Translation, Interpreting and Culture 2: Rehumanising Translation and Interpreting Studies

Book of Abstracts

EDITED BY ANITA HUŤKOVÁ & EVA REICHWALDEROVÁ

Faculty of Arts

Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica

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Conference:

Translation, Interpreting and Culture 2: Rehumanising Translation and Interpreting Studies

Banská Bystrica, Slovakia, 22–24 September 2021

Organized by

- Faculty of Arts, Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica, Slovakia
- Faculty of Arts, Constantine the Philosopher University, Nitra, Slovakia
- Faculty of Arts, University of Prešov, Prešov, Slovakia
- Faculty of Arts, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
- Institute of World Literature, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovakia

Banská Bystrica 2021

Title:

Translation, Interpreting and Culture 2: Rehumanising Translation and Interpreting Studies

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About the conference

Just before the turn of the 21st century, Mikhail Epstein called for a return of the human to the humanities, proposing a Bakhtinian turn from the paradigms of the 20th century, which ascribed "the source of our activity to some non-human, impersonal structures speaking through us" (1999; 113), to a rehumanisation which would help us reappropriate the "alienated sources of our activity and understand them as an indispensable otherness inherent in the nature of human self-awareness" (113). The vision of such humanity-centred research would incorporate the knowledge gained from such systems of thought as psychoanalysis, semiotics and (post)structuralism, while also attempting to transgress the structural determination of action. The kind of rehumanisation translation and interpreting studies now seeks is not a return to a self-endorsing anthropocentrism, but an approach which would make the human agency in translation and interpreting visible as an active force with the potential to shape the social and natural world.

The challenges of globalisation cannot be reduced to debates about the future of translation and interpreting, but this unprecedented movement of people and ideas requires an urgent response from our community, given our particular ability to connect cultures and carry over thoughts and ideas.

The conference aims to bring together scholars from various fields of translation and interpreting studies to share their perspectives on the human factor in their studies. We believe that the human factor in translation technology, literary translation, audiovisual translation, technical translation, conference interpreting, community interpreting and in the education of future translators and interpreters is fundamental. That is why we are asking scholars from around the world to share their experiences. We will pay particular attention to the sociological factors of these professions and the role of "theory" in improving translators' visibility and social standing. When we say translators, we are referring to "people with flesh-and-blood bodies. If you prick them, they bleed" (Pym, 2014, p. 161). We want to talk about translators and interpreters not as if they were "linguistic machines", but as they are: human beings. We are also interested in the effects of non-translation, such as the lack of (especially) community interpreters and the problems it poses for the integration of people seeking refuge. We would like to hear well-structured, data-based presentations, but also sound case and qualitative studies. Together, we will take a closer look at how the human factor (institutional or personal) affects translation and interpreting.

Perspectives from which to address the conference topic may include, but are not limited to:

- community interpreting
- sociology of translation and interpreting
- returning names to anonymous translators
- (de)humanising media and audiovisual translation
- consumers and consumerism in media and translation contexts
- the human factor in machine translation and post-editing
- effects of non-translation in (trans)cultural and ecological relations
- literary translators between determinism and agency
- translation of literature as a litmus test of cultural priorities
- teaching translators and interpreters: between education and training
- agency in translation history

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Keynote speakers

Susan Bassnett – The Translational Imagination

Translation theorist and scholar of comparative literature at the University of Warwick and the University of Glasgow, UK

Susan Bassnett was educated in Denmark, Portugal and Italy, acquiring various languages in childhood. She established postgraduate programmes in Comparative Literature and then in Translation Studies at the University of Warwick, where she also served twice as Pro-Vice-Chancellor. She continues to lecture and run workshops around the world and her current research is on translation and memory. Among other books, she authored *Translation Studies* (1980), currently in its fourth edition (2014) and *Comparative Literature* (1993), both staples in the respective fields, and co-authored *The Translator as Writer* (2006) with Peter Bush. In 2015 she published a monograph entitled *TRANSLATION* in the Routledge *New Critical Idiom* series, and in 2018 she edited the Routledge *Translation and World Literature* collection. She has served as a judge in the Women Writers in Translation Prize since 2017, as she is not only a translation scholar and translator, but also an accomplished poet.

Keynote speech:

The Translational Imagination

A number of disciplines have adopted the terminology of imagination, as they challenge the idea of predetermined methodologies, and this paper will look at what is here termed the 'translational imagination'. Through the work of a range of poets whose creative output includes translations into in English, the paper will look at changing expectations, both readerly and writerly, concerning the translation of poetry across time and cultures.

Lawrence Venuti – On a Universal Tendency to Debase Retranslations; or, The Instrumentalism of a Translation Fixation

Professor of English at Temple University, Philadelphia, USA

Lawrence Venuti, professor of English at Temple University, is a translation theorist and historian as well as a translator from Italian, French, and Catalan. He is the author of *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation* (1995; 2nd ed., 2008), *The Scandals of Translation: Towards an Ethics of Difference* (1998), *Translation Changes Everything: Theory and Practice* (2013), *Contra Instrumentalism: A Translation Polemic* (2019), and most recently *Theses on Translation: An Organon for the Current Moment* (2019). He is also the editor of *Rethinking Translation: Discourse, Subjectivity, Ideology* (1992), *The Translation Studies Reader* (2000; 3rd ed., 2012), and *Teaching Translation: Programs, Courses, Pedagogies* (2017). His translations include Antonia Pozzi's *Breath: Poems and Letters* (2002), the anthology *Italy: A Traveler's Literary Companion* (2003), Massimo Carlotto's crime novel *The Goodbye Kiss* (2006), and J. Rodolfo Wilcock's collection of real and imaginary biographies *The Temple of Iconoclasts* (2014). In 2008 he won the Robert Fagles Translation Prize for his version of Ernest Farrés's *Edward Hopper: Poems*. In 2017 he won the Global Humanities Translation Prize at Northwestern University for his version of J. V. Foix's *Daybook 1918: Early Fragments*. His work has been supported by such agencies as the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institut Ramon Llull.

Keynote speech:

On a Universal Tendency to Debase Retranslations; or, The Instrumentalism of a Translation Fixation

Some readers prefer an earlier translation in which they encounter a source text, particularly a canonized work, over later versions of the same text. The decisive encounter is so compelling as to establish a deep, enduring attachment that entails denigration or outright rejection of later versions. Insofar as the features by which the attachment is manifested suggest obsessiveness,

I will call it a fixation. The responses of readers who become fixated on an earlier translation share features that transcend their memberships in specific linguistic communities and cultural institutions: they prize it for its readability which they construe as an indication of its greater equivalence to the source text. Here they reveal their assumption of an instrumental model – i.e., an understanding of translation as the reproduction or transfer of an invariant contained in or caused by the source text, an invariant form, meaning, or effect. The reader's fixation can be illuminated by considering the network of intersubjective relations in which the preferred translation is first encountered. A process of identity formation is disclosed. Earlier cases recorded or represented in literary texts enable a more incisive account of the various conditions that shape the reader's experience: for example, John Keats's poem "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" (1816) and Vladimir Nabokov's novel *Pnin* (1957). The instrumentalism that underpins the reader's fixation deserves consideration because it would in effect deny or stop cultural change, innovative interpretation, the very practice of translation.

