

The Map: A Beginner's Guide to Doing Research in Translation Studies

Introduction

The book is entitled **The Map** because like a geographical map, it is intended to show the way. It means to show the way to the researchers in the field of Translation Studies so that they can do research.

The first step in doing research is to find a general **area of interest**: What is my area of interest in the field of translation?

The second step is to **evaluate** the state of research on the chosen topic: Has anyone else worked on this? Are there enough sources to complete this research?



1. What is the definition of "Translation"?

"A text in one language, produced based on a text in another language"

2. How can we define "Translation Studies"?

A relatively new field of study which describes, analyzes and theorizes the processes, contexts and products of the very act of translation and those people involved in the act of translation. Simply, it studies translation.

3. What does 'research' mean? What is the broad definition of research?

A systematic investigation, in any field of study, which means to create new knowledge or add to the existing knowledge.

4. In the broad definition of research, which words seem problematic?

"New Knowledge"; because new knowledge has different definitions in different levels of research.

5. Doing research, how and in which ways, can we make contribution to the field of
"Translation Studies?"

In four ways:

1. Provide new data,
2. Provide an answer to a question,
3. Improve an existing hypothesis, theory or methodology,
4. Suggest a new idea (hypothesis, theory or methodology)

6. What is the prerequisite of doing research in the field of "Translation Studies"?

As far as in this field theory and practice are inseparable, it is essential that before doing research, we have practical experience of translation. In other words, we should do translation, before we do research.

7. Who has offered some solutions to overcome the gap between translation profession (practice) and translation research (theory)?

Bassil Hatim (1947) by suggesting some action research models (2001).



8. What are the very general steps to do research?

First, identify a general **area of interest**. Simply answer "What do I love?"

Second, **narrow down** the general area to make the research topic feasible and manageable.

Third, **evaluate** the current state of research on your topic: Is it a fresh idea or is it over-researched? Are there enough sources to do research on this topic (is it feasible?)



8. What are the very general steps to do research?

First, identify a general **area of interest**. Simply answer "What do I love?"

Second, **narrow down** the general area to make the research topic feasible and manageable.

Third, **evaluate** the current state of research on your topic: Is it a fresh idea or is it over-researched? Are there enough sources to do research on this topic (is it feasible?)

✓
inside-
text
citation

References



8. What are the very general steps to do research?

First, identify a general **area of interest**. Simply answer "What do I love?"

Second, **narrow down** the general area to make the research topic feasible and manageable.

Literature review

Third, **evaluate** the current state of research on your topic: **is** it a fresh idea or is it **over-researched**? Are there enough sources to **do** research on this **topic** (is it feasible?)



9. Where can we find an initial idea to do research?

The initial idea can be found from anywhere; both academic and non-academic sources.

10. Once we find the initial research idea, which questions should be asked?

A. Is it fresh?

B. Is it feasible?

C. Does it worth researching? (Does anyone/ any group benefit from this research? Are the findings applicable?)

9. Where can we find an initial idea to do research?

The initial idea can be found from anywhere; both academic and non-academic sources.

10. Once we find the initial research idea, which questions should be asked?

A. Is it fresh?

B. Is it feasible?

C. Does it worth researching? (Does anyone/ any group benefit from this research? Are the findings applicable?)

accessibility
means
resources

Conclusions
- Summing
- Finding
- Suggest
- Further



11. Why should we ask the above-mentioned questions?

A. Because the purpose of any research is to add to the (existing) knowledge

B. Every research is related to some previously-done researches. So we should build

strong "Literature Review" to be able to support our hypothesis.



2. Where can we find a good starting point to do our research?

Encyclopedias, dictionaries and bibliographies related to "**Translation Studies**". Even by a simple googling of the bold keywords we can find some sources.

Chapter One: Areas in Translation Research

- ▶ There are 12 areas for research in the field of "Translation Studies". Each area has its own **sub-divisions** (or sub-sections) and its own research questions. So in each of these fields, it is recommended to know
 - ▶ 1. Definition of the area
 - ▶ 2. Mode(s) of use
 - ▶ 3. Purpose
 - ▶ 4. Topics for research
 - ▶ 5. Research questions

12 Areas of Research in Translation

1. Text Analysis and Translation

- ▶ 1.1. Source Text Analysis
- ▶ 1.2 Comparison of Translations and their Source Texts
- ▶ 1.3 Comparison of Translations and Non-translated Texts (Parallel Texts)
- ▶ 1.4 Translation with Commentary or annotated translation
- ▶ (A fresh area in translation studies research; it is an introspective research whereby the translator is asked to translate and simultaneously write his own comments on his translation)

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ 2.1 source-oriented approach
- ▶ 2.2 target-oriented approach
- ▶ 2.3 assessment of translation effects

12 Areas of Research in Translation

3. Genre Translation

- ▶ 3.1 Drama
- ▶ 3.2 Poetry
- ▶ 3.3 Prose fiction
 - ▶ 3.3.1 Novel
 - ▶ 3.3.2 Short story
 - ▶ 3.3.2 Flash fiction
- ▶ 3.4 Religious texts
- ▶ 3.5 Children's literature
- ▶ 3.6 Tourism texts
- ▶ 3.7 Technical texts
- ▶ 3.8 Legal texts
- ▶ ...

12 Areas of Research in Translation

▶ 4. Multimedia Translation or Audiovisual Translation

▶ 4.1 Revoicing

4.1.1 Voice over

4.1.2 Narration

4.1.3 free commentary

4.1.4 Lip- sync dubbing

▶ 4.2 Sur-/subtitling

12 Areas of Research in Translation

5. Translation and Technology

- ▶ 5. 1. Evaluation of the software and apps
- ▶ 5. 2. Software Localization
- ▶ 5. 3. Effects of Technology
- ▶ 5. 4. Website Translation
- ▶ 5. 5. The Place of Technology in Translator Training

12 Areas of Research in Translation

6. Translation History

6. 1. Who

6. 2. What

6. 3. Why

6. 4. How

7. Translation Ethics

7. 1. Different Kinds of Ethics

7.2. Cultural and ideological factors

7. 3. Codes of Practice

7. 4. Personal vs. Professional Ethics

12 Areas of Research in Translation

8. Terminology and Glossary

➤ 9. Interpreting

➤ 9. 1. *Cognitive Studies*

➤ 9.2. *Behavioral Studies*

➤ 9. 3. *Linguistic Studies*

➤ 9. 4. *Sociological Studies, Ethics, History*

➤ 9 5. *Interpreter Training*

➤ 9. 6. *Quality Assessment (evaluating the quality of interpretation)*

➤ 9.7. *Special Kinds of Interpreting*

12 Areas of Research in Translation

10. The Translation Process

10. 1. Workplace Studies

10.1.1 The translators' working procedures

10. 1. 2 Research on best practice

10.1.3 The analysis of what translators themselves say or write about their work

10.2. Protocol studies

11. Translator Training

1. Curriculum Design

2. Implementation

3. Typical Problem Areas

4. Professional Dimension



12 Areas of Research in Translation

- ▶ **12. The Translation Profession**
- ▶ 12. 1 Historical research
- ▶ 12. 2 Contemporary research

1. Text Analysis and Translation

In this area of research, the original **source text** and the **translated target text** are studied. This field has four subdivisions:

A. Source Text Analysis: Analyses the very text which is going to be translated. It means to discover the problematic areas for translation and **make ready for translation**. It may suggest some **translation solutions**.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

- In this area of research, the original **source text** and the **translated target text** are studied. This field has four subdivisions:
 - **A. Source Text Analysis:** Analyses the very text which is going to be translated. It means to discover the problematic areas for translation and **make ready for translation**. It may suggest some **translation solutions**.

Translated
problem

↓
Shift
-procedu

1. Text Analysis and Translation

B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts: It is a textual comparison of translated texts with their original source text. It can be in the form of the comparison of **several translations** into the same language. For example the Holy Koran has different translations into English. A researcher can select one textual aspect and compare different English translations of the Holy Koran.

Or it can be in the form of the comparison of **different translations into different languages**. For example the Holy Koran is translated to many different languages; are the English translations more authentic than Chinese translations? Is it because of the linguistic features or translating features?

