a much more profound irony here. In the Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has created, Aslı Erdoğan through her human rights advocacy and activism has

written herself into what she had written and spoken out against in *The Stone Building*: confinement and silence. Translating *The Stone Building* was a gesture of solidarity. It is my hope, I accomplished at least that.

Omotayo Fakayode: Movement of Intertextual Elements in the Three German Translations of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*
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The notion of movement in translation, particularly in the postcolonial context, has been conceived in terms of culture transfer (Bandia 2008). However, there exist few studies focusing on the concept of movement with particular attention on intertextual elements in a work of translation. This study therefore seeks to examine this concept considering the translation of intertextual elements in the three German versions of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. The intertexts to be considered include those from the Igbo, English and Jewish (Bible) cultures. The analysis is done under the theoretical framework of translation as culture transfer (Snell-Hornby 1988). The study observes that conceptualizing movement in the context of African literature translation should not be limited to the shift from a single point into another but from different points serving as the source into various angles within the target context. The study shows that intertexts moved from Igbo, English and the Jewish cultures to form the source text *Things Fall Apart* and were transferred through different translation strategies into the German target milieu. The movement of intertexts reveals a hybrid rather than an 'unalloyed' target context. The study therefore concludes that movement in translations studies, particularly of African literature should be considered in terms of pluralistic source and target affordances.

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Richard Watts: War, Migration, and the Role of the Interpreter in Contemporary Cinema
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This paper takes stock of the recent emergence of a category of nominally French-language cinema known as *cinéma-monde* or "global cinema in French" (which is, in fact, thoroughly multilingual) and especially of the representation of interpreters—both professional and otherwise—within that corpus in order to reflect on filmmakers' attempts to dramatize their changing roles in times of the displacement of vast numbers of people. Interpreters are called upon in Abderrhamane Sissako's *Timbuktu* (2014) to assist, however reluctantly, an invading jihadist army or in Jacques Audiard's *Dheepan* (2015) first to help, then to coerce recently arrived Tamil refugees in France. In these films as in others, interpreters have significant agency and are more tightly woven into the narrative, and it is this paper's contention that this new focus on interpreters is a function of the kinds of stories about migration resulting from war, economic privation, or ecological devastation that are increasingly being told in global cinema. The films in this corpus suggest that interpreters play a crucial role in these contexts of displacement (or invasion), but that they also have a stake in the outcome of the conflicts that make their services important in the first place. This runs somewhat contrary to expectations, and the presentation will speculate as the reasons why mainstream, "big-budget" films that take place in contemporary conflict zones continue to present interpreters solely as vehicles for the transfer of semantic content or otherwise background them. Finally, this paper will consider the difficulty of translating multilingual dialogue into monolingual subtitles, since this has some bearing on the ability to convey the significance of the role of the interpreter to an audience that might speak few or none of languages of the film.

5B Translation, Immigration, Public Policy (State Street Room)

Gabriel González Núñez 'Whatever governments choose to do': Approaching Public Policy in Translation Studies
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The physical movement of people in our time presents challenges linked to translation. Individuals live longer lives and tend to gravitate toward cities in their own countries, which increasingly turns cities into hubs of much needed, often contested, resources. In addition, people move across national borders, leading to increased numbers of immigrants and refugees in wealthier nations. Growing cities and increasing migration lead to several social problems and thus to the need for public policies that attempt to coordinate solutions to those problems. This paper will argue that in such a context, the study of public policy is fruitful ground for translation scholars to deal with issues of paramount importance to the whole of society. To do so, the paper will provide a broad overview of how public policy is developed and implemented by government authorities to deal with certain social problems linked to language and communication that are commonplace in many modern, multilingual societies. It will then explore how translation and interpreting are employed as part of public policy in dealing with such problems. Finally, it will provide some conceptual tools and methodological approaches when examining public policy from the vantage point of Translation Studies, which connects to work being carried in the area of Translation Policy.

Nael F. M. Hijjo Rodney C. Jubilado: and Translating Immigration: The USCIS Arabic translation as a case study
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As part of its civic integration of new immigrants into the American society, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) published a guide for new immigrants in English and its translations in 14 languages. This paper analyses USCIS's English publication titled Welcome to the United States: A Guide for New Immigrants and its Arabic official translation titled مرحبا بكم في الولايات المتحدة: دليل المهاجرين الجدد. The purpose of this paper is to identify any potential mistranslation and its impact on the linguistic comprehensibility and the reading experience. Due to the linguistic and cultural differences between English and Arabic, a number of issues are found in the Arabic translation. These issues are categorized under stylistic, syntactic, semantic and typo issues. The most frequent issues found are of semantics, lexical choices in particular. The findings suggest that stylistic, syntactic and semantic issues as well as spelling errors may partially distort the message of the original text hence contribute to ambiguity when read by the new Arabic-speaking immigrant to the United States. We suggest that the Arabic USCIS Guide for New Immigrants needs to be edited by a native professional editor. We also recommend that some new Arabic-speaking immigrants to the United States may be surveyed to determine the clarity and understandability of the guide.

Keywords: immigrants, translation, Arabic, USCIS, America, multilingual, multicultural

Jose Davila-Montes: Tropes on the move. Rhetorical textures of immigration discourse in translation.
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Among the large migration movements that have occurred during the last couple of decades in the world, the one taking place in the Mexican-American border bears testimony to a longstanding, antagonizing political rhetoric in public discourse at the highest levels. Such political discourse has been very often subject to translation. This presentation will explore and compare persuasive mechanisms in immigration political discourse by the last three U.S. and Mexico presidents, and their translations as published by several media, with the goal of analyzing how translation as a rhetorical activity contributes to the construction of specific cross-cultural perceptions of the other – in a topic where otherness takes the center stage of discourse.

By resorting to a corpus-based analysis of specific figures of speech in target and source texts, this presentation will explore the intersections between rhetorical analysis and ideology, and will provide snapshots of systematic displacements and their rhetorical consequences in the translation between English and Spanish of immigration-related discourse. A statistical mapping of the use of specific rhetorical devices –previously established as key to the textures of persuasion in their meaning-making function– will allow the comparison of results between target and source texts, and against diverging rhetorical expectations in English and Spanish as target languages.

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Gabriel González Núñez and Nazaret Fresno: "Make a Reasonable Effort." Translation Policy for Texas State Websites

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Language plays a key role in democracy. In fact, the role of language in democratic societies is so crucial that scholars have addressed it thoroughly through different lenses. This paper, in turn, seeks to add to the scholarship on democracy and language rights by considering the role of translation in the development of linguistically inclusive public websites. To that end, we will present the State of Texas' online presence as a case study. Specifically, we will consider translation policy that pertains to Texas' agency websites aimed at the general public. We will consider translation management (rules), translation practice, and translation beliefs (ideology) as observed in the translation efforts that state government agencies in Texas make when localizing their websites for the inclusion or integration of linguistic minorities. The study gathers data from a total of 44 Texas government agencies, as found in policy documents, Freedom of Information disclosures, actual websites (as translated or non-translated), and statements made by government agency representatives. This data will allow us to draw conclusions regarding the relation between translation rules, translation and language ideology, and translation practice when it comes to the development of public websites.

5C Studies in Cognition II (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Meagan Carter, Alexandra López Vera, Samanta de Frutos García, Aline Ferreira: Translating the Violent Content of Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales: An Eye-Tracker Experiment

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Eye tracking has been introduced as a tool to analyze cognitive processes of translators in recent years. Current research with eye tracker focuses on examining translation processes. As far as we know, however, this tool has not been used for detecting eye movement behaviors related to the cognitive processing of violent content in the source text (ST). As research in this area is emerging, this study aims to determine if semantic associations with violent actions or activities in the ST produces a response in the gaze behavior of the translator. This paper presents an experimental study to investigate the cognitive processes involved in the translation of three condensed versions of Grimm brothers' fairy tales. The selected texts present the range of violent content for

which these tales are renowned, from more modern adaptations which remove the violent content to very explicit and graphically violent stories. Texts were translated from Spanish (L2) into English (L1). Fixation counts and fixation duration were calculated for each participant in ten Areas of Interest (AOI) which represented challenges in translating various aspects of grammar and violence presented in these tales.

Cristina Lozano-Argüelles, Nuria Sagarra and Joseph Casillas: Eye-movements reveal interpreters' superior use of prediction during second language processing
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We often predict the end of movies or finish our interlocutors' sentences. Prediction facilitates numerous life situations, including language. Previous language research shows that native speakers predict language at different levels (semantic, syntactic, etc.), but L2 learners have difficulties (Kaan, 2014). Interpreters generate predictions to ease the cognitive load of simultaneous interpreting (Seeber & Kerzel, 2011). Thus this population could shed light on whether prediction experience, rather than language proficiency, is a key factor in L2 prediction. We investigate whether experience with prediction (implicitly acquired through interpreting) extrapolates to non-interpreting linguistic situations, by comparing Spanish monolinguals to interpreter and non-interpreter advanced learners of Spanish.

We investigate whether Spanish monolinguals (n=32), advanced L2 learners of Spanish with (n=23), and without (n=26) interpreting experience predict the final syllable of the target word based on word stress and syllabic structure cues. During the eye-tracking task, participants listened to a sentence (e.g. La mujer llenó la jarra) while seeing two words on the screen (llena-llenó) and pressed a bottom to select the word they heard in the sentence. Eye movements towards the target before hearing the last syllable of the word were taken as an indicator of prediction.

