Book of Abstracts

FACING THE FUTURE: TRANSLATION AND TECHNOLOGY
11TH ANNUAL GLENDON GRADUATE STUDENT CONFERENCE IN
TRANSLATION STUDIES

March 26 – 28 / 2021
Glendon Graduate Student Association in Translation Studies

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge that this conference takes place on the traditional territory of many Indigenous Nations. The area known as Tkaronto has been care taken by the Anishinabek Nation, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the Huron-Wendat. It is now home to many First Nation, Inuit and Metis communities. We acknowledge the current treaty holders, the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. This territory is subject of the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, an agreement to peaceably share and care for the Great Lakes region. We are grateful for the opportunity to host our event on this territory.

We would also like to thank York University's MA program in translation studies, the only graduate program in Toronto and southern Ontario dedicated to the advanced study of translation. The program is located on the quiet Glendon campus, close to the center of Toronto. If you want to increase your specialization translation, or if you want to pursue advanced studies in the growing academic field of translation studies, this program will interest you. This is a unique program, originally founded on the Canadian experience of official bilingualism, continuing in this spirit, and expanding to address multicultural and multicultural diversity.

We would also like to thank the Glendon Graduate Student Association in Translation Studies and the Master's in Translation Studies Students' Association for their great efforts in helping organize this event.

Keynote

Where to Next? Translation in the AI Age

DR. SHARON O'BRIEN

Dublin City University

Abstract

We hear a lot about artificial intelligence these days, with buzzwords like narrow AI, general AI, machine learning, deep learning, automation, human parity etc... There is a strong sense that big changes are afoot. Accompanying this is a healthy dose of scepticism about how much will change. The field of translation is not immune to this discussion. In fact, given how the profession, or at least parts of it, has become highly technologised, it is wise to pay attention to these developments and to consider how the profession, and training, might be affected. This talk will pose some questions which are difficult for us to face, but which need to be discussed, e.g.: What is the future of the professional translator? How should we train for the future? Will NMT continue to gain in popularity? What impact will that have? Will the translator always have creative superiority? And, is TM really 'dead'?

Biography

Sharon O'Brien is Professor of Translation Studies at the School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies. She obtained a PhD in 2006 on the topic of Controlled Language and Post-Editing Effort (Irish Research Council Scholarship). Prior to this, she was awarded an MA by research on Language for Special Purposes, Text Linguistics and Machine Translation (1993 – EU-funded) and a BA (hons) in Applied Languages (Translation, French and German). Between 1995 – 1999 she was a Language Technology Consultant in the Localisation Industry. She has coordinated a H2020 EU-funded RISE project called "INTERACT" – The International Network in Crisis Translation. She has been a funded investigator (Science Foundation Ireland) in the ADAPT research centre for over 10 years, where her focus has been on human factors and translation technology. Her teaching focuses on language technologies, research methods and translation.

Guest Speaker

Digitally-disadvantaged Languages and Machine Translation: Mapping the Challenges, Promises, and Perils

DR. ISABELLE A. ZAUGG

Columbia University

Abstract

New strides in machine translation have made the promise of translingual communication seem more possible than ever before. Might this be the innovation that helps reverse the tide on linguists' prediction that 50-90% of languages will go silent this century? If autonomous, algorithmic, simultaneous translation systems for the world's 7000+ languages become a reality, perhaps government and social pressures will no longer impose dominant "bully" languages on minoritized and Indigenous language speakers, instead allowing a multitude of mother tongues to co-exist. While this may be a beautiful utopian imaginary, advances in machine translation to date have closely mapped onto the priorities and language hierarchies of the wealthiest countries and corporations, leaving many digitally-disadvantaged "under-resourced" languages with little prospect of machine translation tools in sight. The exception has been machine translation tools developed for otherwise digitally under-resourced languages that are of "strategic interest" to the military-intelligence arms of Global North governments. In these cases, machine translation tools are built for surveillance purposes. This raises the question of whether digitally-disadvantaged language communities generally, who are often disadvantaged along multiple axes of power, would likely benefit or rather be harmed by machine translation tools within systems of structural inequality. This talk maps the potential of new Natural Language Processing (NLP) approaches to build machine translation tools for digitally-disadvantaged languages, the unique roadblocks that nonetheless present challenges for many of these languages, as well as the ethical implications that

should give us pause when considering how machine translation will affect speaker communities.

