New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies 2026

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Abstracts as of June 10, 2026

Plenary 1:

Kayoko Takeda
Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan

AI-based speech translation in interrogatory torture?

In 2004, I joined the doctoral program in Translation and Intercultural Studies, which had been launched in Tarragona the previous year. Although my horizons were certainly broadened from the narrow conception I had held of what interpreting was about, there was one practice I did not fully embrace – the use of *translation* as a term inclusive of interpreting. Since then, when I analyze various phenomena involving interpreting, it has become a habit of mine to ask, "Can this happen in written translation as well?". For instance, through my studies on interpreters in war, I have so far discussed interpreters' physical proximity and visibility to the parties in a communicative event, their need to handle dynamic exchanges with attention to power relations and to exercise their agency, if necessary, to prevent or fix communication failures, and the immediate consequences of their renditions. Given the increasingly diversified ways in which cross-lingual communication is enabled, however, this pursuit of mine now seems to be evolving into the question of what aspects of interpreting will probably not be addressable by AI. Drawing on my recent research on translation policy in local governments and diplomatic interpreting in the Japanese context, I will discuss the issues of accountability and security in the use of AI-based speech translation systems. I will then explore the possible consequences of using such systems in military conflict.

Plenary 2:

David Orrego-Carmona
University of Warwick, UK / University of the Free State, South Africa

A Call to Translate Ourselves: Users, Democratisation, and Translation Studies After the End of Translation

In "Translation Technologies as the End of Translation as We Know It", Pym tackles a chain of worry that is becoming a daily thought to many in translation and interpreting studies: if automation takes our students, it then takes our jobs, and then it takes the very thing we research. By the end, he suggests something that I want to take further: that the field's future will be decided less by what the technology can do than by the stories we tell about it.

I want to approach this from the side of the user, which was my entry point to translation studies research, and a reminder that the field has understood users as plural for a long time. Many users are happy with a translation, any translation. This group is large and probably growing. That expectation does more to shrink the space for specialised work than the quality of the systems themselves. Other users behave differently: they compare systems, edit the output, and sometimes produce and share translations of their own. The useful question is not whether the user is active or passive, but which users want more than a rough rendering, and at what point any translation stops being enough. Seen this way, there is more translation in society than ever, even as the specialised core shrinks inside that larger whole.

And yet the field that documented this diversity has struggled to make it visible outside its own journals. The same is true of much of what translation studies already knows: that quality is not a single score but depends on who a text is for; that the person working with a system makes

judgements rather than cleaning up after a machine; that the choice of which languages get resourced is never neutral. None of this is new, yet it has mostly stayed among us. The problem has never been a lack of ideas, but that we have not found a way to pass them on. The end of translation as we know it is, in part, a failure of translation studies to translate itself. This is the failure I want to call us to fix, because we have knowledge and experience ready to be shared.
If the field's future depends on the stories told about it, our task is to tell a better one, in the places where it counts. That means putting what we know to work where decisions about language are made. When the industry rediscovers that a single quality score hides more than it shows, we have decades of work on what quality is and for whom. When public bodies adopt machine translation as an accessibility fix, we can say which uses are safe, which are risky. When governance frameworks treat translation as a solved technical step, we can show the judgment and the stakes they are designing out. None of this requires reinventing the discipline. It requires translating it: into standards, training, policy, and public debate, and toward the general public and the people building the systems as the different audiences they are.
That is the more hopeful reading of the moment. Translation has spread into more hands and more of daily life than ever. Our discipline is built to understand how meaning moves between languages and people. It is well placed to make that proliferation work better.

Absolon, **Jakub**
University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Slovakia
Adaptive Terminology Management: A Layered Model for Strategic Terminological Focus
This paper presents Adaptive Terminology Management (ATM), a theoretical and operational framework designed to prioritize terminological work through a layered, density-based model. Moving beyond binary distinctions such as prescriptive vs. descriptive or onomasiological vs. semasiological approaches, ATM centers on intentionality—the strategic management of terminology based on conceptual importance and real-world constraints. The model defines three concentric layers: a Core of stable, high-priority terms; a Radiative Layer that mediates adaptive human–AI interaction; and a Corona representing descriptive, emerging terminology. This structure enables resource-efficient focus, cognitive clarity, and dynamic equilibrium across human and machine translation workflows. ATM integrates principles from socioterminology, the sociocognitive approach, and Faber's cognitive frame theory, translating them into a practical strategy for continuous terminological calibration. By distinguishing between levels of conceptual stability and communicative relevance, the framework supports AI training, domain adaptation, and quality assurance in multilingual environments. Ultimately, ATM redefines terminology management as a living system that evolves through iterative feedback between prescriptive stability and descriptive adaptability—balancing human expertise and AI scalability to sustain precision, coherence, and innovation in specialized communication.

Agorni, **Mirella**
Ca' Foscari University Venice, Italy
Translational Practices as Intellectual Agency: A Gendered Historical Perspective
This intervention uses a historiographical approach to examine women's translation practices between the eighteenth and early twentieth centuries, foregrounding partial visibility, situated intervention and the constraints that shaped women's participation in intellectual life. By identifying recurring modes of engagement, such as collaboration, adaptation, and epistemic mediation, among a variety of female translators working in literary, scientific, and educational contexts, broader patterns will emerge. These modes positioned women on the threshold of authorship, enabling them to participate in public discourse outside of formal institutions. Hence, translation emerges as a negotiated space in which gendered expectations, discursive norms, and intellectual aspirations intersect. Situating these practices within wider debates on intellectual authority and the historical dynamics of cultural production reveals that their contribution was not based on explicit feminist

intent. Rather, their impact lies in the opportunities they created, broadening access to the interpretation, teaching and intervention in intellectual debates. Even when subject to ideological constraints, such engagements facilitated the emergence of new voices and reshaped what constituted legitimate knowledge. Ultimately, this intervention proposes reassessing women's translation work as a historically situated form of agency that sheds light on the interplay between gender, mediation, and intellectual authority in the history of translation.

Akgun, **Yasar**
Izmir University of Economics, Türkiye
Subjectivism of Artificial Intelligence: How do ChatGPT, Copilot, Deepseek, and Gemini evaluate each other's translation?
This study investigates the subjectivity of large language models in translation assessment by examining how leading AI systems—ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, and DeepSeek—evaluate their own translations compared to those attributed to competing models. Utilizing three English source texts from distinct domains (literary, technical, and legal), each system independently produces translations. The models are then tasked with evaluating these translations on a ten-point scale without an explicit assessment rubric. Crucially, evaluations occur first under the belief that the translation is their own, and subsequently under the belief that it was produced by a rival AI system. To minimize contextual bias, all sessions are conducted in an anonymized and isolated manner. The research pursues two primary objectives. First, it explores whether competitive dynamics within the AI industry manifest as systematic bias—specifically, whether a model scores the same translation differently based on perceived authorship. Second, by deliberately withholding an evaluation framework, the study aims to uncover the implicit criteria each model prioritizes, such as accuracy, readability, fluency, stylistic adequacy, or terminological consistency. By comparing numerical scores and qualitative justifications, the research reveals patterns of self-preference and divergent evaluative norms, highlighting that AI assessments are shaped by training regimes rather than neutral judgment.

Alarcón-García, **Verónica**
Valencian International University, Spain
Beyond Accuracy: Why 1·1·2 Emergency Communication Still Needs the Human Mediator in the Age of AI
Recent European pilots indicate that AI-driven language technologies can exceed 80% accuracy in multilingual emergency call processing; however, this performance remains insufficient in life-critical contexts where errors can have severe consequences. This presentation explores the tension between technological capability and operational risk, proposing the MILICITE framework (Alarcón-García, 2024) as a human-centered model for AI-supported interlinguistic and intercultural mediation in 1·1·2 emergency communication. The study is based on a qualitative, document-based comparative analysis of 52 sources (2018–2025), including the European Emergency Number Association AI Special Project (2024), evaluating multiple European pilot implementations. The MILICITE framework is empirically grounded in the case of the «1·1·2 Comunitat Valenciana», where more than 24,700 foreign-language calls were managed in 2025, demonstrating the systemic scale of multilingual demand in emergency services. Findings show that AI tools such as ASR, STT, and STST improve efficiency by accelerating triage, expanding linguistic coverage, and supporting real-time data extraction. However, limitations persist, including reduced accuracy in noisy environments, language misclassification, and risks of hallucination and bias. The MILICITE framework addresses these challenges by embedding AI within a model of professional mediation, ensuring human oversight, ethical accountability, and intercultural competence in hybrid human–AI emergency communication systems.

Alelyani, **Salwa**
Najran University, Saudi Arabia; University of Reading, United Kingdom
Collateral Paratextuality in Saudi Cinema: Localizing, Projecting, and Co-Constructing Cultural Identity and Global Visibility in Digital Ecosystems
As Saudi cinema embarks on a new journey in production and digital distribution globally, this study aims to explore how digital paratextual mechanisms co-construct its cultural identity and enhance Saudi film visibility on both national and transnational platforms. Drawing on Freeth's (2023, p. 420) concept of "collateral paratextuality", the research examines how Saudi films are mediated through a convergence of industry-generated content, algorithmic curation, and audience participation. The focus is on the multi-platform circulation of six Saudi film paratexts, especially trailers, thumbnails, personalized recommendations, and user reviews on Netflix, YouTube, Letterboxd, TikTok, and Instagram. Using the Saudi psychological thriller *Naga* (2023), directed by Aljasser, as a case study, this presentation looks at how global streaming infrastructures (re)construct Saudi cultural narratives through localization, audiovisual translation, and genre framing. While the film aligns itself with global thriller aesthetics, it is rooted in culturally specific tropes – gendered codes of conduct, subcultural markers, and the imagery of deserts and camels. By comparing paratextual inconsistencies across dubbed, subtitled, and algorithmically recommended versions, the study examines how translation practices and digital curation (re)shape the reception and interpretation of Saudi identity and Saudi film global visibility, extending and/or co-creating the narrative meaning intended by filmmakers. The preliminary analysis shows that Saudi film paratexts are dynamic sites where cultural identity is negotiated, contested, and commodified. These paratexts operate in a decentralized, "rhizomatic" (Deleuze and Guattari, 1988, p. 6) network that enables and constrains the global visibility of non-Western cinema. Through a digital paratextual approach, this paper argues that Saudi cinema's global presence and identity representations are co-constructed by complex intersections of local identity performance, algorithmic visibility, and audience agency.

Aliy, **Abdulwahid Adebisi**
University of Ilorin, Nigeria
Translation reception in Offa's Cultural Heritage: Documenting and Translating the Specialized Form of Offa Waka Chants
This study focuses on addressing the lack of scholarly attention given to Waka, a specialized and intricate form of Offa, despite numerous studies on Offa's cultural heritage. The objectives include identifying Offa Waka chants, documenting and translating them into English, and analyzing their sociolinguistic aspects. The research employed intensive data collection using descriptive and survey methods and theory of Interactional Sociolinguistics. Primary sources included observations and interviews, while secondary sources consisted of archival materials, journals, and online sources. Twelve Waka chanters were selected across different social-educational, and age groups, particularly targeting elders aged 50 to 80 to enhance the study's validity. The collected Waka chants were translated using suitable mechanisms, with translation theories such as unbounded translation. The study concludes that Offa is renowned for its Islamic religion and the celebration of legends, and emphasizes the linguistic, cultural, and stylistic nuances involved in translating Waka chants with indigenous thoughts, highlighting the need for translators to have linguistic and intercultural proficiency. It also highlights the linguistic and cultural nuances involved in translating Waka chants with indigenous thoughts, emphasizing the need for translators to have linguistic and intercultural proficiency and its implication for the effective transmission and comprehension of oral literature.

Alqarni, **Abdullah**
University of Bisha, Saudi Arabia
Documenting the Translation Movement in the Arab World: An Analytical Study of the Arabic Observatory of Translation
This study examined the role of the Arabic Observatory of Translation (AOT) as a strategic initiative to document the translation movement in the Arab world. It analyzed bibliographic data for over 90,000 translated books compiled in the Observatory's database across its three phases—prior to, during, and following its establishment—up to the end of 2024. The analysis covered key bibliographic elements such as translators, publication year, publishers, place of publication, source languages, subjects, and other available metadata. The study produced a detailed historical and geographical mapping of the translation movement and its thematic distribution across 22 countries in the Arab region from the early 1800s to 2024. The research also assessed the quality of the bibliographic data in terms of completeness, consistency, and accuracy. While the dataset provides a reliable foundation for understanding translation trends, notable gaps remain, including frequent omission of translator names, inconsistencies in publication metadata, and underrepresentation of certain countries. Emerging patterns revealed a concentration of translated works in specific genres and languages, reflecting cultural and market factors. Data quality improved in recent years but showed challenges in historical coverage. These findings highlight the need for enhanced data collection and validation processes. This study offers a critical evaluation of the Observatory's data as a resource for researchers and policymakers focused on the translation landscape in the Arab world.

Altalidi, **Bandar**
King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia
Mapping the subtitling history in Saudi Arabia pre- and post-Saudi Vision 2030
This paper investigates the socio-historical development of subtitling in Saudi Arabia, a largely understudied area within audiovisual translation. It traces the evolution of subtitling practices from the 1950s to the present, examining how technological, cultural, and political factors have shaped the field. Drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's sociology and adopting a qualitative, multi-method approach, the study conceptualizes subtitling as a social field shaped by agents competing for various forms of capital. The research divides the field's trajectory into three historical phases, each analyzed in relation to external influences, key players, and their strategic positions. Data triangulation—from archival sources, audiovisual material, observations, and prior studies—ensures the robustness of findings. Particular focus is given to the transformative impact of Saudi Vision 2030, which has redefined cultural production and marked a turning point for subtitling practices post-2016. By applying Bourdieu's theory to digital forms of translation, this paper expands the scope of sociological inquiry in translation studies and highlights the growing significance of subtitling in the Kingdom's shifting cultural landscape.

Amedyaz, **Belal**
University Hassan II Casablanca Mohammedia, Morocco
Translation Between Ethics and Politics: Exploring the Impact of Translating Political Discourse Related to the Amazigh Language on Depicting and Reframing Language Ideologies in Morocco
Speech plays a pivotal role in achieving political objectives as well as influencing the masses. The presence of the Amazigh language in Moroccan political discourse dates back to August 20, 1994, when King Hassan II publicly acknowledged the Amazigh language as a significant component of the Moroccan identity. In fact, many initiatives were taken, especially by Amazigh activists, to institutionalize the Amazigh language since independence. However, the language policies of post-independence Moroccan governments have led to their marginalization. The Agadir Charter of 1994 played a key role in the recognition and institutionalization of the Amazigh language, marking its eventual constitutionalization in 2011, and eventually ensured it a pivotal area in Moroccan political

discourse. The translation of political discourse, which is always influenced by power structures, is a challenging task, since the transmission of linguistic discourse is often fraught with difficulties. The translator must be equipped with competencies like understanding politics before inquiring into political discourse. Translation helps in uncovering the ideological facets of political discourse. Similarly, it often turns out to be a sort of manipulation, especially when the translator is far away from neutrality and objectivity. Several studies have tackled the Amazigh language from different perspectives. The current study intends to analyze the contribution of the translated political discourse in raising issues related to the Amazigh language. Furthermore, it seeks to examine the extent to which translators dealing with Amazigh language-based political discourse stick to ethical considerations in their works. More specifically, the overall rationale behind this study is to detect how translation portrays and reconstructs ideologies related to the Amazigh language.

Alvarez-Vidal, Sergi, & Antoni Oliver
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona & Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain
Training Future Translators with Modular Open-Access Learning
The rapid integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) into translation workflows requires current translators to achieve technical autonomy beyond merely operating commercial interfaces. We present the pedagogical integration of MTUOC, an open-source modular ecosystem designed to facilitate the training, evaluation, and deployment of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) and LLMs. Developed at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), MTUOC serves as the technological backbone in formal translator training—including Bachelor's and Master's degrees—as well as in informal, open-access public education. While the first edition of our free online course (MOOC) was highly successful in attracting interest, its 12-week structure proved to be too static. To resolve this and empower language professionals more effectively, we have developed a highly modular framework consisting of four short-term courses (4 weeks each): 1) Deployment, Integration, and Evaluation; 2) Corpus Engineering; 3) NMT Training and Fine-tuning; and 4) LLMs for Translation. Supported by a dynamic Discord communication platform, this design fosters cross-track peer mentorship, ensuring translation students master underlying AI processes and enhance their professional readiness.