In sum, results show that: 1. bilingual processing is dynamic and adapts to processing demands; 2. having a better memory facilitates making language predictions under more complex situations, and 3. interpreting experience enhances prediction by making interpreters faster than non-interpreters in the prediction of word endings. These ground-breaking findings are crucial to understanding L2 theories, showing that prediction in the L2 can be qualitatively similar to native language processing and that it can be trained; and prediction models, indicating that prediction strategies in the bilingual mind can be enhanced through interpreting. Importantly, these results reveal other types of prediction that could be incorporated into interpreting courses.
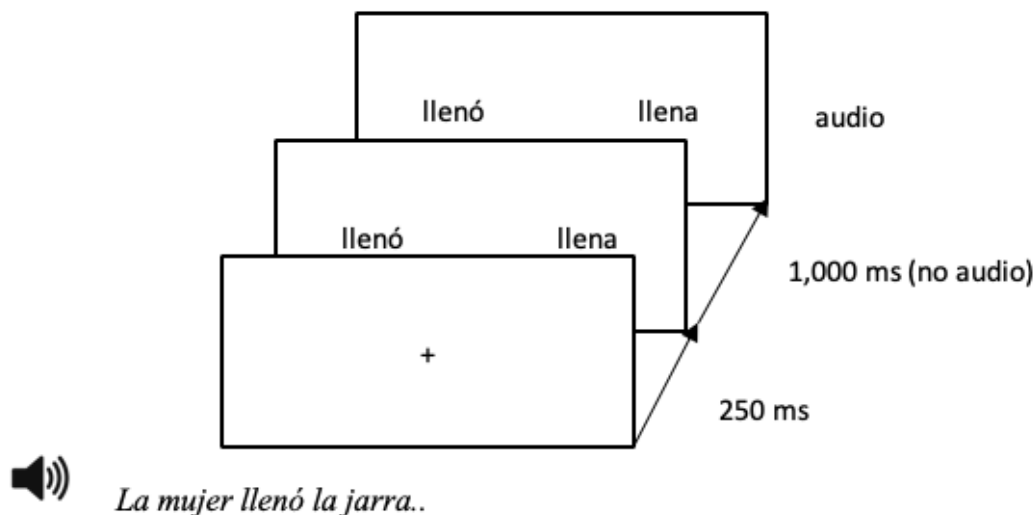
Eléonore Arbona, Kilian Seeber and Marianne Gullberg: Lending a hand to simultaneous interpreters? Co-speech gestures and comprehension in noisy speech
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Speakers' manual co-speech gestures can facilitate language comprehension (Hostetter, 2011), especially when a verbal message is difficult to understand (Rogers, 1978). While visual access to speakers, including their gestures, has long been a requirement by interpreters, the rapid development of remote simultaneous interpreting threatens such access. At the same time, the influence of noise/degraded input on simultaneous interpreting (SI) is particularly relevant in a remote SI context. However, few studies have investigated whether gestures are processed and influence language comprehension during SI, especially in degraded listening conditions. This study aimed to explore this question. Twenty-four L1 Spanish professional interpreters completed an audiovisual task and a SI task (task order counterbalanced). Materials comprised spoken utterances accompanied by a) representational gestures depicting speech content expressed in verbs (targets), b) pragmatic gestures expressing speaker stance (controls), or c) no gestures. After viewing videos, participants selected a picture corresponding to the utterance from an array containing a target and a distractor. Tasks were carried out at two noise levels (no noise vs. noise). Participants' response accuracy and reaction times were measured and their eye movements tracked. Accuracy did not significantly differ between gesture and noise conditions, or tasks. While reaction times were significantly faster during SI than passive viewing/listening, there was no effect of gesture or noise condition. A possible explanation for the results is the number of (especially noisy) trials excluded in the preliminary analysis of interpreted trials. In both tasks, participants looked significantly longer at gestures in the target gesture condition than in the control condition, indicating that semantically matching co-speech gestures draw more overt visual attention than semantically irrelevant gestures. Participants looked less at all gestures during SI than in the audiovisual task, suggesting that interpreters pay less overt visual attention to gestures when engaging in SI since attentional resources may be more limited. Participants also looked less at all gestures in noisy conditions, especially during SI. Thus, co-speech gestures only affected participants' visual behaviour but not performance as measured through the tested variables. The data therefore suggests that speakers' co-speech gestures do not facilitate simultaneous interpreters' comprehension in noise.

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Eléonore Arbona and Kilian Seeber: The cognitive ergonomics of simultaneous conference interpreter training
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This paper sets out to describe the cognitive ergonomics of an introductory course to simultaneous interpreting developed at (anonymized).

The study of ergonomics holds the potential of improving human performance not only in occupational sectors, but also in educational settings, where they can influence learning performance (Smith 2007). It has long been acknowledged that instructional design can have direct effects on learning outcomes provided it considers the underlying cognitive architecture of the learner (Clark, Nguyen & Swelller 2006). Relevant design features comprise the sequencing of tasks and the provision of cues (or feedback) using different types of media (Fleming & Levie 1993). The cognitive ergonomics of a learning environment, therefore, address the interaction among the key features of instructional design, the learning content and the learner.

Learning activities are generally characterized by three types of cognitive load, intrinsic load, extraneous load and germane load (Sweller, Van Merriënboer & Paas 1998) which, in turn, are associated with three different types of cognitive processing (DeLeeuw & Mayer 2008). Whereas intrinsic load is generated by the demands of the content of the learning material itself, extraneous load is caused by the structure and design of learning activities, while germane load is produced by the learner's acquisition of skills or knowledge. Seeing that intrinsic load and extraneous load are additive (Paas, Renkl & Sweller 2004), resources for germane processing may be depleted and consequently, learning may be hampered when instructional cognitive ergonomics allow for situations of overload. We submit that this is particularly true for complex language processing tasks such as simultaneous interpreting.

Simultaneous interpreting combines language comprehension and language production in real time (Seeber 2015) and has been dubbed *extreme language use* by neuroscientists (e.g., Hervais-Adelman, Moser-Mercer & Golestani 2015) who consider it the most complex language processing task of which the human mind is capable. Interestingly, simultaneous interpreting has traditionally been taught using the so-called

apprenticeship model (Setton 2013), with experienced practitioners taking trainees under their wings and allowing them to learn first and foremost by observation and imitation (Setton and Dawrant 2016). Over the years, this training approach has yielded many generations of successful interpreters. With changing market demands, however, trainers are under increasing pressure to train to higher standards and to produce graduates that are "ready to deploy" (Seeber 2017a). As increasing the duration of training programs is often neither logistically nor financially feasible, the inevitable answer must be increasing their efficiency. Such efficiency can be achieved by reducing or eliminating situations in which learners are left without the necessary resources to engage in germane processing, requiring compensation through time-consuming repetition.

Starting from the premise that simultaneous interpreting is a complex cognitive activity likely to generate high levels of intrinsic load in traditional training environments based on the apprenticeship model, the primary research focus of this paper is to describe the cognitive ergonomics conducive to reducing extraneous load. We will begin with a cognitive task analysis (Clark, Feldon, van Merriënboer, Yates & Early 2008) to isolate the individual component tasks performed by the simultaneous interpreter. The Cognitive Load Model of simultaneous interpreting (Seeber 2011) will be used to illustrate the cognitive load generated by the overlapping processing stages, codes and modalities (Wickens 2002, Seeber 2007) of these component tasks. Subsequently, the basic principles underlying multimodal processing in simultaneous interpreting will be introduced (see Seeber 2017b); special attention will be given to the processing of multimodal stimuli in noisy environments (such as simultaneous interpreting, where the interpreter's own output negatively influences the overall signal-to-noise-ratio and therefore increases intrinsic load). They will constitute the conceptual basis for the development of multimodal activities with reduced extraneous load. Finally, these activities are described in terms of their cognitive ergonomic design that aims at making available the necessary cognitive resources for germane processing and therefore promote the acquisition of schemas through practice (Anderson, Fincham, & Douglass 1997).

The cognitive ergonomics of this learning environment are proposed as a way to increase efficiency in training and reduce the time needed for the acquisition of one of the most complex language processing tasks.

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SESSION 6

SATURDAY: 1-2.30pm

6A Transfiction and Beyond (Flying A Studios Room)

Javier de la Morena-Corrales: Translation as Bridge or Border? An Intersectional Approach to National Belonging in Kate Chopin's "La Belle Zoraïde"
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Hailed as a proto-feminist writer for The Awakening (1899), Kate Chopin also wrote short stories featuring complex female protagonists of color, suggesting that she was already exploring in the late nineteenth century what we refer to today as intersectionality. Moreover, her work usually involves the use of French and patois, thus connecting issues of race and gender to issues of language and translation. That interconnection, however, has remained largely unexplored, since the monolingualism of nation-based literary studies has obscured Chopin's role as a translator and the imprint that left on her fiction. With this in mind, I argue that "La Belle Zoraïde" (1894), which features a series of women who are variously affected by the racism and sexism of late nineteenth century U.S. society, is a prime example of Chopin's unique interdisciplinary approach to fiction. Intriguingly, translation assumes a central role when the narrator reveals that the story, which has been narrated in English, had actually taken place in Creole patois. By exposing the original as a translation, Chopin approaches the practice of translation from an ambiguous perspective: while the English translation could be seen as a capitulation to the increasing monolingualism of U.S. society, it also operates as a counterhegemonic gesture, creating affective bonds among the subjected women in the story. In this paper, I will explore ways of reading "La Belle Zoraïde" through the multifocal lens of translation, which inextricably link the question of national belonging to complex unresolved issues of linguistic, racial, and gender identity.

Li Jingxiang: Border-crossing: Diasporic Dislocation and Cultural Intervention in the Self-Translation of Eileen Chang
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Tracing the trajectory of the self-translated/bilingual works of Eileen Chang, this paper attempts to examine the negotiation of cultural space during and through the course of her migration that entails the displacement of identity, culture and language. Trapped in a bilingual and bicultural space after Eileen Chang leaves Shanghai for Hongkong and later on to the United States, she resorts to self-translation as a way to cope with the displacement of identity. Self-translation, which deconstructs the hierarchy of the original and translation, renders the notion of faithfulness/fidelity facile. It transcends the border of translation in that it intersects with creative writing on account of the liberty reserved for self-translators. In this light, the two novels, *The Rice-Sprout Song* (1955) and *Naked Earth* (1956), commissioned by the United State Information Service, although ideologically bound, are susceptible to the transformative force brought by self-translation. Foregrounding the question of authenticity, Eileen Chang articulates a voice restricted by commission in a roundabout way under the confinement of ideology. In another case, as demonstrated in the bilingual works of *The Golden Cangue* (1943) and *The Rouge of the North* (1967), she reviews her diasporic identity by retelling the similar story that happens in Shanghai. Taking on the initiative to recover her own voice through rewriting, Eileen Chang is caught between two cultures. Her marginal position and subaltern status in the Anglophone world sends her onto a homeward journey which strengthens her connections with Chinese culture. However, she adjusts the temporal and spatial distance and relocates the foreign otherness of Chinese culture in the American context through cultural mediation, transplanting and transcoding Chinese culture for the Anglophone readers. The findings reveal that the move across physical borders results in identity and cultural dislocation. With the privileged position of self-translator and the subversive force embedded in self-translation, the agenda of self-translation is mapped out through cultural and ideological intervention.