Biography

Isabelle A. Zaugg, PhD is a communication scholar and filmmaker who studies language and culture, media, and digital technologies in the global public sphere. Her research investigates the relationship between gaps in support for digitally-disadvantaged languages and patterns of mass extinction of language diversity. A primary focus has been studying the digital history and online vitality of the East African languages that utilize the Ethiopic script. Her research addresses the extent to which the script and its languages are supported in the digital sphere, including tracing the history of its inclusion in Unicode. Dr. Zaugg has proposed policy, governance, and advocacy solutions to better support digitally-disadvantaged languages, in turn supporting their long-term survival. She also addresses the risks of surveillance and the need for robust content moderation for digitally-disadvantaged languages as they move up the ladder of "full stack" digital support.

Dr. Zaugg is a Postdoctoral Research Scientist at Columbia University's Data Science Institute and a Lecturer at Columbia's Institute for Comparative Literature and Society. She earned her PhD in Communication and MA in Film & Video from American University in Washington, D.C. She earned a BA in Art Semiotics from Brown University, and is an alumna of the United World College of the Adriatic. She hails from the San Luis Valley of Colorado, U.S.A., and calls Addis Ababa, Ethiopia home.

CAT Tool Workshop

Working collaboratively in WordFast: A practical demonstration

SABINE LAUFFER

Glendon College, York University

Abstract

In this practical workshop, you will learn how to work collaboratively with other translators on a shared translation memory using WordFast Pro and the free WordFast Anywhere.

Biography

Sabine Lauffer is a freelance translator, editor, content creator and course director at the Glendon School of Translation. Before making the leap into full-time freelance work, she worked in IT for 16 years in various technical support roles and as Director of Glendon Information Technology Services. In her work and over the course of her undergraduate and graduate studies in translation, Sabine has always embraced a symbiotic relationship between translation and technology. She is passionate about helping others integrate technology into their translation workflow.

memoQ Presentation

An Overview of Translation Technology and memoQ's Place Within It

Richard Sikes

About memoQ

memoQ is a leading collaborative translation environment and TMS delivering premium solutions to the translation industry since 2004. memoQ is dedicated to delivering innovation through diverse developments that today help hundreds of thousands of freelance translators, translation companies, and enterprises worldwide.

Having both simplicity and effective translation processes in mind, memoQ combines ease of use, collaboration, interoperability, and leverage in a single tool. Discover a new world with memoQ!

For more information, visit www.memoq.com.

Biography

Richard Sikes has been immersed in technical translation and localization for over 30 years. He is passionate about linguistic technologies of all kinds and spends much of his time deploying technology solutions. He is now employed as a Solution Architect at memoQ, servicing memoQ's North American customers. In the past, Richard has managed localization teams at several industry-leading software companies. He contributes frequently to *MultiLingual* magazine, and he is well-known as a speaker at translation industry events.

Women in Localization in Eastern Canada Presentation

Tanya Sapty Prabhu

About WLEC

Women in Localization (W.L.) is certified as a 501 (c)(3) tax-exempt nonprofit. Its mission is to foster a global community for the advancement of women and the localization industry through networking, education, career advancement, mentoring and recognition for women's accomplishments. Founded in the San Francisco Bay Area in 2008, W.L. is supported by thousands of women and men across the globe and local chapters who support members locally.

- o Women in Localization was co-founded by Eva Klaudinyova, Silvia Avary, and Anna N Schlegel in 2008

- o To learn more: www.womeninlocalization.com

- o To become a member: Women in Localization sign up form

- o To follow:

    - o Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/WomenInL10N/

    - o Twitter @womeninl10n

    - o LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/womeninlocalization/

Biography

Tanya Sapty Prabhu is the Founder of Circa Translations Inc., an LSP specializing in multilingual translation services.