- *How would we make comparison of translations and source text **feasible**? In other words, how can we narrow down the research?

- By choosing one or a few **aspect(s)**; a textual aspect, a translation problem or a translation strategy.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts: It is a textual comparison of translated texts with their original source text. It can be in the form of the comparison of **several translations** into the same language. For example the Holy Koran has different translations into English. A researcher can select one textual aspect and compare different English translations of the Holy Koran.

Or it can be in the form of the comparison of **different translations in different languages**. For example the Holy Koran is translated to many different languages; are the English translations more authentic than Chinese translations? Is it because of the linguistic features or translating features?

- *How would we make comparison of translations and source text **feasible**? In other words, how can we narrow down the research?
- By choosing one or a few **aspect(s)**; a textual aspect, a translation problem or a translation strategy.

- Figure of speech

- affix

- collocation
proverb
expression
idioms

- CSIs

1. Text Analysis and Translation

B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts: It is a textual comparison of translated texts with their original source text. It can be in the form of the comparison of **several translations** into the same language. For example the Holy Koran has different translations into English. A researcher can select one textual aspect and compare different English translations of the Holy Koran.

Or it can be in the form of the comparison of **different translations into different languages**. For example the Holy Koran is translated to many different languages; are the English translations more authentic than Chinese translations? Is it because of the linguistic features or translating features?

- *How would we make comparison of translations and source text **feasible**? In other words, how can we narrow down the research?
- By choosing one or a few **aspect(s)**; a textual aspect, a translation problem or a translation strategy.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

B. Comparison of Translations and Their Source Texts:

- ▶ *In the research area of "Comparison of Translations and their source texts", what is the final purpose?
- ▶ By discovering the patterns of correspondence among diverse texts, this field means to come to some **general rules that say how certain features are translated**. In other words, the finding of such research should be the suggestion of some rules or techniques about the translation of particular textual features.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

C. Comparison of Translations and Non-Translated Texts:

- C. Comparison of Translations and Non-Translated Texts: Compares **parallel texts** to evaluate the **degree of naturalness** of the translated texts.
- *What are **parallel texts or comparable texts**?
- *Why is this type of research **quantitative**?
- -Because it deals with relative differences of distribution of a particular text feature among parallel texts. For example, explicitly is more frequent in translated texts than non-translated texts.
- *What kind of theory is applicable in this field?
- Contrastive theories are applicable, such as contrastive text analysis and contrastive stylistics.

1. Text Analysis and Translation

D. Translation with Commentary = Annotated Translation

In "Translation with commentary", what is the content of the commentary?

In "Translation with commentary", the translator comments on the process of his own translation; explains **textual aspects**, explains **the solutions** he found for a particular translation problem..

What are the advantages or values of "Translation with commentary"?

A. High **quality** of translation because of high self-awareness

B. Reaching to some **guidelines** for translation

2. Translation Quality Assessment

2. Translation Quality Assessment

"Translation Quality Assessment" evaluates or assesses the quality of a piece of translated work.

***What are the three general approaches to quality assessment?**

A. source-oriented approach

B. target-oriented approach

C. assessment of translation effects

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ *In “Translation Quality Assessment”, what is the function of “source-oriented approach”?
- ▶ “Source-oriented approach” evaluates **the relation between the translation and its source text**. This approach evaluates the ***deviances*** from ***equivalences***. To what extent and why does the translated text deviate from the equivalences?

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ * In "Translation Quality Assessment", if we want to assess **the effects** of a particular literary translation, how can we **collect data**?
- ▶ 1. Study the published **reviews** about that particular translation
- ▶ 2. **Interview** publishers or readers
- ▶ 3. Do comprehension **tests** regarding that translation
- ▶ 4. Send **questionnaires** to translation teachers

2. Translation Quality Assessment

- ▶ * Which theories of translation are useful, if we choose "Translation Quality Assessment" as our research area?
- ▶ **Communicative** theories of translation or **functional** theories of translation such as **skopos**.

skopos theory

➤ Briefly explain skopos theory.

➤ Developed by the German linguist Hans Vermeer in 1970, skopos is a translation theory which focuses on **the function of translation** and the perspective **audience** of the translation. This approach also focuses on **the function of the source text** and the function of the target text. Rules of skopos theory are:

➤ 1. The TT must be internally coherent

➤ 2. The TT must be coherent with the ST

➤ 3. The TT is determined by its skopos

3. Genre Translation

- ▶ *In the domain of Translation Studies, what are the implications of the term **genre**?
- ▶ The term genre means:
 - ▶ **A. literary genres**; drama, poetry, novel, short story (and recently flash fiction)
 - ▶ **B. other well-established types of texts**; multimedia texts, religious texts, children's literature, tourism texts, technical texts and legal documents.

3. Genre Translation

- ▶ *In the domain of Translation Studies, what are the implications of the term *genre*?
- ▶ The term genre means:
 - ▶ **A. literary genres**; drama, poetry, novel, short story (and recently flash fiction)
 - ▶ **B. other well-established types of texts**; multimedia texts, religious texts, children's literature, tourism texts, technical texts and legal documents.
- ▶ (any type of text)

3. 1. Drama

3. 1. Drama

*What are some research topics in the domain of 'drama translation'?

A. Is the play translated to be performed on the stage or to be read?

(Performability versus Readability: since the mid-1980s, in Theater Translation there has been an open discussion regarding the theoretical polarization between the notions of *performability* and *readability*.)

B. What kind of translation is required for performance?

C. **(Trans) location:** the location of the foreign play in the target culture.

D. **Performability** (or playability): which ranges from body language to choice of props

3. 1. Drama

3. 1. Drama

*What are some research topics in the domain of 'drama translation'?

A. Is the play translated to be performed on the stage or to be read?

(Performability versus Readability: since the mid-1980s, in Theatre translation there has been an open discussion regarding the theoretical polarization between the notions of performability and readability.)

B. What kind of translation is required for performance?

C. (Trans) location: the location of the foreign play in the target culture.

D. Performability (or playability): which ranges from body language to choice of props

Drama Translation

actor/actress

perform

Stage

Act I, II, III, IV, V

Scene i, ii, iii, iv, v, ...

- playwright

mise-en-scene

soliloquy

dialogue

- dramatist

Yini
realism

“translation from page to stage”?

*What are some research topics in the process of “translation from page to stage”?

- A. The role of different **participants** such as the translator, director, actors and other participants
- B. do research on a stage performance of **a drama**
- C. comparing **different translations** of the same play
- D. Studying the biography and translation strategies of a drama **translator**

A good thesis in this area is: ➤

“The Intersemiotic Translation Study of Shakespeare’s play, *Macbeth* and its stage ➤ performance directed by Reza Servati according to Peircean model” by Zahra Bahrami from Islamic Azad University Shahr-e-Ghods Branch.

3.2 Poetry

*Why are poetic texts good when research time is limited?

-Because poems are **short**.

*What are some major research topics in the domain of poetic translation?

A. Should a poem be translated **to a poem**?

do different **poetic aspects** (music, figures of speech, emotional aspects, imaginative aspects...) have proper equivalence in the TT?

B. The translation of poetic features such **as rhyme, rhythm, meter, cadence,**

C. The translation of figurative language and **figures of speech** such as metaphor, simile, irony, etc.

D. Can only **poets** translate poems? Are most of the poetry translators poets?

E. The **strategies** and methods for translating poems

3. 3. Prose Fiction (Novel, Short Story, Flash Fiction)

*What are the three major areas for research in the domain of translating prose fiction?

A. Translation of a particular **aspect** (for example the translation of narrative perspective, the translation of culture-specific terms, the translation of humors and so on.

B. Studying the life, works and translation strategies of a particular **translator**

C. The **reception** of a translated text

Prose Fiction

- ▶ *While doing research on prose fiction, it is recommended to focus on **the first chapter** or the opening scene. Why?
 - ▶ - Because the first chapter or the opening scene sets the tone for the whole work; provides the perspective
 - ▶
- ▶ *In the domain of research on **the reception of a literary work**, what are some research topics?
 - ▶ -How do **critics** review the translated works?
 - ▶ -Which **criteria** are used for assessing the success or failure of a translation?