Key Words: self-translation, voice, cultural intervention, dislocation

Akkad Alhussein: Moving memory: The politics of nostalgia and cultural translation in Leila Aboulela's Bird Summons and Elsewhere, Home
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The loss of origins and sense of disorientation that ensues from the act of migration and the transnational movement of individuals and groups is often confronted through nostalgic attachments and memories that seek to establish continuity with the past and alleviate feelings of alienation and isolation. The reconstruction of migrant subjectivities amid the experience of difference and as a response to the confrontation with otherness also gives rise to practices of cultural translation, as migrants have to mediate their dual existence and hybridity between two cultural landscapes, that of the country of origin and that of the host culture. This paper presents an inquiry into the interface between nostalgia and cultural translation against the backdrop of migrants' transcultural experiences and their real and imaginative movements across time, space, and memory as represented by the Egyptian-Sudanese author Leila Aboulela in her latest prose works: Bird Summons and Elsewhere, Home–a novel and a collection of short stories respectively. Herself a transcultural writer acting on the border between languages and cultures, Aboulela tells in her feminist fiction the stories of Muslim migrants and women in Britain and engages the daily encounters and struggles that shape identity politics and narratives of home and belonging in the West. While some critics have devalued the nostalgic motives in her texts as expressions of a regressive anti-Westernism, others have sought to read them in terms of resistance to hegemonic, Orientalist and Islamist discourses. I argue – following this line of thought – that nostalgia in Aboulela's texts is not void of critical value and prospective meaning. Her characters are initially caught in their nostalgic desires and the yearning for an imagined and idealized lost home. In the process, this nostalgic sentiment gives way to and is substituted by a more balanced consciousness and sense of responsibility and understanding. This is narratively realized through a universal notion of faith as shared memory and common human heritage. This notion is based on a concept of translation that creates spaces for dialogue and deconstruct cultural difference, allowing the subjects to challenge Eurocentric narratives about Islam as the Other. Connecting past with present and future, and infusing memory with the power of imagination and affect, nostalgia creates productive links between cultural horizons, histories and geographies, providing the basis for new personal and collective communities, identity transformations and translations.

Keywords: Cultural translation, nostalgia, migration, Leila Aboulela, Elsewhere, Home; Bird Summons

6B Translation in Spanish-language Contexts: Politics and Identity (State Street Room)

Tania P Hernandez-Hernández: Translating and internationalizing political activism: the Spanish editions of Le Monde diplomatique and New Left Review
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Newspapers, magazines, books, and other printed materials have played a crucial role in the dissemination of political ideas and in the configuration of imagined communities (Anderson, 1983). In the case of left-wing groups, which traditionally have heralded internationalism as one of their main values, Le Monde diplomatique and New Left Review have been two political journals that have contributed to the configuration of said communities by enabling the access to essays, book reviews, editorials, and in-depth articles on political, economic, and cultural issues from a critical and militant perspective that sometimes has been considered as radical.

Published since May 1954, Le Monde diplomatique is French monthly specializing in international politics having a "radical-left wing" editorial line and that "has been involved with some activist movements since the 1990s" (Harvey, 2010a, p. 298). From the late 1970s to the present day, Le Monde diplomatique has launched foreign editions which translate and publish its content to different languages. Currently, it has 29 foreign editions, and it is translated into 18 languages. Five of said editions are translated and published in Spanish.

New Left Review is a British bimonthly covering capitalism, socialism, class and gender struggles as well as other political and cultural issues. Created in London in 1960 by John Saville and Edward Palmer Thompson, both historians and activist, New Left Review was originally conceived as an organ of the New British Left. Throughout the years, it has consolidated a journal disseminating key text of political and cultural intellectuals such as Louis Althusser, Pierre Bourdieu, Raymond Williams, and Slavoj Žižek, to mention but a

few. In January 2000, Carlos Prieto del Campo, activist, intellectual and translator, launched the Spanish edition of New Left Review.

Drawing on Bourdieusian analyses of the journalistic field, in this paper, I will compare the Spanish editions of both journals. I will particularly focus on the agents that are involved in the translation of the content and on how the interplay between socioeconomic and political forces of the social spaces in which the Spanish editions circulate shapes the role played by both translation and translators in the production and development of said editions.

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Remy Attig: Translating Spanglish: A Longitudinal Study of Approaches in Audiovisual Media

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Over the past decade there has been an increase in audiovisual representation of Latinx communities in the United States. With this visibility has come a previously unprecedented quantity of scripted Spanglish—or radical Spanish-English bilingualism. Given the recent transnational shift in marketing and distribution of audiovisual platforms such as Netflix, a large amount of this content has been dubbed and subtitled for Spanish-speaking audiences who, presumably, may not be able to access the bilingualism of the original.
Whereas translation studies scholars have discussed the challenges that bilingualism, codeswitching, and heterolingualism in source texts can present to translators, many of those discussions have centered on small-scale portrayals in largely literary works. We have not yet grappled with the implications of translating such work on as large a scale as is currently emerging.

In this paper I will draw on my recent and current case studies that consider the Disney/Pixar film Coco, the Netflix sitcoms One Day at a Time and Gentefied, and the Stars drama Vida in order to present a longitudinal study of how these AV sources with significant presence of Spanglish have been translated for international Spanish-speaking audiences and how these approaches have evolved over the past few years. In addition, I will contextualize this by relying on sociolinguistic and cultural studies theories to discuss how the intersection of sociopragmatics in US Latinx communities and the social commentary on the othering of US Latinxs in a predominantly Anglo context raise unique challenges for translators that extend well beyond heterolingualism or individualized bilingualism in source texts.

This paper will build off published case studies, both mine and others', that have been seen in isolation, but which have much to contribute when considered as part of a larger emerging trend among AVT professionals.

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Samuel López-Alcalá: Interpreters of the American West: Forgotten Agents of Interconnection
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Singular individuals capable of navigating language and cultural differences have always invariably proven to be essential assets for travelers, explorers, conquerors, administrators and traders needing of their invaluable assistance to connect with other human beings of foreign tongues and customs. Indeed, in spite of the crucial role played by interpreters as interlingual and intercultural mediators in frontier spaces which physical or virtually separate peoples, tribes, nations, and human groups in general their identities often remain anonymous or merely nominal. Bringing interpreters lives, actions, and voices may provide historians with, not only a missing agent in the economy of human interconnection in a locus of human contact such as the West, but may also reveal or reinforce crucial features for the very dynamics of human interconnection in this vast melting pot of human interactions. This paper aims to rescue, by means of simple vignettes framed by the useful thinking tools of capital, field and habitus proposed by French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu, the role of interpreters in making of the Western United Sates a point of contact between the local and global.

Javier Adrada: Luis Cernuda and Spanish exile from the perspective of Translation Studies
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The poet Luis Cernuda was undoubtedly one of the most representative figures of the Spanish exile of 1939 after the civil war. His own poetic work reflects the gradual evolution of his attitude towards Spain: a homeland that was every day more distant; loved and hated at the same time. I propose to address this subject from an innovative perspective: my aim will be to analyse the feeling of rootlessness that is perceivable in the translations of the German poet Friedrich Hölderlin that Cernuda undertook. In fact, some of the most significant poems of Cernuda's exile were inspired by Hölderlin's compositions —although Hölderlin didn't experience a physical exile, he was repudiated by the German society of his epoch, due to his insanity and poverty. Cernuda found in the figure of the German poet a reflection of his own displaced condition and I will prove it in my communication with several examples of translational intertextuality between the two creators.

In relation to the previous, I will underline another fundamental idea: exile was not necessarily a punishment for Luis Cernuda. In spite of having been expelled from his homeland, as the doors of Spain closed, those of the world opened. This cosmopolitan attitude is not only reflected in Cernuda's international itinerary throughout his exile, across borders and cultures —England, France, USA, Mexico; but especially in those poems that are clearly inspired by Hölderlin, as explained above: Cernuda reinterpreted and rewrote the German's compositions from the perspective of his own exile. To him, translation was a way of understanding his transnational identity as a refugee.

6C Translation and Accessibility (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Mark Halley, Dawn M. Wessling and Stephanie Sargent: Moving Online: Pedagogical Shifts in Signed Language Interpreter Education Amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic
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While online education has become more prevalent in recent years for signed language interpreter education, nothing prepared educators for the onslaught which ensued because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In this presentation, we report the results of a survey to educators in the United States and internationally to not only determine if practices had changed to keep up with the demands of the pandemic, but to learn how these practices were implemented. We explore how signed language interpreter educators adjusted their pedagogical approaches during the pandemic, focusing on the nearly global move to emergency remote education (ERE). Responses showed a variety of adaptations to meet the needs of students, and a primary theme was the adeptness

of educators in overcoming technical challenges while maintaining high expectations for student outcomes. Amidst the undercurrent of a pandemic, the educators were intent on providing rigorous curricula and the emotional support their students needed during trying times. The data revealed major changes for students in practical skills courses (83%), sign language courses (87%), and internship or practicum courses (90%), as well as minor changes in theory courses (61%). Faculty indicated changes in their scholarship and service as well as the personal/emotional impact of the pandemic on their professional work. This study provides a snapshot of educators' response to the pandemic, and we argue that qualitative research approaches are needed to discover the specific pedagogical tactics employed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Taken together, the findings suggest an impressive response from faculty at the individual level, despite overwhelming odds and severely limited institutional support.

