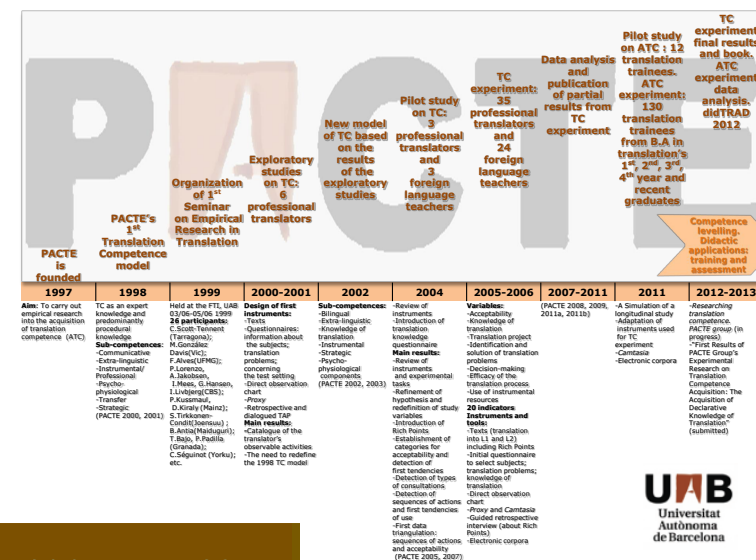
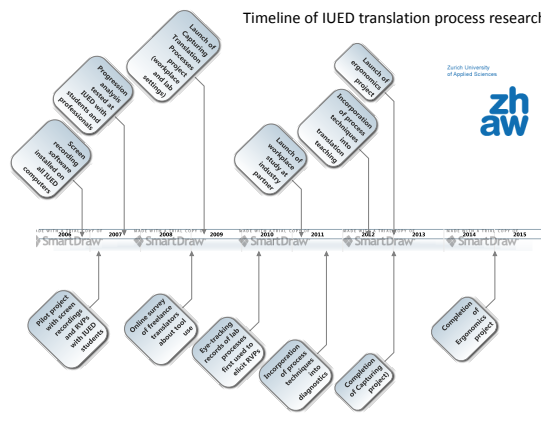
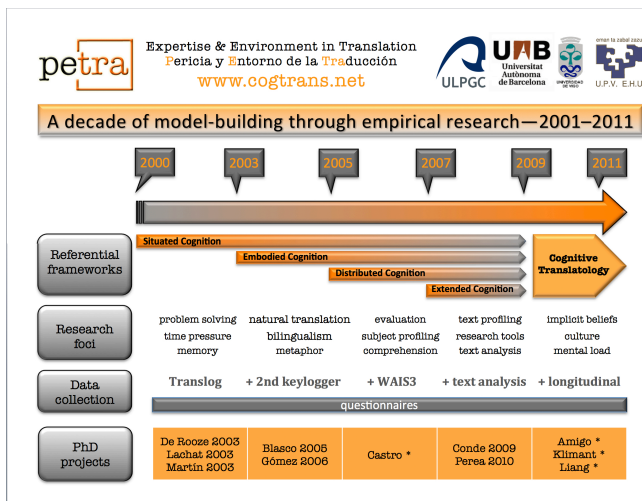


A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF TRANSLATION PROCESS RESEARCH

From the 1990s to 2013...

