

5TH IATIS Conference

PhD rapid fire oral presentations

Translating and paratranslating the Brazilian legal system

Elisabete Ares Licer

This work proposes organising and classifying the Brazilian legal and administrative system, which will then be compared to the equivalent Spanish and Portuguese systems in Europe. The results of said comparison will become a knowledge base for translators who specialise in this field. The legal and administrative system of each country will be divided into three elements: legal bodies, the legal profession and legal documents. The duties, powers and jurisdiction of each element will then be established. Once the systems are categorised, equivalence methodology for legal and administrative terminology will be applied based on the concept of translation and paratranslation expounded by the Translation & Paratranslation (T&P) research group at the Universidade de Vigo (Spain). A sample of results will be presented using one example from each of the legal and administrative elements: the term *vara* (court) as a legal body, the term *desembargador* (judge) as a profession and the term *acórdão* (judgment) as a document. These three examples show that the three legal and administrative systems share a common root: a Romano-Germanic code-based legal system, as against the common law system of precedent. However, throughout the legislative, legal and executive history of Brazil, Spain and Portugal, these codes have changed according to customary law. Translators must therefore define the role of each element within a given system so that they can determine the equivalence between the systems. Note that legal equivalence is not the same as linguistic equivalence.

Keywords:

Translation, paratranslation, legal system comparison, Portuguese, Spanish.

Corpus linguistics and intercultural studies: a contrastive study of the linguistic-cultural patterns in the language of tourism

Sandra Navarro

Tourism is a highly multicultural area in which translation plays a key role for successful communication and promotion of the sector. The communication in this area has the predominant function of presenting a product - in this case, a destination - in order to attract attention and induce a response from the reader (Snell-Hornby, 1999), coming close to publicity texts. Just like in advertising, texts tourism appeal directly to personal values and beliefs, which are determined by each individual's culture and are closely linked to language.

The intrinsic relationship between culture and language has been explored in our master's research, which investigated the lexical patterns of tourism language with a view to creating a bilingual glossary aimed at the translator. Our corpus-based research evidenced innumerable cultural aspects that were included in the glossary. Our current PhD research focuses on interface between Corpus Linguistics and Intercultural Studies. Our goal is to contrast the most recurrent linguistic patterns in texts Tourism English and Portuguese and interpret them based on the theories of Intercultural Studies.

To that aim, we are currently compiling a corpus that is expected to contain about two million words taken from hotel reviews written by Brazilian and American travelers and posted on the TripAdvisor website.

Data will be interpreted based on theoretical models of Intercultural Studies such as High Context Culture (HCC) and Low Context Culture (LCC), Hall (1976), and Cultural Dimensions of Hofstede (2001).

Keywords:

Intercultural Studies, Translation, Corpus Linguistics, Tourism, TripAdvisor reviews

Allocation of cognitive effort in translation process: an eye tracking and fMRI study

Karina Sarto Szpak

In the past 20 years, there has been a significant increase in research into the neural basis of language processing. This has established that spoken and written language relies on concurrent activation in multiple brain areas (Price, 2012). The goal of the present study is to investigate the neural bases of cognitive processes associated with translation, from a relevance-theoretic perspective (Sperber & Wilson 1986/1995). More specifically, we aim to investigate reading and translation tasks in two studies: a brain imaging study and an eyetracking study of reading and translation tasks. The relevance-theoretic concept of metarepresentation together with the Theory of Mind (Baron-Cohen et al. 1985) were used in order to investigate how these two different input tasks, namely reading and translation, differentially and comparably modulate brain responses. The participants will include 15 professional translators and 15 translation students who have Brazilian Portuguese as their L1 and English as their L2. The methodology developed by Buchweitz (2006) will be used as framework for data analysis. Our hypothesis is that, relative to reading, brain imaging results for translation will show more activation associated with executive processes (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex). In terms of mean fixation count and mean fixation duration, there will be differences in the allocation of cognitive effort between the two tasks. Preliminary neuroscience experiments on translation studies suggest that neurosciences can bring interesting data and implications to cognitive mechanisms of translation. Our goal is to contribute to the understanding of these cognitive processes.