Mark Halley: Interpreting Movement: The Role of American Sign Language-English Interpreters in the Deaf President Now Protest

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In 1988, thousands of deaf students and community activists seized Gallaudet University, the world's only institution of higher learning specifically designed for deaf and hard of hearing people. The protesters were determined to derail the Gallaudet University Board of Trustees' decision to appoint a non-deaf person as the university's seventh president. The uprising, later known as the Deaf President Now (DPN) protest, received significant media attention in the United States and across the globe. Newspaper and broadcast journalists rushed to report the unfolding story of a university campus overtaken and shut down by dissenting students. To facilitate the media frenzy, dozens of American Sign Language-English interpreters volunteered to interpret radio, newspaper, and television interviews, as well as public rallies. In this study, I collected narrative data from 28 key stakeholders in the protest to investigate the role of interpreters in contentious political settings. To explicate their role, in this presentation I analyze stories from the interpreters who worked in this groundbreaking protest. I demonstrate how interpreters were an integral part of the protesters' mission to challenge the existing power structure, and I examine how and why the activist interpreters volunteered their time and helped push the protest forward. Specifically, I elucidate patterns in stories of activist interpreting, using thematic analysis to explore how the narratives told by and about interpreters inform conceptualizations about the role of interpreters in protest settings. In this presentation, I also show how the data suggest interpreters exhibited a collective identity (Polletta and Jasper 2001) with the deaf protesters, despite not being deaf themselves. Finally, I argue that the role interpreters embodied can be explained through the concept of ideologically-structured action (Dalton, 1994; Zald, 2000).

Joel Snyder: Audio Description: Listening to Movement

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In his introduction to the second edition of *The Mastery of Movement*, Rudolph Laban wrote: "What really happens in the theatre does not occur only on the stage or in the audience, but within the magnetic current between both these poles." He suggests that the performers on stage form the "active pole of this magnetic circuit [and] are responsible for the integrity of purpose" in the performance that determines the quality of the "exciting current between stage and audience."
Laban's focus here is on the skill of the performer in communicating with the audience. It is assumed that the audience is able to fully perceive that skill and experience that communication.
But what if the exchange is interrupted, not by lack of clarity on stage, but rather by an audience member's lack of access to that full perception. How, for example, can a blind person "see" a dance performance?

This paper/presentation will discuss how audio description, enhanced by Laban Movement Analysis (LMA) fundamentals, provides access to the arts for people who are blind or have low vision. Describers observe, select, and then succinctly and vividly use language to convey the visual image that is not fully accessible to a segment of the population—new estimates by the American Foundation for the Blind now put that number at over 21 million Americans alone who are blind or have difficulty seeing even with correction.

In the United States, the principal constituency for audio description has an unemployment rate of about 70%. With greater access to our culture and its resources, people become more informed, more engaged with society and more engaging individuals—more employable.

SESSION 7

SATURDAY: 2.45-4.15pm

7A Translation in Chinese Contexts I (Flying A Studios Room)

Qifei Kao: Translating Socialist Movements in Literature of "the Seventeen Years:" Construction of Chinese Red National Identity
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Literature of "the Seventeen Years" refers to Chinese literature created from the founding of PRC (1949) to the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution (1966). Regarded as "red classics," these literary works were politically translated by and exported into the English-speaking world through the state-owned publishing house Foreign Languages Press. Studies on English translations of literature of "the Seventeen Years" are relatively few due to the possible cause that many Chinese scholars believe that these works are simply a tool for political advocacy with hardly any literary value, and translations produced by groups of translators under a monopolized publishing mechanism are lacking individual translators' agency. Recent years witnessed a slow nationwide growth in research on "seventeen-year literature" after Chinese president Xi Jinping assumed office. However, scholars mainly engage in its heroism and revolutionary idealism, as well as social responsibility and historical task through a historical approach, failing to observe the role that these translations played in conversing with an international readership and constructing national identity.

In this paper, I problematize the role of translation of China's literature of "the Seventeen Years" by examining the English translations of socialist movements in "red classics" including Hundred Flowers Campaign, Anti-Rightist Movement and Great Leap Forward through the lens of polysystem theory.

Translation of socialist movements is not merely used for propaganda purposes; it contributes to the construction of national identity and leads to the now common perception of red China in the West. I contend that national policies laid out behind these translations reveal China's strategy when it began to take a seat at the world literature roundtable in the image of a socialist, and translations of socialist movements in literature of "the Seventeen Years" function as a vehicle for China to enter the dialogue as a nascent socialist polity.

Feng Cui: Translation and Ideology: Using the Cessation and Revival of *World Literature* as an Example
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Translation as a practice is by no means an 'innocent' task; rather, it is inextricably linked to larger political discourses and ideologies. The authorities that were inseparable with these ideologies and the power relations that came with them were then incorporated into the many perspectives that scholars in translation studies took. Through the investigation of *World Literature* (*世界文学 Shijie Wenxue*), the only official periodical to openly publish foreign literature in China in the 1950s and 1960s, we are able to further our understanding on how ideological and social factors manipulate the introduction and translation of foreign literature in China. Taking the issues published in two time points – pre-Cultural Revolution 1966 and post-Cultural Revolution 1977 – as reference, this paper seeks to investigate: (a) the motivations behind the cessation of *World Literature* in 1966; (b) the reasons for first publishing two issues of *World Literature* in 1977 for 'internal circulation', before doing so again for four issues in 1978; (c) the form and shape that the publication took during its revival; (d) the guiding principles for its publication; (e) its relations with the then-political climate; (f) the positioning of its literary standing and political inclinations under the 'new circumstances' during its revival; and (g) the amount of political undertones in *World Literature*. The aim of this paper is to explore the relations between translation, literature and political ideologies through the investigation of the afore-mentioned questions.
Keywords: *World Literature*, ideology, manipulation, cultural studies, translation

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Li Jiawei: Translation and the National Theatre Movement: Centering on *Theatre Supplement*
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In 1926, a group of students returned from America, represented by Yu Shangyuan, Zhao Taimou, Zhang Jiazhu and Wen Yiduo, established *Theatre Supplement* (Jukan) journal in Beijing, advocating a Chinese national drama, which was "to perform Chinese plays about Chinese matters by Chinese people for a Chinese audience". The contributors of *Supplement* published extensively on the aspects of drama including both dramatic literature and theater production. This movement was named "The National Theatre Movement" by Yu Shangyuan in 1927. Existing scholarship on this topic considered the contribution of *Supplement* preliminary as on the introspection of Chinese operatic art. This view, however plausible, is generally based on the assumption that *Supplement* includes only original research articles.

By source hunting and text matching, this article argues that many articles published on *Supplement* were rendered from segments and fragments of foreign texts. However, they were not translated in a faithful way. The translation method can be seen as trans-editing that the contributors took points from the original and modeled them in the articles. The renditions were thus modeled into the articles and hard to be identified.

For a more comprehensive understating of the *Supplement*, this article records the translations and their sources. The result shows that the sources were all published from 1900 onwards in America when the call for "the new art of theatre", the search for the aesthetic value of drama, was prevailing. The observation challenges the existing scholarship that depicts the National Theatre Movement as merely an introspection of Chinese indigenous drama on one hand and reveals the role translation played in the movement on the other.

7B Between the Academy and the Profession (State Street Room)

Renee Jourdenais: Moving between Profession and Classroom: Identity Challenges for translation and interpretation professors
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In the past decade, research on teacher identity (e.g., Akkerman & Meijer, 2011; Beijaard, 2019; Garner & Kaplan, 2019; Izadinia, 2013; Sexton, 2008; Tsui, 2011; Yazan, 2019) has proliferated. What has been less examined, however, is the teaching identities of educators who did not necessarily intend to be in the profession of educating others. To address this gap, this presentation reports on a study looking at the tensions among the teaching and professional identities of university professors who now train translators and interpreters, but who have found this path only after substantial careers as interpreters and translators. Unlike many of their professorial colleagues, they may never have intended to teach and, as a result, may never have received any pedagogical preparation to do so. Within the translation and interpretation academic community itself, there furthermore exists a deep-seated tension between "practitioners" (those who translate and interpret professionally) and "researchers" (those who typically hold traditional faculty positions in universities) (e.g., Chesterman & Wagner, 2002; Orlando, 2016; Pöchhacker, 2004, 2014; Shlesinger, 2009). This said, in order to have been hired teach translation or interpretation, these faculty had to have a solid "practitioner" identity, since having experience in the field is widely considered a prerequisite for training others (Gouadec, 2010; Kelly,

2005, 2008; Orlando, 2016), but then once in the academic environment, they're now expected to behave as "researchers."

Utilizing data from semi-structured interviews and field observations of classrooms and program meetings, this presentation details the above tensions experienced by a small group of translation and interpretation professors as they move between their "professional" and their "pedagogical" roles, simultaneously juggling identities connected to their professional careers as translators and interpreters and their situatedness within the larger educational community.

Herculene Kotzé: South African interpreting research: Have we made an impact?
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North-West University, South Africa

Interpreting research has become increasingly popular in South Africa post 1994, when the country became a democracy and adopted a multilingual language policy. A database, Interpreting Research in South Africa ([1]IRSA), was developed with the intent to analyse these research trends and to provide an easily accessible database for parties interested in South African interpreting studies. The IRSA database currently consists of 297 texts which were published between[2] 1968 and 2021. Published and ongoing research reporting on the data include Kotzé and Wallmach (2020a), Kotzé (2020) and Kotzé and Wierenga (under review). This paper is an extension of the bibliometric analyses performed in these articles.

As previously mentioned, this investigation employs a bibliometric approach to the analysis of the publications included in IRSA. Bibliometric methods have yielded useful and interesting results in several interpreting studies (Van Doorslaer, 2016:171). For example, Grbić & Pöllabauer (2008a, 2008b) and Grbić (2013) use scientometric methods such as publication and citation counting, and network analysis and word and co-word analysis in their investigations. Gile (2000) uses bibliometric methods to show that conference interpreting research had increased significantly over a specific period, but only a few of the researchers under review 'displayed long-term activity'. In the domain of sign language interpreting and educational interpreting, Albres & De Lacerda (2013) (as cited by Van Doorslaer, 2016:172) correlate national category with international perspective using bibliometric methods.