Mini- Project

- *Mini- Project: Who are the contemporary Iranian prose fiction translators? Find a contemporary fiction translator and ask him about the way he translates, his contracts, etc. Write a questionnaire for this purpose.*

3. 4. Religious Texts

• What are some major **research topics** concerning the translation of religious texts?

- ▶ **A.** The **gap** (cultural, temporal, religious) between the source **society** and the target society
- ▶ **B.** Debate over whether sacred texts (such as the Bible or the Holy Koran) should have **literal translation** (because every word is holy) or **free translation** (because the holy text is supposed to be meaningful for the target society)
- ▶ **C.** To compare different translations of a particular sacred text into one language. For example the Holy Koran is translated by many different translators into English. Arberry, Yusif Ali, Tahereh Saffarzadeh and many others have translated Koran to English. We can choose one aspect and compare/ contrast their translations.
- ▶ To compare different translations of a particular sacred text into one language, how can we **narrow down** the topic?
- ▶ -By focusing on just one aspect

3. 4. Religious Texts

D. The influence of a particular event (political, social, historical, cultural and so on) on the translation of a particular sacred text. For example:

*What was the influence of **the Reformation** on the translation of the Bible?

(The Reformation started initially in Germany by Martin Luther with his 1517 work Ninety-Five Theses (on the Power and Efficacy of Indulgences). The Reformation movement intended to reform the Roman Catholic Church so Luther's theses debated and criticized the Church. Luther started the movement and John Calvin, Huldrych Zwingli, and other early Protestant Reformers in 16th century Europe continued it.)

E. Which socio-historical, political or cultural events influenced the translation of the Holy Koran from Arabic to English (or other languages)?

F. The role of a particular translation in the development of the target language.

* For example, the role of the King James Bible on the development of English Language.

Mini-Projects

- ▶ **Mini-Project I: Who are major translators of the Holy Koran into English? Search their biography. Are they Muslims? How did they become familiar with the Holy Koran? How long did it take for them to translate the sacred texts? Who supported them?**
- ▶ **Mini-Project II: Which major social, political, historical or cultural events influenced the translation of the Holy Koran to English? Who were the major pioneers?**

3. 5. Children's Literature

- ▶ Before we deal with research topics in this area, we need to answer the following questions:
- ▶ (The answers of the following questions can make a good introduction for your research work)
- ▶ *What is the **definition** of Children's Literature? Are there different definitions in the SL and TL?
- ▶ *What is the **function** of Children's Literature? Are there different functions in the source society and target society?
- ▶ *What **genres** do come under the heading of Children's Literature? Are the classifications the same in the source literature and target literature?

Children's Literature

- ▶ **What are the common **approaches** to Children's Literature?
- ▶ Formerly **prescriptive approach** was common. But now **descriptive approach** seems more appropriate.
- ▶ Mini-Project: Gote Klingberg in *Children's Fiction in the Hands of Translators* refers to five potential research areas of Children's Literature. What are these five research areas?

3. 6. Tourism Texts

- ▶ *Which type of text does offer a high degree of **cross-cultural** and **linguistic contact**?
- ▶ -Tourism texts
- ▶ *What are some potential **research topics** in translation of "Tourism Texts"?
- ▶ A. **How much** translation is done in a particular locality? Do these translated materials meet the needs?
- ▶ B. What are the translation **needs** of a particular locality?
- ▶ C. What **strategies** are appropriate in the translation of materials for tourists? Is a target text and target culture -oriented approach more appropriate?

3. 7. Technical Texts

- ▶ *What is the very broad definition of **Technical Translation**?
- ▶ -The translation of specialized texts in science, technology, biology, physics, chemistry, medicine, economics and other disciplines.
- ▶ *Concerning *Technical texts*, what is the denotation of **multilingual documentation**?
- ▶ -The translation of business texts

What are some potential research topics concerning the translation of technical texts?

- ▶ A. problems of **style** and **clarity**
- ▶ B. **Conventions** of the specialized texts (particular structure and grammar that maybe used in some specialized texts. E.g. in scientific texts passive construction are more common than active constructions; how is English passive translated to Farsi?)
- ▶ C. The **expectations** of target readers is in a particular culture
- ▶ D. The problem of **patent**; is it lawful to translate every kind of document or do some documents need official permission? What kinds of documents d need legal permission?
- ▶ E. Training **technical translator** (this is a kind of applied research)
- ▶ F. The **historical role of translators** in the dissemination of a particular field of study, particular information or knowledge.



*What are the prerequisites of **technical translation**? (Or, who can translate technical texts? Can any translator translate technical texts?)

-For translating technical texts, the translator needs to know **the subject** and **the technical terms**. For example, for translating medical texts, the translator should necessarily be familiar with medicine and know the meaning of technical terms in the field of medicine or medical terms. That is the very reason just physicians (or those who have studied Para medicine or similar fields) can properly translate medical texts.

What are some potential research topics concerning the translation of technical texts?

- ▶ A. problems of **style** and **clarity**
- ▶ B. **Conventions** of the specialized texts (particular structure and grammar that maybe used in some specialized texts. E.g. in scientific texts passive construction are more common than active constructions; how is English passive translated to Farsi?)
- ▶ C. The **expectations** of target readers is in a particular culture
- ▶ D. The problem of **patent**; is it lawful to translate every kind of document or do some documents need official permission? What kinds of documents d need legal permission?
- ▶ E. Training **technical translator** (this is a kind of applied research)
- ▶ F. The **historical role of translators** in the dissemination of a particular field of study, particular information or knowledge.

3. 7. Technical Texts


- ▶ *What is the very broad definition of **Technical Translation**?
- ▶ -The translation of specialized texts in science, technology, biology, physics, chemistry, medicine, economics and other disciplines.
- ▶ *Concerning *Technical texts*, what is the denotation of **multilingual documentation**?
- ▶ -The translation of business texts

3. 7. Technical Texts

*What are the prerequisites of technical translation? (Or, who can translate technical texts?)

Can any translator translate technical texts?)

-For translating technical texts, the translator needs to know **the subject** and **the technical terms**. For example, for translating medical texts, the translator should necessarily be familiar with medicine and know the meaning of technical terms in the field of medicine or medical terms. That is the very reason just physicians (or those who have studied Para medicine or similar fields) can properly translate medical texts.




*What are the prerequisites of **technical translation**? (Or, who can translate technical texts? Can any translator translate technical texts?)

-For translating technical texts, the translator needs to know **the subject** and **the technical terms**. For example, for translating medical texts, the translator should necessarily be familiar with medicine and know the meaning of technical terms in the field of medicine or medical terms. That is the very reason just physicians (or those who have studied Para medicine or similar fields) can properly translate medical texts.

What are some potential research topics concerning the translation of technical texts?

- ▶ A. problems of **style** and **clarity**
- ▶ B. **Conventions** of the specialized texts (particular structure and grammar that may be used in some specialized texts. E.g. in scientific texts passive constructions are more common than active constructions; how is English passive translated to Farsi?)
- ▶ C. The **expectations** of target readers in a particular culture
- ▶ D. The problem of **patent**; is it lawful to translate every kind of document or do some documents need official permission? What kinds of documents do need legal permission?
- ▶ E. Training **technical translator** (this is a kind of applied research)
- ▶ F. The **historical role of translators** in the dissemination of a particular field of study, particular information or knowledge.

- 
- 
- To do research on technical texts, which approach is more appropriate?
 - -Corpus-based approaches

3. 8. Legal Translation

- ▶ Legal translation is the translation of texts related to **law**. As law is a **culture-dependent** subject field, legal translation is not necessarily **linguistically transparent**. Potential research topics include:
 - ▶ A. How **creative** can the translator be?
 - ▶ B. Under what circumstances, can the translator be creative?
 - ▶ C. Can the translator be considered a **co-author** of the original text?

4. Multimedia Translation or Audiovisual Translation

*What are some examples of **multimedia texts**?

-Radio/ TV programs, films, DVDs, videos, opera, theatre, videogames, podcasts

*Which **strategies** are used for translating multimedia texts?