Annem, **Naresh**
University of Hyderabad, India
Audiovisual Translation and Media Accessibility in India: Challenges, Practices and Policy Perspectives
The study examines the critical relationship between media accessibility and audiovisual translation (AVT) in India with an emphasis on current issues, practices, and policy frameworks. In a multilingual country like India which is becoming more digitally literate and socio-linguistically diverse, accessible media is crucial for guaranteeing information equity and cultural participation, particularly for people with disabilities (PwDs). The study examines various AVT modalities across broadcast, film, and over-the-top (OTT) platforms, including dubbing, closed captioning, audio description, sign language interpretation, and subtitling. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting's guidelines encouraging subtitling and accessible film screenings, the implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 and the Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan) are among the government-led initiatives that receive particular attention. According to the study, linguistic inclusion, enforcement, knowledge, and resource allocation remain lacking despite these efforts, particularly for speakers of regional and minority languages. Through qualitative stakeholder interviews and content analysis of particular media outputs, the study draws attention to the need for a more unified and legally binding accessibility ecosystem. It argues that policy reform, technological advancement, and inclusive AVT practices must all work together to realize India's constitutional promises of equality and universal access to media.

Assis Rosa, **Alexandra**
University of Lisbon, Portugal
Updating research on the history of translated literature in 20th-century Portugal. Following previous research on this subject (Assis Rosa 2012, 2017; Seruya et al. 2007; Seruya 2009, 2015), this paper aims to present up-to-date information that contributes to profiling the translation of literature in Portugal during the 20th century and identify new paths for research. To this end, it (i) provides a brief overview of the main coordinates of the interuniversity project Intercultural Literature in Portugal (1930–2000): A Critical Bibliography, which seeks to map the translation of literary works published in Portugal in volume format from the 1930s onwards; (ii) it then focuses on analyzing the most recent version of the data produced by this project—more than 36,000 records relating to the years 1930–2000—to identify and discuss a selection of the main trends and regularities revealed by the dataset. Based on the analysis of this updated mapping, it (iii) aims to ask new questions and identify possible research paths on the history of translated literature in 20th-century Portugal.

Azmi, **Noureddine, & Abderrahim Eljazouli**
Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech, Morocco
The Complexities of Translating Humour in the Entertainment Industry: A Case Study of TV Series Subtitling
This research study examines the challenges and complexities of translating humour in the entertainment industry, with a particular focus on subtitling TV series. Humour is intricately tied to culture and language, making its translation across different linguistic and cultural landscapes challenging, especially when it touches on sensitive subjects like sexuality, religion, and politics (Pérez González, 2019; Elbakrii, 2021; Chiaro, 2017; Dore, 2020). These taboo areas present additional constraints for translators, who must navigate between fidelity to the source text and the cultural expectations and sensitivities of the target audience (Fatma Ben Slamia, 2025). This research aims to investigate the complexities of translating humour in sensitive contexts, thereby providing a comprehensive understanding of the issues that arise in interlingual subtitling. A multimodal corpus of TV series and sitcoms was used to examine both micro- and macro-level subtitling strategies. Findings show that 'Transfer' and 'Paraphrase' dominate as micro-strategies, reflecting subtitlers' attempts to retain humour while ensuring accessibility. However, strategies such as 'Deletion', 'Condensation', and 'Adaptation' are frequently employed when dealing with culture-specific or taboo humour, often at the expense of the original comedic effect. For macro-strategies, domestication is the most common approach, influenced heavily by cultural norms, censorship, and the sensitivities of the Arab audience. These findings generate insights into subtitling practices by revealing how translators navigate the tension between comedic fidelity and the cultural sensitivities and constraints of the target audience.

Basalamah, **Salah**
University of Ottawa, Canada
Decolonization as Translation: A Translation-Historical Account of Temporality, Transformation, and Creativity
This paper argues that mid-20th-century decolonization can be studied as a translation-historical process: an extended, conflictual reorganization of a society's translational infrastructures (institutions, language regimes, educational and legal repertoires, political idioms) through which a newly independent country undergoes epistemic and moral transformation. Moving beyond translation as interlingual transfer, it advances a tripartite framework—translation as temporality, transformation, and creativity—to show how decolonization operated through historically situated practices of rewording, re-institutionalizing, and re-authorizing meaning across domains (Basalamah 2025). Within translation history, "decolonization-as-translation" is thus not merely a philosophical metaphor but a way to write the history of translation regimes: how colonial categories, languages

of government, and systems of knowledge were dismantled, retranslated, and repurposed into postcolonial forms. Engaging Fanon, Bennabi, Abderrahmane, de Sousa Santos, and Mignolo, the paper theorizes decolonization as an ontological and ethical reconfiguration of collective life—Fanon's "new [hu]men" forged through struggle ([1963] 2004: 2), and Mignolo's praxis of "undoing and redoing" (2018). It then illustrates these claims (1950s–1970s, North Africa/Middle East) via Algeria's martyrdom ethos, Nasser's Arab Socialism, post-independence educational reforms, and Shariati/Bennabi/Abderrahmane's spiritual-intellectual projects. Decolonization as translation bridges decolonial theory and translation history to recast independence as an ongoing struggle over archives of meaning.

Bassam, **Lubna**
Lebanese University, Lebanon
Translation teaching methods in the globalization era: challenges, changes, and perspectives
Teaching translation has always had its challenges, both for teachers and students. Nowadays, and in the context of globalization, the process has gone through different changes in terms of teaching as well as learning. This paper explores some of the challenges and changes I have experienced throughout my experience in teaching translation. It aims to provide an overview of these challenges and changes that take place inside and outside the classroom. In addition to the gap between theory and practice, an eternal issue of translation teaching, there is also the gap between the class and the market. As well, students are becoming increasingly more dependent on technology, and this has resulted in various problems besides the conventional benefits, such as easy access to information. In one way or another, students' reliance on technology and the language associated with it has significantly affected their Arabic language. Consequently, students nowadays have become less productive and less creative in terms of motivation, knowledge, and cultural background associated with languages, including the Arabic language. This paper recommends improving and updating current translation teaching methods that enable students to excel in their profession.

Bianchi, **Elvira**
RMIT University, Australia
Barriers, strategies, and needs in the communication between schools and non-English speaking families in the Victorian educational context
Parental involvement and parent–teacher communication are widely recognized as key factors in students' educational success, particularly in increasingly multicultural societies. While existing research has explored the experiences of non-English speaking (NES) families and the consequences of communication barriers, the role of professional translators and interpreters (T&I) in educational settings remains largely overlooked. This gap is especially notable given the growing body of work in community interpreting and the established importance of T&I services in sectors such as healthcare and law, particularly in Australia. This study addresses this underexplored area by examining how T&I professionals can support communication between schools and NES families within the Victorian education system in Australia. Adopting a qualitative approach, the research combines focus group discussions with in-depth interviews involving teachers and school staff. The study aims to identify current communication practices, assess awareness of the T&I profession, and clarify the roles and tasks that professional language service providers could fulfill in schools. By doing so, it contributes to both educational research and T&I studies, offering practical insights for policy development and improved communication strategies in Australian multilingual school contexts.

Briva-Iglesias, Vicent, Sharon O'Brien & Therese Lundin
Dublin City University, Ireland
Human-Centered AI Language Technology: Framework, prototype, and user evaluation
Language technologies are increasingly ubiquitous and now translate emergency bulletins, draft clinical notes, and mediate everyday conversations, yet their impressive fluency can be misleading –

masking limited reliability, unpredictable errors, and uneven performance across different user groups and languages. Building on Shneiderman's human-centered AI (HCAI) paradigm, we propose the Human-Centered AI Language-Technology (HCAILT) framework that binds reliability, safety culture, and trustworthiness to the full language-technology pipeline. HCAILT couples technical guardrails (such as retrieval-augmented generation and probabilistic quality estimation) with organizational practices (like bias audits, incident-report loops, and external certification), and with user-facing features that maintain meaningful human control. Two blueprint use cases–in multilingual healthcare and crisis communication–illustrate how the HCAILT model guides system architecture, deployment practices, and evaluation. We produced a demo system to demonstrate the immediate feasibility of commodity and public large language models. In this paper, we present the framework, the demo system, and an early-stage user evaluation. The paper concludes with a future research agenda for next-generation language technologies that are not merely powerful but demonstrably reliable, safe, and worthy of public trust.

Brogueira, João
Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal
Translation in service learning
Service Learning is an experiential pedagogical method that integrates community service with critical reflection to enrich learning and strengthen communities. This paper reviews the implementation of service learning within a BA in Applied Languages. In this project, students assisted migrant-aid organizations by providing translation services and designing a language strategy that integrates computer-assisted translation tools and artificial intelligence. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, students collaborated with the host organizations to assess their needs while consulting with university peers in Social Sciences, Law, and Business. This "actor-advisor" role required students to bridge theory and practice, developing vital soft skills in communication, negotiation, and project planning. Ultimately, the framework positioned students as civic-minded problem-solvers driving positive social change in a multilingual society. By embedding a strong technical component, the project enhanced the students' AI literacy and demonstrated the enduring, meaningful value of human language skills in an era of technological overhype.

Burkus, **Dóra**
Sorbonne Nouvelle University, France; Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Hungary
Translator Visibility and Professional Recognition: A Comparative Study of Literary Translators in France and Hungary
This paper explores the relationship between visibility and socio-economic positioning among contemporary literary translators in France and Hungary. While the concept of translator visibility has been widely discussed in Translation Studies, less attention has been paid to how visibility intersects with material working conditions, income structures, and professional recognition. Building on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of professionalization, I distinguish between three interrelated dimensions: textual visibility (the translator's presence within the translated text), paratextual visibility (attribution practices in covers, flaps, and metadata), and discursive visibility (the extent to which translators articulate their professional identity in dialogue with peers and institutions). The analysis draws on a mixed-method study combining survey data and semi-structured interviews with French and Hungarian literary translators. It examines how translators negotiate public and professional visibility within differing cultural and institutional contexts. The comparative perspective highlights how national funding systems, publishing practices, and symbolic capital shape opportunities for recognition and long-term professional sustainability. By situating visibility within broader structural and material conditions, this paper contributes to a more socio-economically grounded understanding of translator status today.

Buttignol, Elena
Università degli studi di Udine, Italy
AI in Translation: Exploring Usage and Concerns of the General Public and Translators
This paper outlines a research project investigating the use and concerns of AI in the translation process. By examining both professional translators and generic users, the study aims to analyze both the producers and recipients of a possible AI-generated translation. Two distinct questionnaires were distributed, and approximately 200 responses from generic users and 20 from professionals have been collected so far. The research is still in progress, and the data does not yet provide statistically significant results. However, preliminary findings are interesting. In a test included in the questionnaires, respondents had to identify which of two texts was AI-translated, and both groups showed a minimal percentage difference between correct and incorrect answers, suggesting that distinguishing AI-generated translations from human work has become challenging regardless of the level of expertise. Furthermore, the questionnaires aim to investigate potential generational differences, variations between user types (e.g., heavy readers versus social media users), and differing opinions based on the text type. Finally, the survey investigates respondents' perceptions regarding environmental and ethical issues related to AI tool usage, and whether these concerns influence adoption rates and usage patterns.

Cao Yang, Wang Xiangbing & Zhang Xiaoyu
National University of Defense Technology, China
Studies on English Translation of *On Protracted War* during the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression Concerning Narrative Empathy
This paper examines the translation and introduction of *On Protracted War* from the perspective of "narrative empathy" in the social and historical context of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression. Through analyzing and comparing different English translations, it is discovered that the popularity and influences of *On Protracted War* overseas during this period are closely related to the translation strategies, which achieved narrative empathy from three dimensions: bounded strategic empathy, ambassadorial strategic empathy, and broadcast strategic empathy. As a case study, discussing the translation and dissemination of *On Protracted War* from the perspective of "narrative empathy" in such a special social and historical context benefits for providing an alternative approach to studies of influence and acceptance of translation, broadening the scope of English translation studies, and thereafter offering an insightful reference for translating and introducing military and cultural thoughts with Chinese characteristics in the current social context.

Chen Yingfang
National University of Defense Technology, China
Recontextualizing Chinese Voices: A Parallel Corpus-Based Study of Reported-Speech Translation in *The New York Times*
News translation is a key site for ideological negotiation, yet the specific linguistic shifts that shape meaning often lack systematic, empirical analysis. This paper addresses this gap by examining how Chinese official discourse about a contentious event is recontextualized in The New York Times through reported-speech translation. This study builds a specialized bilingual parallel corpus by: (1) collecting relevant NYT texts, (2) extracting reported speech attributed to Chinese sources, (3) retrieving the original Chinese statements, and (4) aligning source-target pairs for comparison. Using a mixed-method approach, this paper analyzes recurrent translation strategies—omission, alteration, and addition—showing how these shifts reshape the original meanings to support particular communicative goals and narrative frames. The study provides corpus-based evidence of how translation mediates ideology and power in cross-lingual news flows and demonstrates the value of corpus linguistics for critical discourse analysis and translation studies.

Cheung Chon Neng
Universidade Católica Portuguesa; NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal
Texts, Paratexts, and the Translator's Voice: A Portuguese Woman During World War II
Many translators from the past are known only through their names on the cover pages of their translations; some, more fortunate, also left prefaces, notes, or other paratexts. These materials often constitute the clearest historical evidence of their existence, but they remain insufficient for studies seeking to reconstruct translators as "people with flesh-and-blood bodies" (Pym 1998, 161). This paper reflects on that methodological challenge through the case of Silvina de Troya Gomes, a Portuguese woman who translated, selected, compiled, and/or wrote prefaces for five books during World War II. Drawing on Hermans (2014), I analyze what these materials make legible: the translator's voice. In addition to textual and paratextual analysis, I consider anthology choices and compare some of the translations with their source texts. The analysis discerns several dimensions of Gomes's voice, expressed through her interest in Chinese and Indian literatures, ironic gestures against patriarchy, and a stance sympathetic to China during the Sino-Japanese War. The case suggests that, although translated texts and paratexts alone cannot fully reconstruct the translator as a historical person, they may still shed light on a historically situated voice discernible in selection, framing, and discursive mediation.

Cui Feng
Nanyang Technological University, China
Rewriting Ideology: A Translation-Historical Study of Max Weber's Reception in Towards the Future Book Series
This paper offers a translation-historical analysis of the introduction of Max Weber in China through the Towards the Future book series in the 1980s. Moving beyond text-centered approaches, it situates translation within a diachronic framework spanning the ideological suppression of the 1950s–70s and the intellectual liberalization of the reform era. By examining the roles of patronage, publishing institutions, and editorial agency, the study demonstrates how translation functioned as a form of ideological negotiation and cultural rewriting. It argues that the selective translation and strategic framing of Weber's works not only reflected shifting power structures but also actively reshaped China's intellectual landscape. In doing so, the paper highlights the importance of integrating historical context, institutional structures, and non-translation (i.e., absence) into translation studies. This research contributes to the field by foregrounding translation as a historically embedded practice and by proposing a more dynamic, interdisciplinary model for future translation history research.

Dakhouche, **Farida**
Mons University, Belgium
Translation policies in Egypt- case study Dar Al Hilal Publishing house
This paper examines the translation policies in Egypt during the mid-20th century through a focused case study of Dar Al Hilal Publishing House, one of the most influential cultural institutions in the Arab world. Founded in 1892, Dar Al Hilal played a pivotal role in shaping literary tastes and fostering intercultural exchange by introducing Arabic-speaking audiences to a wide range of translated works. The study analyses the editorial strategies, selection criteria, and translation methods employed by the publishing house, with particular attention to its Rewayat Al Hilal collection and the translation of European authors such as Georges Simenon. Drawing on archival material, paratextual analysis, and contemporary press reviews, this research highlights how Dar Al Hilal's translation policy intersected with broader cultural, political, and market-driven considerations in Egypt. By situating these practices within the theoretical frameworks of translation studies—including the perspectives of André Lefevere, Lawrence Venuti, and Itamar Even-Zohar—the paper reveals how translation functioned as a cultural and ideological tool, shaping literary hierarchies and contributing to the formation of a modern Arab readership. This case study offers new insights into the

relationship between translation policy, publishing strategies, and the transnational circulation of literature in the Arab context.