The aim of this paper is to use additional bibliometric methods to those which have already been reported on, to measure the author impact and co-authorship count for each of the 142 interpreting researchers included in IRSA. The g-index and h-index for every author included in IRSA will be calculated and the findings presented to show which of these authors have had the highest impact nationally. In addition, the results will be compared to publication trends in interpreting studies identified in other parts of the world.

Yvonne Lindqvist: Movements in Institutional Translator Consecration in Sweden – a Model based on a True Story
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Within the framework of Translator Studies (Chesterman 2009) his paper responds to the debate on whether it is possible to construct a relatively autonomous literary translation field within a literary culture. With a Bourdieusian approach the paper proposes a model for Institutional Translator Consecration. The study is based on an investigation of available features and opportunities constituting tokens of institutional consecration within the Swedish literary space. The aim of the study is to demonstrate the moves and steps in the translator's consecration process accumulating individual translation capital (cf. Lindqvist 2006; 2021). Translation capital is the symbolic capital of the literary translation field in question, i.e. ultimately the right to determine which translation practice that should be the dominant in the field (Lindqvist 2006:63).

The paper starts out with reconstructing a general scale of consecration applicable to any field of interest consisting of four phases: the investment phase, the initiation phase, the recognition phase and the confirmation phase (Lindqvist 2021). In order to distinguish individually accumulated translation capital the recognition and confirmation phases of the scale are further divided into Market translators, Prize translators and Government funded, i.e. subsidized translators. The consecration scale is based on the conversion of accumulated translation capital into economic capital, i.e. on the economic importance of available prizes, awards or appointments on the Swedish translation field during the last 30 years. Just as there are mechanisms for converting one form of economic capital (property) into another (money), there are mechanisms for converting cultural capital into economic capital, and back again (Bennett 2010:xviii). Translation capital is a

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[1] https://collections.nwu.ac.za/dbtw-wpd/textbases/interpreting-research/irsa.html

[2] The first publication that was found on interpreting in SA is dated 1968.

form of cultural capital. The conversion of translation capital into economic capital (by for instance the economic value of translation prizes and awards) captures the complex reality of relations of prestige and economic success in this institutionalized context. The primary function of prizes, awards and appointments can be seen to serve – that of facilitating cultural "market transactions", enabling the various individual and institutional agents of culture, with their different assets and interests and dispositions, to engage one another in a collective project of value production (English 2005: 26). Prizes are according to English (2005:10) our most effective institutional agents of capital intra-conversion. The mere possibility to reconstruct a scale of translation consecration shows that the Swedish literary translation activities qualify as a relatively autonomous field as described by Bourdieu (1993) and Sela-Sheffy (2016). The merger and maintainance of this field are probably due to the strong position of government funding of cultural life and the semi-peripheral position of Swedish Literature in world literary space. The consecration scale can serve as a guidance and mapping of prospects for translator students and active translators in the investment and initiation phases of their endeavor.

Keywords: Translation Capital, 4 Phases of Consecration, Market translator, Prize translator, Government funded translator, The Swedish Translation Field.

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7C Translation Technologies in the Language Classroom (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Panel Description:
The presentations offer the audience 1. an overview of the last decade research on translation technologies and its intersection with the additional language classroom, 2. a discussion on how translation is implemented within the additional language (Spanish and French) classroom focusing on the actors (instructors and students) and factors (textbooks and syllabi) in post-secondary education, and 3. present the organic application of online translation tools by heritage speakers of Spanish within writing courses.

Jhonatan Henao-Muñoz and Luz Adrian Guzmán Hernández: Translation Technologies in Second Language Acquisition: An Analysis of the Last Decade Research (2009 – 2019)
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Our paper presents a critical analysis of the implementation of translation technologies in the second language acquisition field within the 2009-2019 decade. Firstly, we offer an overview of the previous studies that have implemented and discussed translation in language teaching (TiLT) as well as the use of machine / online translation in the second language classroom. Secondly, we

describe the data selection procedures and outline the categories based on the data's patterns. Subsequently, we highlight interdisciplinary intersections between applied linguistics and translation studies, and finally, we present the results of research conducted using data from the twenty (20) articles selected. Our study follows a four-phases identification procedure proposed by Gao et al. (2012), and implemented by Hattem & Lomicka (2016), which allowed us to select twenty (20) articles to build the data set. This data set consisted of research articles that focus on the use of machine translators for L2 learning. Therefore, studies related to translation tools for the professions, computational linguistics, natural language processing, were excluded from the present study. In addition, the selected research articles were empirical approaches presenting qualitative and/or quantitative data derived from observation or experimental studies. Hence, anecdotal and theoretical studies relying merely on the use of translation in the classroom were excluded. The present research seeked to answer the following questions: (1) What has the focus of translation technologies been on L2 teaching and learning? (2) how have translation technologies been used for L2 learning? And (3) which are the insights and shortcomings that the current study provides for the present and future implementation of translation technologies in SLA? The results brought awareness for the intersection of Translation Studies (TS) and Technology-Enhanced in Language Learning (TELL) and for their implementation in the second language classroom.

Jhonatan Henao-Muñoz: Digital Literacies and Translation Technologies: Open Educational Resources (OER) for the Language Classroom
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Translation in the language classroom has not been seen as ideal given the misconceptions on translation processes, and the preference towards more communicative approaches (Cook, 2005; 2010). Paradoxically, translation practices make part of the language teaching and learning from both perspectives, stakeholders and coursebooks. In addition, translation can be implemented as a cross-linguistic mediator (Cook, V. 2001, Cook, G. 2007; 2010; Colina, 2017; Colina & Lafford, 2017). Therefore, it is not surprising that learners tend to use translation technologies to support their work as they seek to better understand materials in a language they are learning.
In terms of translation technologies, their use introduces both technical and academic issues, such as translation inaccuracies and plagiarism (Correa, 2014). Although many of the technical issues have been solved (Dukar & Shocket, 2019), there are no identified best practices or pedagogical materials designed for implementation in language instruction in an ethical and pedagogically sound way. There are few limited exceptions such as Garcia-Peña (2011) for beginners, and Enkin & Mejias-Bikandi (2016) for advanced learners of Spanish. However, as rapidly as technologies shift, pedagogical practices must also keep up with the times.
Several studies on translation technologies from the last decade (2009-2019) have focused on perception data from stakeholders, and have suggested that there is a lack of stakeholders' digital literacies for appropriate use of translation technologies. There is a clear lack of up-to-date pedagogical materials available to support the implementation of translation technologies (Henao-Muñoz & Guzmán Hernández, 2020). Thus, it is crucial to analyze attitudes towards translation and translation technologies in the classroom in order to determine what is currently being implemented, and what gaps exist. These data can then be used to develop best practices and to design OER materials to address these salient gaps.
In this project we conducted a survey and interviews among post-secondary education stakeholders, examined coursebooks/syllabi, and explored the use and implementation of translation/translation technologies looking specifically at pedagogical attitudes and practices in order to:
1) identify stakeholders' beliefs are on translation/translation technologies,
2) identify practices are in the classroom (Spanish & French) through interviews and surveys,
3) analyze the data to develop best practices in the classroom, and
4) design a pedagogical toolkit and materials under OER license for responsible and ethical use of translation technologies.

Daniela Torres Cirina: Digital Literacies & Writing Practices: Spanish Heritage Learners' Use of Online Translation Tools
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The digital world has shaped and reshaped our understanding of how to write texts, the way we express ourselves, our ideas and identities thanks to the different modes of expression that we have available. In addition, online tools, such as online translators, corpus tools, Google, and online dictionaries, are now easily accessible resources for today's writers (Yoon, 2016a; Yoon, 2016b). Therefore, completing a writing assignment becomes a task that also includes having the ability to navigate this growing variety of online tools and exploit them to support the linguistic aspects of their own academic writing (Elola et al., 2008; Elola & Oskoz, 2017). This study will examine the use of online tools by Intermediate Spanish as a Heritage language learners when completing written assignments.

According to Valdes (2000), a heritage language learner refers to a student "who is raised in a home where a non- English language is spoken. The student may speak or merely understand the heritage language and be, to some degree, bilingual in English and the heritage language.". Given that Spanish Heritage language students' have a close and deep relationship with the Spanish language, and that their experiences with the language vary from student to student, more in depth research is necessary. The exploration of Spanish Heritage language students' writing processes will also offer valuable insights about their complex linguistic status, and identity issues involved in the use of online translation tools. My goal was to understand students' performance (how and why they use online translation tools), and develop informed pedagogical recommendations for the use of online translation tools in the Heritage classroom.

The purpose of this study was to capture, analyse and understand how Spanish Heritage learners use online tools. By answering the following research questions, we were able to understand their practices, and therefore, provide students with thorough pedagogical approaches for writing compositions:
1. How do Spanish Heritage learners use online dictionaries, translators and search engines?
2. What are Spanish Heritage learners' attitudes toward online dictionaries, translators and search engines?
3. How do students use the available suggestions from online tools to reflect their identity through language choices?

In exploring these research questions, this project aimed to achieve fours goals: (1) to analyze the ways in which Spanish as a Heritage language learners use online tools, (2) to identify which strategies they use for critically examine the language choices provided by the online tools, (3) to understand their attitudes towards it, and (4) to find a way to include translation in lesson plans in a more overt and destigmatized way.