Jan Pedersen – Rehumanising Subtitling: Why Humans Make Better Subtitles Than Machines

Associate Professor in Translation Studies, Director and Chairman of the Board of
The Institute for Interpreting and Translation Studies (Sweden)

Jan Pedersen was educated at the universities of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Uppsala. He received his Ph.D. from Stockholm University in 2007 and was made an Associate Professor in Translation Studies there in 2015. His dissertation, entitled *Scandinavian Subtitles*, is a comparative study of TV subtitling norms in the Scandinavian countries. He is the former president of ESIST, a member of EST and TraNor, and co-editor of *Benjamins Translation Library* and *Journal of Audiovisual Translation,* which he also co-founded. He is a frequent presenter at international conferences, and his publications include the 2011 monograph *Subtitling Norms for Television*, as well as many articles on subtitling, translation and linguistics. He also worked as a television subtitler for many years. Jan works at Stockholm University, where he holds the post of Director of the Institute for Interpreting and Translation Studies, where he also researches and teaches audiovisual translation.

Keynote speech:

Rehumanising Subtitling: Why Humans Make Better Subtitles Than Machines

Subtitling is in many ways a special form of translation. For example, the very concepts of source text and target text are different from literary, as well as most kinds of non-literary, translation in that they are polysemiotic (or multimodal). Subtitles are not target texts in themselves; they become a part of the fabric of the film and do not make sense on their own. This makes the subtitle instrumental in creating the target text. Subtitles are also transient, like the speech they represent, which means that the subtitler must choose among the many and varied meanings that the source text offers and decide what to add to the source text to create a target text that can give the viewer a meaningful experience. The process of subtitling is consequently a hermeneutic activity encompassing much more than language.

The nature of subtitles and the process of subtitling make machines poor subtitlers, despite recent attempts to automate (part of) the subtitling process. Subtitles are more than written (and translated) transcripts of dialogues, and the complexities of the polysemiotic/multimodal source text make the process of subtitling unsuitable for machine translation. The algorithm-based transfer of words offered by machine translation cannot replace the creative, hermeneutic output of the subtitler, who instead becomes a post-editor, whose creativity is limited by the solutions offered by the machine, particularly as working conditions decline. Furthermore, the increased reading speeds that facilitate machine translation make for a more strenuous viewing experience. The resulting decrease in quality makes a good argument for rehumanising subtitling.

Nadja Grbić – "The Rigid, the Fuzzy, and the Flexible": Perceptions of the Interpreter (Not Only) in the Digital Age

Associate Professor of Translation Studies, University of Graz

Nadja Grbić studied linguistics and Slavic studies. Her Ph.D. dissertation focused on sociolinguistics. During her studies, she was involved in a research project on multilingualism in early childhood. In 1989, she joined the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Graz as a research assistant, and she was appointed to the post of Senior Researcher in 1994. To date, she has conducted twelve national and international research and development projects, including work on sign language interpreting and sign language lexicography, with a volume of funding amounting to 1.6 million euros. She also developed and implemented the first full-time study program for sign language interpreters at a translation studies department at a time when such programs were generally situated in linguistics, social work or health science departments.

In 2017, she was appointed Associate Professor of Translation Studies, having completed her postdoctoral thesis (habilitation) on the history of signed language interpreting in Austria and the construction of the profession, proposing a new professionalization model and typology of interpreting events, including professional as well as non-professional practices. In her research, she has focused on issues pertaining to translation and gender; the construction of Southeast European literature via translation in Romanticism and post-war Yugoslavia; the concept of interpreting quality; strategies of boundary work with regard to signed language interpreting, community interpreting, and professional vs. non-professional interpreting; and the history of interpreting and translation studies, including scientometrics, which led her to her recent interest in the constructive nature of the translation/interpreting concept in various disciplines. Until 2012, she was reviews editor of the journal *Translation Studies*, edited by Kate Sturge and Michaela Wolf and published by Routledge. She is also associate editor of the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Interpreting Studies*. Nadja Grbić has also translated literature from Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian into German. She is currently deputy head of the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Graz.

Keynote speech:

"The Rigid, the Fuzzy, and the Flexible"[1]: Perceptions of the Interpreter (Not Only) in the Digital Age

In recent times, *homo faber* has been particularly challenged by globalization and rapid advances in digitalization and artificial intelligence. The consequences of the technology-induced "translation revolution" (Cronin 2013) are far-reaching, and the COVID-19 pandemic has taken us even further down this road. Although translation and interpreting have become the "key infrastructure for global communication" (Bielsa 2005:139), social conditions surrounding these tasks are often obscured and the human aspect is readily neglected (ibid.).

However, technological change also opens up new opportunities for our discipline to work proactively towards bringing the human factor of interpreting to the fore. In my presentation, I will use "human" as a prism and begin by looking at the history of interpreting studies to show how we have fostered the "abstract anonymity" (Pym 1998) of the interpreter. I will demonstrate how individual interpreters have been reduced to a set of typical characteristics of the profession through a rigid concept of "profession", depicting ideal practitioners deprived of individuality and emotionality. In response, I will try to explore alternative epistemological and methodological ways which might help us to better understand the experiences lived by interpreters as active subjects in different spatio-temporal contexts. These include an unbiased view of the heterogeneity and hybridity of interpreting activities, an openness to take less researched "human" concepts into consideration, such as empathy, understanding, or trust, as integral parts of the interpreter's agency, as well as focusing more on relations between agents and negotiation processes in the multiverse of interpreting phenomena.

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[1] Zerubavel (1995)

Sessions

Maria Bakti – Shifts of Grammatical Cohesion in Consecutively Interpreted Target Language Texts: Results of a Longitudinal Study

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Cohesion is the basic aspect of text organisation; it is achieved through the use of cohesive ties established by grammatical and lexical means (Halliday and Hasan 1976). Grammatical cohesive ties involve reference, substitution and ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday and Matthiensen 2004:538).

Shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation can be seen as universals of the translation process (Blum-Kulka 1986/2000, Klaudy 2001); shifts in the use of cohesive ties can also be observed in interpreted target-language texts (Shlesinger 1995, Gumul 2006, 2012).

The aim of the research to be presented is to investigate shifts of grammatical cohesion in Hungarian target-language texts consecutively interpreted from English, recorded in the framework of a longitudinal study. Seven M.A. students of interpreting participated in the study; recordings were made of their consecutively interpreted target-language texts at the end of the second, third and fourth semester of their training. The resulting target-language texts were analysed using the complex translational discourse model of Károly (2014, 2017).

It is expected that the grammatical cohesion pattern of the target language texts will change as students progress in their training, because with the development of interpreting competence there is a shift in message processing towards a top-down approach; that is, understanding text as discourse rather than as words or sentences (Englund Dimitrova and Tiselius 2016).