She is a graduate of Glendon's School of Translation '07, in French to English translation with a Certificate in Technical and Professional writing.

Student Presentations

Comparative Evaluation of Translation Memory (TM) Retrieval of Arabic-to-English: An Inflectional Affix Intervention

KHALED BEN MILAD

Swansea University

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to investigate the matching measurement approach of translation memory (TM) in five representative computer-aided translation (CAT) tools when retrieving inflectional verb-variation sentences in Arabic-to-English translation. In English, inflectional affixes in verbs include suffixes only; unlike English, verbs in Arabic derive voice, mood, tense, number and person through various inflectional affixes e.g., pre or post a verb root. The research question focuses on establishing whether the TM matching algorithm measures a combination of the inflectional affixes as a word or as a character intervention when retrieving a segment. If it is dealt with as a character intervention, are the types of intervention penalized equally or differently?

This paper experimentally examines, through a black box testing methodology (i.e. a testing method in which the functionalities of software applications are tested focusing mainly on the inputs and outputs) and a test suite instrument (i.e. a collection of test cases related to the same test work), the penalties (i.e. a percentage that indicates the loss of reliability in a translation match) that TM systems' current algorithms impose when input segments and retrieved TM sources are exactly the same, except for a difference in an inflectional affix. For the purpose of the study, the test segments were extracted from a corpus, in which a set of four templates in Arabic verb forms were transformed from perfective to imperfective or vice versa by changing their inflectional affix. The change of character led to a change in the verb tense only, while the aspects of the subject remained the same. Then, the corpus was imported into the CAT applications as a TM, while the test segments (i.e., the input) were uploaded as a document to be translated in the selected CAT tool. As a result, the matching scores of TM proposals offered a similarity measurement.

'It would be expected that, if TM systems had some linguistic knowledge, the penalty would be very light, corresponding to a relatively minor difference in meaning which would be easy to adjust. This would be useful to translators, since a high-scoring (low penalty) match would be presented near the top of the list of proposals, for quick re-use'.

However, analysis of TM systems' output shows that inflectional affixes are penalized more heavily than expected, and in different ways. They may be treated as an intervention on the whole word, or as a single character change. The findings substantiate the proposals that implementing of Natural Language Processing should be incorporated into similarity metrics of TM systems.

Biography

Born in Libya, where he gained an MA degree in Translation and Interpreting from the Libyan Academy in 2010. After obtaining the degree, he worked as a lecturer at a university.

In 2016, to begin his specialization in translation technology, he became a PhD candidate at the University of Swansea, UK. His research interests are mainly related to evaluating computer-aided translation (CAT) and machine translation (MT). With more than 5 years of experience as a user of CAT tools such as Trados Studio, memoQ, and Memsource, he recently participated in ASLING -TC 42 conference. This year he is expected to submit his thesis in the field of evaluating translation tools in terms of Arabic<>English translation.

Effects of Directionality and Domain Familiarity on Cognitive Effort: Evidence from Chinese-English Post-editing

YAN WU

University of Massachusetts / Amherst

Abstract

Effort, with its implications related to both physical and mental processing, has been one of the pertinent topics in translation process research. This paper was aimed at discussing the influence of task directionality and domain familiarity on the cognitive effort involved in the early stages of post-editing as well as the full post-editing process. The cognitive metrics based on reaction time, key logging and subjective rating were collected from professional translators working from Chinese into English in four consecutive translation verification tasks and four post-editing sessions. Based on experiments specifically designed to collect the reaction time of participants in translation verification tasks and post-editing process data through keylogging and subjective ratings with the view of monitoring cognitive effort in post-editing, the indicators including reaction time, seconds-per-word, pause-to-word ratio, average pause ratio and task load ratings were closely monitored and triangulated. The results pointed to a significant impact of directionality and familiarity on cognitive effort in post-editing from Chinese into English with the unfamiliar domain consistently linked with more effort and the L2-L1 direction being more effortful in most cases, except by the measurement of subjective ratings. However, the correlation of the two factors was found to be only partially strong by reaction time and seconds-per-word. These findings contradicted Chang (2011)'s claim that Chinese-English translation was more cognitively demanding than English-Chinese translation and corroborated the workload hypothesis confirmed in a writing process study conducted by Kellogg (1987) and further provided support for their liability and relations of different measures of cognitive effort in post-editing.