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SESSION 8

SUNDAY 9-10.30

8A Young Adult Literature: Translating Dystopia (Flying A Studios Room)

Youn Soo Kim Goldstein: Paratexts and Social Movements: Understanding the Context of Production in Translating Kwŏn Chŏng-saeng's *Mongsil ŏnni*
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This study analyzes paratextual materials that shape the implications and contextualization of the South Korean youth novel *Mongsil ŏnni* (1984) by Kwŏn Chŏng-saeng, influencing the translator's interpretation of the story. The novel's paratexts, visual and verbal material of a published book that mediates between the text and the reader, provides the context of its publication in the 1980s at the peak of the South Korea's democratization movement. The function of this novel as a counter-narrative becomes more apparent through the book's authorial paratexts. The translator's interpretation of the text itself is shaped by the information provided through the author's direct commentary manifested through authorial paratexts. Additionally, this study analyzes elements on the book cover including the name of the publishing company and the illustration and illustrator. The development of Changbi (Ch'angjak-gwa pip'yŏng; Creation and Criticism) as a leading publisher of dissenting voices in the democratization movement and the illustrator Yi Chŏl-su as an important artist of the Minjung ("People's") Movement contextualize and frame the story as counter-narrative from the reader's first encounter with the book through the cover. Ultimately, this research engages the question of how paratextual materials, which are often not translated and thus is not visible in the target text, influence the interpretation and translation of the novel by providing a context in which the reader-translator situates the text. It also provides a new approach to thinking about the prevalent question of "visibility" in the field of translation studies: how much of what is "visible" in a translated text is affected by the aspects of the source text that becomes "invisible" through the translation process? Through the findings from the case of this South Korean youth novel, this study hopes to contribute to the ongoing conversations about translator's agency and hermeneutics in translation studies, as well as to the role of literature in social movements.

Xuemei Chen: Movements of Translated Texts in Cyberspace: A Study of China's Early Online Literary Translation
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Drawing on one of the earliest instances of online non-professional literary translations in China in the early 2000s, this presentation examines the various actors in the movements of online translated texts in cyberspace. It uses the corpus of Xiao Mao's online translation of E. B. White's *Charlotte's Web* (1952), one of the Newbery Honor books in 1953.

Xiao Mao, a non-professional translator, conducted his online translation of *Charlotte's Web* in 2000 and then shared his translation in the mailing list of *New Threads*, the first Chinese electronic magazine devoted exclusively to Chinese literature. This online translation was quickly disseminated beyond this mailing list; anyone using the Internet to search "夏洛的网" (the Chinese translation of *Charlotte's Web)* would easily come across it on various reading websites and social media platforms. Drawing on quantitative data and the epistemological/methodological inspiration from the Actor-network Theory (ANT), I attempt to identify the heterogeneous actors (humans and non-humans) in the movements of this online translation.

The study finds that media, inscriptions, and the translator are major actors in distributing Xiao Mao's translation. Thanks to its online medium, this translation became more transferrable or "moveable" than printed translation. As such, it was reposted and discussed on a plethora of reading/literary websites, personal blogs,

discussion forums, and social networking sites. Furthermore, three inscriptions in ANT's terms – canonical source texts, book reviews, and other printed translations – feature prominently in circulating this translation. This study also suggests that the translator's visibility in cyberspace and his active engagement with readers in discussion forums further contribute to the dissemination of his translation. Those multiple actors entangled in a complex network facilitate the movements of this online translation from the translator to readers. Finally, this study hopes to shed light on ANT's application to translation studies.

Gritiya Rattanakantadilok: Paradox, Parody and Irony: Thai PM's *Animal Farm* Recommendation
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In May 2014, Thailand's army chief, General Prayut Chan-O-Cha, announced that the military had seized power to restore stability and order after six months of political turmoil. A few months later, he was named as the prime minister by the military- appointed parliament. The country had gone through 19 constitutions in less than a century. The military government announced their intention to restructure the country, in such a way, they said, that they would never have to mount another coup. The new constitution, the 20th, continues to give the military significant political power, through its selection of the 250 senators and the new electoral system. In March 2019, Prayut has been formally elected as the country's next prime minister by members of the lower and upper houses of parliament, consolidating the military's grip on power following national elections.

On 29 May 2019, Prayut sparked a nationwide debate on his book recommendation. *Animal Farm* became the top trending topic among Twitter users in Thailand on that day. Many were baffled as to why Prayut would recommend the people he was repressing to read *Animal Farm*. A mockery on online platforms included the assumption that he did not actually read it but was tricked by his team. When Suthichai Yoon, the Thai media personality, asked the public for their book's picks, one satirically recommended *How To Talk About Books You Haven't Read* by Pierre Bayard. In June 2019, when Abhisit Vejjajiva resigned as MP after his party backed Prayut as prime minister, he attacked both Thaksin Shinawatra, the ousted former PM, and Prayut, stating that people should read *Animal Farm* to find out what those who seized power would really do with it.

The media in the Thai and English languages widely reported on Prayut's recommendation. The analysis of *Animal Farm* was presented in a great number of news items alongside the promotion of certain editions of its Thai translations1. This paper will examine the epitext, the distanced elements located outside the book, such as interviews and advertisements (Genette, 1997, p. 1), employed by the agents to reveal their ideological motivations, seeing as they have given *Animal Farm* and its Thai translations a new lease on life.

1 There are ten translations of Orwell's *Animal Farm* and the retranslated text was issued after a coup d'état or a major power shift. Its translation and re-translation were published in 1959, 1972, 1975 (two versions were published that year), 1977, 2001, 2006, 2012, 2014 and 2017.

8B Political Contexts of Translation and Interpreting (State Street Room)

Kayoko Takeda: Repatriated missionaries as Allied military linguists during the Pacific War
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In response to the conference theme of "movement," this paper focuses on Christian missionary connected Americans and Canadians who returned from Japan to their home countries and worked as interpreters, translators, language teachers, and informants for Allied military intelligence activities against the Japanese during the Pacific War (1941-1945) and the postwar military occupation of Japan (1945-1952). Utilizing language skills and local knowledge acquired for the propagation of Christianity and for life in Japan, a number of repatriated missionaries and their children participated in the Allied war effort against and subsequent occupation of communities in which they had recently been immersed in their effort to spread their religion. This paper examines how those missionary-connected Americans and Canadians became involved in language-related military assignments, what tasks they engaged in, and how they performed those tasks during the war and occupation period. It also analyzes their motivation to participate in the Allied effort to defeat and occupy Japan and their view of missionary movement and war, paying attention to the links between religious activities, language learning, interpreting and translation, and missionaries' involvement in international conflict. It aims to add to the discussion of Christian missionaries' roles in colonial and imperial enterprises by demonstrating how language skills that missionaries developed to share their religion were utilized for military operations against the very same people targeted for conversion.

Yingmei Liu: Translation and Politics: The Introduction of Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus in the Journals of Taiwan and Mainland China during the Cultural Cold War
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Translation during the Cold War period has attracted increasing attention among translation scholars in recent years, but there are few studies that address East Asia, especially Taiwan, Hong Kong and mainland China. During the politically and ideologically charged period known as the Cold War, translation was one of the instruments of propaganda and cultural diplomacy for both sides of the Iron Curtain. Translation was used to validate and popularize ideologies, to prevent the circulation of opposing ideologies, and to win people's hearts and minds. During the Cold War years, the United States of America sided with Taiwan while mainland China leaned toward the Soviet Union, although the relationship between mainland China and the USSR later deteriorated. In the Second World War, both Sartre and Camus fought against fascist countries and aligned themselves with the communist party. Yet after the Cold War started, Camus sided with the USA and rejected communism, while Sartre's relations with the USSR grew more amicable.

Part of a broader interdisciplinary research project that draws on Bourdieu's (1983) field of cultural production, actor-network theory, the state-private network of the Cold War historiography, and Lefevere's (1992) patronage and ideology theory, this paper focuses on the translations and introductory essays published in two journals in Taiwan (Literary Review (1956-1960), which was entirely supported by the United States Information Service (USIS) and Modern Literature (1960-1983), which was partially and covertly supported by the USIS), and the two journals published in the mainland: World Literature, which was then the only one to publish Chinese translations of foreign literature but was forced to stop publishing during the Cultural Revolution, and Zhai Yi (Selected Translations) (1973-1976), which was the only journal that published translations during the Cultural Revolution. The two journals in the mainland were sponsored and controlled by the communist government. This research will investigate how differentiated patrons and undifferentiated patrons exercised ideological control over the introduction of these two renowned figures associated with Existentialism in two ideologically distinct locales during the Cold War, and how the actors or agents were recruited and contributed to the existing networks by producing translations and introductory essays.

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Evita Badina: 'Rewriting' the Life of Robinson Crusoe: On Translation of D. Defoe's Novel in Soviet Latvia
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D. Defoe's novel "Robinson Crusoe" (1719) has stimulated a scientific interest worldwide for centuries. The story of the outcast who survives and triumphs has been interpreted in many ways and from different perspectives allowing to present the book as merely an adventure reading, an example of the colonial politics, or a guide of moral education. However, the influence of spiritual autobiographies – non-fictional writings especially popular in the 17th-century England – is one of the most visible in the novel. Unfortunately, due to the state politics and ideology, in the Soviet Union the emphasis was mostly put on adventurous part of D. Defoe's work ignoring the religious and philosophical essence of the text and presenting it as an exciting tale of survival for young adolescents. In the present article the focus is on the 1966 Latvian publication of the novel in M. Kempe's translation. Using the comparativist approach the Latvian version was contrastively examined and juxtaposed with the novel in the original language to examine whether the internal structure of the text was affected by Soviet censorship and subjected to ideological change. A range of remarkable textual alternations was detected, mostly deletions or revisions of translation units representing religious motifs. The qualitative analysis of collected data allows to conclude that these changes affect not only the reading of revised fragments but the text as a whole.

Key words: spiritual autobiography, translation, deletion, revision, Robinson Crusoe, religion, Soviet Latvia

Gaëtan Regniers: Beyond Fiction: Translations of Russian literature in Dutch newspapers during the Interbellum
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Translated fiction proved instrumental to create a sense of community within newspaper readerships. A particular illustrative case are Dutch newspaper's translations of Russian literature during the Interbellum.

At different levels, the selection and translation of serialized Russian fiction was instrumental for newspapers. Readers were enticed to subscribe or buy a daily copy to read the next episode, doing so newspapers increased customer loyalty. At the same time the readership was provided with ideologically deemed appropriate content. Both features added up to build a community of readers. Cast against an emerging mass democracy and the pillarizing of society, newspapers were influential vectors of social change. A comparison of practices used in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s by conservative newspapers on the one hand, and left-wing newspapers on the other hand, shows that similar strategies were applied when publishing Russian fiction. Both newspapers used Russian fiction to position themselves vis à vis the social and political discussions of the era, partly drawing on similar authors, but translating and presenting their oeuvre convergent with the newspaper's ideological orientation. Apart from these manipulations, discursive practices (are readers perceived as clients or as subjects that needed to be politically educated?) are interesting to assess the relationship with the readership. Drawing on an extensive corpus of translated Russian fiction in Dutch newspapers in a larger timeframe allows me to assess the situation in the decades before and after the interbellum, and to relate topical questions about newspapers as communities of readers to the broader context.