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Zuzana Balounová – Regional Varieties of Spanish in the Context of Czech/Spanish Community Interpreting

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The paper presented at the conference will address the topic of Czech/Spanish community interpreting. Since there is a growing Hispanic community in the Czech Republic and many of the services offered by Czech integration centres are being used more often by non-EU nationals than by EU citizens, it is desirable for Czech/Spanish community interpreters to be familiar with different varieties of Spanish (i.e. Cuban, Venezuelan, etc.). Being familiar with different regional varieties of Spanish may help the interpreter avoid serious problems and, generally, feel more confident.

The paper will present data collected through a survey among Czech/Spanish community interpreters (the survey focuses particularly on those who work in Czech integration centres). The data was collected through questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Using more than one method of data collection (one quantitative and one qualitative) should compensate for the possible limitations resulting from adopting only one method.

Apart from questions closely linked to different varieties of Spanish, the survey will address the COVID-19 pandemic (whether the demand for Czech/Spanish interpreting has increased, whether there has been an increase in phone or video remote interpreting, etc.). Also, the survey will focus on possible improvements to Czech/Spanish community interpreting services so that access to these services is ensured to all members of the Hispanic community in the Czech Republic.

Another aim of the paper presented at the conference is to improve the way students of Czech/Spanish interpreting are prepared for the practice of community interpreting. This, too, will be discussed as part of the presentation.

Klaudia Bednárová Gibová – "You've Got Me Feeling Emotions": Emotional Competence in Translation Trainees and Its Impact on Translation Quality: A New Affective Perspective

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The study of translators' emotions and their work through affective lenses remains relatively uncharted in contemporary translation-process research. Only recently has some light begun to be shed on emotional competencies as factors involved in translators' decision-making. This study aims to examine the relationship between emotional competence in literary translation trainees and the quality of their *translatum*.

Unlike a handful of studies opting for a holistic approach to assessing emotional competence, the present paper zeroes in on individual competencies such as emotion recognition, emotion understanding, emotion management and emotion regulation, and explores their possible impact on translation quality. In an effort to test the ability of literary translation trainees to apply emotional knowledge to their translational behaviour, the new Geneva Emotional Competence Test (GECo, Schlegel & Mortillaro 2018) is employed to gauge individual differences in this area. The pilot study has a mixed-method design consisting of both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The qualitative data results from the performance of 16 M.A. translation trainees assessed in compliance with the selected criteria on literary translation quality (i.e. creativity, equivalence, interpretation, translational aesthetics, stylistic mastery). To this end, an emotionally laden text extract (about 280 words) taken from Cynthia Ozick's short story "The Shawl", depicting the woes of motherhood during the Holocaust, is used. The quantitative data results from the translators' mean scores from the GECo subtests obtained via Qualtrics, and are interpreted in conjunction with the results of the qualitative analysis. The data will be subject to correlational statistical analyses to determine potential relationships and to (dis-)confirm the effect of interrelated variables.

Integrating insights from individual difference psychology, translation process and personality research, the paper aspires to be a timely contribution to the study of translators' affectivity and their translation quality. It is hoped that results will add to recent evidence that emotions are involved in the perception of material in source texts, impact the translation process, and ultimately affect the production of target texts.

Anne Beinchet – Humanizing Translation Training Programmes: Implementing Community Translation in a Canadian University

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For over 10 years as an undergraduate translation programme educator in Canada, I have focused largely on the technical content of my translation courses, teaching strategies, demonstrating tools and sharing best practices. I have quite often tried to raise students' social awareness by choosing texts related to societal issues, but never pushed that aspect of my teaching. However, recently, as I have witnessed the rise of intolerance, hatred and violence all over the globe, I have felt the urge and the responsibility to guide my undergraduate translation students in taking decisions that could contribute to shaping a better world today and for the next generations.

I consider my role as an educator to include not only introducing the technical aspects of translation and editing, but also leading students to understand their social position and their responsibilities as citizens working in the language industry. To support this stance, I borrow concepts from critical pedagogy (Freire 1973; Giroux 2000; hooks 1994; Macrine 2020) and indigenizing pedagogy (Battiste 2013; LaFever 2016; Marcom and Freeman 2018; Siemens 2016), and I share some thoughts on how to build humanized, engaged courses. I take a course on community translation as an example. A community translation course seems relevant here, as it is a space to reflect on the sense of wholeness, tolerance, responsibility and civic engagement, and to talk about oppressor and oppressed in a society where minorities still fight for their rights, whether it is a matter of territorial rights or language rights, just to name a few.

Magdaléna Bilá & Ingrida Vaňková – "If I Only Were Human!" Said a CAT Tool: The Role of Translanguaging, Hermeneutic Understanding and Conceptualization in Machine Translation of Selected Linguistic Landscapes Discourse

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The present study investigates the linguistic landscape of Slovak tourist notices as shortened versions of *The National Parks Rules and Regulations* from the perspective of translation and translator studies. More specifically, a translator's hermeneutic-conceptualization-configuration method (HCCM) (Kačmárová, Bilá, Vaňková 2018) deployed in post-editing of machine-translated text is investigated. We argue that, in order to achieve target-orientedness regarding target-culture conventions, an HCCM micro-analysis may be of assistance, and thus pragmatic adaptations may be justified by culture-bound conceptualization differences.

Drawing on the concept of translanguaging as a fundamental method of verbalizing meaning within LL by means of conceptualization fluctuation between various language codes, we assume that mere machine translation, without the support of a human, conscious, knowledge-and-experience-based act of linguaculturally underpinned pre-understanding, conceptualizing and configuring, is insufficient and may result in improper translation. A translation process, as Pym (2011) claims, whether from scratch or an MT translation, comprises three phases (problem recognition, generation of alternatives and final solution selection). MT can considerably accelerate the second stage; however, it may prevent the translator from perceiving the translated text holistically (ibid.). What is needed in LL translation is a new perspective combining both conscious cognitive and axiological culture-specific evaluative operations in a translator's mind explored through translanguaging (i.e. the deployment of particular features, structures and even modalities from source language and target language, operating as a unitary linguistic repertoire (Ben-Rafael, Shohamy and Barni, 2010)). Therefore, we argue that an HCCM (comprising cognitive framing, hermeneutic pre-understanding, saliencing and code configuring) may assist a translator, firstly, in identifying the issues in raw MT output that need to be attended to and corrected and, secondly, in reducing the number of undesirable preferential changes (de Almeida and O'Brien, 2010).

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Leonid Chernovaty – Technohumanism and Translator/Interpreter Training

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Technohumanism is defined (Epstein 2016: 119–120) as the interdependence and common development of humans and technology in the civilization of the 21st century, while the corresponding disciplinary field – technohumanities – embraces the entirety of everything created by man, even in the areas where man is no longer a biological organism or an operating actor. Within the realm of technohumanities, the development of interface between humans and various types of technologies, specifically, between neural and electronic networks, is considered to be the frontier of modern civilisation (Epstein 2016: 125). As such, technohumanities can study the interaction between the *bio* and *techno* in translation as well, specifically, between the translator and information technologies (IT), such as machine translation (MT), translation memory (TM), computer-aided translation (CAT), project management systems and the like.