-Re-voicing, sur-/subtitling, synchrony, Dubbing, Lip sync

4. 1. Revoicing or voice-over

- In re-voicing, a voice in the target language **replaces** the audio content of the original text. Actually, it is a voice over the original voice in a way that the original voice is usually **heard** at the background.
- **Documentaries** commonly use voice-overs, as there is usually a voice in the background describing a scene. Voice-over does not require the **precision** involved in dubbing or subtitling; however, it still needs to follow a time sequence.

4. 2. Subtitling

- Subtitles are **written translations** of the dialogues of the film which usually appear at **the bottom of the screen**. Subtitles are derived from the **transcripts** of the film and mean to enable the audience to understand every scene with spoken or written content. Henceforth, besides translations of the dialogues, subtitles may involve some **extra information**. Subtitling is defined as "supplementing the original voice soundtrack by adding written text on screen " (O'Connell, 2000, p. 169).

4. 3. Dubbing

- ▶ The third multimedia translation service is dubbing. In the process of dubbing, the film dialogues are translated by a team of experts to ensure that the translated text, once **spoken**, will match the lips of the original actor. Dubbing is defined as "replacing the original **voice** soundtrack with another in another language" (O'Connell, 2000, p. 169). Simply speaking 'dubbing' is the translated dialogues of the film spoken by the target language dubbers in accordance to the lips and moves of the original film.

4. 4. Lip Synchronization (or simply lip sync)

- 4. 4. Lip Synchronization (or simply lip sync), is used synonymously with **dubbing**. When we use the term 'lip sync' we just mean to emphasize that the insertion of audio attempts to match the lip movements of the original actors so that the dubbed film creates the illusion that the translated inserted audio is originally filmed in the target language. For such reason, the strategy is called **Lip-Sync Dubbing** in which the new audio matches the on-screen actors' lip movements as much as possible.

***Potential research areas include, but are not limited to the followings:**

- ▶ **A. Case studies** of re-voiced (or subtitled or dubbed or lip synchronized) material.
- ▶ **B. The role of the translator** in the re-voicing (subtitling or dubbing or synchronizing) process.
- ▶ (Multimedia translation may require the modification (or domestication/ localization) of the original translation to shorten the time it takes to speak or vice versa; to lengthen the time it takes to speak. What is the role of the translator in this process? To what extent is s/he allowed to modify the original text?)
- ▶ **C. Technical limitations** of the process (re-voicing, subtitling, dubbing or synchronizing)
- ▶ **D. Re-voicing** (or subtitled or dubbed or synchronizing) as **a means of language learning.**

5. Translation and Technology

- ▶ This area studies **translation apps** (designed for smartphones and computer) and software which mean to facilitate the process of translation.
- ▶ *What is the main function of the new emerging field, **Language Engineering**?
- ▶ Language Engineering produces **software** for Machine Translation (MT) and Computer-Aided Translation (CAT).

5. Translation and Technology

- ▶ *Define and describe **computer-aided translation**.
- ▶ Computer-assisted translation, computer-aided translation or **CAT** is a form of translation in which a human translator uses **computer software** to facilitate, edit, manage or store translations.
- ▶ *What is the function of **translation memory system**?
- ▶ -Translation memory systems enable translators to access **previous translations and similar documents**.

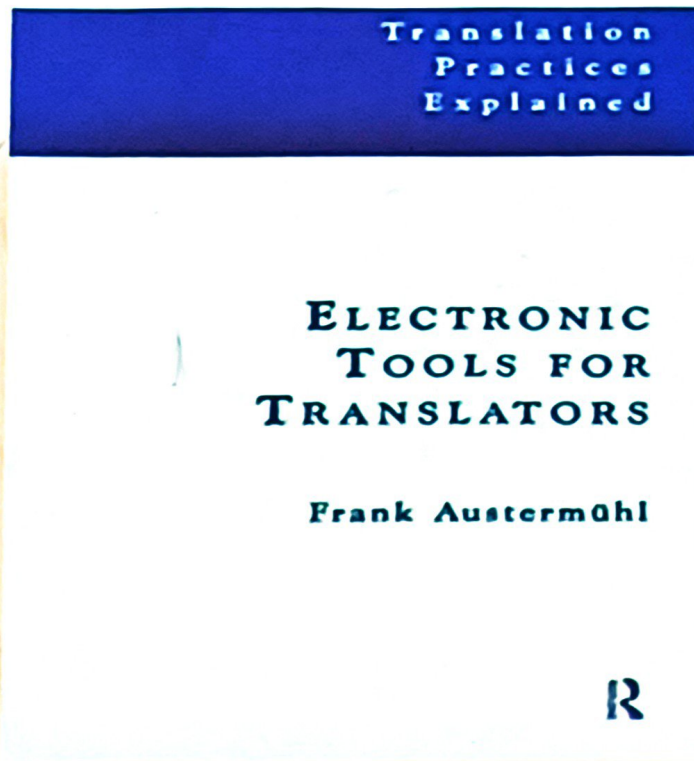
5. What are some fresh topics for research in the field of Translation and Technology?

- ▶ 5. 1. Evaluation of the software and apps
- ▶ 5. 2. Software Localization
- ▶ 5. 3. Effects of Technology
- ▶ 5. 4. Website Translation
- ▶ 5. 5. The Place of Technology in Translator Training

5. What are some fresh topics for research in the field of Translation and Technology?

- ▶ 5. 1. **Evaluation of the software and apps** is the major research area which can be done in either of the following ways:
 - ▶ A. Use an **existing software** to translate a number of particular texts and write the weak points as well as the strong points. Then make suggestions for the improvement of the software.
 - ▶ B. **Compare** two or more software which do the same work.
 - ▶ C. Compare a Machine Translated **text** with a Human translated text.

Mini-Project: Which translation apps and software are currently on the market? Which of them are used by contemporary translators? (See Frank Austerhöhl (2001), the Professor of Translation Studies at Aston University, Birmingham, England)



What are some fresh topics for research in the field of Translation and Technology?

5.4. Website Translation

- ▶ **Website translation** is the process of changing an original (source) language version of web content such as text, multimedia, eBooks, or apps into a target language (by substituting the words).
- ▶ *'Website Translation' and 'Website Localization' are usually used interchangeably. But, there is a precise difference between the two. What is the difference between Website Translation and Website Localization?
- ▶ **Website localization** is more specialized. It is more than just translation of the web contents. In website localization, the web contents are not only translated but also **adapted** to the target audience; for example to meet their **cultural preferences** or social expectations.

5. What are some fresh topics for research in the field of Translation and Technology?

5. 5. The Place of Technology in Translator Training

- ▶ Reinhard Schäler (1996) suggested using translation technology for training translators. Research topics:
- ▶ A. To what extent the translation technology is used to train potential translators in our country?
- ▶ B. How can this be improved?
- ▶ C. What sort of technological skills would be most appropriate in which contexts?
- ▶ D. Who should design and teach such courses?

6. Translation History

- ▶ 'Translation Studies' is an **interdisciplinary** field related to language, culture and history. Henceforth, research in 'Translation Studies' can be an interdisciplinary research related to 'cultural study', 'historical study' or 'linguistic study'.
- ▶
- ▶ *Which theories are more appropriate for doing research in the field of 'Translation History'?
- ▶ -Theories found in 'culture studies', 'norm theory' or polysystem theory.

6. Translation History

- ▶ *Doing research in the field of "Translation History", what are the major research questions?
- ▶ -The major research questions in 'Translation History' are to do with:
 - ▶ **Who?**
 - ▶ **What?**
 - ▶ **Why?**
 - ▶ **And How?**

6. Translation History

Mini- Project

- ▶ Mini- Project: If you are interested in 'Translation History', define a sub-division, e.g. 'The History of Translation of Literary Texts' or 'Literary Translation History'. Next, discover:
 - ▶ *Who were/ are the major translators in this field?
 - ▶ *What texts are translated in this field?
 - ▶ *Why ~~some~~ particular texts are translated under particular conditions?
 - ▶ *How are the translated texts translated?