To decrypt data on serial fiction I draw on Periodical codes (Philpotts 2012). This tool incorporates metadata relating translations to the publishing context and, more specifically, the ideological orientation of periodicals. Periodical codes are complementary with product oriented Descriptive Translation Studies (Özmen 2019; Tahir Gürçağlar 2019) and provide insight into translational norms that become apparent through the editors' decision-making. Offering perspectives on the daily consumption of literary texts and their cohabitation in an ideological context, research on the translational construction of the social world can considerably benefit from incorporating newspaper fiction into its research agenda.

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8C Ideology and Ethics in Translation Pedagogy (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Raúl E. Colón Rodríguez: Translating SL English to French with my students: Multilingualism, Ideology and History
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We live in hypercomplex societies (Qvortrup 2003), and when you translate a scientific article written by a Chinese scholar in English and published by a Western scientific journal about a contemporary China social sciences topic, first, you need to self-distance from the text (Elias 1993 [1983]), then you realize that you have to face several challenges, the three most important of them being: multilingualism (Meylaerts 2013), ideology (Brisset 1990; Baumgarten 2012), and a complex understanding of history and culture (Schippel 2020). Those are factors that constitute excellent didactical translation work for hopeful translators, as it requires from them three important competencies: 1. The ability to search and find references of translated to English terms that have a different connotation in the West; 2. The competence to recognize and work with the ideological background of these kind of scientific research; and finally, 3. The much-needed "general culture", which means in deep historical knowledge and cultural openness and curiosity, that a good translator is obliged to acquire to perform well. In this article, from a Complexity thinking epistemological approach (Morin 1990 [2005], 2008, Marais 2014, 2019; Marais & Meylaerts 2019; Colón Rodríguez 2019), in which rebinding is a keyword: establishing a network of different factors that allow reconstruction of meaning, created in a different historical, cultural and ideological setting is fundamental. I will describe that kind of experience from my work as a

professor at the School of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Ottawa, and I will show how these three factors will influence the work of professional translators in the field of social sciences in the years to come.

Keywords: Translation teaching; Complex thinking; Social sciences, Multilingualism, Ideology, History.

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Adrià Martín-Mor: Training against the machine: technocapitalism and translation technology training
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With the world disrupted by the COVID-19 crisis, technology stakeholders have further pushed to increase their presence at all levels, also in the field of education. In this scenario, the false dichotomy between technophobia and technophilia appears unproductive while, instead, the critical approach to technology claimed by Morozov (2014), among others, seems to be disregarded.

This presentation works from the assumption that a critical analysis of the effects of technology in society is imperative, and that the translation technology classroom is the adequate place to emphasize the intertwining between technology and power. Kranzberg's first law of technology (1986) can be presented as a starting point to illustrate this relationship: "technology is neither good nor bad; nor is it neutral". Through this apparent paradox, students can be introduced to the main attitudes towards technologies (technophilia, technophobia, neutralism), before highlighting critical approaches. The scientific literature suggests a few terms that might be helpful to understand the current economic and political system built around technology. Suarez-Villa (2009: 8) uses technocapitalism (or tech-capitalism), a version of capitalism that exploits creativity and intangibles "for the sake of profit and power above all ends" (Suarez-Villa, 2009: 8). Srnicek and De Sutter's (2017) platform capitalism highlights how this new version of capitalism uses platforms to get restructured. And yet Zuboff's (2019) surveillance capitalism exposes the intersection between surveillance and profit making. These concepts can be traced back in the literature to what Barbrook and Cameron (1996: 56) called the Californian ideology, an "anti-statist gospel of hi-tech libertarianism", a mix of "hippie anarchism and economic liberalism beefed up with lots of technological determinism." Such is the influence of this ideology that still today pervades the general opinion and gets through to universities and the translation classroom. Instead, the current translation scenario features high levels of precariousness, uberization (Fırat, 2021) and bullshit jobs (Graeber, 2018). In light of the present crisis, this stark contrast will foreseeably become yet more pressing, also in the field of translation.

This paper suggests that, in order to train informed, critical professionals, translation technology courses must provide students with the tools to understand the processes that undergird the current socioeconomic and political system in which technologies are inserted and developed. This means tackling at class the political dimension of technology, through the analysis of the relationship between technology and power, the discussion of existing business models (monetization and dataextraction vs. platform cooperativism

and commons-based peer production; Jemielniak and Przegalinska, 2019: 31), and the review of reprehensible practices, alongside with making ethical alternatives visible (such as free and open-source software).

Will Carr: What the Heck Is "Pamplona's Running of the Three Wise Men"? Humorous Source Texts in an Introductory Translation Course
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Humor is notoriously difficult to translate, requiring a keen understanding of all of the subtleties of figurative and "non-bona-fide language" (Raskin 1985) and a variety of strategies to reproduce humor in the target text. It might therefore seem counterintuitive to assign humorous texts in an introductory translation course, but that is what I have been doing for the last three years, requiring students to translate a Spanish satirical news article that mashes up Three Kings Day (Epiphany) and the Running of the Bulls.

This paper presents the benefits and pitfalls of assigning humorous texts in the translation classroom. I have gleaned these lessons from student responses (to a reflection assignment) and my own experience as a humor studies scholar. Because of significant overlaps between humor and translation theory and practice, translating humor foregrounds several ways in which both humor and translation can fail as communicative tasks: a lack of shared background knowledge of the source culture; adherence to forms or "surface content" over "implied meaning" (Flamson & Bryant 2013); imprecise word choices that fail to control secondary meanings and connotations; and inaccurate or non-existent consideration of TT audience.

Keywords: Translator training, humor, translator competencies, script opposition, theory of mind.

Scott Williams: Dizzy from Turns (Turns in TT)
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The focus of this paper will be on the questions: What are turns? How are they useful? How do they interact? What now? The cultural turn, the empirical turn, the sociological turn, the performative turn, and so on: it is enough to make one dizzy. In this paper I will explore what different people seem to mean by "turn" and how that relates to schools of thought in the field. It is not always clear. Do turns represent a new theoretical basis? A different viewpoint? A steady refinement of previous turns? So, for instance, Robinson's book *The Translator's Turn* aims at something different than the "translational turn." Snell-Hornby in her book *The Turns of Translation Studies* wants to highlight German language contributions to the field while also pointing out that theorists who at the time focused on an affinity to one another are now retroactively viewed as representing different schools. As the field of Translation Studies has grown, scholars sometimes represent "turns" as either supplanting or subsuming the others. That different approaches can beneficially co-exist is sometimes overshadowed by turf wars. This seems to be a common pattern in the West, though there are other, non-western, ways of looking at the history of translation such as Cheungs "pushing hands" approach. In a field so inherently multi-disciplinary, how do we talk to each other meaningfully and humbly?

SESSION 9

SUNDAY 10.45-12.15

9A Translating (in) Chinese Contexts II (Flying A Studios Room)

Chiyuan Zhuang: Reshaping Montesquieu in the Late Qing China: Yan Fu's Translation of *Memoir of Montesquieu*
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This study traces the Chinese reception of the French thinker Montesquieu through translation activities in the late Qing, focusing on Yan Fu's *Mengdesijiu Liezhuan (Memoir of Montesquieu)*. It is an biography attached as the preface to *Fayi*, one of the earliest Chinese translations of *The Spirit of Laws*. Although it is a translated text from the English version, the translator Yan Fu reshapes Montesquieu according to his own political stand and academic interest. The study examines the translation strategies employed by Yan Fu in which he successfully creates a new image of Montesquieu. As a moderatist during the political movement in the late Qing, Yan Fu

downplays Montesquieu's image as "a revolutionary mentor", which was a more popular perception from Japanese translations at that time. Moreover, as a scholar himself away from the center of state power, Yan Fu pictures Montesquieu as a diligent scholar with an ordinary family background, and highlights the concept of political science as well as the research method of induction, both of which he appreciates greatly in the western knowledge.

Keywords: *Memoir of Montesquieu*; *The Spirit of Laws*; Yan Fu; the late Qing; translation history; political reform

Tianmin Jiang: Translation research in the neo-liberal university: The issue of relevance (Chinese context).

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Despite the exponential growth of research in Translation Studies (TS) published by translation scholars in the past three decades, there has been an enduring concern, especially among practitioners, about its relevance to the reality of translation practice, or the theory/research-practice divide. This study aims to extend the ongoing discussions about the divide by calling for attention to the processes, agents and contexts of TS knowledge production. It views translation research as social practice and draws on data, mainly interviews with translation scholars and related policy documents, from a larger project that investigates the worklife of Chinese translation scholars in a changing higher education context. It identifies three broad and interacting drivers behind the troubling shortage of practice-oriented research: The performative environment resulting from neoliberal changes in the governance of mainland Chinese universities, the academicization of TS in China and TS scholars' academic habitus and practices. It explains how these drivers tend to define the TS community in China and hinder practice-oriented research, and points out how possible changes in these drivers can help to bridge the gap.