Keywords:

Cognitive effort, translation process, eye tracking, fMRI, conceptual and procedural encodings

Monolingual post-editing: an investigation of temporal, technical and cognitive effort during task execution

Norma Fonseca

This exploratory study draws on Krings (2001) to investigate temporal and technical effort by comparing monolingual post-editing data with bilingual post-editing and human translation data in the language pairs English-Portuguese and French-Portuguese. Furthermore, it also investigates whether cognitive effort (Krings, 2001) is associated with metacognition (Flavell, 1976, 1979, 1987) during monolingual post-editing processes in the same language pairs. To carry out the study, six subjects in each language pair took part in an experiment. Data was collected using key logging, screen recordings, and guided written protocols. The analysis focused on task execution time, on the number of mouse and keyboard movements in the three different tasks, on the pauses lasting more than 5 seconds and evidences of metacognition in written protocols in the monolingual post-editing task. Preliminary results indicate that temporal effort is greater in bilingual post-editing in English-Portuguese, and that technical effort is greater in monolingual post-editing in the same language pair. They also point to evidence of metacognition in the protocols, specifically metacognitive knowledge of person variables, knowledge of task variables, and knowledge of strategy variables. In line with advances in experimental research, this exploratory study suggests the need for using eye tracking to collect more accurate data in a definitive data collection. It also shows the need to investigate different source languages (English, Spanish and Chinese) with different degrees of similarity with the target language (Portuguese) to see how language proximity can impact temporal, technical and cognitive effort.

Keywords:

Monolingual post-editing; temporal effort; technical effort; cognitive effort; metacognition.

The process of (re)translation in focus: an empirical-experimental study

Gleiton Malta and Adriana Pagano

The process of (re)translation IN focus: an empirical-experimental study. This study reports on empirical-experimental research within process translation studies and analyses data from the performance of 60 participants, divided into two groups, in a task of literary (re) translation (cf . Bermam, 1990). The experimental design included three 3 input texts, one being a source text in Spanish and the other tho target texts in Portuguese. Data was collected through keylogging and eye tracking to be later triangulated with recall protocols. For gaze data, foue areas of interest were defined for the text as a whole and within them four micro areas based on a particular translation. Two layouts were implemented with a reverse order of the target texts on the left and the right. Eye-tracking data (number of visits, fixations, gazes) showed that the highest number of visits was observed in the target text area, then the source text area. The areas of the translated and retranslated texts had similar access, but there was a tendency for participants to visit the text on the left more frequently regardless of the layout.

Keywords:

Translational process; Retranslation; cognitive effort; eye tracking; empirical-experimental research

Prepositional phrases in English and Brazilian Portuguese: a corpus based study

Kícila Ferregueti

In systemic-functional theory (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2014), prepositional phrases (PPs) are considered shrunken clauses, having the potential for construing and condensing meanings, particularly when functioning as Qualifiers in a nominal group. As a result, PPs constitute a rich field of research especially in translation and multilingual text production, given that meaning realized by PPs in one language might be realized by and/or be translated using different linguistic resources in another. This presentation reports on a study of PPs drawing on data retrieved from Klapt!, an English/Brazilian-Portuguese bidirectional parallel and comparable corpus, compiled with texts from eight different text types (Research Article, Political Speech, Popular Science, Fiction, Instructions Manual, Tourism Leaflet, Review and Educational Website). The study targets PPs functioning as Qualifiers and has a threefold aim, for which distinct methodological procedures are adopted: 1) to identify which PPs in English most frequently function as Qualifiers, by querying the corpus using a concordancing software; 2) to examine how these occurrences are translated into Brazilian Portuguese and whether patterns can be found by aligning the original and translated texts, extracting translation equivalents and annotating them based on the translation choices; and 3) to examine frequencies of PPs functioning as Qualifiers according to text type.

Keywords:

Prepositional phrases, Qualifiers, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Corpus Linguistics, Translation Studies