Dennouni, **Sarra Meriem**
University of Oran 1 Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria
Conference Interpreting Practices in Algeria
The implementation of the Arabization policy in Algeria in 1996 transformed the linguistic context where Arabic became the only official language in the country. On the other side, the Algerian interpreting market was dominated by the use of the legal setting after the Arabization policy adopted by the government. Meanwhile, in recent years, the interpreting market has experienced a shift in different settings; medical, conferences, legal, and scientific that gained an important place in the practices of simultaneous interpreting mode in Algeria. The paper is a statistical, analytical study of the interpreting practices in the Algerian market in terms of the mode, the frequency, and the commission rate. It dissects the statements, opinions, and reviews of the interpreters on the present conjuncture. An online survey was administered to the group of interpreters, freelancers and sworn, where it examines key criteria for the interpreter's journey in different settings, such as using AI tools in booths, the commission rate, the interpreter's satisfaction, and the working conditions. Analysis was conducted on the collected data, and results showed that the studied variables as working conditions, the commissions, and the interpreter's status, remain debatable.

Diachuk, **Liudmyla**
University of Mons, Belgium
Rewriting *Maroussia*: Patronage, Self-Translation, and Its French Literary Life
In this presentation for the section on the history of translations, the French trajectory of Marko Vovchok's novella *Maroussia* is examined by comparing its two distinct versions: Pierre-Jules Hetzel's adaptation (1878), published under the pseudonym Stahl with the note "Maroussia: d'après la légende de Marko Wovzog" and Vovtchok's French self-translation, which remained unpublished during her lifetime and was only issued in 2008 by Éditions L'Harmattan. Hetzel (1814–1886), a leading 19th-century French editor, publisher, and translator and a key figure in the development of children's literature, adapted the narrative for a young audience, while Vovchok (1833–1907), a prominent Ukrainian writer and translator, rendered a version that preserved the cultural specificity and her original intention. The analysis draws on the theory of rewriting and patronage (Lefevere, 1992), complemented by a trust-based approach to translation history (Rizzi, Lang & Pym, 2019). Particular attention is given to two central issues in the field: the construction of the literary image of the foreign author through editorial adaptation and the ways in which translation and editorial interventions affect the historical circulation of texts. This case study reconstructs the contrasting French paths of *Maroussia*, highlights the decisive role of publishers in mediating Ukrainian literature abroad, and offers a methodological framework for analyzing comparable instances of historical adaptations.

Drammeh, **Basidia**
University of Ottawa, Canada
The Translational Decolonization of The Gambia
The Translational Decolonization of The Gambia investigates how translation—historically instrumental in colonial domination—can become a means of decolonization, cultural renewal, and indigenous empowerment. Grounded in postcolonial theory, it examines how translation shaped and continues to influence The Gambia's political, economic, and educational systems, which remain deeply marked by British colonial legacies such as the parliamentary model, English-language dominance, and Western-style education. The research questions how translation, both literal and metaphorical, can be reimagined as a tool for linguistic, cultural, and political self-determination. Building on theorists such as Bassnett, Trivedi, Bandia, and Bhabha, the study situates translation

within broader power dynamics that transcend the colonizer–colonized binary, highlighting class and institutional continuities after independence. Drawing on archival sources from the Gambia National Museum, it employs historicization to trace how colonial practices were institutionalized and how post-independence elites perpetuated them. The work contributes to postcolonial translation studies by filling a gap in Gambian scholarship, offering a framework to rethink decolonization through translational praxis. Ultimately, it argues that reclaiming indigenous languages, epistemologies, and governance models through translation can dismantle residual colonial structures and foster authentic national sovereignty and cultural self-representation.

Ekici, Enes, & Şeyda Eraslan
Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
The Impact of Technology on Number Rendition in Simultaneous Interpreting: A Pilot Study
This study was conducted as a pilot application of a doctoral dissertation and examines the number-rendering performance of senior students receiving interpreting training in the English–Turkish and Turkish–English language pairs at a state university during simultaneous interpreting. In the first phase of the study, an English source text dense with numerical information was simultaneously interpreted into Turkish by the students in a simultaneous interpreting laboratory. The recorded interpretations were transcribed, and the accuracy of number rendition was evaluated. In the second phase, a computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tool was simulated, allowing the numbers articulated in the speech to appear simultaneously on the students' screens during interpreting. By presenting numbers on the screen in real time, the aim was to reduce students' need for notetaking, alleviate cognitive load, and increase the accuracy of number rendition. Prior to the experiment, students were given a brief training session on CAI tools, and the procedure of the simulation was explained. Following the experiment, students were asked to share their opinions about the application in a focus-group setting. The findings indicate that the use of CAI tools has a positive effect on the accurate transfer of numbers. Moreover, in line with technological developments in the interpreting industry, the study concludes that digital tools should be systematically integrated into interpreter training processes. In this context, updating technological competencies in interpreting education is of great importance to meet the demands of the contemporary era. The study presents findings that support this necessity.

Enríquez Raido, Vanessa, & Brian Ballsun-Stanton
Macquarie University, Australia
The Prompt Grimoire as Scaffold: Early Evidence from an AI-Enabled Translation Unit
This paper introduces the Prompt Grimoire (PG) as both a pedagogical intervention and data infrastructure in a postgraduate translation unit redesigned, under a Macquarie Catalyst Grant, to centre AI-mediated practice. Students paste their AI-interaction logs into the PG, tag and annotate turns, add reflective commentary, and export their workspaces for assessment. The unit adapts an intensive five-day AI-literacy course (Ballsun-Stanton, 2025), mapping its daily focus areas onto a twelve-week syllabus across journalistic, medical, and legal domains, and extends its "show me your prompts" ritual into weekly assessed submissions that make the whole AI-mediated workflow visible. The scaffold foregrounds students' analytical work with AI: how tasks are framed, how prompts are designed and revised, how AI outputs are critically annotated, and how prompt failure can become a productive moment. We present two methodological contributions from an ongoing program of research: the PG-as-method, as both intervention and observational instrument; and a coding matrix, developed alongside the unit's pre- and post-semester AI locus-of-control survey instrument and iteratively refined through early-semester analysis. We draw on cohort-level patterns across the matrix codes — critical and calibrated evaluation, student agency, AI-limitation awareness, validation and revision prompting, and reflective register — to consider how the scaffold operates in practice.

Fakioglu Yakici, Burcak
Independent scholar, Türkiye
Reception and Meaning-Making in Multilingual Art Exhibitions
This paper examines how translated texts are received and interpreted within contemporary art exhibitions in Türkiye. Focusing on multilingual exhibition contexts, it explores how translation operates beyond the production stage through processes of selection, display, and contextualization. Drawing on case studies from independent curatorial projects, the paper analyzes how exhibition formats, paratextual materials, and spatial arrangements influence audience engagement with translated content. Adopting a reception-oriented perspective in Translation Studies, the study highlights the role of non-textual factors in shaping meaning and understanding. It argues that art exhibitions provide productive sites for examining translation reception, as they foreground issues of visibility, framing, and multimodality. By situating translation within exhibition practices, the paper contributes to current discussions on reception research and suggests new avenues for studying Turkish–English translation in cultural and exhibition-based settings.

Feinauer, Ilse, & Amanda Marais
Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Total Woman: Existing and shared ideologies between conservative Americans and Afrikaners during the 1970s
Marabel Morgan's 1973 USA bestseller *Total Woman* promoted patriarchal, Christian-based principles intended to help women achieve marital happiness. In 1976, an Afrikaans translation titled *Volkome vrou* was published, achieving significant success and staying in print as recently as 2001. This paper looks like a typical study of transnational or even transcontinental ideological intervention between the American source text (1975 edition) and the Afrikaans target text (1976 edition) where we aim to uncover the "manipulations in the target text that may be indicative of the translator's conscious 'ideology' or produced by 'ideological' elements of the translation environment, such as pressure from a commissioner, editor," government, institution, etc." (Munday 2016:215). The target text did not open up a new channel of communication between nations and cultures; it has reinforced the status quo and effectively restricted the import of new ideas (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009) by carrying the American conservative, Christian, cisgender, patriarchal ideology mutatis mutandis to the Afrikaans apartheid state of the 1970s. The authors argue that because a "homologous relationship" existed between the ideologies of the two readerships, the foreign text was received as domestic, effectively restricting the import of new ideas while bolstering shared conservative values.

Filimon, **Eliza Claudia, & Robert Marcu**
West University of Timișoara, Romania
Synchronizing Sight and Sound: Blended Subtitles and Film Lyrics as Multimodal Narratives
This paper brings into focus blended subtitles as a means of highlighting the role of lyrics in film. Songs with lyrics function as a semiotic layer that interacts with visual and auditory elements to shape intertextual resonance, from creating atmosphere to character development, from establishing time to foreshadowing. Blended subtitles employ animation and graphic design to mirror the power of lyrics to pull at our heartstrings and push us to the edge of our seats. The authors of the study have developed blended subtitles for film scenes whose emotional resonance is enhanced by the lyrics, to demonstrate that this specialized form of subtitling is not peripheral but integral to enriching the cinematic experience.

Filimon, **Eliza Claudia, Adrian Cîntar, Anamaria Măcinic & Robert Marcu**
West University of Timișoara, Romania
Narrating the Visual: Audio Description as a Gateway to Language Learning
Audio description (AD), traditionally developed as an accessibility service for blind and partially sighted audiences, has become a versatile pedagogical resource. AD transforms visual content into structured verbal narration, strengthening our language skills and our abilities to interpret complex visual stimuli. As a partner in the AVTIA (Audiovisual Translation for Inclusion and Accessibility) Erasmus+ project, our team is training lecturers and learners to integrate AD as a creative, accessible, and effective educational tool. Based on our research and translation of a terminological corpus of over 500 terms used in audio-described films on Netflix, our presentation focuses on AD as a tool that supports language acquisition and improves discursive competence.

Gerome, **Stephen**
James Madison University, United States
From Law to Analysis: Translation and the Circulation of Regulatory Authority in Open-Source Intelligence
Regulatory language increasingly circulates beyond formal legal documentation into institutional summaries and compliance guidance, and it may subsequently appear in analytical environments such as open-source intelligence (OSINT). In these contexts, it is interpreted and acted upon outside of courts and formal legal proceedings. As these communications move through institutional channels and are translated, their meaning, legal authority, and procedural scope can be altered through recontextualization and selective simplification. This paper argues that translation influences how regulatory communication is redistributed across institutional contexts. When modality and obligation are expressed differently in translation, subtle semantic changes can reshape how intent or responsibility is perceived. By connecting regulatory theory, legal translation studies, and institutional OSINT practice, this paper presents a conceptual model of how translation can alter the expression of authority and obligation. Rather than assuming that loss of meaning is inevitable, this paper identifies the structural conditions under which translation shifts become analytically significant. It argues that translation is not simply a matter of linguistic mediation but a consequential domain in which authority is renegotiated across multilingual regulatory and analytical contexts.

Glass, **Heather**
Griffith University, Australia
Questioning translator priorities in translation and revision of informative texts, in light of end-user priorities. Key features of translation in the community domain are diversity of languages and the fact that, in many cases, the available human resources have neither English as a first language nor formal training in translation. It is common for translators to work in both language directions, or for revisers—if engaged at all—to be required to work in their second language. This research explores how a Japanese-to-English translation of an informative text was revised by nine second translators, chosen from 52 translators who responded to questions about revision. Fifty-five end-users then evaluated the translations done with and without revision. Their responses also informed a comparison of the effects of the reviser's first language being English or Japanese. The results provide some insight into unanswered questions about the efficacy and visibility of revision and enable some comment to be made on approaches to revision taken by same and opposite language revisers and on translator and end-user perceptions of what is important in translated text. It is found that end-users rank revised translations higher than unrevised translations, and translations revised by English-speakers higher than those by Japanese-speakers. It is also found that revisers prioritize accuracy, whereas end-users prioritize fitness for purpose.

Goldfajn, **Tal**
University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States
On Time and Translation
Temporality has become a major focus of scholarly attention in recent years across multiple disciplines. In this paper, I propose to explore the multiple temporalities involved in translation, arguing that we need new ways of relating to time in translation studies. We translate across time, through time, into time, we retranslate. There is the time of a translation and the time in a translation; and there is the translation of time between languages. Despite the centrality of time to our understanding of translation, few studies have systematically addressed its temporal dimensions. My research engages with recent developments in the field of the history of temporalities to propose new frameworks for thinking about the many-layered, heterogeneous times at work in translation. My case studies focus on texts with long and complex histories of retranslation: most centrally, the two-millennia trajectory of the biblical Song of Songs in English translation, translations into English of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Brazilian literature (Machado de Assis and Mário de Andrade), and renewed discussions around English translations of Sophocles' *Antigone*.

González, **Erika, & Miranda Lai**
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia
Mentorship for Court Interpreters in Low-Supply Languages: Insights from a Pilot Program
This presentation outlines a 2020–2021 pilot project designed to test the applicability and value of a mentorship model aligned with Optimal Standard 3 of Australia's Recommended National Standards for Working with Interpreters in Courts and Tribunals (Judicial Council on Diversity and Inclusion, 2022). The project specifically targeted Tier C and D languages, where there is a well-documented shortage of appropriately trained and credentialed court interpreters. Thirteen interpreters working in these languages were recruited and paired with four experienced court interpreters who acted as mentors. Importantly, mentors came from different language backgrounds but brought extensive experience in court settings. In line with the Optimal Standard, mentors supported mentees by providing guidance on ethical issues and assisting them in navigating interactions within the courtroom environment. Mentors accompanied mentees during real court assignments, and reflective journal entries were collected from both groups to inform the analysis. The findings suggest that the mentorship model is a promising approach to strengthening interpreter capacity in under-resourced languages. However, they also highlight the need for sustained administrative coordination and financial investment from courts and relevant stakeholders. The project ultimately points to the importance of reconsidering current interpreter employment models to ensure the long-term feasibility of such initiatives.

González, **Erika, Maho Fukuno, Caroline Norma, Miranda Lai, Olga García-Caro**
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia
Perceptions of Translation Quality Among Translators and Community Readers: Evidence from Australian Public Health Contexts
Trust among target text readers in translated public health materials is essential for achieving the behavioral changes intended by policymakers and, ultimately, improving public health outcomes. Research highlights that building such trust depends not only on translation quality but also on collaboration among key stakeholders, including translators and representatives of the target readership (e.g., Seale et al., 2022). At the same time, the role of translators is evolving beyond accurate meaning transfer, shaped by broader economic, political, and technological shifts (e.g., Drugan & Tipton, 2017; Katan, 2022; Pym, 2021; Pym & Torres-Simón, 2021). This paper examines how translators and community readers can collaborate more effectively in multicultural public health communication. It explores similarities and differences in their perceptions of what constitutes a "good" translation, drawing on a theoretical framework that integrates translator

ethics and reception studies. The study uses both quantitative and qualitative data collected from translators and TT readers, focusing on translations produced through four approaches: human translation, machine translation with post-editing, translation from Plain English source texts, and transcreation. These were analyzed across seven languages. The findings identify points of alignment and tension between professional practices and reader preferences, highlighting opportunities for more inclusive, dialogue-driven approaches to translation that better meet community needs.

González Núñez, Gabriel
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, United States
Method in Translation Policy
While this was not always the case, the study of translation policy has now found its place within the field of Translation Studies. This is evidenced in different monographs, collected volumes, special issues, articles, and book chapters. And if recent doctoral theses are any indication, the study of translation policy will continue to be a part of Translation Studies for the foreseeable future. This research is for the most part descriptive in nature and usually takes the form of case studies, which then lead to insights that help develop theory. Therefore, the timing now seems right to consider method more critically. To that end, this paper will reflect on method as deployed to study translation policy. It will reflect on the concept of translation as policy, including its limitations, and mechanisms for data collection. In so doing, this paper will serve as a map for those wishing to engage in translation policy research in the future.