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Taboo Language in Non-professional Subtitling in China: A Corpus-based Study
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This qualitative and quantitative study examines how taboo language is rendered in non-professional subtitling (NPS), how viewers react to the renderings, and how the interactions between danmu and general comments' contributors affect the translation activities and language changes. The study draws on a parallel corpus consisting of taboo language and its translations from 18 of the most-viewed and commented subtitled videos on the most popular video-sharing platform Bilibili.com. Danmu comments and general comments related to the renderings of taboo language are also collected and studied. When analyzing translation activities in an NPS setting, the study adopts and modifies some mainstream subtitling strategies and techniques proposed by Díaz-Cintas and Remael (2007), Pedersen (2011), and Ávila-Cabrera (2017). The study finds that various creative approaches such as Lexical recreation and Substitution by euphemism are adopted. While the strength of the taboo language is reduced in more than half of the instances, there is an unexpected 17.2% of cases where the effects are enlarged. The study concludes that a virtuous, collaborative mechanism for potential translation problems and language learning is formed by providing positive, neutral, and critical feedback in the comments. In addition to linguistic knowledge and cultural background, viewers also share knowledge beyond the scope of translation.
Keywords: Non-professional subtitling, video streaming, taboo language, danmu, creativity

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9B Translation in/and Queer Social Movements (State Street Room)

Discussant: Brian James Baer

Wangtaolue Guo: Angels in Taipei: Queer Translation, *Tongzhi* Nation, and the Reconfiguration of Taiwanese Gay Fiction
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In 同志文學史：台灣的發明 [*A Queer Invention in Taiwan: A History of* Tongzhi *Literature*], queer literary scholar Chi Ta-wei takes issue with a prevailing belief that the lifting of martial law in Taiwan in 1987 served as a turning point for the (re-)making of Taiwanese queer—known as *tongzhi* in Mandarin Chinese—literature. Such conviction, according to Chi, offers a reductionist critique of the reconfiguration of Taiwanese queer literary landscape. Following Chi's line of inquiry, my project focuses on the translation of American HIV/AIDS-themed queer literature in Taiwan in the 1990s, a critical moment during which a plethora of propagandistic, academic, and literary *tongzhi* narratives—translated or not—were produced in Taiwan.

   In this paper, I examine the Mandarin Chinese translation of *Angels in America*, Tony Kushner's award-winning play that "places AIDS in the context of American homophobia both during the McCarthyite period of the 1950s and since" (Woods 368), to illustrate the affective resonance that the translation has brought about in the Taiwanese public and literary spheres. In the first part, I expound the sociopolitical context in which Sun I-nan's 1996 translation was produced and discuss the impact it had on the Taiwanese reading world. In the second part, In the second part, I draw on select examples from Sun's translation to analyze how the translator deals with themes like the AIDS epidemic, non-normative sexualities, religion, and ethnicity in the Chinese language. I argue that the translation of *Angels in America* not only gave new shape and implication to non-normative sexual identities and erotic practices, but also infused vitality and new ideas into Taiwanese *tongzhi* literature.
Keywords: queer translation; *tongzhi*; Taiwanese queer fiction; *Angels in America*; gay boom

Chi, Ta-wei. 同志文學史：台灣的發明 [*A Queer Invention in Taiwan: A History of* Tongzhi *Literature*].
   Linking Books, 2017.
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Dingkun Wang: Resilient LGBT Activism as Precarious Construction of Fandom
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Contemporary audiences in China have seen the rising presence of LGBTQ films in the domestic digital space where the culturally and politically enforced heteronormativity is deliberately undermined by the precarious construction of LGBTQ cinematic fandoms. Despite this, the significance of translation in mediation, change, and confrontation with differences in that digital movement has not been acknowledged. To fill this conspicuous gap, this study delves into the symbiotic ecosystem of user-centred translation, reception and critiques of the lesbian romantic film *Carol* (2015), which are spread at social networks such as *Douban, Zhihu, WeChat*, the streaming platform *Bilibili*, and the website of the leading Chinese fansubbing group *Ren Ren Ying Shi* (or *YYeTs*). Different versions of subtitles translated by fans (fansubs) are analysed and compared to highlight the translation strategies adopted by various fansubbing groups. In addition, text-based communications and reviews, and video remixes regarding the film are collected by using the software *Sketch Engine* and analysed with both qualitative and quantitative methods. Specifically, we seek to investigate questions including: how do digital cultural intermediaries interpret the verbal and non-verbal representations of gender and sexuality in the original? How do they respond to the transcultural dynamics of translation in projecting words which are otherwise unimaginable or unimagined to the target audience? At which point do the local knowledge of gender and sexual identities (or the indigeneity as such) push back to the ethnocentric propagation of what is depicted in the original as a palpable, universal but queer desire and queer rights (which is simultaneously entangled with gender)? How has their precarious labour of fandom-building contributed to transformations across popular culture and the media industries more broadly through their impacts on the production, circulation, and translation of digital media content? Rather than reaffirming technological empowerment, answers to these questions will help demonstrate the critical, resilient positioning of the networked publics at the intersections between their reliance on the supranational digital mediality and their impetus to confront the dominant homophobic discourse in the China-shaped cyberspace.

9C Current Issues in Translation and Interpreting Pedagogy (Santa Barbara Harbor Room)

Andrew Tucker: A Digital Timeline of Online Language Industry Education Research
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Those involved in the design and development of the growing number of online language industry programs in the United States would benefit from a review of literature addressing the pedagogies ripe for incorporation into their local contexts. However, much of this literature has been published in settings where English is not the primary language of instruction or research. In a step toward addressing this, I present a public digital resource created using web-based timeline software to document and visualize developments in online language industry education research in several languages over time, from the first publications up to the present day. This resource allows users to answer the following key questions: What research has been done? On which topics? Where? When? By whom? Using which methods? And for what purposes? The timeline also serves as a platform for collaboration between educators working and publishing in languages other than those presently represented in the database (Catalan, English, French, German, and Spanish). I close by discussing the importance of sharing resources of this type with the wider translation studies community, not only to increase awareness of literature available in languages other than English, but also to encourage scholarly communication and the movement of knowledge throughout our discipline.

Tanya McIntyre and Nataliya Alekseyenko: A corpus-based study of theme and thematic progression⌊⌋
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While monolingual thematic studies have a long history in Linguistics, comparative studies are relatively few. In addition to filling the existing gap in the field of Translation Studies, this study tests Toury's law of interference (1995:275). Three corpora are used in the study: the English source text corpus that includes ten articles from the online version of the magazine *national geographic,* the Russian target text corpus of translations of those ten articles published on the Russian version of the website, and a comparable corpus of non-translated Russian texts of the same genre taken from the online magazine *V Mire ZHivotnykh* (*In the World of Animals*). The definitions of Theme and Rheme are based on the *theory of functional sentence perspective* developed by the Prague school linguists. Furthermore, the study uses *question test* (Ann Hatcher 1956, Daneš 1970, Sgall 1974, Hajičová 1984, etc.) to draw the boundary between the Theme and the Rheme in the clause. Additionally, a modified version of Daneš' (1974) model of thematic progression was applied. As expected, no significant differences were found in the thematic progression types used in the three corpora due to the fact that they belong to the same genre. The comparison of the means by which Themes connect to the previous Theme or Rheme showed that most of the time translators tend to conform to the norms of the target system rather than be influenced by the make-up of the source text as it was expected. Toury's law of interference, however, is supported by the statistical results of the analysis of *textual connectivity*—the number of clauses between the given Theme and the nearest Theme or Rheme in the previous context that it relates to.

Edmund Asare: Taking the Current when it Serves: The Reemergence of Translating and Interpreting in the Language Classroom.
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"On such a full sea are we now afloat, we must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures" (Julius Caesar, Act 4: Sc 3). (Shakespeare 2004)

Translation and interpreting (TI) have for many years been banished from the language classroom, and have even been vilified (Cook 2010, 9). Recently, TI are finding their way back into the language classroom as important methods. This repositioning raises several key questions. For example, what are the underlying reasons for this major shift and how can these gains be consolidated? How can translation theory be strengthened by these developments? What impact(s) will the developments have on TI as a field?
The paper will address these and other related questions. It will cast TI as "a methodological imperative" in the language classroom and reecho earlier calls by scholars for an increased use of Translation in Language Teaching. Drawing on the psychoanalytic theory of repression, and on existing literature, the paper will argue

that as cognitive activities, TI have never been completely banished from the learner's mind, and that they are engrained and "irrepressible" processes, outside a teacher's control. According to Freud, "the essence of repression lies simply in turning something away, and keeping it at a distance, from the conscious" (Freud 1915, XIV:147).

The paper will highlight some major theoretical developments in linguistics and predict future trends in TI. Modern data elicitation methods such as think aloud protocols offer rich insights into the cognitive processes of translators and language learners. Existing research seems to suggest that TI were only 'silenced'. The reemergence of TI in the language classroom is an interesting case in point. The proposed presentation will contribute to scholarly discussions on this very fascinating subject.

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Youlan Tao: Translation technology teaching: views and visions
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In the era of Artificial Intelligence, the rapid developments in translation technology have exerted a significant impact on translator education and translation industry, which puts translation technology teaching on the agenda of tertiary education. In recent years, universities and colleges have started to include translation technology in their curriculum and gained experience in the teaching of this subject. However, teachers have increasingly faced challenges on how to teach translation technology more effectively and how to integrate technology into other translation courses.

New technologies such as neural machine translation, automatic speech recognition, video remote interpreting, cloud-based translation and content automation have been widely used in the language service industry, which calls for more translators and interpreters with strong technological competence. In order to meet the demands of translation markets, it is necessary for universities and colleges to cultivate students' technological competence and develop their information literacy by strengthening translation technology teaching. Therefore, issues about translation technology teaching competence, teacher training and certification, teaching methodology, teaching resources and tools, curriculum design, evaluation and testing methods are all to be discussed and investigated theoretically and practically.

In this symposium, we want to bring to the fore these and other translation technology-related issues that need to be addressed by translation trainers, translation researchers and technology providers. We hope that the investigation of such issues can contribute to the translator (and interpreter) research-informed education. Themes that may be addressed include (but are not restricted to) the following:
● Translator and interpreter education driven by technology in the era of AI
● Theoretical and pedagogical aspects of translation technology teaching
● Innovations and collaboration in translation technology teaching
● Improving students' humanistic literacy in translation technology teaching
● Cultivating teachers' translation technology teaching competence
● Developing students' translation technological competence
● Information literacy development for student translators and interpreters
● Exploring effective methodologies for technology teaching
● Exploring the integration of technology into translation curriculum
● Technology teaching resources and textbook development
● Empirical studies on technology teaching models
● Training of translation technology teachers
● Curriculum and syllabus design for the future: good practices in training and research collaboration among translation scholars/trainers, computational linguists and IT experts in industry settings.