Since the advent of IT technologies, there have been numerous suggestions of using them as much as possible in students' translation work, not only in special courses on translation technologies (Pym 2013: 497), reducing the translator's role to post-post-editing in the chain of "MT – area expert (with limited source-language competence) – translator (language expert)" (Pym 2013: 491). This may dramatically change not only translation technologies, but also the social use and function of translation, turning the translator into an attachment to the machine, incapable of performing their role without a computer. Thus, the issue of current importance seems to be an acceptable solution to the contradiction between the modern tendencies towards education increasingly based on technologies and the development of the future translator as a creative personality, not as a mere attachment to technological systems. Accordingly, in training and teaching future translators and interpreters, it seems worthwhile to go beyond the skills of interaction with relevant computer programmes, also developing the functions where humans prevail over machines. Those, among others, include skills in all types of interpreting, literary translation, abilities to recognize the source text implicatures, based on the respective bicultural knowledge, contextual factors and inference mechanisms, which are currently beyond the reach of machines. Neither are machines capable of language creativity, making them unable to coin new language items (such as neologisms, phraseologisms) etc. Consequently, research in technohumanities, specifically that related to the interaction between the humanitarian and

scientific-technological conscience, seems to be a promising area in translator/interpreter training and teaching.

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Maho Fukuno – Humanising Translation Practice: A Proposal for a Virtue-Based, Pluralist Approach to Translator Ethics

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Professional ethics are critically important for the training and profession of translation and interpreting and for the identity and practice of translators and interpreters. However, many studies show that the current conceptualisation and application of professional codes of ethics create the illusion of translator invisibility and reveal the translator's dilemma of being caught between their own values and emotions and the expectations of society and other agents. These critiques expose two major problems with professional ethics: multiple interpretations of ethical concepts and, thus, inconsistency between social expectations and a translator's practice informed by their own interpretation of those concepts.

To tackle these problems, this paper explores a philosophical approach to professional translator ethics. I argue that a virtue-based, ethical pluralist approach (e.g., MacIntyre 2007 (1981), Taylor 2002) provides translators with a *humanising* solution to the invisibility illusion and the dilemmas that cannot be addressed by the dominant rule- or principle-based approaches. In applying this approach in a case study of a translator's dilemma involving the similar, but distinct, virtues of 'empathy' in Anglo culture and '*omoiyari*' in Japanese culture, I find two things. Firstly, the virtue-based approach embraces, rather than constrains, a diverse character quality of the translator who strives to live well in specific situations, and secondly, the ethical pluralist approach gives the translator a perspective from which to actively negotiate between and learn from different socio-cultural values and expectations and to cultivate the virtues of a translator and of a person. Thus, the virtue-based, ethical pluralist approach can turn a translator's dilemma into an opportunity to exert virtuous agency as a translator and as a human. The paper concludes by suggesting that this approach leads to *humanising* translation practice in two senses: illuminating humanity in the translator's professional identity and practice and offering an environment of moral self-cultivation for individual translators to flourish as virtuous humans.

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Nora Gattiglia – Disruptive Emotions in the Interpreting Classroom: The Empowerment of Interpreting Students Through Dialogic Self-Narration

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The interpreting student's predicament is well-known. The merging of self and action in an interpreting performance confounds the traditional epistemological distinction of subject and object of knowledge, making students feel publicly assessed for what they know, do and are. Often, this feeling of exposure triggers reactions such as awkwardness, anxiety and shame: powerful emotions that hamper the learning process and make for an uncomfortable classroom experience. Yet, emotions are a key factor in both life and learning, offering valuable insight into the conversational context as well as one's own conduct. In order to meet the emotional challenges of interpreting, such educator's actions as giving legitimacy to emotions, addressing poor self-efficacy (Bandura 1986), and promoting self-reflexivity become relevant educational goals.

The presentation describes an educational approach drawing on Dynamic Phenomenology (Galimberti 1979; Stanghellini 2017) and the Pedagogy of the Oppressed (Freire 1970, 1996) as theoretical frameworks, and will focus on the use of dialogic self-reflexive student journals to empower students. The aim of the presentation is to observe the educator's feedback to students' self-narrations of powerlessness and unease and to show how – and why – interpreter educators can address such feelings effectively. The narrative inquiry of the online journals used in the courses Telephone Interpreting and Community Interpreting at the University of Genoa (French–Italian, 2016–present day) will highlight the students' reflective path. At the same time, an integrated discourse analysis approach will be described, guiding the educator in their journal reading by making use of psychological constructs from Dynamic Phenomenology as well as textual criteria inspired by Hallidayan Systemic-Functional Grammar. While, according to the hermeneutics of human sciences, the research process remains open-ended, the evolving self-narrations will witness to the effectiveness of dialogic self-reflexive journals in improving self-efficacy, thus ensuring better interpreting performances and safer student experiences in the interpreting classroom.

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Husam Haj Omar – Ideology in the translation of political discourse during the Syrian Conflict

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This study studies the role of ideology in translation and analyses the Arabic translations conducted by the press for political texts during the Syrian conflict. The source texts include news reports, articles, and interviews published by international English-speaking media organisations, and translated into Arabic by media outlets local to the conflict, and ideologically affiliated with the conflicting parties in Syria. The data corpus is meant to fairly represent the translated political discourse circulating on the conflict, thus covering the work of media outlets affiliated with two main parties involved in the conflict. Accordingly, the translations analysed are produced by sources falling into two main categories: media outlets ideologically affiliated with the Syrian regime, represented by *Al-Manar TV*, and press offices of armed revolutionary (Islamist) factions, represented by Jaish al-Islam's Press Office. This study shows that the translations conducted by these local media outlets are ideologically steered and biased to the conflicting parties. It digs to discover the ideological influence of both translator and patronage, and the ideological motives behind the resulting manipulation and modification of the original message intended by the author. It demonstrates that translation is in fact a rewriting of the source text, recognising the translator as author who modifies and changes the source text according to their ideology. It shows that the translator is also foremost a reader who brings their own judgments, imposing them upon the text, perhaps reshaping the entire political discourse.

Soňa Hodáková – Motivational Intensity and Orientation as a Predictor of Quality of Student Interpreting Performance

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The presented study is a continuation of the author's research and it follows her earlier findings (Hodáková 2019) in the area of motivational structure of interpreting students and of its influence on performance in the interpreting process. The base hypothesis was constituted by the assumption that students with a higher score on the performance-enhancing anxiety scale would achieve better interpreting quality and stability, since they handle the cognitive load associated with simultaneous interpreting of texts with longer duration better than students with a higher score on the performance-inhibiting anxiety scale. Subjects in the group of "better" interpreters exhibited on average a higher achievement motive with a higher score on the performance-enhancing anxiety scale. Conversely, the group of weaker interpreters achieved higher scores on the performance-inhibiting anxiety scale.