Biography

Yan Wu is currently a PhD student in Comparative Literature at UMass Amherst with research interests in the sociology of translation and interpreting, transnational literature, and paratextual studies. She received her BA in English and MA in Applied Linguistics from Anhui University in China, and an MA in Conference Interpreting and Translation Studies from the University of Leeds in the UK.

Gender Bias in Machine Translation: The Case of Google Translate in English-Spanish-English

MARÍA LÓPEZ MEDEL

University of Alicante

Abstract

Advances in machine translation have dramatically changed the way we live and communicate thanks to the free, dynamic conversion of texts between a hundred languages, especially from and into English. One of the best-known machine translation services is Google Translate.

Now 20 years old, Google Translate claims 500 million users and more than 100 billion words translated every day. It is accessible online, built into mail, websites, apps, mobile devices, cameras, and even used as a dictionary by translation students. In 2016 Google added neural machine translation (NMT) to its statistics machine translation (SMT) technology, which is based on large multilingual corpora such as that of the UN and the European Parliament.

Among its flaws due to the lack of human intervention (like the difficulties to recognise register, typos and hidden nuances), there is a tendency towards male gender. The algorithm it uses makes it show masculine options by default, as it is based on statistical data that tends to contain fewer male than female sentences. In a study by Brazilian researchers of short sentences translated from gender-neutral languages to English, female pronouns were chosen less than 12% of the time.

Although Google claimed 99% reliable gender translations with the release a few years ago of a new 3-step approach, in 2020 the company launched yet another system that generates a default translation, rewrites an alternative if the previous is gendered and then checks for accuracy. The improved English-Spanish translation service now offers two gender options, with feminine first, but it is not error free.

In this paper a series of career nouns and adjectives translated between English and Spanish exhibit a strong bias toward masculine English pronouns and endings, and thus perpetuate gender stereotypes.

Biography

Maria Lopez Medel is a lecturer at the Department of Translation and Interpreting of the University of Alicante (Spain), where she has taught degree and master modules since 2017. A certified and freelance translator for over 20 years, since 2013

Maria works under an external contract for the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union in Luxembourg, specialised in legal and financial texts. She has translated dozens of business books and subtitles for classic movies and TV shows. Previously, she had worked for 10 years as an editorial coordinator for a photography magazine in Madrid and was a volunteer translator for Amnesty International in Saint Albans and the International Action Network on Small Arms in New York. She is currently writing a PhD thesis on institutional non-sexist translation and is registered with the European Commission as an independent expert in gender studies and translation, and a member of the EuroGender network of the European Institute for Gender Equality.

Google Translator Toolkit as an Online Platform for Crowdsourced Post-Editing: Pros and Cons

SEYEDSINA MIRARABSHAHI

Glendon College, York University

Abstract

The present research is drawn from my master's thesis, which aimed to ascertain the feasibility of combining machine translation and crowdsourced post-editing as a possible solution to accelerate the process and increase the output in translation projects. There are numerous examples of successful translation projects carried out solely or partly by employing crowdsourcing and/or machine translation (Farahzad & amp; Mirarabshahi, 2019; Jiménez-Crespo, 2017). Nevertheless, if high-quality results are to be produced through such methods, certain fundamental factors must be observed. One such factor is the online platforms within which translation projects are to be carried out. The features of the platform in use have a direct impact on the quality of the final translated output as well as the overall translation process. In recognition of this, the researcher investigates Google Translator Toolkit (GTT) as an online web-based environment for crowdsourced post-editing to highlight its pros and cons. GTT was shut down on December 4, 2019, and according to the developers, its declining use over the past few years was one of the main reasons for its closure (Google, 2019). For this paper, eleven M.A. students of Translation Studies were invited to the online environment to edit the Farsi translations of four English sports news texts rendered by Google Translate. At the end of the project, the researcher conducted an online interview comprising open-ended questions with participants inquiring about their experience throughout the project, and more specifically, to collect their feedback on working with GTT. The findings of this research, on the one hand, help developers of such tools to identify and improve shortcomings, and on the other hand, highlight the positive traits which optimize usability.