Hao Yu & Qiu Juerong
University of Melbourne, Australia
Mitigating hallucination and epistemic asymmetries in GenAI-augmented museum audio descriptions
Blind and visually impaired visitors as co-creators. The emergence of generative AI has opened up new avenues for research on intersemiotic translation in various contexts. That said, GenAI systems used for image-to-text tasks are still prone to hallucination, algorithmic bias, and blurred responsibility. These concerns are likely to be more pronounced in the field of accessibility and disability. Focusing on museum settings, this study examines how BVI audiences understand and appreciate audio descriptions produced from three modes: GenAI-generated, human-generated, and GenAI-plus-human. Nine Chinese participants with diverse visual-impairment experiences (congenital/acquired blindness; full blindness or visual impairment) participated in our interviews, where they comparatively evaluated the descriptions for an installation artwork. Using inductive thematic analysis, we found that GenAI shows strong potential to enhance accessibility through (semi-)automated audio description. However, hallucination may still occur, not as nonsensical output (as in text-to-text tasks), but as grounding failure in the process of inter-semiotic conversion, where descriptions lack verifiable links to the multimodal input of the artwork. We hasten to add that BVI visitors are more vulnerable to these errors compared with sighted audiences, because limited access to visual referents makes error-detection and self-correction particularly difficult. We therefore argue that BVI people should be integrated into audio description workflows and that human describers must remain in-the-loop, using AI literacy to curate reliable GenAI outputs for more inclusive museum experiences.

Horcas-Rufián, Sara
Universitat Rovira i Virgili / Universidad Alcalá de Henares, Spain
Decomposing the teaching of translation: mapping a 'common core' for teacher training
Although it is generally agreed that teaching skills are one key dimension of translation teachers' competence, there would appear to be less agreement on a 'common core' of fundamental skills that can be taught to aspiring teachers. Whereas other teaching practices such as mathematics,

English-language, or science have been able to decompose practice, agree on the most important skills, and develop, support, and assess them, the teaching of translation has not. Drawing on the concept of 'core teaching practices', this conference paper takes a step toward identifying a set of teaching skills that underpin effective translation teaching. Drawing on a literature-informed set of candidate core teaching skills, in our survey of 132 translation teachers in Spain we found a significant degree of consistency in both the reported enactment and perceived importance of most practices, with the exception of those related to the integration of technology. Overall, these candidate practices were generally reported as frequently employed and highly relevant to students' progress toward translation competence, regardless of translation specialization, class size, and, to a lesser extent, mode of instruction. Focus group discussions (n= 19) not only corroborate that the practice of translation teaching is minimally differentiated in response to content and context variables, but the ways these core elements are tied intimately.

Hu Bei
National University of Singapore
Framing Translation Automation: Reception and Social Impacts in Multilingual Singapore
Translation technologies have become increasingly visible in everyday life, especially with the rapid rise of neural machine translation. However, public understanding and reception of these technologies are significantly affected by how they are represented, discussed, and evaluated in society. In multilingual settings, this is especially important because translation is closely tied to language policy, cultural identity, and social inclusion. This study examines the framing dynamics and social reception of machine translation in Singapore from the 1980s to the present-day generative AI boom. Drawing on a bilingual corpus of articles from the Singaporean mainstream newspapers The Straits Times and Lianhe Zaobao, this analysis shows that machine translation is increasingly shaped by the city-state's bureaucratic control of multilingualism. Notably, reports in Chinese are more concerned with language rights, cultural inheritance, and the social consequences of linguistic decline. The framing dynamics of Singapore's newspaper content illustrate how a highly engineered society seeks to reconcile technological solutions with tensions surrounding language, culture, and identity. By focusing on reception, this presentation contextualizes translation automation beyond the polarized debate between technological determinism and technophobia and draws attention to the longer-standing ethnolinguistic and multicultural tensions that underpin how translation technologies are understood and received.

Hui, Isaac
Department of Translation, Lingnan University
Cultural Context vs. Algorithmic Output: A Comparative Study of Taboo Translation in Hong Kong and Beyond
The emergence of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) has reshaped the translation profession, raising questions about the comparative quality of machine-generated and human translations. While prior research suggests audiences may struggle to distinguish between GenAI outputs and professional translations, persistent limitations remain, particularly in the translation of racist and taboo content, which requires careful negotiation of ethical, cultural, and communicative considerations. This paper argues that human intervention remains essential, especially in audiovisual contexts involving offensive or culturally sensitive material. It presents a comparative analysis of translations produced by GenAI systems and human translators, focusing on the handling of culturally sensitive expressions. Preliminary findings indicate that GenAI systems tend either to over-translate—intensifying offensive elements—or under-translate by neutralizing them, thereby distorting meaning and pragmatic intent. These patterns suggest that current AI systems lack the sociocultural sensitivity needed to balance fidelity to the source text with ethical responsibility. The study proceeds in three stages: it examines translation strategies in Hong Kong alongside other cultural contexts, contrasts these with GenAI outputs, and explores how data-driven pattern

reproduction may contribute to such limitations and perpetuate bias. Overall, the paper highlights the continuing importance of human expertise in ethically complex translation scenarios.

Iwanowicz, **Ada**
Jagiellonian University, Poland
Translation of PART FOR PART Metonymy from Arabic into Polish in Miramar by Naguib Mahfouz
Metonymy is a frequently used figure of speech in Arabic and Polish, playing an important role in literary texts as a means of expressing indirect meaning. In cognitive linguistics, it is understood as a conceptual process based on contiguity within a single idealized cognitive model, which makes its translation complex. This study examines the translation of PART FOR PART metonymies from Arabic into Polish in Naguib Mahfouz's Miramar. It identifies translation strategies and evaluates to what extent the semantic and stylistic functions of the original expressions are preserved. The material includes selected PART FOR PART metonymies from the Arabic text and their counterparts in the Polish translation by Jolanta Kozłowska and George Yacoub. The qualitative comparative analysis draws on the cognitive theory of metonymy by Radden and Kövecses and the classification by Grażyna Pietrzak-Porwisz. Strategies include translating metonymy by metonymy, by a non-metonymic expression, or omitting it. The results show that PART FOR PART metonymy is usually preserved, while omissions and substitutions arise mainly from semantic and cultural factors, confirming the effectiveness of diversified strategies and indicating directions for further research.

Jiao, **Lin**
The University of Manchester, United Kingdom
State Translation under the Tributary System: Governing Foreign Affairs in China's Yongle Reign (1403–1424)
The tributary system, a long-established political and ritual framework in Chinese history, included practices such as tribute missions, envoy travel, and documentary exchange. Translation was an important means by which Ming China handled foreign affairs and organized external relations during the Yongle reign (1403-1424). The Ming court continuously organized translation practices and gradually developed relatively stable state translation mechanisms through its repeated response to recurrent multilingual demands. This presentation will outline the State Translation Program that was implemented in the period in question before examining the ways in which translation was incorporated into the system of tributary relations and foreign affairs. Drawing on examples of translation institutions, resource allocation, training, and deployment of personnel, I will argue that, during the Yongle reign, state translation was both a program organized by the state and a component of its governance of tributary affairs.

Jiménez-Crespo, **Miguel A.**
Rutgers University, United States
AI in language access: mapping training needs through the lens of language access managers
The expansion of AI technologies is redefining the pedagogical frameworks and theoretical foundations of translation training. One area of interest at the intersection of professional and non-professional translation is the field of language access. This field is characterized by the need to serve diverse user populations, legal mandates to provide access to services, and a range of practitioner profiles. It is also impacted by the dynamic nature of migration and language use patterns, and the uneven performance of AI systems across high- and low-resource languages. In this context, this paper explores the perceived training needs of language access managers within a broader research project on language access and translation technologies in the United States. Participants were language access managers currently working in state and local governments, healthcare systems and legal settings. The study adopted a multi-method approach with both qualitative and quantitative data. The data were collected through an online survey and semi-structured interviews. The results show that language access managers perceive a need for AI

literacy and wider foundational technological competences to fully understand the implications and limitations of AI integration in the broader legal, safety, privacy and ethical ecosystem of language access. They also perceive the lack of training as a risk to organizations, and advocate for a comprehensive program that includes prompt engineering, post-editing, plain language and accessibility, as well as compliance training to mitigate risks to both end users and organizations. The presentation concludes with a proposal for an initial mapping of AI-related competences for language access.

Kahlaoui, **Mohamed-Habib**
Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman
Induced Mistranslation and the Be+V-ing Paradox: A Metaoperational Approach to Grammar in Translation
This study addresses the persistent mistranslation of the so-called progressive forms (BE+V-ing) by EFL learners, identifying induced mistranslation - where rigid grammatical rules override contextual meaning - as a key culprit. Challenging the aspectual dogma of descriptive grammar (e.g., BE+V-ing = duration of the event), we reframe BE+V-ing as a metalinguistic operator (Adamczewski, 1982) that codifies utterer intervention (e.g., justification in I'm washing the baby, pejorative judgment in He isn't being nasty; he's just being French! or anaphoric quantification in She's resembling her mother more and more). Empirical analysis of 50 Arabic student translations reveals systemic errors: 84.6% of students misrender Who's been reading War and Peace? as aspectual, while 63% treat stative verbs (resemble + BE+v-ing) as ungrammatical, reflecting rule-induced bias. Proposing a pedagogical shift, we advocate teaching grammar as dynamic processing strategies rather than static rules. Contrastive solutions (e.g., aligning Be+V-ing with Arabic assertive formal operators, like 'inna, qad and laqad and several adverbs, such as ḥaqqan and fi'lan), and contextual analysis drills are presented to bridge the gap between prescriptive norms and authentic language at work. This tripartite approach - diagnosing the problem, theorizing the mechanism, and prescribing solutions - aims to equip translators with tools to address grammatical intricacies while honoring utterer intentionality.

Kaya, **Buşra**
Tampere University, Finland
Translating Without Words: Listener Interpretation and Meaning-Making in Sigur Rós's Hopelandic Vocals.
This study examines the phenomenon of fan-based translation of non-semantic vocalization through the case of Sigur Rós's Hopelandic/Vonlenska lyrics. While the band asserted their vocalization possesses no lexical or grammatical meaning, the band's global audience continuously produces interpretations, paraphrases, and "translations" that render these vocal sounds into coherent verbal and emotional language. This article interrogates this paradox by searching how and why do listeners translate the nonsense? By analyzing fan-produced lyrics, translations, and online discussions, the study investigates how affect, rhythm, and cultural context guide the audience's interpretive labor. The article argues that translation here functions not as the transfer of preexisting meaning but as the construction of meaning from non-semantic sound. In this sense, Hopelandic operates as a mirror for translation itself, exposing the process by which listeners continually create sense where none is lexically inscribed. The article ultimately proposes a reconceptualization of translation as a performative, affective practice that reveals the creative agency of the audience in the afterlife of non-semantic vocalization.

Kiran, **Aysun**
Marmara University, Türkiye
Between the text and paratext: constructing the image of Istanbul through translation in Netflix's *Ethos* (2020)
Since launching Turkish originals in 2018, Netflix has provided a space for local producers and directors to portray diverse identities excluded from mainstream television. However, the platform has also been criticized for its treatment of subject matter as a tourist attraction. *Ethos* (2020) is one exception that has received critical acclaim and generated significant media debate for its nuanced portrayal of polarization based on religious, ethnic, and gender differences in society. Drawing on the conceptual lens of image studies and the interplay between text, context, and paratext, this study explores the role of translation in (re)constructing the image of Istanbul. The textual analysis focuses on the translation into English of the show's culture-specific elements representative of religious and ethnic identity in terms of register and code-switching. This analysis is further complemented by an examination of media paratexts such as translated titles, posters, and online reviews to identify how they engage with the essentializing tendencies to promote Istanbul in European markets. Accordingly, the streamlining effect of translation on diversity can be identified through the deletion of markers of religious register and code-switching and through the dilution of the show's multi-layered narrative in its paratexts, thereby reinforcing the established conception of Turkey.

Koniarová, **Vanda**
Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica, Slovakia
From Ideological Gatekeeping to Platform Visibility (Popularization of Translated Literature in Slovakia)
This paper examines the changing mechanisms of public visibility of translated literature in Slovakia from the Velvet Revolution (1989) to the present (2026), with particular attention to the role of cultural, social, and media institutions in shaping the reception of translation. Popularization is understood not as a secondary or purely promotional activity, but as a key mediating process through which translation acquires cultural value and public relevance. Methodologically, the paper draws on translation studies, the sociology of translation, and historical analysis. Before 1989, the circulation of translated literature was largely mediated by state-controlled literary periodicals, cultural institutions, and centrally organized events, where popularization functioned within ideological, educational, and canon-forming frameworks. After 1989, these mechanisms were progressively replaced by market- and media-oriented forms of circulation, including publishing strategies and, more recently, digital and platform-based modes of visibility. While the paper focuses primarily on mechanisms of popularization, it also addresses the changing position of translators as a structural consequence of shifting regimes of visibility. The analysis traces a transition from institutionally grounded cultural authority to visibility increasingly shaped by algorithmic forms of attention. This shift reconfigures the professional position of translators, who now operate less within stable institutional frameworks and more within visibility-driven environments. By situating a small-language, post-socialist context within broader theoretical debates, the paper argues that popularization constitutes a central dimension of the translation ecosystem and an important factor in understanding current and future developments in translation studies.

Kuczek, **Maria**
Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
Narrative engagement and the observer effect – implications for Translation Reception Studies in laboratory settings
Studies on the observer effect have shown that the awareness of being observed can alter people's behavior both inside and outside the laboratory. Research indicates that the self-consciousness associated with observation may be triggered not only by the presence of other people (e.g., a

researcher) but also by cues such as images of watching eyes, cameras, or eye-tracking devices. However, this effect has not been widely explored in the field of Translation Reception Studies. This presentation compares the results of two studies on translation reception in readers of literary fiction. The first study was conducted in a laboratory, where 60 participants were asked to read excerpts from translated literature and rate their narrative engagement using the Transportation Scale – Short Form (Appel et al., 2015) while their eye movements were recorded with an eye-tracker. The second study participants read and rated the same texts via online surveys. We compare the narrative engagement scores between the two settings to check whether the awareness of being observed influences the participants' ratings of narrative engagement. The implications from the study are relevant for weighing up the pros and cons of investigating narrative engagement in laboratory settings.

Lahmidi Idrissi, Abdelkhalak
University Hassan II Casablanca Mohammedia, Morocco
Translation, Ethics, and the Specter of Cultural Appropriation in Arabic Oral Narratives
Translation has evolved significantly over time as new areas of research intersect, giving rise to new challenges and complexities. Hence, translation becomes a cross-cultural means of communication and, often, a weapon to dominate local cultures and languages. This study explores the relationship between cultural translation and cultural appropriation, with a focus on translating Arabic oral traditions into English. Obviously, translation is not a neutral process, especially when dealing with the local varieties of Indigenous social groups. The translation of oral speech to written text can lead to the loss of collective identity and cultural meaning. In this vein, the present research seeks to develop an ethical approach to translation that respects the identity of the source culture. It aims to identify the point at which translation turns into appropriation and to propose strategies that speak for marginalized Arabic-speaking communities. It tends to shed light on the tension between standardized English and the flexible nature of Arabic dialects. It also explores the ethical concepts of "homage" and "accountability" and discusses the role of "thick translation" in increasing cultural visibility. Using a qualitative comparative method, this research applies Critical Discourse Analysis and a hermeneutic approach to selected English translations of Arabic oral epics and folk tales. By comparing domesticated translations that favor fluency with foreignized translations that preserve cultural differences, this study evaluates cultural loss and gain. Ultimately, the findings suggest that when translation is carried out responsibly and supported by contextual information, it can become a powerful tool for cultural empowerment and global recognition.