In the present research, students' (n=10) interpreting performance was followed longitudinally for three years of their studies (at both the bachelor's and master's level) at the Department of Translation Studies of Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, Slovakia. The Performance Motivation Questionnaire (PMQ) (Pardel, Maršálová & Hrabovská 1984) was again used to determine motivational intensity and orientation. Data analysis has confirmed a statistically significant correlation between interpreting performance, achievement motive and performance-enhancing anxiety in students, along with other findings. Students with a higher achievement motive and a higher score on the performance-enhancing anxiety scale were on average evaluated as better. Our next research study, scheduled for 2020/2021, aims to verify the findings on a larger research group (n=30).

Danielle Hunt – "The Work Is You": A Phenomenological Study on the Professional Identity Development of American Sign Language-English Interpreters

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If someone asked, "Who are you?" how would you respond? Interpreters Irma Kleeb-Young in Solow and Fant (1989) replied "I guess part of me is advocate and part of me is interpreter, besides my own person. I think I am divided into several people." Piecing together these shards of self leads to identities that we present to the world – including a professional identity as an interpreter.

Constructionist principles situate identity as a phenomenon that is socially and jointly constructed during interactions (Lazzaro-Salazar, 2013). I focus on the interpreter as a person possessing a professional identity successfully integrated (Gibson, Dollaride, & Moss 2010) in the work that she does rather than just another participant in an interpreted interaction. Identity answers the questions of "Who do I think I am?", "Who do I say I am?" and "Who do others think I am?" (Leeson 2014).

Grounded in a hermeneutic phenomenological methodology, I focused on examining the lived experiences of seven American Sign Language–English interpreters who learned ASL as a second language by addressing the following research question: How does a group of American Sign Language–English interpreters experience the development of a professional identity? Professional identity is only one part of many identities that develop and change over time, and this report focuses on this one piece of a person's overall, intersectional identity. From the data sources three superordinate themes emerged: the evolution of an interpreter self, the work as an extension of self, and being and becoming. This topic is particularly relevant because it draws in the human element of community interpreters by focusing attention on their experiences. Learning more about the humanizing of interpreters could impact teaching and theory development in the field of translation and interpreting.

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Diana Jacková & Zuzana Bohušová – Community Interpreting and Cultural Mediation Among Students: Significance of Erasmus Buddy for Students on Mobility

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Community interpreting is a specific type of interpreting mainly dealing with help and support for people who enter a country to apply for asylum without understanding the language of the country (Opalková 2010). The European Commission's Knowledge Centre on Interpretation offers another term: public service interpreting, and describes it as follows: Public service interpreting "is the type of interpreting that takes place between residents of a community. It is carried out in the context of the public services, where service users do not speak the majority language of the country." (Hale 2011).

We used these terms to compare their nature to the roles and responsibilities of the Erasmus Buddy. These roles and duties include interpreting at the immigration office or local authorities, in hospitals and other public institutions (Ivanová, Patrášová 2019). A Buddy should also have the competence of a cultural mediator, i.e. intercultural perceptiveness, basic interpreting and practical skills. For these reasons, it is possible to find correlation between the above-mentioned terms and activities of the Erasmus Buddy.

The aim of the pilot intersubjective research to be presented is to investigate the possible links between the activities of the Erasmus Buddy and activities performed during cultural mediation, community or public service interpreting, as well as to ascertain the significance of this position from the Erasmus students' perspective. The research was carried out by means of a questionnaire completed by 16 Erasmus students studying at Matej Bel University in Banská Bystrica in the first and second semesters of the 2019/2020 academic year.

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Oleksandr Kalnychenko & Natalia Kalnychenko – Teaching Translation: First University Courses in Translation Theory of the Early 1930s

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1930 saw the foundation of the Kyiv-based Ukrainian Institute of Linguistic Education (with its branch in Kharkiv). Among its departments, there was the Department of Translation History and Theory headed by Mykola Zerov, one of the greatest Ukrainian poets and translators. The archive of Hryhoriy Kochur Literary Museum in the town of Irpin' keeps two manuscripts important for the history of translation studies and translator training: the syllabus of a university course entitled Translation Methodology for the 1932/33 academic year compiled by Professor Mykhailo Kalynovych and the voluminous handwritten notes of Professor Zerov attached to that syllabus (300 pages). Mykhailo Kalynovych and Mykola Zerov divided translation studies into a theoretical aspect (methodology of translation, history of translation, and history of translation thought) and a practical aspect (general theory of translation, special theories of translation from a foreign language into the mother tongue and from the mother tongue into a foreign language, and the study of cliché and stereotypes of official speech). Zerov's notes as well as Oleksandr Finkel's book-length *Teoriya i praktyka perekladu* [Theory and Practice of Translation] published in 1929 in Kharkiv served as the basic literature for the course. Of interest is the fact that the syllabus and the notes employed the word *Perekladoznavstvo* (literally "Translation Studies") as the name for the scholarly discipline under study. The syllabus also included the issue of translation management intended to create the conditions for the production of high-quality target texts and the issue of collaborative translation. The paper discusses the notes and syllabus in detail in comparison with Dmitriy Usov's syllabus from the Moscow Institute for New Languages (1934) (from Andrey Fedorov's archive).

Anita Kłos & Mariola Wilczak – Emotion, Collaboration and Agency in Translation History: Julia Dickstein-Wieleżyńska and Raffaele Pettazzoni

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Julia Dickstein-Wieleżyńska (1881–1943) was a Polish historian of literature and philosophy, poet, journalist, social and educational activist, as well as literary and academic translator from multiple languages, first and foremost Italian. During the International Congress on the History of Religions in 1912 she met the Italian scholar Raffaele Pettazzoni (1883–1959), anthropologist and historian of religions from Sapienza University in Rome. Pettazzoni became Dickstein's scholarly mentor and the love of her life. Although the two split up, they remained close friends till Julia's death.

Dickstein's unpublished letters to Pettazzoni, preserved in the Giulio Cesare Croce public library, offer a unique insight into their emotional and professional relationship, as a record of the scholars long intellectual exchange and translaboration (using Alexa Alfer's term), which included numerous literary and academic translations. This rich archive material allows us to see Dickstein's translation work as an interaction between various agents of the translation process: authors, editors, proofreaders, censors, literary critics and scholars. These interactions were often triggered or determined by a whole range of individual and social emotions, from love and friendship to racial hatred (Julia came from an assimilated Jewish family). However, Dickstein's most important collaborator was Pettazzoni, as her main literary advisor and most trusted proofreader. He also used to buy and send her books and other materials from Italy and to mediate her contacts with various Italian writers and scholars. Moreover, Dickstein's letters to Pettazzoni show the limitations encountered by a female intellectual in the literary and academic world of the first half of the 20th century.