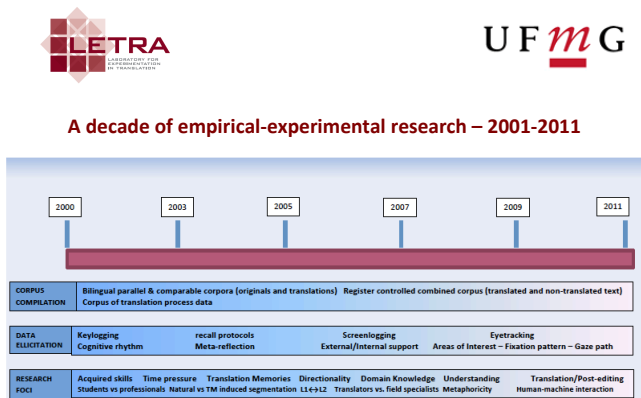


TREC

Translation | Research | Empiricism | Cognition

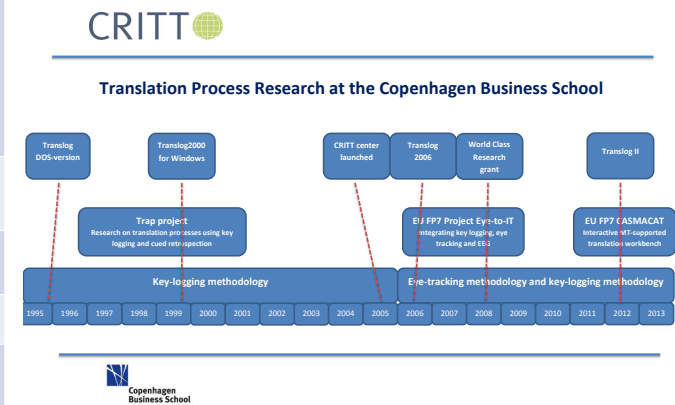
Thematic Network on Empirical and Experimental Research in Translation

Red temática de investigación empírica y experimental en Traducción



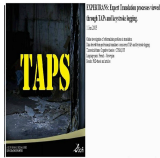
Two decades of Swedish empirical process-oriented research on translation and interpreting 1993-2013 (and counting)

| Research focus | 1993-1997 | 1998-2002 | 2003-2007 | 2007-2012/2013 |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Research focus | Semantic change in translation; longitudinal development of transl. competence; textual awareness in transl.; cognitive processes of sim. interpreting | Explicitation in the transl. process; translation expertise; longitudinal development of transl. competence; effect of different skopoi on the process and product; translation strategies for technical texts; use of aids | Explicitation in the transl. process; translation expertise; longitudinal development of transl. competence; process and product of other-revision; processes of simultaneous interpreting | Longitudinal development of interpreting expertise; retrospective research method; translation of idioms; text types in the translation process; translator (textual) style and process profile |
| methods | TAPs; TAPs + keystroke logging; recorded interpreting | TAPs; TAPs + keystroke logging | TAPs; TAPs+keystroke logging; recorded interpreting + retrospective | Recorded interpreting + retrospective; keystroke logging + retrospective; interviews |
| Language combinations | Russian>Swedish, French>Swedish, English>Swedish | Russian>Swedish, French>German, Swedish, German>Swedish | Russian>Swedish, French>German, Swedish, English > Swedish | English > Swedish, German > Swedish |
| events | Int'l symposium on language processing and sim. interpreting, 1997 | | | Text-Process-Text 2011 |
| Published books | | Englund Dimitrova & Hytenstam (eds) 2000 | Künzli 2003, Norberg 2003, Azbel Schmidt 2005, Englund Dimitrova 2005 | Alvstad, Hild & Tiselius (eds) 2011, Tiselius (to be submitted) |



A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF TRANSLATION PROCESS RESEARCH From the 1990s to 2013...

UiO : Universitetet i Oslo



2013-2015

Restructuring in translation – the problem of recategorising information
Generally information units are kept in their ST positions also in target texts whenever possible, although not always yielding optimal translations. Controlled process studies will aim to inform us about the variability in target solutions with a particular view to translators' difficulties/creativity in restructuring information for optimal translation.

2006-2010

The EYE-to-IT project: A research project in translation and cognition within the 6th Framework Programme, Information Society Technologies
A new focus on process research due to technological developments and new theoretical insights in cognitive linguistics. Integrating Keystroke logging, Eye-tracking and EEG measures in a series of experimental studies in order to study cognition and translation. The goals of the project are threefold: (i) Develop technical solutions to (ii) study translation-oriented cognition issues and (iii) help translators improve their performance.

The Oslo team in the EYE-to-IT project.
Data from the Oslo team investigate how the integration of EEG, Eye-tracking and Keystroke logging can cast light on two of the project's main goals: 1. Study cognitive mechanisms in translation related to: - time simulation in text processing- visualization techniques- conceptual metaphors and metonymies- polysemy in and out of context. 2. Investigate how translators can be helped by prompting information online to improve their performance as regards: - speed and quality

2011-2016

Ongoing and future research: Understanding the role of conceptual primary and complex metaphors in text processing (read for translation and reformulation)
Conceptual clarity is assumed to be linked to how conceptual primary and complex metaphors are understood and reformulated in the target language. Research questions: 1. How do primary conceptual metaphors differ from complex conceptual metaphors? 2. Are there processing differences between them? 3. What impact do these differences have on translation? 4. How can the cognitive mechanisms of conceptual metaphors be formalized with algorithms?