Larroyed, Aline, Patrick Cadwell & Sharon O'Brien
Dublin City University, Ireland
Silenced Rights: Translation Gaps as Structural Barriers to Human Rights Protection
This paper examines how the absence, insufficiency, or misaligned implementation of translation policies affect the protection of human rights within legal and institutional systems. Focusing on contexts of crisis and forced displacement, it analyses how limited or ineffective access to translation compromises the exercise of rights and weakens both procedural and substantive safeguards. The study employs a doctrinal analysis of international human rights obligations—including the International Bill of Rights, major covenants, and relevant case law—alongside semi-structured interviews conducted with stakeholders in international organizations, as well as Indigenous leaders, NGOs, diplomats, and policymakers. Departing from earlier approaches within Translation Studies, the article adopts a legal-methodological framework grounded in human rights law and doctrinal legal analysis, offering a novel interdisciplinary perspective. The findings show that barriers to translation arise not only from systemic gaps in provision but also from the design and operation of existing translation practices, and they reveal that translation is a core component of human rights protection. The study further demonstrates that increased reliance on technological tools often reinforces structural disadvantages, particularly for persons in situations of extreme vulnerability,

such as incarcerated women, displaced Indigenous communities, speakers of minoritized languages, and victims of human trafficking.

Lázaro Gutiérrez, Raquel, & Ángel García-Morales
Universidad de Alcalá, Spain
From Text to Pictograms: Generative AI and SequenciAAC for Accessible Healthcare Communication
Healthcare communication materials such as posters and leaflets are often designed without considering the specific needs of migrant neurodivergent individuals, who may also speak low-resourced or minority languages; a double vulnerability which creates major barriers to accessibility and inclusion in healthcare. This ongoing project explores how generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT) and ARASAAC's tool SequenciAAC can be used to adapt healthcare signage and informational materials for potential patients with autism, ADHD, and other neurodivergences, while also addressing linguistic diversity. The proposed approach relies on two steps: First, generative AI simplifies and restructures complex medical texts, producing versions that are more accessible, less ambiguous, and adaptable to low-resourced language contexts. Second, these outputs are integrated into SequenciAAC, which generates sequential visual supports using pictograms, enhancing multimodal comprehension and bridging written and visual communication. Although still exploratory, the study shows the potential of combining natural language processing with augmentative and alternative communication resources to foster equity in healthcare. By addressing linguistic, cognitive, and neurodiversity-related accessibility simultaneously, it offers an innovative way to reduce systemic barriers in hospitals and public health institutions. Furthermore, it complements the PRAGMACOR project (PID2021-127196NA-I00) by extending accessibility research from (remote)interpreting to written and pictographic patient-facing materials.

Lee Lo
University of Melbourne, Australia
Exploring How Digital Technologies Reshape Dialogue Interpreting Process
The interpreting profession is undergoing rapid technological transformation, with digital tools increasingly integrated into interpreters' preparation and delivery workflows. While research documents that interpreters use technology, particularly among newer generations who view digital tools as assistants or colleagues (Belhassen et al., 2025), empirical evidence remains limited on how interpreters actually integrate self-selected technologies across the full preparation-to-delivery workflow and how this integration affects cognitive processes and professional practice. This gap is particularly pronounced in dialogue interpreting contexts, where existing studies focus predominantly on conference interpreting with specific computer-assisted interpreting (CAI) tools. This study is based on students' reports on how and when they have used digital tool(s) across the preparation and delivery stages of a dialogue interpreting task using consecutive mode. It examines: (1) what digital tools interpreters employ during preparation and delivery; (2) how digital tools have changed the workflow of preparation and delivery. Results of this study are used to inform an ongoing doctoral study, which uses a three-phase sequential exploratory mixed-methods design that aims at contributing to Interpreting Studies by developing frameworks for understanding technology not as external to the interpreting process but as increasingly integrated into how interpreters think, prepare, and perform their work.

Lehka-Paul, **Olha**
Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
Between duty and care: Translators and interpreters in the context of war
In the age of AI, when the role of translators and interpreters is increasingly contested, some aspects of their work remain difficult to replace. This is particularly evident in crisis situations such as war and large-scale displacement. Since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine in 2022, millions of refugees

have crossed into Poland seeking safety. For those who remain (c. 1.5 million according to Statistics Poland, 2025), navigating official procedures often requires the assistance of sworn translators and interpreters. This raises the question of whether these professionals merely fulfil formal duties, or whether their role expands in response to crisis conditions. How do they respond to clients affected by war-related trauma and expectations that extend beyond professional codes of ethics? What do displaced individuals expect from them? This presentation reports on a study that brings into dialogue sworn translators of Ukrainian working with refugees and displaced persons themselves. Drawing on survey data, it examines the evolving role of translators/interpreters in wartime and the expectations placed upon them by those who rely on their services.

Li Bo & Dominic Glynn
Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Between Authority and Mediation: The Positionality of Interpreters in the Chinese Labour Corps during the WWI
This paper interrogates the complex positionality of interpreters within the Chinese Labour Corps (CLC) deployed on the Western Front during the First World War, drawing on archival records from British, French, and Chinese sources. Situated at the intersection of military hierarchy, colonial power dynamics, and intercultural encounters, interpreters occupied ambiguous roles as linguistic mediators, cultural brokers, and agents of control. Analysis reveals how interpreters were simultaneously elevated above manual laborers and implicated in the enforcement of discipline, often becoming intermediaries in the repression of Chinese workers. The archival evidence highlights tensions surrounding their status: interpreters sought recognition and differentiation from 'coolies' yet were perceived by both Chinese laborers and Allied officers with ambivalence, reflecting anxieties about reliability, authority, and loyalty. Drawing on translation and interpreting studies theories concerning power, agency, etc., the paper argues that CLC interpreters enacted a form of 'boundary work' that was crucial but fraught, embodying the contradictions of mediation in wartime imperial settings.

Li Weiyan
Beijing Normal University, China; University of Leeds, United Kingdom
From Translation to Literary Transformation: Bing Xin and the Reception of Western Literary Motifs in Modern Chinese Children's Literature
This paper examines how the Chinese writer and translator Bing Xin (1900–1999) mediated Western literary ideas through translation and creative writing, and how this process shaped the reception and transformation of Western motifs in modern Chinese children's literature. Moving beyond traditional "influence" approaches, it highlights Bing Xin's active role in translating Western texts and creatively reinterpreting their themes within a Chinese literary and cultural context. The study focuses on several recurring literary motifs, including the sanctified child, spiritual motherhood, and the ethical role of nature. By tracing these motifs across Bing Xin's translations and original writings, the paper shows how Western literary ideas travel across linguistic and cultural boundaries and are reconfigured within a localized ethical and spiritual framework. Methodologically, the research combines close reading with digital humanities approaches. A corpus of Bing Xin's translations, original works, and relevant Western texts is analyzed using Python-based tools to identify motif frequency, semantic shifts, and intertextual patterns. The study demonstrates how translation functions as a form of cultural mediation that enables the creative transformation of literary ideas across cultures.

Lin Lizhu, Wang Xiangbing & Cao Yang
National University of Defense Technology, China
On the Cultural Back-Translation of "Red China" Image from the Perspective of Visual Paratexts. A Case Study Centered on Woodcuts in the Chinese Translation of *The Challenge of Red China*

This study examines the woodcuts, which are core visual paratexts in *The Challenge of Red China*, a work exemplifying "cultural back-translation"—a unique translational phenomenon. Through the dual frameworks of cultural back-translation and visual paratexts, this research investigates how these woodcuts operated in Yan'an, the sacred revolutionary base and the capital of Communist Red China during the 1940s, to construct the discursive image of "Red China." By utilizing chiaroscuro techniques and symbolic iconography, the woodcuts transcended artistic expression to embed nationalist consciousness and political ideologies into daily life, functioning as potent vehicles for ideological dissemination and mass mobilization. The findings reveal that recontextualizing these woodcuts not only foregrounds "Red China" through vernacular visual codes but also reconstructs political discourse, thereby reactivating collective memory.

Ma Borong
University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

The Mediating Role of Interpreters in Political Press Contexts: A Case Study on Interpreters' Strategies for Mitigating Face-Threatening Acts in Chinese Political Press Conferences

This study examines how interpreters mediate aggressive questions in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs regular press conferences, a highly institutionalized setting involving international journalists, government spokespersons, and in-house interpreters. Aggressive questions occur frequently in these conferences, making the 2024–2026 corpus of this study empirically novel. This research addresses three objectives: first, to identify common rhetorical approaches journalists use to pose aggressive questions; second, to investigate whether interpreters soften the tone of such questions or adopt literal translation and analyze their core interpreting strategies; third, to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation strategies through spokesperson responses. Methodologically, aggressive questions will first be screened and categorized using Clayman and Heritage's analytical framework to build a dedicated database. An innovative combination of the discursive and interactional waves of politeness research with Conversation Analysis (CA) will be adopted to analyze sequences between journalists and interpreters, as well as between interpreters and spokespersons, to unpack the dynamic management of aggressive questions and face management among the three interlocutor groups. This work fills a theoretical gap by integrating interactional politeness and CA into Chinese political interpreting research and provides empirical insights into diplomatic interpreting practices, with value for both interpreting and institutional communication research.

Maalaynine, **Sidati**
Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco

Judicial Manuscripts of Slave Emancipation in Hassani Archives: Translation as a Tool of Historical Preservation and Intercultural Dialogue

This presentation examines a collection of rare judicial manuscripts concerning slavery, slave transactions, and emancipation issued by Judge Ahmed Fal Bin Mohammed Lamin El-Yaakoubi (1886–1968) during the Spanish occupation of the Sahara of southern Morocco. As primary legal and historical sources, these documents provide valuable insight into the judicial culture and social realities of Sahrawi society in the mid-twentieth century. Despite their significance, they remain largely unknown to the world and have never received any scholarly attention. The study focuses on translating selected legal manuscripts from Arabic/Hassani (the local dialect of Sahrawis and Mauritanians), into English. Translation is approached not merely as a linguistic practice but as a form of cultural mediation that enables local histories to reach wider audiences. By making these texts accessible, translation contributes to the preservation of a neglected heritage and promotes greater awareness of Sahrawi legal and social history. Particular attention is given to emancipation manuscripts, which document local pathways to freedom and offer important perspectives on human dignity, social justice, and individual rights. The presentation demonstrates how translation

can recover overlooked histories, preserve collective memory, and foster intercultural dialogue on freedom and human rights.

Marczak, **Mariusz**
Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland
A Snapshot of the Academia–Industry Collaboration Landscape in Poland
For over two decades, Translation Studies has echoed calls for close collaboration between academia and the LSP industry. Initially, translation scholars viewed collaboration as a means of exploring (cf. Parra, 1999) or informing (cf. Kemmis, 2009) professional practices. However, over time, voices have increasingly emphasized that academia-industry collaboration is essential to attuning translator education to rapid changes in workflows, translator roles, and client needs (Massey et al., 2023; Orlando, 2016; JC Penet, 2024) – even more so today, as disruptive technologies infiltrate both LSP practices and translator education (Penet et al., forthcoming; Pym, 2025). In light that, this paper explores alignment collaboration between translator education institutions and the LSP sector in Poland, reporting on the results of a survey of translation teachers from Polish universities which offer translation programs. The survey maps the current state, forms, and perceived value of collaboration and examines both institutional and individual collaboration practices, including joint projects and curriculum design, as well as key constraints and major catalysts. The findings are appended with possible implications for translator education policy at large and serve as a basis for a discussion on strategies through which to strengthen sustainable and mutually beneficial academia–industry collaboration.

Martin, **Djovčoš**
Matej Bel University, Slovakia
Translators: public image (not so much) limited
This article is part of a larger project that focuses on the public perception of translators and interpreters, as well as their social visibility. We conducted research together with a polling agency Ipsos on a representative sample of 1,000 respondents. Respondents were asked to assess the prestige of 25 different professions, including translators and interpreters, share their thoughts on the nature of these professions, estimate their future prospects, and explore gender stereotypes associated with them. Analysis of the collected data suggests that the social visibility of the translation and interpreting professions is generally rather high, which contradicts previous research in the sociology of translation. One reason for this discrepancy is that existing research has mainly focused on the self-perception of translators and interpreters, whereas the present article focuses on the public not directly involved in translation and interpreting practice. Understanding public perception is an important source of data and a tool with which to challenge the general media narrative that these professions are becoming obsolete and can be replaced by AI.

Martínez Urtiaga, **Laura**
Academy of Korean Studies
Audio Description as an Innovative Pedagogical Tool in Audiovisual Translation Studies
This presentation explores the implementation of audio description (AD) as an innovative pedagogical tool in audiovisual translation studies. While traditionally viewed as an accessibility service for visually impaired audiences, AD offers untapped potential as a comprehensive teaching instrument that enhances students' observational skills, linguistic precision, and cultural sensitivity. The research examines a two-semester case study conducted with translation studies graduate students who were tasked with creating and analyzing audio descriptions for diverse visual media. Findings reveal that AD exercises significantly improved students' abilities in three key areas: (1) visual literacy and the capacity to identify salient visual information, (2) concise and objective textual rendering, and (3) cross-cultural awareness when translating visual elements across linguistic and cultural boundaries. The presentation will demonstrate practical AD-based teaching methodologies,

assessment frameworks, and student outcomes, offering conference participants a replicable model for incorporating this approach into translation curricula. By repositioning AD as not merely a professional practice but a versatile pedagogical resource, this research contributes to the expanding field of translator training methodologies while addressing the growing demand for multimodal translation competencies in today's media landscape.

McLaren, Karine
Université de Moncton, Canada
Speaking the Common Law in French: Jurilinguistic Innovation and Translation Policy in Canada
Canada offers a striking case of translation policy applied to law. In the 1980s, federal initiatives and jurilinguistic centres set out to make the common law fully functional in French — a project many regarded at the time as a chimera. The very idea that the common law could operate in French seemed fanciful: after all, the system had developed exclusively in English for centuries, with no sustained tradition of being articulated in French. Early ad hoc translations had produced a patchwork of inconsistent expressions, often shaped by civil law vocabulary. To overcome this, Canadian jurilinguists developed a systematic process of terminological standardisation. Rather than importing civil law concepts, they created a coherent French vocabulary for the common law itself. The result has been the construction of an autonomous legal lexicon, built through neologisms, borrowings, and carefully adapted terms. This linguistic framework now allows francophone jurists to study, practice, and adjudicate the common law entirely in French. This paper examines Canada's jurilinguistic model as an instance of translation policy and language planning, and reflects on its broader implications for multilingual legal systems and for the theory and practice of legal translation.

Mercan Topçuoğlu, **Hanımnur**
Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
Reception Shifts through Paratextual Repositioning in Turkish Translations
This study examines how Turkish publishers construct the status of a "science fiction classic" through paratextual strategies across four Ithaki editions of H.G. Wells' *The Time Machine*, and how this construction is reflected in reader reception. Drawing on Gérard Genette's theory of paratext, Hans Robert Jauss's horizon of expectations, and Wolfgang Iser's concept of textual gaps, the study employs a two-layered qualitative methodology: comparative paratextual analysis of four editions and thematic analysis of reader reviews from the 1000Kitap platform. Findings reveal a pronounced shift across editions: early printings rely on minimal editorial apparatus, while later editions within "Science Fiction Classics" series construct explicit positioning around canonicity and authorial prestige, producing a horizon of expectations that orients reader interpretation in advance of the text. Reception data confirm that readers reproduce this framing, recurrently labeling the work as classic and ahead of its time. Paratextual elements such as prefaces not only reinforce this framing but also shape and sometimes limit interpretation. The study concludes that canonicity is not an intrinsic textual property, but a discursive construction produced through the interplay of publisher strategy and reader reception, positioning publishers as active agents in the cultural production of literary value.

Mikhailov, **Mikhail**
Tampere University, Finland
Retranslations of Lenin and Their Changing Audiences
Lenin is the most translated political writer in the world, with his works appearing in 125 languages (Volkogonov 1999: 11). Many of these translations underwent multiple revisions. One reason for such revisions can be shifts in the intended purpose of both the originals and the translations (cf. Pym 2023: 57-58). Translations produced in the 1920s–1930s were aimed at Marxists worldwide, offering guidance for preparing the World Revolution. By contrast, translations from the 1960s to

the 1980s supported the activities of communist parties during the Cold War and were more standardized and institutionalized (Mikhailov & Koskinen 2026). The CPSU attempted to monopolize Lenin and to replicate his mythologized image across languages. Translations in some languages seem to have been fully controlled from Moscow (e.g., Finnish, German), while those in other languages were subject to less oversight (e.g., Spanish editions in Buenos Aires and Madrid). Quite unexpectedly, retranslations of Lenin continued to appear even after the collapse of the USSR, though their skopos changed entirely. Some of these new translations were aimed at researchers (e.g., State and Revolution, translated by Robert Service, 1993), while others targeted contemporary Marxists (e.g., the same work translated by Todd Chretien, 2014). In my presentation, I will examine how changes in purpose and audience have shaped various translations of Lenin's works.