Biography

Seyedsina (Sina) Mirarabshahi holds two master's degrees in Translation Studies from Khatam University in Tehran (Iran) and York University in Toronto (Canada). His areas of research interest broadly encompass Translation and Technology, with a specific focus on Machine Translation and Crowdsourced Translation. He is a published researcher as well as a published translator. Working as a freelance language professional now for several years, Sina has led workshops on CAT tools and the translation market and has presented his research at academic conferences in his homeland.

Identifying Fluency Parameters for a Machine-learning-based Automated Assessment System for Interpreting: Exploring Methodology

XIAOMAN WANG

University of Leeds

Abstract

Fluency is meaningful yet under-explored in interpreting studies. This empirical study of consecutive interpreting investigated the possible methodology for selecting and extracting distinctive features for building machine learning models of an automated assessment system for interpreting fluency. It also examined how to streamline the whole process with Python and make it a user-friendly system. Both methods and results are presented together to illustrate how the methodology is applied in actual practice. The statistical results indicate: (1) average length had fairly strong correlations with mean length unfilled and number of extreme long unfilled pause; (2) mean length of runs had a strong correlation with the number of unfilled pause; (3) both articulation rate and speaking rate had negative moderate correlations with the number of mild slow articulation; (4) phonation time ratio had negative moderate correlation with number of number of unfilled pause, number of mild long unfilled pause and number of extreme long unfilled pauses; (5) combination of newly developed temporal measures based on descriptive statistical analysis could explain dependent variables used to build an automated system; (6) dependent variables could explain part of human ratings since the scores were given not only from fluency and delivery. All these explained variables would be vectorized as embedding features to build up a machine learning model for fluency quality assessment. The tool for automatic fluency feature extraction, statistical analysis, annotation and corpus building were also developed. These results not merely theorize rubrics and scalar but demonstrate that the proposed method provides a promising and scalable solution to automate these labor-intensive tasks.

Biography

Xiaoman Wang is a first year PhD student working in interdisciplinary fields. My research interests are related to two domains: interpreting and computational linguistics. Probably the most interesting bit in my recent research is digital technology in interpreting and translation. I have built an automated translation assessment system using supervised machine learning.

Les méconnaissances ou les fondements psycho-cognitifs de l'interaction hybride : une approche expérimentale de la performance en post-édition

LEILA CHERROUK

École supérieure d'interprètes et de traducteurs (ESIT, Université Sorbonne Nouvelle)

Résumé

Depuis l'essor des réseaux de neurones, la post-édition soulève un questionnement de fond, dont la portée transcende les frontières de la traductologie : dans un écosystème toujours plus automatisé, où les processus décisionnels sont progressivement transférés à des machines, où la plus-value de l'opérateur humain réside dans sa capacité à se réinventer au gré des évolutions technologiques, ne serait-ce pas le rapport de l'Homme à soi et à ses outils que nous devrions repenser ? Force est de constater que nulle reconfiguration interne ne saurait s'opérer pleinement sans conscience de soi. Au sein de ce nouvel espace de co-influence hybride, les métaconnaissances, ou connaissances métacognitives, semblent conditionner la levée des freins psychologiques généralement observés chez les étudiants, dont bon nombre dénoncent une automatisation qui se fait pour eux, mais sans eux. Dans une perspective holistique, nous reviendrons sur les résultats de travaux portant sur les modèles comportementaux d'acceptation de la traduction automatique, et ce, en vue de décrire les mécanismes psycho-cognitifs à l'œuvre lors de l'interaction du biotraducteur avec ses outils technologiques.