2006-2016

Members:
Antin Fougnier Rydning
Christian Michel Lachaud
Bergljot Behrens (since 2013)

TREC

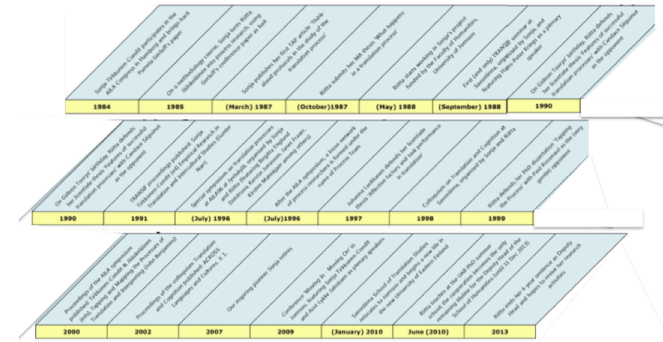
Translation | Research | Empiricism | Cognition

Thematic Network on Empirical and Experimental Research in Translation

Red temática de investigación empírica y experimental en Traducción



Mapping uncharted territory – a brief and biased roundrip



| | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Data Elicitation | Paper and Pencil Test Think Aloud Protocols Retrospective Protocols | Screen Recordings | Eye- Tracking Key-Logging | Psychological and Neuropsychological Test Batteries | Reaction Time Protocols |
| Research Foci | Process-Oriented Translator Training Expertise Studies Metacognition Problem Solving | Translation and Text Processing | Cognitive Effort in Translation /Post-Editing | Translation and Bilingualism | Mental Processes/ Representations in the Translator |

Investigating Translators' Individual Differences: A Personal Journey

2002-2007
2007-2010
2010-2011
2011-2013

| Description | 2002-2007 | 2007-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2013 |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Translators' Personalities and Individual Differences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empirical investigation into the effects of personality on the performance of French to English student translators 20 MA student translators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnographic investigation of French-English student translator behaviours 4 MA student translators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Role of Intuition in the Translation Process In-depth investigation of intuitive processes in the verbal protocols of a student translator 1 MA student translator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional Translators' Emotional Intelligence Analysis of literary and non-literary professional translators' EI profiles 155 professional translators |
| Methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAPs MBTI Product analysis Questionnaires Observation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview TAPs Questionnaires Product analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbalization data analysis and to some extent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MBTI Product analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TEIQue / SPSS Background questionnaires |

S. Hubscher-Davidson

Universidad del Aconcagua
Escuela Superior de Lenguas Extranjeras

IN SEARCH OF AN EFFECTIVE METHOD TO OBSERVE STUDENTS' TRANSLATION PROCESS

CONSTANT FEATURES:
POPULATION: Third- and fourth-year students in the Translation Training Program at Universidad del Aconcagua
RESEARCH METHOD: Cross-sectional study
DIRECTIONALITY: Backward translation

| | 2006-2008 | 2008-2010 | 2010-2012 | 2013.... |
|--------------------|---|--|---|---|
| DATA COLLECTION | Concurrent TAPs | Triangulation: keystroke logging + verbal recall + post-task questionnaire | Triangulation: keystroke logging + verbal recall + post-task questionnaire | Triangulation: keystroke logging + screen recording + verbal recall |
| NATURE | Qualitative/descriptive | Quantitative – qualitative / descriptive | Quantitative – qualitative / descriptive and explanatory | Quantitative – qualitative /descriptive and explanatory |
| PRODUCT ASSESSMENT | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| OUTCOMES | No ecological validity due to methodological problems | Ecological validity Repeatability | Possibility of transferring results into the translation classrooms | Develop more human resources Gain more visibility Gain a better understanding of instrumental sub-competence to predict and prevent some of the students' behaviours. |
| FOCUS | Too much focused on individual cases. | Test the validity of this research method as an observation tool | Determine causal relations between students' process and difficulties in translating subjectivity markers | Desired outcomes: Develop more human resources Gain more visibility Gain a better understanding of instrumental sub-competence to predict and prevent some of the students' behaviours. |

GENTT
Textual Genres for Translation



Analysing specialised genres for translation: the GENTT project