Mikolič Južnič, **Tamara**
University of Ljubljanam Slovenia
Shaping memory through translation: The First World War seen from the margins
One of the First World War fronts, the Isonzo/Soča Front, was located roughly along today's border between Italy and Slovenia. The memory of this heritage is preserved in several museums both in Italy and Slovenia, but the narrative expressed in them can vary considerably, and it can influence the way in which the events represented in the museums are experienced by visitors. In this paper, two museums will be compared, the Museum of the Great War in Cividale in Italy, and the Kobarid Museum in Slovenia, which are located in adjacent areas. The aim of the article is to show how different viewpoints on the war and its resolution are reflected in the narratives of the museums, the choice of languages in which the exhibition texts are translated, and in the translations themselves. The data collected for each museum (photographs of museum materials, web pages) will be analyzed qualitatively and compared to elicit common features and differences. Two different viewpoints will be explored: 1) the museum as an instance of intersemiotic translation of experiences into images and text, which can help bring forward or marginalize different actors; 2) the museum as a possible means of cultural mediation and reconciliation.

Mileto, **Fiorenza**
Università degli Studi Internazionali di Roma
Transforming workplace research challenges into opportunities: the role of the researcher as technology change promoter
Workplace-based research is essential for understanding translation processes in their situated complexity yet remains rare due to challenges. Scholars highlight the importance of translators' perspectives, emotions, and motivations in their actual environments (Christensen 2011; Angelone, Ehrensberger-Dow & Massey 2016; Risku, 2017). A 12-month study at the Italian Ministry of Justice examines how the researcher's role evolves when the aim is not only to observe but also to introduce technological change. This study illustrates how relational work and sociological perspectives can enrich workplace research and highlights the potential of the researcher as a catalyst for change, demonstrating how challenges inherent to workplace settings can be transformed into opportunities. The project unfolded across three phases, each marked by shifting organizational conditions, participant attitudes, and power dynamics. The researcher's position shifted from trainer and consultant to mediator and facilitator of internal alliances. Pre-existing professional relationships and the shared goal fostered trust and engagement. However, emerging resistance, fluctuating perceptions of the researcher as insider or outsider, and internal conflicts between groups advocating innovation versus traditional practices required continuous renegotiation of roles. The final phase, marked by leadership turnover, further underscored the importance of interpersonal networks and bottom-up agency in sustaining technological change.

Monguilod, **Laura**
Centro Universitario de la Defensa, Zaragoza
Ethical implications of the misuse of machine translation in specialized contexts: the case of informed consent forms
Even though the Spanish Royal Decree 7/2018 establishes the right of non-national patients to access the Spanish healthcare system under the same conditions as national patients, the reality is that there is a lack of professional translators and interpreters that enable this (Pena Díaz, 2023). Consequently, physicians that need to communicate with these patients might resort to the use of machine translation (MT) (García Santiago et al, 2024). Nevertheless, if MT is to be used in a specialized context, it should always be followed by a post-editing process (Trujillos-Yénebes & Muñoz-Miquel, 2022), especially if the text being provided is a legal requirement, as is the informed consent. This study seeks to examine errors resulting from the use of MT in the translation of 76 informed consent documents from Hospital La Paz in the Community of Madrid (Spain) in order to determine whether text functionality is lost during this process due to these errors, exploring any possible ethical consequences. To do this, the MT translations will be analyzed following Alarcón Navío's (2003) MT error classification. In addition, the corpus will undergo a quality assessment based on severity levels established in the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) model (MQM Scoring Models, 2024).

Monzon Rodríguez, **Sofia**
Utah State University
Reading Against the Archive: Anaïs Nin and the Affective-Relational Dynamics of Translation in Late Francoism
This paper studies the translation of Anaïs Nin in late Francoist Spain and Catalonia by "reading against" the Francoist censorship archive. Rather than neutral repositories, archival records are approached as sites where both social interactions and affective responses are inscribed, shaping how translated literature is mediated and constrained. Drawing on censorship files, editorial correspondence, paratexts, and interviews, the paper focuses on the first novels by Anaïs Nin that circulated in Spanish and Catalan—A Spy in the House of Love and Ladders to Fire—to show how translation was shaped through relational mechanisms of censorship and negotiation, such as rejection and "administrative silence," as well as through affective responses embedded in archival traces that reveal how texts were anticipated, managed, and constrained before reaching readers. Translators and editors such as Carmen Alcalde, Jordi Arbonès, and Joan Oliver emerge as key actors within shifting networks of mediation in 1960-1970s, whose work was shaped by both institutional pressures and affective intensities. By tracing these dynamics, the paper demonstrates how an affective-relational approach to translation history allows us to reconstruct literary circulation through dispersed traces, foregrounding the interplay of power, affect, and cultural transfer in authoritarian contexts.

Mounadil, **Tounssi**
Université Cadi Ayyad, Morocco
Metaphor Translation Strategies in Literary Texts: A Comparative Case Study of Arabic Translations of *The Old Man and the Sea*
This study examines the strategies employed to translate metaphors from English into Arabic in two Arabic versions of Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, produced by Dr. Abdelhamid Zahid (TT1) and Ali Elkassimi (TT2). Metaphor, as a central narrative device in literary discourse, presents both linguistic and cultural challenges in translation. Drawing on Zahid's (2004) metaphor translation typology, this research conducts a comparative analysis of selected metaphorical expressions, chosen for their high figurative density and thematic significance. Each metaphor is classified according to the strategy employed, such as literal transfer, cultural adaptation, paraphrase, reduction, or transformation, and evaluated in terms of source-text (ST) versus target-text (TT)

orientation. The findings reveal clear divergences among the translators: Zahid's translation demonstrates a frequent use of idiomatic rendering and strategic variation, whereas Elkassimi relies predominantly on literal transfer, sometimes at the expense of idiomaticity. This study also incorporates contemporary studies of metaphor translation in English-Arabic contexts, such as Al-Zobidy (2025), Khalifah & Zibin (2022), and Al-Jarf (2023), to contextualize its findings within current scholarly discussions. The study contributes to translation studies by providing empirical evidence of metaphor transfer across distant languages and cultures and by underscoring the need for context-sensitive, flexible strategies in literary translation.

Musa, **Ahmed Eleojo**
Ibrahim Babangida University, Nigeria
Translating culture in *C'est le soleil qui m'a brûlée* by Calixthe Beyala. Strategy, challenges, and effects
The translation of a literary work requires a particularly distinct approach, as most literary texts reflect the socio-cultural reality of a given society. Consequently, the translation of cultural references increasingly poses a challenge for literary translators. This study focuses on cultural elements in *C'est le soleil qui m'a brûlée* by Calixthe Beyala, a novel deeply rooted in African and postcolonial socio-cultural realities. Using a comparative analysis between the original French text and its English version, the study identifies key cultural markers such as proverbs, idioms, traditional beliefs, and representations of femininity, and examines how they are handled in translation. The article draws on the theoretical frameworks of Nida and Venuti to explore the translator's choices between domestication and foreignization, while analyzing the impact of these strategies on the preservation of cultural identity and the novel's literary aesthetics. The study discovers that the translator acts as a cultural mediator in balancing the constant impediment between fidelity to the source culture and readability in the target language. It concludes that translating Beyala requires both linguistic and intercultural competence to preserve the author's voice and the African culture conveyed in the novel.

Nasouti, **Shima**
University of Göttingen, Germany (Based on my MA thesis completed at Kharazmi University, Tehran)
Changing Norms in Persian Translations of Shakespeare: A Diachronic Study from the Qajar Period to the Present
This paper examines translational norms in Persian translations of Shakespeare through a diachronic comparison of source and target texts. Since translation norms are not stable and may change over time, a historical approach can shed light on translation trends and translators' practices in different periods. Drawing on Toury's Translation Norms Theory (1995/2012), the study investigates the strategies governing Persian translations of Shakespeare's famous quotations in the first three plays translated in Iran. Four main strategies were identified: addition, omission, manipulation of text, and the use of lexical terms or phrases. The most frequent strategy was the use of lexical terms or phrases, followed by manipulation, addition, and omission. Overall, the frequency of these strategies decreased over time, suggesting that translators tended to become more accurate. The study highlights the historical development of translational behavior in Persian Shakespeare translation and contributes to research on translation history and literary translation in Iran.

Natale, **Giuseppe**
University of Nevada Las Vegas, United States
Rethinking the Classical Translation Model
My proposed presentation sits at the intersection of two related lines of research, translation history and translation didactics. It originates from Siobhán McElduff's enlightening scholarship on Roman classical theories of literary translation, challenging sedimented views often extrapolated from the varied educational contexts that produced them. Comments on the subject, from Cicero to Horace to Quintilian, in fact, were not conceived as expressions of pure theory, nor were they strictly product-oriented, to use Holmes' classification. Rather, they were process-oriented, aiming at shepherding rhetoric students toward their creative and re-creative endeavors. A closer analysis reveals that the Roman concept of translation as training, articulated around interpretation and reproduction by imitation, might bear unexpected similarities with some modern translation workshops offered within creative writing programs, aimed at refining the students' aesthetic sensibility and analytical skills through intralingual and interlingual processes. My presentation will map the possible points of contact between the two distant educational systems, which, while unrelated, share the common goal of freeing translation students beyond grammatical duties and rigid precision while scaffolding growth. The presentation will also seek to forecast new models and trajectories of literary translation teaching that the encounter of the two systems might produce.

Ndaradi, **Abed**
Universal Language Services, Rwanda
Bridging Cultures and Contexts: Innovative Approaches in Medical, Social, and Legal Interpreting for Vulnerable Populations
With eight years of experience as a medical interpreter working for a US-based company, I have witnessed firsthand the critical role of interpretation in ensuring equitable access to healthcare, social, and legal services for linguistically diverse and vulnerable populations. This presentation explores new research-driven strategies and practical approaches that enhance the accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and ethical standards of interpreting in complex, high-stakes environments. Drawing on case studies and field experience, I examine the challenges faced by interpreters in navigating medical jargon, legal terminology, and culturally nuanced social contexts. I propose a framework for continuous professional development that incorporates technological tools, interdisciplinary collaboration, and trauma-informed practices to improve interpreter effectiveness and client outcomes. This research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on interpreter-mediated communication by highlighting the intersection of linguistic competence, cultural mediation, and ethical responsibility. It aims to foster dialogue on best practices and innovative solutions that respond to the evolving demands of medical, social, and legal interpreting in multicultural societies.

Painca, **Diana**
Transilvania University, Romania
The Translation of emotion in letters to Radio Free Europe
Research into the nexus between translation and emotion has shown that transferring texts from one language into another is not only a cognitive process but also an emotional one (Hubscher-Davidson 2017, Koskinen 2020). Building on this claim, my paper revolves around the translation of emotionality in communist-era letters, adding thus a historical dimension to the "affective turn" in Translation Studies (Hubscher-Davidson 2021). Using an autoethnographic approach, I will draw on my personal experiences to reflect on my affects in translation and on the translation of affects. Hence, I focus on my translation from Romanian into English of five letters sent from communist Romania to Radio Free Europe (RFE) in the 1980s. They are extracted from the book *Ultimul deceniu comunist: scrisori către Radio Europa Liberă, 1986-1989,* vol II (2021; The Last Communist Decade: Letters to Radio Free Europe 1986-1989). It is worth mentioning that Radio Free Europe (RFE) was

founded in 1950 in Munich, its goal being the transmission of uncensored information to audiences in the Soviet satellite states and in the Soviet Union. My analysis of the translated corpus engages with the concepts of 'affective labor' (Koskinen 2020) and 'affective agency' (Finn 2013) to examine the problematics of emotions in translation. The results emphasize the effectiveness and adequacy of a literal strategy that remains close to the cadences and emotional rhythm of the letters.

Palermo, **Raphael**
University of North Georgia, United States
Remaking as Translation: Brazilian Cinema and the Circulation of Film Narratives
This essay examines film remakes as a form of audiovisual translation, shifting the focus from linguistic transfer to cultural and industrial adaptation. Rather than understanding translation solely as the movement between languages, this study approaches remakes as processes that reinterpret narrative, genre, and meaning across national and cultural contexts. Brazilian commercial cinema provides a productive case study, particularly in the export of comedy films that have been remade in countries such as Mexico and Argentina. The analysis argues that remakes function as a mode of translation that negotiates local sensibilities, humor, and audience expectations while retaining recognizable narrative structures. In this process, elements such as characterization, dialogue, and cultural references are transformed to align with new contexts, revealing the limits of direct translation and the necessity of cultural rewriting. By framing remakes within Translation Studies, this paper contributes to expanding the field beyond text-based models, engaging instead with multimodal and industrial forms of translation. Ultimately, it proposes that film remakes operate as a form of "thick translation," where meaning is not transferred but reconstructed through adaptation, performance, and production practices within global media circulation.

Pavlović, Nataša
University of Zagreb, Croatia
Translatorbot diaries: attitudes towards strategies for translation of nonbinary discourse into a highly gendered language
Nonbinary people have recently gained visibility thanks to their increased representation in popular culture and media, which reach broader audiences via translation. However, for many languages with grammatical gender, inclusivity is difficult to achieve, making translation of nonbinary discourse a challenge. Research in this growing area has explored strategies used to translate nonbinary discourse into different languages, with appeals (Attig 2023) being made for nonbinary communities to be involved when seeking the best discursive and translation practices. In this study, an excerpt from Martha Wells' 2017 novella *All Systems Red* (The Murderbot Diaries #1), featuring a genderless android narrator, was experimentally translated into Croatian using four strategies: the "default" masculine gender, as in a recently published translation, the feminine gender, and two neosystems. The participants, some of whom identified as nonbinary, were invited to assess how readable, humorous, and interesting they found each translation version, and how likeable and witty they perceived the narrator in each. They were also asked to state which version they preferred and would like to continue reading. The results are expected to contribute to language inclusivity efforts, in particular with respect to nonbinary discourse in highly gendered languages such as Croatian.

Pavloska, **Silvana**
Language Experts, Australia
Can the quality of interpreting and translating services in Australia be effectively assessed?
In Australia's vibrantly multicultural society, the formal training of interpreters and translators is the foundational pillar for social cohesion, equity, and global engagement. This abstract examines the professional landscape of language services in Australia, highlighting the critical role of the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI Ltd) in establishing national competency benchmarks. Ideally, professional training aims to extend beyond linguistic fluency,

encompassing cultural competence, ethical decision-making, and mastery of evolving technologies like remote interpreting and CAT tools. Qualified and trained practitioners are essential for ensuring functional access to essential services, including healthcare, legal systems, and government agencies, where linguistic accuracy and client confidentiality are paramount. While interpreting and translating are recognized professions, defined by specialized skills and a strict Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct, the profession still remains a self-regulated field without a single unifying "Interpreter and Translator Act." Instead, practice is governed by a patchwork of anti-discrimination laws, evidence acts, and institutional policies that purport to mandate the use of NAATI-certified professionals to uphold human rights, access, and equity. The question is whether the present status of interpreter and translator training is sufficiently robust to ensure that the services of interpreters and translators can effectively assist in bridging the communication gaps, to facilitate both domestic inclusion and international economic participation at an adequately high standard in our current social landscape?

Peker Dağlı, Sanem
Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkiye
Reclaiming Agency: Modeling an Expert-in-the-Loop Framework for Literary Translation Evaluation
The rapid evolution of language technologies is reshaping translation practice, shifting the focus from automation toward intelligence augmentation and human-machine collaboration. However, computationally assisted evaluation of literary translation remains underexplored and largely theoretically detached from the core tenets of the field. Addressing the inadequacy of automated metrics for literary texts and the limited agency of translation experts, this study investigates whether evaluation tools can be built 'translation-theory outward' by the experts themselves. The study explores the transition toward a Human-Centered AI framework that prioritizes professional agency. It represents a citizen development experiment, investigating how translation experts without programming backgrounds can reclaim control by embedding disciplinary knowledge directly into computational architectures via structured prompt engineering. The resulting model, HERMELEX—a custom large language model configuration—operationalizes an Expert-in-the-Loop workflow, integrating qualitative and quantitative analyses grounded in Antoine Berman's hermeneutic and productive translation criticism. Applied to Khalil Gibran's The Wanderer parables, HERMELEX demonstrates the potential for evaluation that supports, rather than replaces, human expertise. The model fosters a collaborative human–machine relationship that preserves translator autonomy and interpretive authority. Ultimately, this research reconceptualizes translation technology as a tool for depth and critical rigor, modeling theory-driven computational methods in literary translation evaluation.

Pena Díaz, Carmen, Andrea Sanz de la Rosa & Bianca Vitalaru
Universidad de Alcalá
Access and rights to public services. The European Dialogos project as a social tool
The right to Public Services Interpreting and Translation (PSIT) is a fundamental element to guarantee equal access to public services such as healthcare, legal assistance, and education for migrants who are no table to communicate in the language of their host country. In countries such as Spain, Italy, and Greece, in the absence of specific regulations and qualified professionals, especially in languages of lesser diffusion (LLD), the provision of PSIT in emergency migration contexts falls on ad hoc interpreters, i.e., friends or relatives of the user with no specific training (León-Pinilla et al., 2016). This raises numerous ethical issues and can have negative consequences for the quality and accuracy of the interpretation (Foulquié-Rubio and Sánchez-Pedreño Sánchez, 2020; De Wilde et al., 2021). The DIALOGOS project, co-funded by the European Union, proposes a solution to this problem: the creation of an open-access online training course aimed at LLD speakers with the aim of enabling them to acquire the basic skills and knowledge of PSIT, so that they can provide quality linguistic assistance in accordance with a code of ethics and common

professional practices. In this paper, we will present the module on PSIT in the legal-administrative field that was designed for this course. We will discuss 1) the selection of content and the creation of materials, 2) the results obtained after an initial face-to-face pilot, 3) the modifications made to adapt it to the online format, and 4) the results of the second online pilot. Special emphasis will be placed on the difficulties encountered in the process, including the profile of our target students, who have no previous training in PSIT or related fields, and the specific characteristics of the legal-administrative context, whose terminology poses numerous challenges for LLD speakers. We therefore aim to highlight the importance of providing specific training in PSIT, as only through qualified professionals will we be able to provide quality language assistance and, with it, equal and inclusive access to public services for the most vulnerable members of society.

Piqueres Centelles, **Carla**
Universitat Jaume I, Spain
Subtitles in the Age of Social Media: Quantifying Subtitling on Instagram and YouTube in Spain
In today's digital age, subtitling has become a key practice on social media, where it is closely linked to media accessibility, user engagement, and Search Engine Optimization. Despite its prominence, there remains a lack of quantitative data on the actual volume of subtitled content available on these platforms. This corpus-based descriptive study, which adopts the TRACE methodology, seeks to address this gap by estimating the volume of subtitled content across major social media platforms in Spain. Accordingly, this research is based on a corpus drawn from Instagram and YouTube, focusing on Spain-based accounts with a high number of followers and representing the most prominent profile types, namely influencers, media, and brands. The final dataset comprises public, permanent audiovisual posts published between November 2025 and January 2026 that contain verbal content suitable for subtitling. Although the analysis is still in progress, preliminary findings indicate that more than half of the Instagram posts analyzed are subtitled. Should the proposal be accepted, the final results will provide detailed quantitative insights into current subtitling practices on social media in Spain. Overall, this research contributes to a data-scarce field and proposes a replicable methodological framework for further research in different geographical contexts.

Pokorn, **Nike K.**
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
The Provocative Impact of Diasporic Translators in the Old Country: Louis Adamic and his Intercultural Identity
In the first Translation Studies monograph explicitly dedicated to ethics in translation, *Pour une éthique du traducteur* (1997, revised version *Translator Ethics*, 2012), Anthony Pym aimed to construct "translator ethics" and argued that translators do not belong to only one culture but are, by nature, intercultural subjects whose ethical obligation is to translate so as to promote intercultural cooperation (2012, 8–9). The presentation will explore a particularly interesting example of such a translatorial intercultural identity by focusing on the career of the influential translator and author Louis Adamic, the only member of the Slovene diaspora to gain significant recognition in his new homeland, the USA. In 1932, the essay "Louis Adamic and Slovene Identity", published in the most influential interwar Slovene literary journal *Ljubljanski zvon*, triggered a major crisis in the Slovene cultural sphere and prompted Adamic to reassess his own cultural affiliations. The essay, which questioned the idea of Slovene cultural identity as necessarily linked to the use of the Slovene language, forced leading Slovene intellectuals to rearticulate the understanding of Slovene identity in the ethnic Slovene territory, and at the same time encouraged Louis Adamic to formulate a new conception of American identity as intercultural, inherently multiethnic, and unstable, characterized by a double bind that roots diasporic American citizens in both the old and the new homeland simultaneously.

Qi Mengyao
Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Power Dynamics in Collaborative Translation: A Re-examination of Chen Shoupeng and Xue Shaohui's Translation of *Around the World in Eighty Days*
Around the World in Eighty Days, as the first Jules Verne novel translated into Chinese, holds a significant place in the history of modern Chinese literature and translation. The first Chinese edition, published in 1900, was co-translated by the couple Chen Shoupeng and Xue Shaohui. While previous studies have focused on the translated text, this study centers on the translators, examining power relations throughout the translation process. It also considers the activity from a gender perspective, highlighting how gender identity shaped their distinct roles. Through a combined analysis of paratexts and historical materials, this study reveals that Chen Shoupeng, leveraging his linguistic proficiency and knowledge of Western studies, led key tasks such as oral translation and terminology explanation, while Xue Shaohui, despite her literary talent, was largely limited to textual polishing. This "oral translation – written transcription" division of labor not only resulted from differences in the translators' professional competencies but also deeply reflected the gender norms shaping male and female roles in late Qing China, thereby influencing the power dynamics and translator status within the translation process.

Raigal-Aran, **Judith, & Nune Ayvazyan**
Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain
Watching the Process Unfold: Using API-Based Interaction Data to Understand Student Use of AI in Translation Tasks
This study moves beyond student self-reports of AI use by analyzing actual interaction data. Access to detailed logs showing how students query, negotiate with, and sometimes resist AI systems provides a richer view of emerging translation practices than questionnaires or classroom discussions alone. The study reports on an experiment conducted in an elective course, Direct Translation I, taken by 19 third- and fourth-year students in a BA in English. Students were given access credentials linked to a dedicated GPT API account. This setup allowed the capture of all interactions with the system —prompts, responses, and iterative reformulations— while preserving student anonymity in the subsequent analysis. Students were encouraged, though not required, to use the tool while translating a short legal text from English into their L1 that contained several terminological challenges. The results reveal a highly uneven pattern of GPT use. A total of 136 interactions were recorded, including both user inputs and system responses. Individual engagement ranged from no use at all to 13 exchanges. Students' practices varied from translating the entire text with AI assistance to consulting the system only for specific terminology questions. Technical data-collection setup and key interaction patterns will be presented before discussing pedagogical implications for translator training regarding technology use, risk management, and trust.

Renna, **Dora**, **Francesca Santulli & Qingqin Tan**
University for Foreigners of Siena, Italy; *Ca' Foscari University of Venice; University of Verona, Italy*
Carrying the Burden Together: Multimodal Translation of Cultural Difference in *The Farewell* (2019)
Lulu Wang's *The Farewell* (2019) stages a productive site of intercultural tension: a transnational Chinese American family gathers in Changchun under the pretext of a wedding, concealing from the dying matriarch a terminal diagnosis known to all others. The film's central conflict between the Chinese collectivist practice of withholding bad news as an act of care versus the individualized right-to-know model dominant in American bioethical discourse is enacted at the level of dialogue, silence, and paralinguistic behavior, across varying linguistic codes (Mandarin and English used both as L1 and L2). Drawing on intercultural pragmatics and critical discourse analysis, this paper examines how culturally specific speech acts like proverbs and idioms, and the family's collective performance of normalcy are mediated across the three languages. Close multimodal reading of selected scenes is combined with cross-linguistic comparison of subtitling strategies to examine how translation choices interact with gaze, proxemics, and silence to shape audience access to the intercultural conflict at the film's center.

Rexgren, **Adrian**
Stockholm University, Sweden
The Translation Teacher's Pedagogical Toolkit: Evidence from digital classrooms in the Circum-Baltic Area
On the one hand, translation pedagogy is constantly being shaped by the integration of heterogeneous online resources, digitally mediated interaction, and the participation of non-professional practitioners (Gambier, 2025). On the other hand, the language industry has expressed demands for university-level translation programs to update curricular content in response to emerging technical needs. Proposals for classroom practice have recently emphasized the pedagogical potential of artificial intelligence tools to support student performance (Pym & Hao, 2025). However, many questions remain as to how and to what extent these tools are currently being incorporated into regular classroom activities. The importance of empirical classroom evidence for understanding teaching practices during synchronous delivery modes, this study adopts a cross-sectional comparative approach, drawing upon observational data collected in three countries in order to account for actual instructional practices. Findings highlight that there are learning activities that are common trends and unique methods across the three educational settings chosen for the study. In the common core, we find the following: i) text-to-translingual-speech transformation, ii) human-led or technology-assisted text processing, and iii) tutorials and demonstrations. To conclude, comparative classification of the resources and practices observed may prompt paramount reflections on curriculum design implications in translation studies.

Rion, **Rosanna**
Universitat de Barcelona, Spain
Aesthetics in translation and the impact in reception
The challenges in the translation of a literary work depend not only on language and culture but also on the aesthetic literary trends. Literary translations have an impact on the canon and reception of the translated authors. This can be especially observed in the translation of plays, about which we can see at work what could be called aesthetic fitting, and that may determine what is likely or not to be translated and the degree of acceptability of a translation. Performing traditions are often neglected in the study of translated plays, and they can be very relevant for the reception of the play and for some translation decisions. The playhouse where a play is staged may have its own aesthetic line, and audience expectations may also determine a theatrical translation. The plays by Bertolt Brecht, for example, may be more difficult to translate due to aesthetic considerations and not so much to language or even culture. His aesthetic ideas may be at the antipodes of today's delight in

emotions and the aim of moving the audience, and that may pose unexpected difficulties or even send the author to oblivion.

Rogulska, **Marta**
Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
Comparing translation strategies of euphemistic profanity in amateur and professional subtitles
This talk presents a study that examined the strategies involved in English-Polish translation of euphemistic profanity (Lafreniere et Al. 2022). In Poland, explicit language on television is permitted after 11 PM (Bednarek 2019), and similar regulations exist in the United States to protect children from exposure to obscene or profane content (Queen 2015). As a result, both countries' television networks resort to creative censorship. The series Supernatural was chosen as a basis for the study due to its abundant use of euphemistic varieties of profanity ("darn", "diddly", "flipping") and creative expletives ("ass-clown", "jerkface"). The study examined how euphemistic profanity has been translated into Polish, considering the thriving Polish community of fansubbers. For this purpose, three comparative corpora (the original English script, professional and non-professional Polish translations) were created. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of professional and amateur subtitles was conducted on 497 instances of euphemistic profanity. An inventory of translation strategies was created based on previous research (Gottlieb 1997, Davoodi 2009, Brezolin and Medeiros 2021) and expanded during the analysis, as each example was assigned to a strategy. It was established that the amateur translation conveyed a particularly accurate representation of the original text's euphemistic profanity, while professionally made subtitles favored dynamic equivalence and language formality. This analysis constitutes an initial phase of research into the under-researched Polish amateur subtitling community, with an emphasis on the creative translatory solutions they employ.

Sabaté-Carrové, **Mariona, & Mariazell Bosch Fábregas**
University of Lleida, Spain
Introducing AVT through interlingual voiceovers in the translation classroom
Ecological topics are of great importance nowadays, and its social impact on Didactic Audiovisual Translation (DAT) has been described in research as a language-learning tool and a pedagogical resource that allows promoting critical and social awareness (Fernández-Costales, Talaván & Tinedo-Rodríguez, 2023; Talaván, 2017). This work is based on principles extracted from the Teaching and Innovation Project ECODAT (Didactic Audiovisual Translation to raise ecological awareness) and presents the results of a series of interlingual voiceover tasks in direct translation (English to Spanish and Catalan). The LP is currently being conducted with a group of 60 students from the Double Degree in Applied Languages and Translation and the Degree in English Studies at the University of Lleida. The methodology is built from a Lesson Plan (LP) on endangered sea species, consisting of a series of C1 interlingual voiceover-related translation activities. The LP also integrates a questionnaire focused on the students' perception of audiovisual translation (AVT) as a transversal mode to learn translation, accessibility, and other socially related topics. In this respect, our work follows these principles in that these translation tasks enable students to develop their AVT competence but also raise awareness of social issues.

Setkowicz-Ryszka, **Anna**
University of Lodz, Poland
The influence of MTPE of standard common law contracts on the acquisition of legal translation skills in a civil-law country. **Process and product analysis**.
Translator trainees use automated translation. And when they enter the market, they have to post-edit. But does PE help them acquire legal translation (LT) skills, because they tackle more translation problems, or does it prevent learning, because trainees do not engage as much as when translating from scratch? Thirty participants with diverse backgrounds participated in standardized contract

translation courses with three sessions of full PE of boilerplate provisions. Their translations - products and processes - before and after the course were compared. While on average, participants translated the second contract better, there were considerable individual differences. Professional translation experience or experience with contracts appears to be the best predictor of progress after PE exercises, whereas a legal background alone does not. Potentially, also the motivation for joining the course (state exam for sworn translators vs. curiosity) contributed to higher translation quality. Process changes seem encouraging in terms of information behaviors, chunks of the target text produced, and pace of work. Participants also reported feeling more confident and empowered. Process changes, however, did not always lead to acceptable translation solutions. In conclusion, PE exercises seem to have helped participants develop problem-solving and metacognitive skills, even if their translations were not assessed as better.

Somodi, **Júlia**
Károli Gáspár University of The Reformed Church in Hungary
Literary Prose Translation from Japanese into Hungarian between 1945 and 1990
This study aims to present and analyze the epic works translated from Japanese into Hungarian between 1945 and 1989 from the perspective of translation studies. Initially, works were translated from Russian, German, English, and French. However, as Japanese language teaching spread, translations from Japanese began to appear, particularly from the late 1960s onwards. During the period under review, 44 novels, short story collections and a folk tale anthology were published, alongside dozens of individual short story translations published in various journals. Translated authors included major 20th-century Japanese literary figures such as Kōbō Abe, Ryūnosuke Akutagawa, the Nobel laureates Yasunari Kawabata and Kenzaburō Ōe, Ōgai Mori, and Junichirō Tanizaki. Additionally, the first Japanese novel, Shikibu Murasaki's *The Tale of Genji* and *The Pillow Book* by Shōnagon Sei were also translated in this period. The study is twofold: 1) it examines which authors were translated during this period, how the works were selected, who the translators were, what intermediate languages the translations were made from, and what common features characterize the translations published in this era; and 2) through a short parallel corpus compiled of source and target language texts, we highlight specific translation norms and strategies, with particular emphasis on realia, forms of address, transcription, and possible omissions or mistranslations.

Su Shan
Wuhan University, China; University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Translating Verbal Art as Performance: Jeffrey Kinkley's Translation of Folk Songs in Shen Congwen
Shen Congwen (1902–1988) is widely regarded as one of the most important writers in modern Chinese literature and is best known for his vivid representations of the folk culture of western Hunan (Xiangxi). Among the cultural elements embedded in his fiction are folk songs traditionally sung by Sino-Tujia-Miao communities during greetings, partings, festivals, and rites of passage. Many of these songs were first rendered by Shen himself from the Miao oral tradition into Chinese. Jeffrey Kinkley later translated forty-nine of these songs into English. As a form of oral tradition, folk songs display distinctive features of orality, including mnemonic patterning, formulaic expressions, redundancy and copiousness, and a close connection to everyday situations (Ong, 2002). Performed in concrete social contexts, such songs can be understood as communicative events (Bauman, 1984: 66). Within these contexts, they exhibit patterned language, figurative devices, and other aesthetically organized forms that identify them as verbal art. Performance is a special and artful way of speaking (Bauman, 2011: 710). When such verbal art is translated, the performative keys embedded in linguistic patterns and conventionalized forms present challenges for the translator. This paper analyzes Jeffrey Kinkley's English translation of folk songs in Shen Congwen's fiction and explores how performative features are negotiated in translation.

Szczepaniec, **Patrycja**
University of Granada, Spain
Preserving Meaning vs Readability in Chinese *Chengyu*
Chengyu (Chinese idiomatic expressions) pose significant challenges for literary translators due to their dense cultural and linguistic meaning. This study examines translations of *chengyu* in Lao She's *Teahouse* into English and Spanish, analysing both the strategies used and their impact on the reader. The research compares literal approaches with more culturally mediated ones, highlighting the trade-offs between preserving original meaning and ensuring readability for a Western reader. The comparative analysis identifies differences in translator priorities and linguistic choices, therefore making it possible to show how translation decisions shape reader understanding. Drawing on the case study, the paper also briefly considers future developments in the translation of *chengyu* – including the role of AI translation and digital tools in a world where translation is increasingly computerised – and aims to offer guidance for translators handling idiomatic and culturally rich texts.

Tang, **Nyujie**
Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Lost in Translation, Lost in Secularization: Buddhist Culture-Loaded Terms and the Remaking of *Journey to the West* in Waley's *Monkey*
Wu Cheng'en's *Journey to the West* (16th century) is a Buddhist pilgrimage narrative whose soteriological ideal — the cultivation of liberation and Buddhahood — structures the spiritual arc of its four protagonists. Among its English translations, Arthur Waley's abridged *Monkey: A Folk-Tale of China* (1942) remains the most widely received. Scholarship has firmly established the source text's Buddhist architecture: Yu (2012) demonstrates that religion is structurally constitutive of the novel, and Wang and Humblé (2018) confirm through corpus analysis that the protagonists' identities are governed by a discourse of karmic redemption and self-cultivation. Yet Ji Hao (2016) observes that Yu's faithful complete translation, with its immense length and copious religious jargon, poses a significant challenge for general English readers — a limitation that throws Waley's accessibility into sharp relief. This paper argues that Monkey's remarkable reception is premised upon a secularization of the source text. Drawing on the translation of the four protagonists' names and a selection of Buddhist culture-loaded terms, the essay demonstrates that Waley's translation, operating under Western secular literary aesthetics, systematically dissolves the Buddhist cultivation structure of the original, effectively displacing its religious ontology in the process of English mediation.

Torres-Simón, **Ester**
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain
The translator-scout goes missing: From institutional Korean literature to marketable K-lit
Since the late 1990s, the Republic of Korea has focused on a globalization campaign for its cultural products, including literature. In this endeavor of literary circulation, translation has played a key role. It is to ascertain, however, what the role of translators is and how it has changed as Korean literature has become more popular. To reveal how the landscape of literary circulation was laid down and reshaped, we will carry out a historical analysis of the typology of translation and publication grants available through these organizations from 1996 to 2024 (Daesan 1998, 2000; KCAF 2001; LTI 2003; KLTI 2008, 2012, 2024), and the changing requirements and procedures of the calls. In the textual analysis of the calls, we will consider the signaling of prestige and professionalization of the involved agents and the shifting agency expected of translators and publishers in the selection of works and the translation process. These approaches are set off against the stated missions of the organizations and their annual reports. Results show how initially Korean government institutions would guide the selection of authors and works, to later lay the responsibility for work selection on the translator, who would, over time, share the burden with

publishing houses. Eventually, publishers have been granted direct access to funding, with translators being an afterthought.

Varela, **Tania**
Hunter College, City University of New York, United States
Who Is in the Loop? AI Translation and the Political Economy of Spanish Varieties
The integration of AI-driven translation systems into large-scale localization workflows has reshaped multilingual production and repositioned post-editing as the primary form of human oversight. Within this framework, the "human-in-the-loop" model is presented as a safeguard for linguistic quality. At the same time, commercially marketed Spanish varieties in the U.S. localization market—including "Neutral Spanish," Latin American Spanish, U.S. Spanish, and Mexican Spanish—circulate as both linguistic and economic categories. This paper argues that the expansion of post-editing within AI-mediated workflows, combined with cost-driven outsourcing practices, risks diminishing the functional importance of locale and dialect. As automation enables scale, post-editing tasks are distributed across markets with differing wage structures, where economic efficiency may take precedence over sociolinguistic specificity. In this configuration, variety labels can operate as market designations rather than as commitments to regional linguistic nuance. Drawing on survey data from Spanish-language translators and post-editors, alongside interviews with decision-makers in language service companies, this study examines how rate structures, variety selection, and hiring practices interact within AI-enabled localization ecosystems. It contends that economic stratification shapes not only who remains in the loop, but how linguistic diversity is valued—or flattened—within contemporary Spanish localization.

Veselica Majhut, **Snježana**
Zagreb University, Croatia
How to Find Paula D.? In Quest of Translators' Identities in Early 20th Century Croatia
Anthony Pym suggests that translation history should focus on translators as "people with flesh-and-blood bodies" (1998: 160) rather than the abstract "translator". In the early 20th century, literary translation into Croatian played a prominent role in the processes of the modernization and democratization of society, evident from a number of publishing series focusing on the publishing of translated foreign literature. The presented research focuses on "Zabavna biblioteka" (the "Entertaining Library"), an outstanding example in the history of translation and publishing in Croatia due to its continuous existence over the period from 1913 to 1941, during which a heterogenous group of people were engaged as translators. The main aim of my research is to reconstruct a picture of various and fluid professional profiles of the people translating for the "Library", along with networks of their relations. The first step is an analysis of the modalities of presenting translators' identities in the peritext of the "Library", which range from various manners of hiding their identities (the use of first names only, initials, pseudonyms) or revealing them (full names, full names accompanied with academic or professional titles). Further, the data from the peritext are complemented with biographical data extracted from a number of sources (encyclopedias, lexicons, secondary literature, archival material and correspondence).

Voronina, **Kamilla**
University of Bologna, Italy
The Critical Reception of Ukrainian Literature in English Translation
The current research examines particularities of translation and publication of Ukrainian books in English, with a particular focus on their critical reception in the English-speaking world after independence – a period that brought the country its first recognition in the West, led to the reconsideration of its status, and generated growing interest in its culture. For this research, I compiled a corpus of Ukrainian books translated into English, alongside paratextual materials related to these publications, with particular attention to reviews by literary critics and academic scholars.

The study shows that Ukrainian authors were relatively unknown in the West between 1991 and 2014. Although these books were published and disseminated in English translation, they received limited attention from critics and academics during this period. Reviews focused primarily on contemporary authors whose works, written in the post-Soviet period, reflected aspects of turbulent life after the collapse of the Soviet Union. This pattern can be explained by a tendency to interpret Ukrainian literature through the post-Soviet political context, as well as through efforts to reconstruct a national identity that was often perceived as part of a larger political entity.

Wang Jun
Hubei Minzu University, China
Gene Sequencing in Classical Texts and Civilizational Dialogue: The Role of Intelligent Translation
Civilizational gene sequencing is a novel framework for intelligent translation, extending the goal of translation beyond word-level transfer to encompass the decoding and transmission of deep cultural structures embedded in classical texts. Grounded in a tripartite model—symbolic-level disambiguation of culturally embedded terms, cognitive-level modelling of cultural understanding, and civilizational-level remediation of cultural entropy—the framework is operationalized through human-machine collaboration. Case studies spanning Chinese poetic, philosophical, and narrative classics demonstrate how this framework facilitates the transcreation of core cultural "genes", including phonosemantic fusion, emotional contour, argument architecture, and symbolic ecosystem. The study thereby extends translation fidelity to encompass the preservation of cultural genes and elevates the translator's role to that of a hermeneutic engineer. Ultimately, the paper argues that meaningful civilizational dialogue in the digital age depends on ethically grounded, community-centric collaboration, where technology serves to sustain the plural genome of human culture.

Wang Xiangbing, Lin Lizhu & Chen Yingfang
National University of Defense Technology, China
The Role of Translation in Memory Reconstruction: A Case Study *of Red Star Over China* and Its Chinese Translations
Translation and memory are closely intertwined, yet translation's role in memory (re)construction remains underexplored. This study uses a two-dimension analytical framework to explore how two Chinese translations of Edgar Snow's *Red Star Over China* (RSOC), namely Fu She's *Xi Xing Man Ji* (Journey to the West, JTTW) and Dong Leshan's *Xi Xing Man Ji Yuan Ming: Hong Xing Zhao Yao Zhong Guo* (Journey to the West with original title: Red Star Over China, JTTW-RSOC), reconstruct 'Red China' memory. The findings reveal that at the micro level, JTTW employs title rewriting, a red cover, and supplementary photographs, paired with macro strategies like building a wartime post-memory site. In contrast, JTTW-RSOC restores the original title, places a Red Army bugler picture on the cover, and features an official recommendation for education, constructing a non-wartime post-memory site. It further illustrates a memory transmission pathway: Rooted in practice, literary memory is constructed first, then it is reconstructed across cultures by translation as 'mediator' and 'keeper'. Finally, this study highlights the potential for future research into how translation and memory can be leveraged to mitigate cultural conflict.

Wang Yun
University College Dublin, Ireland; Taiyuan University, China
Mediation or Misrepresentation: Distributed Moral Mechanisms in AI-Assisted Translation
AI-assisted translation has transformed translation from an individual linguistic act into a socio-technical process involving models, platforms, interfaces, workflows, and users. This paper examines that process through the concept of distributed moral mechanisms, arguing that meaning-making, responsibility, and ethical consequences no longer reside in a single translator or system, but emerge across a network of human and non-human actors. The paper argues that AI-assisted

translation may function either as mediation, facilitating cross-linguistic communication, or as misrepresentation, distorting meaning, flattening cultural nuance, and obscuring accountability. From this perspective, mistranslation, semantic loss, hallucinated fluency, privacy risks, and biased outputs should not be treated merely as technical defects, but as morally distributed outcomes shaped by training data, language-pair asymmetries, platform design, post-editing practices, and user interpretation. Drawing on translation studies, AI ethics, and platform governance, the paper identifies three major effects: the displacement of responsibility from individual translators to opaque socio-technical assemblages; the transfer of verification burdens onto users; and the restructuring of trust, as fluent output may conceal ethically significant distortion. The paper concludes that AI-assisted translation research should move beyond accuracy-centered evaluation and adopt distributed moral mechanisms as a core analytic category.

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Do you think Italians read Olga Tokarczuk the same way Poles do? Combining eye movements and narrative engagement scores to describe a literary reading experience of original and translated texts

Although literary translation is probably the most celebrated kind of translation, the empirical research into the literary experience of readers and the dynamics of the reception process remains limited. In the Read Me project, we investigate whether the experience of reading a translated literary work matches the experience of reading an original in terms of the fluency of reading and narrative engagement. In this presentation, we share the results of a study conducted with Polish (*n*=24) and Italian readers *(n*=27) who silently read excerpts of originally written and translated literary texts. The reading process was recorded with an eye-tracker and eye movements were analysed to evaluate the fluency of reading (dwell time, word skipping and regressions). After each excerpt, the participants rated the level of their immersion into the story world using a Transportation Scale – Short Form (Appel et al., 2015). We performed comparative and correlation analyses to test to what extent the original and translated literary work by an acclaimed author, Olga Tokarczuk, managed to create an equivalent cognitive and emotional effect on Italian and Polish readers. The study confirms that comparing reading experience across different languages brings methodological challenges which need to be embraced by translation reception studies.

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Addressing Subtitling Challenges in Chinese Audiovisual Fiction: A Decision-Making Framework for Multimodal Accessibility

The English subtitling of Chinese audiovisual fiction continues to face a range of challenges. While well-established issues in audiovisual translation (AVT), such as subtitle speed and readability, have been widely examined, they are not always consistently addressed in practice. Beyond these concerns, additional challenges arise from multimodal meaning-making, particularly when information is conveyed through non-verbal semiotic resources. This points to the need for a more systematic framework to understand how different types of subtitling issues should be identified and addressed. Accordingly, drawing on a social semiotic and narrative-informed approach, this study aims to develop a decision-making framework to support subtitling practice by determining when and how different types of issues should be addressed, with a subsequent reception study designed to test and further refine the framework. In addition, viewers encountering the same non-verbal semiotic resource may experience different difficulties depending on their semiotic knowledge, suggesting that participants' categorizations based solely on language or nationality are

insufficient. The reception study will therefore group participants based on their semiotic knowledge, rather than conventional categories. Overall, the study contributes to improving subtitling practice by proposing a systematic framework that can inform decision-making and enhance accessibility for audiences with diverse semiotic backgrounds.

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nth Times Removed from Truth: Academic Knowledge Distorted through Indirect Translation and Pseudo-Retranslation
Academic knowledge is a collective and accumulative construct, demanding not only rigorous citation but epistemic diligence to prevent distortion of knowledge during intertextual migration. This study examines a case where authors both fail to credit a proto-text and compromise the knowledge therein. The corpus comprises the English original of Kirk's (1962) seminal 44-word definition of learning disability, its Spanish translation (G1995B), the Portuguese translation (G1998B) of G1995B, and 15 pseudo-retranslations of G1998B. Despite the brevity of the analyzed materials, the data were judged to have reached a saturation for a qualitative and quantitative analysis. Qualitative comparisons were performed manually. For quantitative analyses, R was employed to calculate intertextual similarity rates, ranging from 0.00 (no match) to 1.00 (perfect match), and to generate similarity-based network graphs. Results demonstrate that the academic knowledge in English was incrementally distorted as it was moved from G1995B (Spanish) to the most recent pseudo-retranslation P2024A (Portuguese). Notably, the 16 Portuguese extracts share similarity rates between 0.83 to 1.00, and a 0.97 similarity between G1998B and C2020M_KG suggests that the distorted knowledge in G1998B remained dormant for 22 years before reappearing.
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Rewriting and Translating the Anthropocene in Children's Literature: Hansel and Greta/Gretel as a Case in Point
Classical fairy tales have been retold and rewritten over the centuries, often to suggest new ideas and challenge the old ones. Hansel and Gretel is a classic fairy tale that first appeared in writing in the Brothers Grimm's collection of *Kinder- und Hausmärchen* in 1812. In 2020, British author Jeanette Winterson rewrote the story (illustrated by Laura Barrett) as *Hansel and Greta: A Fairy Tale Revolution* (Vintage Classics) with direct ecological messages for young readers. The rewritten tale was translated into Turkish by Cansu Canseven and published in 2024 as *Hansel ile Greta: Bir Peri Masalı Devrimi* by Dinozor Çocuk. This research is based on a comparative textual analysis of these three texts with a specific focus on the transformation and transfer of ecological messages. This study investigates how narrative strategies, character constructions, and representations of nature (particularly the forest) vary in rewriting across the ages and cultures. An ecocritical reading of Winterson's rewriting shows how the original anthropocentric perspectives are transformed, how nature is reimagined, and how motifs like "the witch" or "the forest" are reconstructed ideologically and environmentally. The study then analyzes the linguistic and narrative strategies, e.g., word choice, narrative voice, and domestication decisions, used in the Turkish translation to preserve or reinterpret the ecological perspective in Winterson's version. It sets out to show once again that rewriting and translation are not neutral acts but critical (and ideological) interventions that can reconstruct environmental narratives, challenge anthropocentric perspectives, and redefine human-nature relationships for young readers.

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A Dialogue Between Sino-Western Legal Traditions: A Case Study of Yan Fu's Translation of "Natural Law" in Montesquieu's *The Spirit of Laws*
As an integral component of legal culture, legal concepts possess distinct cultural characteristics. Translating legal concepts from different cultures to facilitate effective cultural exchange and mutual understanding poses a significant challenge for legal translators. This paper examines Yan Fu's Chinese translation of "natural law", a key concept in Montesquieu's classic *The Spirit of Laws*, serving as a case study to analyze the connection between legal translation and cultural traditions in relevant socio-historical contexts. By analyzing Yan's choice of words, the paper unveils how Yan Fu reinterpreted Western natural law from both religious and ethical perspectives, thereby creating a dynamic dialogue between Sino-Western legal cultural traditions.