Lada Kolomiyets – Lost in Relayed Translation: A Comparative Study of Indirect Literary Translations Under and After Communism in Ukraine

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Viewing translation as a mental, rational, and technical field of Soviet governmentality, i.e. the organized practices through which Soviet subjects were governed, will substantially broaden the general understanding of the Communist regime and its lasting consequences in Ukraine. The governmental policy towards translation in Soviet Ukraine promoted literalistic, "second-hand" translations of foreign authors from Russian as a relay language. Translations into the USSR nationalities' languages via Russian became a mass phenomenon from the 1930s to the 1980s, and they still permeate the network of Ukrainian literary production. Following Danish scholar C. Dollerup, I understand the term "relayed translation" as those translations that are based on published translations intended for the audience (Russian), which can be clearly defined as the source (relay) texts for the "next" (relayed) translations. (1) A relayed translation is, thus, a peculiar type of indirect translation, when the first translation is chosen as the source text.

The Communist Party's social and cultural policies concentrated on the formation of a desired and predictable type of collective behaviour (2), and relayed translations played an instrumental role in establishing the stereotypes of Soviet mentality and people's communization. Russian-mediated translations were mostly successful with the general public, even though Ukrainian literary critics were not overtly supportive of them. Relayed translations took firm root in the Ukrainian literary domain as a frequent but covert activity in the post-WWII period. My suggestion is to further differentiate between *hidden* and *overt relayed translations*. Both categories will be analysed qualitatively and quantitatively in the full version of my paper. Special attention will be given to the translator's agency in the post-Soviet wave of relayed translations.

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Marie Krappmann – What Can Paratexts Teach Us About Translating Yiddish Literature Into Czech?

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This paper focuses on the development of strategic decisions in the history of translating Yiddish literature into Czech. The analysis is based primarily on a corpus of paratexts – epitexts and peritexts. In these paratexts the Czech translations of Yiddish literature are commented, introduced and ideologically adjusted to the political regime.

As a consequence of Yiddish being a highly "marked" language in terms of religion and culture, the choice of the authors, the topics, and the final selection of the presentation strategies were always strongly conditioned by the political and social situation within the target culture of that time. In this paper we analyse texts of this type published in periodicals and books from 1950 until the present, with special emphasis placed on Jewish periodicals which have published the largest number of translations of Yiddish literature.

The analysis seeks to answer the following questions:

1) What kind of interdependence is there between the paratexts and the translated literary texts?

2) What are the different ideological strategies of describing and presenting the translated texts to the readers?

3) What are the intertextual connections between the paratexts – what is the function of particular strategies, e.g. the "circulation" of certain passages?

The corpus consists of selected periodicals such as *Židovská ročenka – ŽR* (*Jewish Almanac*), *Věstník židovských náboženských obcí v Československu – VŽNO* (*Bulletin of Jewish Religious Communities in Czechoslovakia*) etc., as well as selected book translations containing peritexts.

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Martin Kubuš – On the Adaptation of the *Book of Judith* by an Anglo-Saxon Poet

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This paper deals with the deuterocanonical *Book of Judith*, one of the few Old Testament books having a woman as its main protagonist, which was famously rendered from Aramaic into Latin by the patron of all translators, Saint Jerome (347–420) virtually overnight and included in his translation of the Bible known as the Vulgate. More specifically, the paper focuses on the text's rendition into Anglo-Saxon. The only extant original manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon *Judith* is found in the famous *Beowulf Manuscript*, partially damaged during the infamous fire of 1731, which decimated Robert Bruce Cotton's private collection of medieval writings. The Anglo-Saxon version of *Judith* can hardly be considered a translation proper, but more or less an adaptation set into "a recognizably Germanic cultural setting" (David / Simpson IN Greenblatt 2006, p. 100).

Using the analytical and comparative method, the author of the paper takes an observant look at the Modern English translation of *Judith* by contemporary British literary scholar Elaine Treharne and compares it to the deuterocanonical *Judith* as found in the *Authorized King James Version*, focusing on changes of the content itself (as they are significant, to say the least).

As part of his broader research, the author of the article produces his own second-hand translation of the text from (Modern) English into Slovak and presents his commentary on it. The main objective of the proposed paper, though, is to find out how the text in question was altered to accommodate to the Anglo-Saxon readership during the so-called Benedictine Reform, a very turbulent period in which Christian scholarship was supposed to be strengthened, as well as the morals of the English people along with their morale as a means to withstand continuing Viking raids, considered one of the greatest challenges the English had to face.

Ludmila Lambeinová – Who translated? Translator, Revisers or Editor?

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As Hélène Buzelin observed, translation scholars analysing published translations are sometimes "forgetting that what is read is the result of a negotiation process […]" (147). Moreover, the position of translators in this negotiation process seems to be significantly influenced by their invisibility. As Scott L. Montgomery put it, "If we are to accept 'the translator's invisibility' in literary studies […], there should be a willingness to admit a double erasure in the case of scientific translation." (X).

This paper is part of a broader project focused on translations of academic texts on history from Polish to Czech. The paper aims to examine two questions: Firstly, to what extent does the final printed version of a translation reflect the translator's choices? Secondly, what is the role of translators, editors and publishers in the negotiation process? To this aim, the paper presents several case studies based on questionnaires for Czech non-literary translators, editors and publishers. My research seems to indicate that Czech translators of non-literary texts occupy quite a low social position, and their voices are not always heard by editors.

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Matej Laš – The Literary Magazine *Elán*: A Case Study in Slovak Microhistory of Translation

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Elán was a Slovak literary magazine founded by Slovak poet Ján Smrek in 1930 during the First Czechoslovak Republic (1918–1938). One of the main purposes of this magazine was to import translations from all over Europe as well as to export Slovak literary works abroad. The magazine spanned different ideological regimes; it was even published during the period of the Slovak State (1939–1945) – although it was shut down in 1944 for alleged support of the Slovak National Uprising. The magazine was restarted in 1946, but shut down again in 1947 because the communists labelled it as progressive.

This paper aims to analyse the magazine within the microhistory of translation using the methodology outlined by Munday (2014). The first part of the paper focuses on quantitative analysis. Its aim is to analyse the shifts in the magazine's translation policy over time. As mentioned above, the magazine spanned different ideological regimes – at first, democratic Czechoslovakia, then the totalitarian regime of the Slovak State – therefore the purpose of the quantitative analysis is to study how the authors dealt with this ideological shift and whether it can be seen – and if so, to what extent – in the magazine's translation policy.

The second part presents a qualitative analysis of the magazine. For this purpose, discourse analysis is used, focusing on texts dealing with the role of translations in society as well as thinking about translation in the magazine. This analysis may prove useful when trying to distinguish the first systematic steps of the Slovak school of translation, but its main goal is to determine the strategies utilized by the actors (Ján Smrek and his colleagues) when dealing with the ideological shifts and what type of discourse camouflage or metatext apologetics (Tyšš 2017) they used.

Elán is a unique study material because of its existence during several cardinal ideological shifts in Slovak history, and although it was part of the literary "periphery", it can prove fruitful when studying the actors' (translators') agency.

Miroslava Melicherčíková – Consecutive and/or Simultaneous Interpreting: An Empirical Study

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This paper focuses on students' interpreting performance, specifically on the potential link between consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. It examines the progress made by master's students in their interpreting performance. At the same time, it tests the effectiveness of the pedagogical model used – parallel teaching of consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. The research was carried out as part of the project KEGA 026UMB-4/2019: Rigorous Interpreting Textbook during one semester on a research sample of 10 students enrolled in the course Consecutive Interpreting in Practice. The aim of the course is to improve students' consecutive interpreting skills.