6. Translation History

6. 1. Who

▶ 6. 1. Who

- ▶ The first major research question in the field of 'Translation History', "Who?" covers both **contemporary translators** and **forgotten translators**. The researcher tries to do research about:
 - ▶ a. Translators' background
 - ▶ b. Translators' relations with publishers and editors
 - ▶ c. Translators' motivations
 - ▶ d. Translators' strategies and works
- ▶ *Discovering the forgotten translators ('**excavation**'), in which **contexts** can their translations be studied?
- ▶ In the context of their **lives and work** as well as the context of **the intercultural space** because they live between two languages and two cultures; the source language and target language.

6. Translation History

6. 2. What

- ▶ *What **texts** are translated or are not translated at a particular period?
- ▶ *Did particular **social or political or historical events** cause the translation of particular texts?
- ▶ *Studying and discovering 'What texts are translated or are not translated at a particular times', what kind of relations are highlighted?
- ▶ Translation can show the relations between majority and **minority language communities**, between imperial centers and colonial fringes, between victors and vanquished.
- ▶ *How can the researchers know about the success or failure (**reception**) of a translation?
- ▶ By studying the **reviews** published about the translation.

Review

- ▶ Review: (review /rɪ'vjuː/ is a critical appraisal of a book, film, translation, novel, and so on published in a newspaper, journal or magazine.)

6. Translation History

6. 3. Why

- ▶ *Why particular texts are translated at particular times?
- ▶ -to establish relations between nations
- ▶ -to establish relations between cultures
- ▶ -because of the individual interest (of the publishers)

6. Translation History

6.4. How (translation strategy)

- ▶ *Why do translation **strategies** change throughout the ages?
- ▶ **First**, because the demands of **commissioners, publishers or readers** may change
- ▶ **Second**, because of the personal **interests** of the translators
- ▶ *Who can affect **the choice** of the translation strategy?
- ▶ Besides translators, commissioners, publishers or readers may affect such a choice.

6. Translation History

6. 4. How (Micro/ Macro)

- ▶ *What are the **micro and macro aspects** of Translation History? -1
- ▶ -micro: textual
- ▶ -macro: social, political, historical, intercultural...
- ▶
- ▶ *Which studies (researches) can fill in the **gaps** in translation history?
- ▶ -Studies which analyze **individual translations** (micro aspect of translation) in their **social and historical context** (macro aspect of translation). In other words, studies which connect micro aspect of translation to macro aspects.

7. Translation Ethics

- ▶ *Explain the older **prescriptive approach** to translation theory.
- ▶ Prescriptive approach was about **dos and donts** of translation; what a translator should do or should not do to make **a good translation**.
- ▶
- ▶ *Explain the contemporary approach to translation theory?
- ▶ -Contemporary approaches have problematized the concept of '**good translation**'.

7. Translation Ethics

7.1. Different Kinds of Ethics

- ▶ *Explain different ethical approaches to translation?
- ▶ -Ethical approaches vary from **pure loyalty to the source text** (the ideal translator remains an invisible linguistic figure) to **client-oriented** translation (value loyalty).
- ▶ However, the ideal translator is like **a judge**, who, according to the most contemporary ethical codes, should have para-textual and extra-textual presence as s/he is responsible for the translated texts.

7. Translation Ethics

7.2. Cultural and ideological factors

- ▶ The major research question in this area is a **bilateral** one:
- ▶ How translations have come under **the influence of cultural and ideological** factors?
And
- ▶ How translations in turn **have effects** on target readers and cultures?
- ▶
- ▶ *What are some keywords related to "**Cultural and ideological**" factors?
- ▶ -Power, emancipation, gender, post-colonialism, nationalism, hegemony, minority, cultural identity, the translator's visibility.
- ▶ ***gender**: gender is more than the biological sex. Gender means social and cultural factors construct the femininity and masculinity; the way males and females are expected to behave.

7. Translation Ethics

7.2. Cultural and ideological factors

- ▶ ***Post-colonialism:** Colonialism refers to 16th c, when European powers, Particularly the Great Britain, conquered and ruled African countries, India and some other parts of the world. Post-colonialism and post-colonial era roughly began around the middle of the 20th century, when the colonized countries rebelled against the colonizers and regained independence.
- ▶ ***Hegemony** /hɪˈdʒeməni, -ˈɡe-/: The political, ideological, cultural, economical and social dominance and rule of a group of people over the other groups.

7. Translation Ethics

7.3. Codes of Practice

- ▶ *Which organization issues '**official code of good practice**' for translators?
- ▶ -national professional associations of translators
- ▶ **Mini-project: Does Iran have a National Translators' Association?**
- ▶ *What is the purpose of the '**official code of good practice**' issued by national professional associations?
- ▶ -states the **principles** that translators should obey
- ▶ -states the **needs** of translation business
- ▶ -translates **abstract ideas** to concrete forms

7. Translation Ethics

7.3. Codes of Practice

- ▶ *Name some **internationally agreed documents** concerning ethical translatorial behavior.
- ▶ -the **Translator's Charter and the Nairobi Declaration**
- ▶ *What principles are written down in the internationally agreed documents concerning ethical translatorial behavior?
- ▶ -These international documents contain:
 - ▶ A. **Principles** about how translators should behave (translators' **obligations**),
 - ▶ B. Principles about how the society should behave towards translators (translators' **rights**)
 - ▶ C. Translators' **copyright**

7. Translation Ethics

7.4. Personal vs. Professional Ethics


- ▶ *Regarding the borderline between professional and personal ethics in translation, which researches are **descriptive**, which ones are **prescriptive**?
- ▶ **Descriptive researches** are conceptual, historical, cognitive and philosophical. The main research questions in this field are: Which ethical values are given the highest priority by different parties? How do these values change?
- ▶ **Prescriptive** researches intend to **change** the world of translation.

8. Terminology and Glossary

- ▶ This field is related to **technical terms or terms with particular meanings in particular fields** of study. For example, 'id', 'ego' and 'superego' have very special meanings in the domain of psychology and literary critical theories. So they are technical terms. Technical terms are very helpful for searching in the internet or the libraries, because under such key terms or technical terms related information can be found.
- ▶ *What kind of **methodology** is needed to do research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary"?
- ▶ A. detailed **conceptual** analysis
- ▶ B. **bibliographical** fieldwork
- ▶ C. **corpus** processing

*For doing research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary", what **methodological and technical skills** are required?

- ▶ We need to learn:
- ▶ 1. How to formulate a **valid definition**
- ▶ 2. How to represent various kinds of **conceptual systems** based on different kinds of relationship between concepts (e.g. hierarchical concept diagrams)
- ▶ 3. How to use the **computer programs** such as Trados Multi Term that have been developed specifically for terminological work.

- 
- re
- ▶ In the field of “Terminology and Glossary”, the researchers can do theoretical research and practical research. **Theoretical research** is related to philosophical and cognitive areas. **Practical research** involves developing the glossary of technical terminology in a specialized field.

*Doing theoretical research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary", which research questions or research topics can be formulated? ^{re}

- Some questions are related to the definition of **'terms'**:
- What do terms represent? How do terms evolve? How do terms cross language boundaries? What is the relationship between terminology and knowledge engineering? What can prototype theory tell us about the classification of terms and concepts? What can an experiential epistemological approach tell us about terms and their meanings?

*Doing theoretical research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary",
which research questions or research topics can be formulated?

re

- Some questions are related to the definition of basic translation concepts:
- -What is a **concept**? What types of relation can be established between concepts beyond abstract (genus-species) and part-whole relations and how are these realized cross-linguistically?
- -What is a **model**? How can current models be more dynamic? How can **synonymy** be accommodated in current models?
- -What is the proper definition of **equivalence**? How can equivalence be defined at a text rather than a system level?

*How can we do a practical research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary"?

- ▶ First, we choose **a special field of study** (e.g. medicine) and two languages (e.g. Farsi language and English). Second, we study technical texts in (in Farsi and English), do corpus work and via parallel conceptual analysis and definition comparison, we identify and extract **technical terms**. This way, the terminology database for the special field and involved languages is developed.