Notre recherche vise à déterminer le rôle de l'attitude dans la représentation de l'utilité perçue d'un logiciel donné. À cet effet, nous avons mené une étude expérimentale auprès d'un échantillon de cinq étudiants inscrits en deuxième année de master à l'ESIT. L'objectif ici est de présenter, à travers le prisme de la cyberpsychologie, les facteurs motivationnels susceptibles d'influencer la performance opérationnelle, organisationnelle et cognitive. La question de l'effet des croyances auto-rapportées sur la pratique effective est également posée. Pour y répondre, un suivi du processus de post-édition de deux textes institutionnels a été réalisé au moyen des logiciels Translog-II et Free Cam. Les données empiriques collectées sont croisées avec les réponses des participants à deux questionnaires.

Biographie

Diplômée de l'Université d'Alicante en traduction et en interprétation (2019), Leila Cherrouk est étudiante en deuxième année de master en traductologie à l'ESIT

(Université Sorbonne Nouvelle). Désireuse d'apporter un éclairage pluridisciplinaire sur les questions qui l'animent, elle suit également une formation en cyberpsychologie (Université de Paris) et en sciences cognitives (Université Paris-Est Créteil). Ses travaux, qui s'inscrivent tous dans une approche expérimentale, ont pour vocation d'approfondir les phénomènes psycho-comportementaux à l'œuvre lors de l'interaction du langagier avec son environnement technologique. Ses axes de recherche portent notamment sur l'ergonomie cognitive, les théories de l'apprentissage, les stratégies de régulation émotionnelle et l'influence des outils numériques sur les processus empathiques.

Lost in Translation: Manto and the Gendered Sexual Violence of Partition

SADIA UDDIN

York University

Abstract

In considering the interaction between human and machine, it is apparent that technological advancements have been beneficial in facilitating a wider readership of postcolonial literature. In particular, translated works have been disseminated across the world in print while online versions have also become widely accessible. As readership increases, it is imperative to examine whether translators, as cultural mediators, fulfil their responsibilities when translating postcolonial literature that aims to address colonial trauma and sexual violence against women. Translations must be mediated through a feminist lens to ensure that the literature both retains and communicates the original context. As such, this paper will examine the works of controversial Urdu short story writer Saadat Hasan Manto (1912-1955). Manto's short stories addressed the gendered sexual violence of the Partition, which created the states of India and Pakistan in 1947. While approximately twelve million people moved across the newly created borders, women were inextricably linked to notions of 'honour' and 'nationhood' whereby they became primary targets of sexual violence. Although Manto attempted to convey this trauma, his writings faced propaganda and state censorship. Since Pakistan was created as a separate homeland for Muslims, Manto's writings carried a social stigma, and addressing gendered sexual violence was considered against the ethos of Islam. This paper will address the continued controls on knowledge production by drawing upon the politically engaged English translations of Manto's short stories Open It and Colder Than Ice. Though the English translations are now increasingly available for reading on the internet, the translations are problematic. Manto's original works address the traumatic sexual experiences of women, yet the male translators, Alok Bhalla and Khalid Hasan, fail to deliver the disruptive punch that Manto intended to communicate to his readers. Thus, this paper problematizes the theme of translation and technology by elucidating the challenges of addressing gender issues through technologically mediated translations.

Biography

Sadia Uddin is a PhD Candidate in the Humanities Programme at York University. Her research focuses on examining the role of public policy in acting as a catalyst for religious extremism. Sadia's research assesses how religiously justified policy has been used to morally regulate Muslim women and religious minorities. Sadia has completed her Honours Bachelors in Political Science and South Asian Studies and also holds a Professional Certificate in Public Administration and Law, a diploma in Asian Studies and a Masters in Humanities from York University. Her research interests include human rights in Pakistan, gender, postcolonial literature and religious minorities.