Several research tools were used: a questionnaire, recordings of interpreting and an interpreting diary. In the initial stage of the research, students filled out a brief online questionnaire, determining basic information about them as well as their preferences vis-à-vis interpreting vs. translation. After each seminar, they wrote an interpreting diary entry reflecting their opinions and observations regarding the work in the seminar. Recordings were made three times per semester (at the beginning, in the middle and at the end), both in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Students transcribed their interpreting performances (N = 60) as instructed and evaluated them according to a provided table (objective criteria: formal shortcomings, subjective criteria: voice certainty, satisfaction with their own interpreting). The data provided have been checked and will be statistically processed. We expected that they would show a gradual improvement in interpreting performance between the various stages of recording. We also predicted a positive correlation between performances in consecutive and simultaneous interpreting. Based on the findings, we re-evaluate the validity of the teaching model used and formulate recommendations for future training of interpreters.

Stanislav Rovenský – The Size of Corpus and Its Influence on Quality of Translation

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Corpuses or base data are one of the most important parts of machine translation systems. They are among the determining factors that either make or break a translation application. Today, with almost limitless storage space and processing capabilities, it is possible to process very large data sets. There are two streams of thought on the size of corpuses, one saying the larger the corpus the better, the other preferring a smaller but structured one that contains more specialized information. These two streams are of course not strict opposites and may very well overlap.

In our paper we try to look what size of corpus might be more suitable for certain applications or situations. We try to compare the corpus sizes of certain applications and look at the results. This paper does not aim to decide which approach is better but rather describe situations where a larger or smaller corpus is used and why that particular approach might be suitable for that situation. We look at the corpuses of Google Translate, the biggest publicly and freely accessible application, as well as smaller and more specialized applications. Using these examples, we try to demonstrate why they use the corpus size they do and what a possible change in their approach might cause.

Michaela Rudolfová – Politeness and Cultural Changes in Translation Across Centuries: Robinson Crusoe and His Relationships

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Focusing on the aspect of politeness transferred through translation, this paper firstly analyses how power is negotiated in literary dialogue and how both power and politeness are signalled by the use of forms of address. Secondly, it examines how this issue is resolved in translation. By analysing 15 translations of *Robinson Crusoe* (ranging from 1932 to 2019) from English to Czech, the author attempts to uncover the cultural changes and historical development of translational norms that have affected the translations over the years. The cultural changes are visible not only in the forms of address but also in the versions themselves; those who created an adaptation based on the original usually adapted not the plot itself, but the sociocultural aspects discussed in *Robinson Crusoe*, such as slavery, power and inferiority, and racism.

The forms of address used in the translations show the different approaches the translators take. The paper focuses mainly on pronominal forms of address since the two languages under question considerably differ in this area. Using Brown and Gilman's model, as specified by Trudgill, the paper analyses the pronominals used by Robinson Crusoe and Friday, contrasted with the pronominals used by Robinson Crusoe and the Spaniard or the Captain. The paper explains the relationships in the original as signalled by the pronominals corresponding to the given historical era and the expected outcome in the Czech versions. The author then describes the differences between the forms of address actually used in the Czech versions, caused by historical shift in the given stage of pronominal use, socio-cultural changes, and the degree of adaptation of the original.

Arben Shala – Police Language Assistants, the Little Hinges That Swing Big Doors (or Not)

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Translation activity has evolved over the centuries from translation as a creative art used for teaching purposes to translation as a heavenly calling. In the second half of the previous century, in addition to these two forms, translation has become an essential aspect of promoting and protecting human rights.

Along these lines, the increased role of peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations led by international and regional organisations has demanded an institutionalised "in house" full-time form of translation and interpreting. The performers of these activities are known as language assistants. This term has nothing to do with language assistants used in the academic process to help students.

Since 1960, which saw the first international mission involving a policing "component", there has been an increase of police operations led by the United Nations and other similar regional organisations. While recruitment calls outline the general requirements, skills and responsibilities, the specifics of police work require more proactive participation on the part of language assistants; consequently, the predisposition, understanding of tasks and expectations differ among international police, local police and language assistants.

This paper aims to describe the very concept of a police language assistant as understood by the three actors (language assistants, international and local police). The results derive from an analysis of several interviews conducted during 2018–2020, reflecting interviewees' insights and experiences during the United Nations and European Union missions in Kosovo.

Rafael Y. Schögler – The Strength of Weak Ties: Exploring the Entanglements of Translators of Scholarly Books

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Translations of scholarly knowledge are the result of more or less direct, short-term or long-lasting entanglements of translators with the academic domain. Proceeding from a corpus of 300 social science and humanities book translations into German between 1945 and 1989, this paper explores "weak" and "strong" ties (see Granovetter 1973) leading to book translations in the academic domain.

Selected case studies related to The New School for Social Research illustrate how in Germany after 1945 there was a strong recourse to "strong" ties – and as such a very strong personal entanglement of translation and knowledge-making. In later years the establishment of dedicated book series and institutionalized connections between German and especially British, US and French publishing houses illustrates a change towards networks of translators, publishers and creators of source texts, relying more strongly on "weak" ties. This is exemplified by the networks set up for Luchterhand's series *Soziologische Texte*, which published a total of 105 volumes, thereof 30 translations of sociology books into German. Finally, it will be argued that these networks not only explain the creation of these translations, but that the types of networks leading to a translation also contribute to defining the multidimensional positions translators are able to obtain in these networks.

Karolina Siwek – Who Was a Literary Translator in the Nineteenth-Century Poland? The Re-Constructing of the Literary Translator History

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In the 18th century, literary translation in Poland was reserved for poets and writers, who were considered the only proper people for such an artistic task. The situation began to change in the 19th century, when literary translators were at the same time teachers, clerks, doctors or lawyers and were no longer closely related to literary professions. The aim of this paper is to present how this situation changed on the basis of translators who worked on translations of Goethe and Shakespeare's works in 19th-century Poland.

This research was made possible by advances in the sociology of translation which provided the necessary tools for investigating the issue of literary translators from a diachronic perspective. By using biographical methods of research, it became feasible to embed a literary translator in social, cultural and historical realities, and thus to better understand the trends guiding the development of the literary translation profession. In turn, it makes it possible to present the wider perspective and re-construct not only the history of translations, but also the history of translators in the 19th-century Poland.

Jaroslav Stahl – Impact of Interpreter Absence in Business and Cross Border Cooperation Project Interpreting

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In our paper we analyse how the absence of professional interpreters affects the cooperation of parties in business and cross-border projects in various areas, often at a highly technical level. Such cooperation includes projects funded by the EU in which not only municipalities and NGOs but also scholars from universities, local politicians and other experts take part. Therefore the negotiations and technical meetings deal with professional topics, requiring very skilled and experienced interpreters with a lot of preparation.