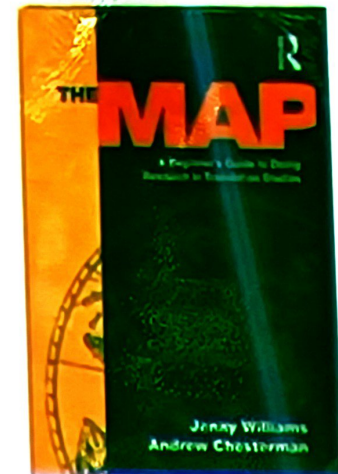
- ▶ To compile the terminology database for a special domain, which approach and methodology are needed?
- ▶ -Corpus-based approaches/ parallel conceptual analysis and definition comparison.

English Book → APA ← { ins
do
(Sm

- Persian Book
- Translated to Persian

9. Interpreting

- ▶ **Interpreting** means translate orally or **into sign language** the words of a person speaking a different language.



9.*What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

- ▶ On the surface, the difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference **in the medium**: the interpreter translates **orally**, while a translator interprets **written texts**.
- ▶ The differences in **skills** are, however, greater than their similarities. The key skills of the translator are the ability to **understand the source language** and the culture of the country where the text originated, then using good **dictionaries** and reference materials, to render that material clearly and accurately into the target language. In other words, while linguistic and cultural skills are still critical, the most important mark of a good translator is the ability **to write well** in the target language. Henceforth, translators are demanded to translate into their native language and to their **subject matter expertise**.

9.*What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

- ▶ An interpreter, on the other hand, must be able to translate in both directions on the spot, **without using dictionaries** or other supplemental reference materials. Interpreters must have extraordinary **listening abilities**, especially for simultaneous interpreting. **Simultaneous interpreters** need to process and **memorize** the words that the source-language speaker is saying at the very moment, while simultaneously outputting in the target language the translation of words the speaker said 5-10 seconds ago. Interpreters must also have excellent public **speaking skills** and the **intellectual capacity** to instantly transform idioms, colloquialisms and other culturally-specific references into equivalent statements understandable for the target audience.

What is the difference between 'translation' and 'interpreting'?

► Translators:

- 1. Good command of SL, TL, SC, TC
- 2. Good writing skill in TL
- 3. Use dictionaries and other Reference Sources

► Interpreters

- 1. Speaking skill
- 2. Listening skill
- 3. Cannot use dictionaries
- 4. Good memory
- 5. Sharp intellectual ability

9. *What are different **modes** of 'interpreting'?

- ▶ **Simultaneous Interpreting:** In simultaneous Interpreting the interpreter sits in a **booth** wearing **a pair of headphones** and speaks into **a microphone**. In simultaneous Interpreting the interpreter cannot start interpreting until s/he understands the general meaning of the sentence. Depending for example, on how far apart in the sentence to be interpreted the subject and the verb are located, the interpreter may not be able to utter even a single word until he or she has heard the entire sentence.
- ▶ **Consecutive Interpreting:** In consecutive Interpreting, the speaker **stops** every 1–5 minutes (usually at the end of every "paragraph" or complete thought) and the interpreter then steps in to render what was said into the target language. A key skill involved in consecutive interpreting is **note-taking**, since few people can memorize a full paragraph in one hearing without loss of detail.

9. *Concerning **the social situation**, what are different types of 'interpretation'?

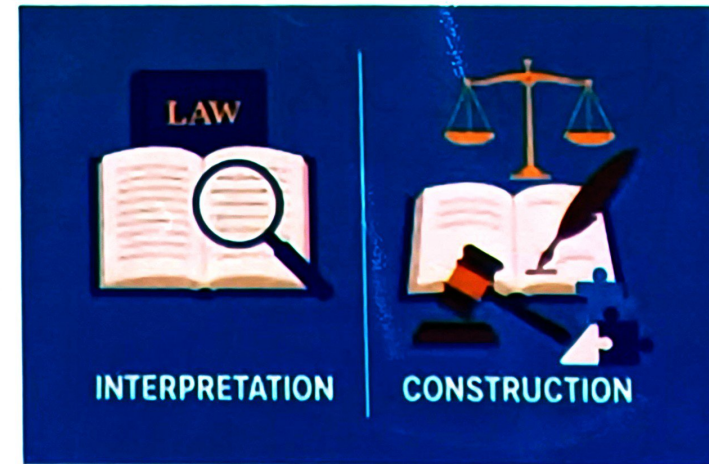
- ▶ 1. Conference interpreting (one direction)
- ▶ 2. Liason interpreting= dialogue interpreting= community interpreting (bi-directional)
- ▶ 3. Court interpreting (bi-directional)


Conference interpreting is highly **professionalized** form of interpreting (**between spoken languages**), practiced, usually in the **simultaneous mode**, in international conferences and organizations such as the institutions of the UN and EU.

➤ **Liaison interpreting** is a translation method adapted to **small groups** of speakers, particularly within companies. It's generally used when people with different languages need to communicate directly and takes place just after each individual has spoken, as the conversation progresses between the different speakers.



- ▶ **Court interpreting** takes place in **court settings** and covers a wide array of **judicial proceedings**. Its primary goal is to enable full and equal access to the law to those suspects and defendants who are not proficient in the language of proceedings, thus ensuring their right to a fair trial.



- 
- ▶ **Liaison interpreting** is an oral translation of a statement provided for a single person or a small group of people. During this type of **interpretation** there is no need to use specialized equipment

9. What are different types of 'interpretation'?

- ▶ *- **Simultaneous Interpreting, Consecutive Interpreting (based on mode of interpretation).**
- ▶ **And, Conference interpreting, Liason interpreting and Court interpreting (based on social situation of interpretation).**
- ▶

9. What are some sample topics for doing research in the field of 'interpretation'?

▶ 9. 1. *Cognitive Studies*

- ▶ A. Neurophysiological studies of the interpreter's **brain**
- ▶ B. The functioning of **memory** in simultaneous interpreting
- ▶ C. The effect of **pause and delay** on the final quality of the interpretation (in simultaneous interpreting)

9.2. Behavioral Studies

This research area studies the behavior of the participants in the act of interpretations including the interpreter, the speaker(s), and the audience. Some potential research topics are as the followings:

- ▶ • The **note-taking** techniques used in consecutive interpreting
- ▶ • **Strategies** interpreters use to prepare for a task
- ▶ • How interpreters cope with **particular problems** such as a speaker's unusual form of delivery, unusual time constraints, and unusual stress conditions
- ▶ • **Time sharing** in dialogue interpreting (between the various speakers)
- ▶ • **Eye contact** between the interpreter and the other participants

9. 3. Linguistic Studies

- Language-pair-specific studies of how interpreters tend to render various kinds of structures under certain conditions
- Studies of what and when interpreters tend to **omit or condense**
- **Style shifts** during interpreting: do interpreters tend to gravitate towards a neutral style, even when their speakers are using a more formal or informal register?
- 9. 4. **Sociological Studies, Ethics, History**
- * In an interpreting situation, how is the relation of power and politeness among the participants?
- * What is the ethical responsibility of the interpreter? Whose side is s/he on? Whose rights should s/he defend?
- * The history of interpreting.

▶ 9. 5. *Interpreter Training*

- Comparative studies of professional interpreters and amateur interpreters working under similar conditions
- ▶ • Comparative studies of how interpreters are trained in different institutions, countries and contexts.

▶ 9. 6. *Quality Assessment* (evaluating the quality of interpretation)

- ▶ • Research on the reactions of audience to various aspects of interpreting: intonation, voice quality, speed, pauses, grammatical errors, etc.
- ▶ • Experimenting various methods of assessing the quality of interpreting.

▶ 9. 7. *Special Kinds of Interpreting*

- ▶ *What are some Special Kinds of Interpreting?
- ▶ -Court interpreting, Interpreting for the deaf (sign language interpreting), Interpreting for the blind the simultaneous oral narration of films (setting, action and script. ..)

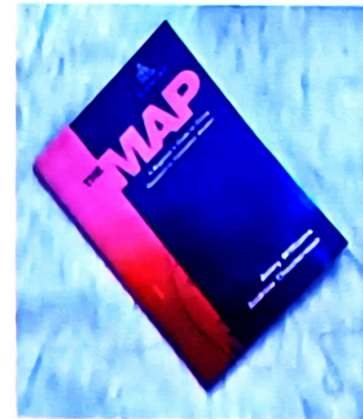
*What is *chuchotage*?

- ▶ -It is a form of **whispered simultaneous interpreting**. No special equipment is required for this kind of interpreting. In *chuchotage* the interpreter sits right next to the listener and simply whispers to the listener precisely what the speaker is saying. Chuchotage is used when, only one or **two users** of a specific language are involved. This special kind of interpreting is used in **seminars, conferences, guided tours** or events with a very **small number of participants** who are in need of language assistance.



9. Interpreting

- ▶ *While doing research on "Special Kinds of Interpreting", what are some **means of gathering empirical data?**
- ▶ -Video-recording, tape-recording, corpora of recorded and/or transcribed material.



10. The Translation Process

A. Workplace Studies

B. Protocol Studies

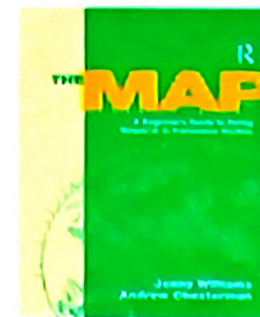
▶ 10. A. Workplace Studies

▶ Workplace studies means studying **the working lives** and conditions of professional translators. This is useful to study the sociology of translation. There are three approaches to workplace studies:

▶ i. the translators' working procedures

▶ ii. research on best practice

▶ iii. the analysis of what translators themselves say or write about their work



10. A. Workplace Studies

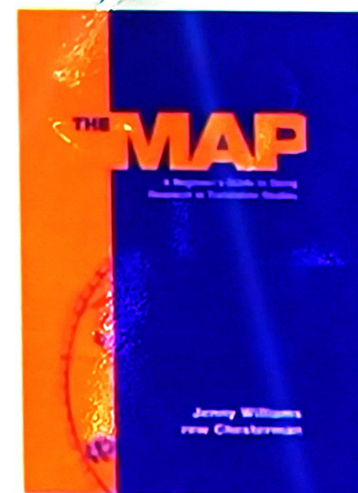
▶ Workplace studies means studying the **working lives and conditions** of professional translators. This is useful to study **the sociology of translation**.

There are three approaches to workplace studies:

- ▶ i. the translators' working procedures
- ▶ ii. research on best practice
- ▶ iii. the analysis of what translators themselves say or write about their work

i. The Translators' Working Procedures

- ▶ *Regarding the workplace studies and the working procedure of a translator, how can we collect data?
- ▶ -By observing the translator and interview



*Regarding the working procedure of translators, what research questions can be formulated?

- ▶ How do they distribute their time between **different tasks**?
- ▶ How do they use **reference material** or **parallel texts**?
- ▶ Whom do they contact **when they get stuck**?
- ▶ When and how do they **revise** their text?
- ▶ How do they keep up to date with the latest ideas and developments?
- ▶ What use do they make of **computer aids**, translation memory programs or the Internet?
- ▶ Do **literary translators** work differently from translators of other kinds of texts?

*What is the value of studying the working procedure of a given translator?

▶ The information is helpful for formulating and testing hypotheses about **how translators behave**. Also such information can be used for **training the potential translators**.





***How can research on the working procedures on a translator broaden its focus?**

- ▶ -By doing this research **at the institutional level** we can broaden our focus to include the translation procedures and policies of companies, agencies, cities, etc.
- ▶ ***What is the value of workplace studies done at the institutional level?**
- ▶ -It broadens the focus and focuses on a group of translators rather than one translator.
- ▶ ***Regarding research on workplace studies done at the institutional level, what are the means of data collection?**
- ▶ - A combination of observation, interviews and questionnaires.

*Regarding research on workplace studies done at the institutional level, what are the typical research questions?

- ▶ -How do official organizations organize their own translation practices?
- ▶ -What are their policies for meeting their multilingual communication needs?
- ▶ -How have they analyzed these needs in the first place?
- ▶ -What use do they make of in-house or freelance staff?
- ▶ -What kinds of quality control systems do they use?
- ▶ -Do they actually talk about translation at all, or prefer to speak of multilingual documentation?

ii. Research on Best Practice

- ▶ ***How can the best translation practice be found?**
- ▶ ***By studying the working processes of translators (or multilingual documentation specialists ...) and attempting to relate these processes to translation quality. To carry out such research, we should find a way to analyze the working procedures and also measuring the quality of such procedures.**

iii. What Translators Say or Write about Their Work

- ▶ ***Regarding “What Translators Say or Write about Their Work”, what is the material (corpus) of study?**
- ▶ -Translators' prefaces and afterword, their footnotes, personal essays and memoirs of translators, interviews with translators, TV programs about translators or interpreters, and so on.

***Regarding “What Translators Say or Write about Their Work”, what are some potential research questions?**

- ▶ - What do translators think about their work and about themselves as translators?
- ▶ -What kind of role model do they seem to have in their minds?
- ▶ -How do their attitudes correlate with their particular working conditions or with the quality of their work?
- ▶ -Whom do they especially admire?

*What is the contribution, benefit or value of research on "What Translators Say or Write about Their Work"?

- ▶ -This research has obvious influence on the **discourse on translation** in general - i.e. what people say and think about translation. This kind of research affects the status of translators as people worth studying, and hence enhances their **social visibility**. This in turn might influence people's ideas about translators.

10. B. Protocol Studies

- ▶ *In the field of “Translation Process”, what does “Protocol Studies” seek to find?
- ▶ -This kind of research tries to study the translator's **internal decision** making process, by using **think-aloud methods** or retrospective interviews.

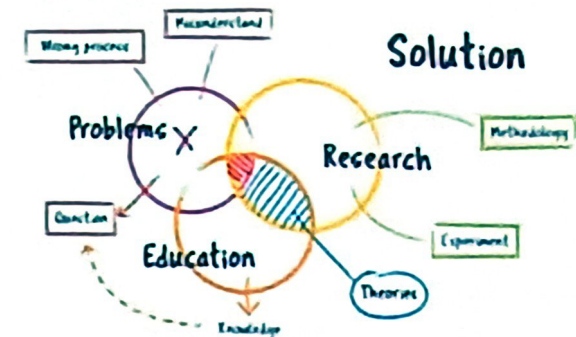
11. Translator Training

- ▶ "Translator Training" has four main areas of research:
- ▶ 1. Curriculum Design
- ▶ 2. Implementation
- ▶ 3. Typical Problem Areas
- ▶ 4. Professional Dimension



*Why do we need a theoretical model for doing research?

- 1. To **orient** ourselves and our work (to put our work in the right path)
- 2. To give ourselves an initial **framework** within which we can begin to think.



*What is a model?

- -A model is a **simplified** construction to represent a more complicated reality; a **small-sized copy** to represent a bigger-sized phenomenon; a **simulation** to represent aspects and features of something. Models work on the basis of **analogy**; the aspects of the miniature scale, copy or simulation are analogous to the aspects of the real phenomenon. For example a small model of a car, represents a full-size car.



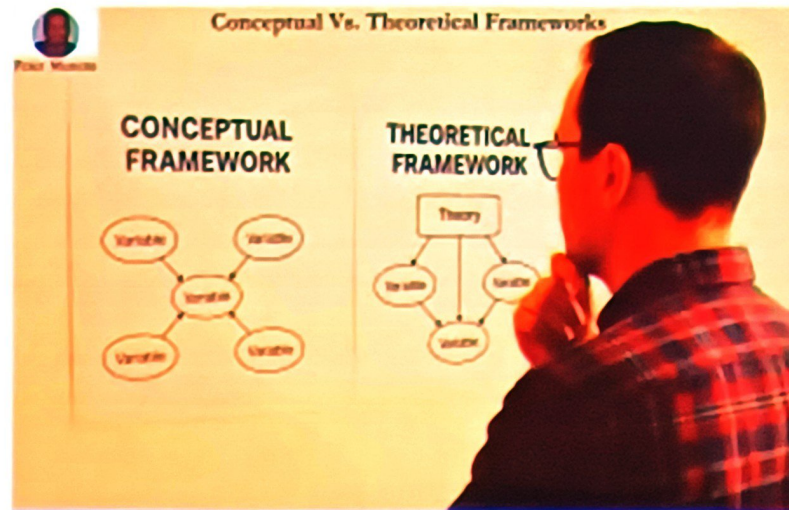
*What is a theoretical model?