Post-édition et traduction automatique : adéquation des formations universitaires avec la réalité du terrain du traducteur

SARA SALMI

ESIT / Université de la Sorbonne-Nouvelle (Paris III)

Résumé

La traduction automatique est aujourd'hui un fait qu'on ne peut ignorer et son utilisation raisonnée peut apporter une valeur ajoutée au traducteur (Loock, 2019). Les formations se doivent de former des étudiants capables de s'adapter à ces nouvelles technologies et à un marché en constante évolution. Depuis une dizaine d'années, les recherches sur l'enseignement de la post-édition se multiplient, reflétant ainsi l'état du marché et de l'évolution du métier de traducteur. En effet, les traductologues s'intéressent de plus en plus au moyen d'enseigner la post-édition, en essayant notamment d'élaborer des cours qui visent à préparer au mieux les étudiants en traduction aux nouvelles pratiques (Rossi, 2017 ; Guerberof et Moorkens, 2019, 2017, Loock, 2019). Dans le but de déterminer la place qu'occupe la post-édition dans les formations universitaires françaises et d'évaluer leur adéquation avec la réalité du terrain, nous nous proposons de réaliser d'abord une analyse comparative des programmes de formation des 15 universités françaises faisant partie du réseau EMT. Cette analyse nous permettra de déterminer le volume horaire consacré à l'enseignement de la post-édition, de la traduction automatique et à l'acquisition d'autres compétences technologiques. Nous mettrons en corrélation les données recueillies avec les recommandations du référentiel EMT de 2017. Nous réaliserons ensuite une enquête par questionnaire auprès de traducteurs diplômés entre 2014 et 2019 afin d'évaluer l'adéquation de la formation qu'ils ont reçue, notamment en matière de post-édition, avec la réalité du terrain. Cette enquête nous permettra de voir s'il y a eu une évolution dans les offres de formation entre 2014 et 2019. Nous pourrons également vérifier si les formations permettent aux étudiants d'acquérir les compétences technologiques nécessaires pour faire face à un marché en constante évolution. Les résultats que nous prévoyons d'obtenir de l'analyse des formations et de l'enquête auprès des traducteurs nous permettront d'évaluer le degré d'adaptabilité de ces formations.

Biographie

Après avoir obtenu mon master de traduction technique, je me suis lancée en tant que traductrice indépendante et je me suis spécialisée depuis lors en traduction marketing et média. Après trois ans d'exercice, j'ai ressenti le besoin de reprendre mes études pour approfondir mes connaissances en traduction. Aujourd'hui, étudiante en Master 2 Recherche en traductologie à l'ESIT (Université de la Sorbonne-Nouvelle), j'aspire à poursuivre mes études en doctorat et faire de la recherche sur la traduction automatique qui est devenue une passion.

Technology and Opera: The Growing Role of Surtitles in Creating Operatic Productions

ALEKSANDRA OŻAROWSKA

University of Warsaw

Abstract

Translation has always been a significant part of operatic performances and nowadays surtitling is a fast-growing area of translation studies. Surtitles are also one of the key factors of making opera more audience-friendly and accessible. However, even though the majority of opera houses provide their audiences with surtitles, frequently they are but a minor element of an operatic performance and their potential is not fully used. Recently a few big opera houses have made numerous successful attempts at developing the potential of the surtitles; such translations prove that surtitles can considerably shape the significance of operatic productions by, for example, showing a given character or an event in a different light. Such adjustments are made particularly for productions with altered interpretation or modernised setting. While focusing on the surtitles following particular productions, one may refer to Hans Vermeer and Katharina Reiss's skopos theory, according to which the purpose of the translation action determines the process and final shape of translations. For opera surtitles created for non-standard productions, such aim consists in ensuring the performances' consistency and extraordinary interpretation. Thus, operatic surtitles also create certain images of libretti and whole operatic productions. Using a number of examples of libretti translations provided by opera houses, both in the form of surtitles or subtitles for live broadcasts or DVD recordings, I would like to show how they shape the meaning of particular productions; no other kind of translation in opera can be so powerful and versatile. Subsequently, I will show how the technology development, which has entered opera houses for good, affects even such traditional genres as opera: not only does it make opera more accessible, but it also determines its significance and reception.

Biography

Aleksandra Ożarowska is a translator and a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Warsaw, where she teaches translation. She is also a lecturer in English at the Aleksander Zelwerowicz National Academy of Dramatic Art in Warsaw. Her research focuses on audiovisual translation and contemporary approaches to translation studies. Translating from English, Polish, German and Italian, she

cooperates with major Polish publishing houses and opera houses. She was awarded scholarships by the University of Tübingen, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz and the University of Bonn, and in 2020 she received the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education Scholarship for Outstanding Young Researchers.