With this in mind, this paper presents a quantitative analysis as well as conclusions and recommendations for project managers. Our analysis includes cases with both the planned and unexpected absence of an interpreter. Many project participants speak mediocre English and try to settle the problem, regardless of consequences. That often leads to misinterpretations and near project failures. Ethical and psychological aspects of an interpreter's absence are also included. The paper's analytical insights aim at clarifying the actual situation and indicating solutions, such as online consecutive interpreting and its technical feasibility. In our research we concentrated on bilateral projects implemented or being implemented, chiefly Interreg projects between Austria and Slovakia.

Igor Tyšš – Using Literary and Cultural Periodicals as Sources in Socialist Translation (Micro)Histories

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The aim of this paper is to critically evaluate what 20th-century Slovak cultural and literary periodicals, namely *Mladá tvorba*, *Romboid*, *Kultúrny život*, *Revue svetovej literatúry*, and *Slovenské pohľady*, offer as sources for translation history. Traditionally, these periodicals were analysed in literary history in view of the development of themes they tackled (e.g. Popovič 1965, Kusý 1987). However, some later approaches to the material demonstrate a more historical, case-based approach, rooted in thematic analyses accompanied by anecdotal personal histories (Darovec and Barborík 1996, Timura 1998), and there have even been more specific approaches which treated translation (always a staple feature of the periodicals) as a literary and cultural historical phenomenon (Kusá 1997). I argue that the methodology and research in translation studies offer and indeed have offered even more tools for the systematic treatment of such material. The present paper focuses on the period 1945–1970, which I view as a culturally very distinctive and varied, yet historically continual era of the socialist regime in Czechoslovakia, using examples from the history of American literature's translation and reception.

The data suggests that Even-Zohar's (1990) hypotheses about central and peripheral relations within the literary polysystem also apply to literary and cultural periodicals: they are part of the periphery of the literary polysystem (where they serve as gatekeepers to book publishing), but since they, by their very nature, offer more freedom of expression and potential to create sub-fields of like-minded individuals, in certain periods they can occupy a more central role and thus a more prominent position (as they in fact did in 1945 and 1968).

The paper looks at the data from Slovak literary and cultural periodicals through the methodological lens of the newest approaches to translation history. I examine the possibilities of treating them within (a) microhistory of translation (Munday 2013, 2014), as the archival documents or documents pertaining to the translation process; (b) as material for specifically scaled historical case studies (Saldanha and O'Brien 2014); (c) within the historiographical approach to translation history (Rundle and Sturge 2010, Rundle 2012) as (cultural) historical material; and within (d) sociological approaches to translation history (Rizzi et al. 2019).

I do not criticize and definitely do not compare Eastern and Western TS in terms of historically rooted misunderstanding or lack of knowledge, but rather draw comparisons, consider the possible merits and drawback of the approaches when faced with the historically very specific material, and show that when we, so to say, re-humanize our object of study in translation history and move beyond (which does not mean negating) the neat but at times too restricting bibliometrics and histories of translations to histories of agents, or, more kindly put, people, our possibilities for understanding the complexities of translation history become greater.

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Ine Van linthout – Agency in Translation During the Nazi Regime

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Studies on translation in dictatorial contexts tend to focus on the constraints imposed by institutional censorship and their immediate impact on the translated text. They use censorship as an interpretation frame to explain translation shifts and select texts that clearly demonstrate either compliance with or opposition to the regime. This approach provides valuable insights into the operative modes of censorship and the ways they manifest themselves in the translated text. Yet, as this paper demonstrates, the narrow text selection and total disregard of the "human factor" in translation also produces a deterministic and reductive view on translation activity and translated texts in totalitarian regimes.

The case that will be discussed is the Nazi regime, which heavily instrumentalized translation for its geopolitical agenda and ideology, installing an extensive censorship apparatus to control the selection, production and reception of translated texts. Yet, the translated book market in Nazi Germany displayed significant disparities between translation policy and practice, which a merely structural determination of translation activity fails to explain. Instead, those disparities point at the differing interests and backgrounds of the various agents involved in the translation process. Adopting an agent-centred approach, this paper analyses the letters of correspondence between translators and other agents involved in the translation process to establish the impact of individual decisions on the selection, production and presentation of translations in the "Third Reich".

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.

Josefína Zubáková & Martina Pálušová – Focus on the Translator: Using Mixed Methods in Theatre Translation Research

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Translation for stage is a multi-layered social phenomenon involving the translator as well as the stage production team. Moreover, the inseparability of text and performance is one of the fundamental components of the theatre translation process, thus making translation for stage more complex, compared with other genres. Several publications have recently documented the interaction between theatre translators and other participants of the translation and staging process (Aaltonen 2013; Marinetti and Rose 2013; Brodie 2018).

Drawing on sociologically driven TS research, this paper aims to present a methodology for researching the role and position of the translator in the theatre translation process. Triangulation of research methods is proposed in order to depict the complexity and dynamism of the topic under research. The paper presents mixed research methods: both quantitative and qualitative (theatre database macroanalyses, theatre database microanalyses, biographies, semi-structured interviews, observations). This methodology is subsequently applied in our survey of the Czech theatrical system of the 21st century, focused primarily on the role and position of Czech translators in the theatre translation process. The areas of interest include prevailing translation norms in the Czech theatrical system; the translator's influence on the selection of texts for translation; the translator's cooperation with the author of the original play and other stakeholders involved in the staging process, or in other words, the degree to which the translator is involved in the staging process, if at all.

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Büşra Yaman – Preliminary Thoughts on Pseudonymity in Translated Children's Literature: The Case of Turkey

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Using pseudonyms in children's literature seems to be a prevailing practice throughout translation historiography for several reasons. Despite being a heavily exercised practice in children's literature, it does not seem to receive the rightfully deserved attention from translation scholars. Although the marginality of using pseudonyms in translating children's literature hinders making generalizations about the issue in question, it is duly contended that pseudonymity in translated children's books might shed light on intriguing relations between translatorship and authorship in children's literature, and the reception of children's literature as well as translation practice(s) in a given culture.

Focusing on historicizing the role of pseudonyms in translated children's literature in Turkey, this study delves into the complex relations between pseudonymity, anonymity and authorship practices in translating children's literature. As a part of my doctoral research, the period I scrutinized is limited to the late 1960s to the 1970s, which marks a milestone for re/making the field of children's literature in Turkey. First, the translated children's books in which pseudonyms were used are determined; then, the motives behind using pseudonyms in translating children's literature are contextualized within the sociopolitical, cultural and literary atmosphere of the decade in question.

This study reveals that pseudonymity, as a form of anonymity in translated children's literature, is practiced by different publishing houses, which were heavily politicized in 1970s Turkey in a bipolar world. The driving force behind this practice is directly human agency taking on the multiple role(s) of translator, editor and owner of the publishing house. Complementing this humanizing perspective on translation historiography, the paper reveals that pseudonyms are used as much in interlingual translations as in intralingual translations, a practice which is shaped by the sociopolitical and literary agenda of the relevant publishing houses.

Sponsors

The organizers wish to thank the following organizations for their financial support:

Kolektív autorov

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