- -Theoretical models are highly **idealized** and **simplified** representations of the object under-study. Theoretical models are indeed **conceptual tools** which represent their objects **in abstract ways** and not in a straightforward way or the way a small-size car represents a full-size car. These models make **images**, the images which make it easier to **visualize, understand and analyze** the object under study.



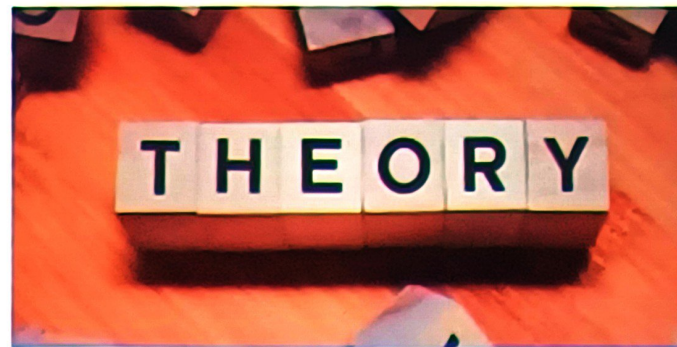
*What are the underlying assumptions of the theoretical models?

- -Theoretical models are based on the assumptions about **how something is structured**, or how it might be **related to other phenomena**.



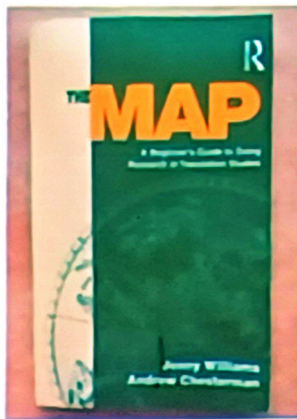
*In which way(s) is a theoretical model similar to a map?

- 1. A theoretical model like a map shows the most **important features** of the object under study
- 2. Just as there are different maps (vegetation map, economic map and so on) to show different features of the same area, there are different theoretical models to show **different features** and different **aspects** of the same objects.



*How can a model be used in translation research projects?

- 1. A ready model of translation may be used and the concepts and framework of this model may be used **unchanged**.
- 2. A given model of translation may be **adapted** to the purposes of the research.



*How can a model be used in translation research projects?

- 1. A ready model of translation may be used and the concepts and framework of this model may be used **unchanged**.
- 2. A given model of translation may be **adapted** to the purposes of the research.
- 3. The researcher can also **compare** different versions of the models the other researchers have used, critically **evaluate** their conceptual systems, and perhaps gradually **develop his own version**. He might even **propose a brand new model**.

Models of translation

- *What are the three basic models of translation?
- -comparative, process and causal models



3.1 Comparative Models

- A comparative model, as the very name suggests, is based on **comparing two entities**; for example two texts or two language utterances. The goal of all research based on a comparative model is to discover ***correlations*** between the two sides of the relation. Main research questions begin with “what”.



* What are the characteristics of the comparative model of translation?

- -Comparative model of translation is the earliest model of translation. It is static, product-oriented and based on the relation of **equivalences** between source text and target text.



* Why in comparative model ($ST \approx TT$) is preferred to ($St=TT$)?

- -As far as in translation we cannot talk about ~~perfect identity~~ or perfect equality between elements of the source text and elements of the target text, it is better to interpret the relation in terms of **relevant similarity**. So we use the sign (\approx) which means 'approximately equal'.



* How is 'translation' seen in comparative model? What is the task of the researcher who uses this model?

- -Translation model lines up the translated text side by side with the source text. So the model sees translation as **an alignment problem**. The task is to select the **element of the target language** which aligns most closely with a given **element of the source language**.

* What is the difference between 'comparative model' and 'contrastive linguistics'?

- -In contrastive linguistics, **language system**, that is **instances of language use**, are set on either side of the relation. But in comparative model, texts are set on either side of the relation.
- ***Contrastive Linguistics Source **language** (SL) \approx Target language (TL)
- ***Comparative model Source **text** (ST) \approx Target text (TT)

*What are some keywords or technical words of 'comparative model'?

- -correspondence, equivalence, shift, equivalence rule, correlation



* What is the difference between 'correspondence' and 'equivalence'?

- -'Correspondence' is a relation of equality between **functional elements** of two languages.
- For example English morpheme (-ly) with the function of adverb making corresponds to French morpheme (-ment) with the same function of adverb making.
- 'Equivalence' is a relation of equality between two instances of **language use** (for example between two words) in two texts or two utterances.
- For example "Lentement" in French speaking Canada is the equivalent of "Slow" in English speaking Canada.

3.2 Process Models

- In comparative model, the focus is on **the Translated text**. But in process model the focus is on the **process of translation** rather than on the very translation or translated text. Process model is a dynamic model because it introduces the dimension of time. So in this model the research questions are about or start with “when”.



- *Which translation model is the basis of most variants of 'process model'?

- -communication model: **Sender(S) → Message(M)**
 → Receiver(R)

-



3.3 Causal Models

- In causal models, translation is seen as both cause and effect. Such models often ask **why the translation looks the way it does**; about the reasons and so the research questions often open with “why”. Causal models study ‘contextual variables’.

- *Which translation model is the basis of most variants of 'process model'?

- -communication model: **Sender(S) → Message(M)**
 → Receiver(R)

-



3.3 Causal Models

- In causal models, translation is seen as both cause and effect. Such models often ask **why the translation looks the way it does**; about the reasons and so the research questions often open with “why”. Causal models study ‘contextual variables’.

*How can a comparative model be read as causal?

- - A particular equivalence relation can be implicitly read as a cause-effect sequence:
- If X (in the source text) \rightarrow then Y (in the target text)

- **X causes Y**



Research Methodology

I. General Questions:

1. Define the following terms:

- Translation vs. Translation studies
- Research
- Method
- Translation problem vs. Translation solution
- Review
- Literature review
- Hegemony

2. In which ways can we make contribution to doing research in the field of “Translation studies”?

3. What is the prerequisite of doing research in the field of “Translation studies”?

4. What general steps are required in doing research?

5. After selecting the area of interest, what questions should be asked? And why should these questions be asked?

6. Name 12 areas of research in translation. Mention their sub-divisions.

7. What are the advantages of studying “Parallel texts”?

8. What are the differences between dictionary and glossary?

9. How are translators and interpreters’ skills and abilities different?

10. Introduce an application for translation. What are some benefits and drawbacks of this application?

II. Questions regarding the 12 areas:

Text Analysis and Translation

What are the sub-divisions of “Text Analysis and Translation”? What is the function of each?

Translation Quality Assessment

What are the ways to collect data in the field of “Translation Quality Assessment”?

Genre Translation

What are the sub-divisions of “Genre Translation”? Mention a major research topic for each.

Multimedia / Audiovisual Translation

Elaborate on ‘voice-over’, ‘subtitling’, ‘dubbing’ and ‘lip sync’ and mention two research topics regarding the field of ‘Audiovisual Translation’.

Translation and Technology

Define and describe computer-aided translation. What is the function of “translation memory system”?

Translation History

What are the four major questions in the field of ‘Translation history’? Briefly elaborate on each.

Translation Ethics

What's the distinction between 'Macro' and 'Micro' level in the field of "Translations Ethics"? Exemplify.

Terminology and Glossary

For doing research in the field of "Terminology and Glossary", what methodological and technical skills are required?

Interpreting

In the field of "interpreting", provide a sample research topic regarding cognitive, behavioral and linguistic studies.

Translation Process

What do 'Workplace studies' and 'Protocol studies' seek to find when it comes to "Translation Process"?

Translation Training

What are four main areas in "Translation Training"?