Tools for Video Game Localisation: A User Survey

MARIA ISABEL RIVAS GINEL

Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté & Universidad de Valladolid

Abstract

Previous research in the field of translators' requirements in translation (Zaretskaya, Corpas Pastor, Seghiri 2015; 2017) has shown a strong preference for tools that "have a full set of features", although those systems tend to be technology-driven and too complex (Lagoudaki 2006). As the variety of tools used in video game localisation steadily grows due to technological advances, the questions of whether they have been fully adopted, if they are adapted to their needs, or what are localisers' attitudes towards them, still remain.

The aim of this paper is to attempt to answer those questions by analysing the results of an online survey addressed to professional localisers created to collect data about business practices, working conditions and the degree of adoption of different tools ranging from project management software to CAT tools, corpora compilation or MT. Respondents were also asked to evaluate the degree of usefulness of a series of functionalities which could be included in a comprehensive tool for video game localisation in order to assess their needs and attitudes towards them.

The results show that while some technologies have been fully adopted — such as CAT tools with 81.45% of regular users — others are still rarely used (only 8,39% compile their own corpora and 11.61% use MT regularly). In addition, as an example of the complexity of CAT tools, only 3.87% report using Qterm for terminology extraction and management. Regarding needs and attitudes, the top five essential features and functionalities are those related to visual access to the game, terminology, QA and TM whereas MT is mostly seen as inconvenient. XLOC's new "memoQ connector", launched in 2020, could potentially cover some of the aforementioned needs, although further research is needed.

Biography

Maria Isabel Rivas Ginel is currently a PhD candidate in language science at the University of Burgundy and the University of Valladolid and teaches Spanish, English, and French translation at the ESIT. Her research interest lies in the area of video game localisation, multimedia translation and accessibility.

Translation and Technology for Good: Facilitating Access to Information and Knowledge

CHARICE ROLLE

University of Birmingham

Abstract

In September 2015, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (Agenda 2030). This document elaborated 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) toward stimulating action in the global fight against poverty, inequality, climate change and justice, amongst others. Under SDG 9, reference is made to technology, specifically harnessing technologies to accelerate progress regarding industrialisation and environmental objectives. Since that time, the Secretary General of the United Nations has developed a strategy on new technologies; in brief, how to help develop these to become a force for good. This potential for good has been evidenced following the wake of natural disasters, re: strengthening disaster preparedness and crisis information management. It has grown in recent years with the advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and AI machines, which are able to sift through and interpret massive amounts of data from various sources to carry out a wide range of tasks. Deep learning of artificial intelligence research has resulted in major breakthroughs in areas of speech recognition and language processing. One of its most interesting is machine translation.

Language barriers can significantly impede education, healthcare, and economic development, and even contribute to violence. Utilising translation technology can assist in overcoming these language barriers. In addition, technologies such as text-to-voice and voice-to-text translation, can assist persons with disabilities and with special needs to access information and communication technologies (ICTs).

The goal of this paper is to identify the practical applications of machine translation to accelerate progress towards achieving Agenda 2030.

Biography

Charice Rolle is a recent graduate. In December 2020, she received a Masters degree in Translation Studies from the University of Birmingham in Birmingham, England. For her extended Masters project, Ms. Rolle presented a Caribbean voice in discourse on colonialism by translating an excerpt from *La panse du chacal*, written by distinguished Martinican author Raphaël Confiant, and including commentary about translation and social activism. Ms. Rolle is a career foreign service officer employed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bahamas. She has been posted previously to overseas offices in Washington, DC and New York City.
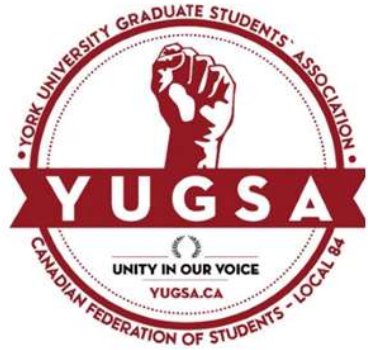
Thank you to our generous sponsors: