

Advances in Empirical Translation Studies

Empirical translation studies is a rapidly evolving research area. This volume, written by world-leading researchers, demonstrates the integration of two new research paradigms: socially oriented and data-driven approaches to empirical translation studies. These two models expand current translation studies and stimulate reader debates around how development of quantitative research methods and integration with advances in translation technologies would significantly increase the research capacities of translation studies. Highly engaging, the volume pioneers the development of socially oriented innovative research methods to enhance the current research capacities of theoretical (descriptive) translation studies in order to tackle real-life research issues, such as environmental protection and multicultural health promotion. Illustrative case studies are used, bringing insight into advanced research methodologies of designing, developing and analysing large-scale digital databases for multilingual and/or translation research.

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Advances in Empirical Translation Studies

Developing Translation Resources and Technologies

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Preface

This book introduces socially oriented and data-driven approaches to empirical translation studies. Using case studies, it illustrates the interaction and growing interdependency between theoretical and applied translation studies in recent times, in an effort to mitigate the long-standing divide between the two, which has hampered the growth of translation studies in general.

The first four chapters of the book come under the umbrella of understanding empirical translation studies. The book opens with Ji's account in Chapter 1 of the advances which have been made in empirical translation studies, which have occurred in four main waves: pure and applied research; product- and process-oriented translation research; data concerning written translations and interpreting written translations and interpreting data; and now the development of data- and technology-intensive subfields that have important social and practical applications. In Chapter 2, Ji expands on the ideas of data intensiveness and social innovation in the field. In Chapter 3, Oakes then distinguishes between data-based and data-driven approaches, both of which are dataintensive approaches to empirical translation studies, by showing how it is possible to distinguish the original languages of translations from various European languages into English. In Chapter 4, a leading practitioner in the field, Mark Seligman, describes the evolving treatment of semantics in machine translation. The theme of the next four chapters is the development of multilingual resources and data-driven analytical tools. In keeping with the social turn in empirical translation studies, Ji, Hook and Fukumoto look at the translation and dissemination of WHO drinking-water-quality guidelines in Japan in Chapter 5. In Chapter 6, Löfberg and Rayson describe their work on the USAS semantic-tagging system, which assigns a meaning code to each word in the input text. They describe how the tool has been made to work for many languages, and look at its social usefulness. In Chapter 7, Moze and Krek then write about Sketch Engine, which is a powerful suite of corpus tools for cross-linguistic analysis. It can be used with large web-based corpora for computer-aided translation. In Chapter 8, Ji and Gao describe digital analytical instruments that they have developed for assessing the readability of Chinese health translations. The following group of four chapters is concerned with the

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development of practical and industrial applications for end users. In Chapter 9, Nagata describes his experience of how machine-translation techniques can be enhanced by reordering the words of the text, when the source and target languages have very different word orders. In Chapter 10, Díaz-Cintas gives a comprehensive overview of advances in audiovisual translation and subtitling. Orăsan et al. in Chapter 11 follow the data-driven paradigm by describing the EU-funded EXPERT project, which exploited empirical approaches to translation, including the evaluation of machine-translated outputs. Seligman again draws on his practical experience in Chapter 12 to describe advances in speech-to-speech translation technologies. In Chapter 13, Ji and Oakes conclude by looking at the opportunities and challenges ahead for empirical translation studies.

We hope that this book will bring together theoretical (descriptive) and applied translation studies, so as to expand the horizon of the field of empirical translation studies as a whole, and that we have shown how data-intensive approaches will enable the tackling of new and significant social and research issues.

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