PANEL PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS
(In Alphabetical Order of the Surname of Presenter; surnames appear in capitals)

Translating Political Speeches as 'Argument': A Perspective on Cross-cultural Similarities

CHU Shiao Ying Sharon   The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Be it the difficulty involved in a full translation of political concepts (Schäffner 1997), the need for translators to be mindful of seeming equivalents (Yang 2012), or the fact that the interpretive openness of concepts might be manipulated to serve specific political purposes (Rozina and Karapetjana 2009), it appears analysts share the assumption that political discourse presents unique translation issues, and it is the *differences* between the source and target language which are often foregrounded. This paper adopts the notion 'argument' (Kertzer 1988), which I suggest may be understood in the light of van Dijk's (2019) conception of global 'macrostructure', in order to present political discourse as exemplification of form-meaning relationships shared between Chinese and English. Specifically, I propose that the notion 'argument', based upon its definition as 'structure' (Lerner 1993), can be identified as the following meaning-bearing structural dimensions: 'sequential structure', 'repetition', and 'textual metaphor'. This study does not intend to derive systematization from an empirical research based upon a corpus, but is instead a philosophical discussion of why the three features identified should be seen as traits shared cross-culturally. Examples from English speeches of political leaders from different eras (Lincoln, Churchill, Thatcher, and Obama) and their published Chinese translations will be used for analysis. Insofar as the criteria of 'smoothness' and 'accuracy' are concerned (the senses of which need either broadening or narrowing to adapt to the nature of different genres of texts and their purposes of translation), I suggest, based upon the argumentative perspective, that the translator could often only preserve as far as possible what perceivably could and ought to be preserved of the original, an idea that applies as much to the translation of political speeches as to translations in general. 'Argument', therefore, is intended to be introduced as a perspective against a background of analyses that have not accorded similarities between languages in political translation as much significance as they do for differences. This study can hopefully set the ground for a recalibration or rethinking of the translation of political speeches, or even political discourse in general. To present such a possibility is the purpose of this paper.

About the Presenter:
Chu Shiao Ying Sharon is a Lecturer in the Department of Translation of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She earned her PhD in Translation Studies at UCL Institute of Education, University College London. During her doctoral studies, she received two Best Student Paper Awards for her papers presented at the 6th Annual International Conference on Language, Literature and Linguistics (L3 2017) and at the 5th Annual

International Conference on Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCS 2017). She also received a Best Paper Award for her paper presented at L3 2018. Her research focuses on the pedagogic approaches to translation.

Comparability or Convergence? The Linguistic Accommodation of European Parliament Members to Interpreters
Bart DEFRANCQ & Koen PLEVOETS
Ghent University, Belgium

The goal of this paper is to examine the issue of comparability in corpus-based interpreting studies and more in particular, the validity of using comparable segments of parallel interpreting corpora is questioned. Various recent studies which have made use of the parallel interpretations of the European Parliament (EP) have reached inconclusive results (Sandrelli & Bendazzoli 2005; Ferraresi & Miličević 2017), and some argue that this could be due to a convergence between the comparable segments which are drawn from plenary sessions of the EP. The underlying explanation for this may be that both Members of the European Parliament (MEP) and interpreters are essentially working in the same shared environment and therefore, they could linguistically influence each another. To study such potential linguistic accommodation which can present itself in the corpus data, we take a theoretical perspective on the one hand and an empirical perspective on the other. The theoretical perspective applies Swales' (1990) criteria in an attempt to investigate whether EP interpreters and MEPs can be seen as forming one single discourse community. The analysis will adopt Defrancq's (2018) view that it is in fact more likely that interpreters influence MEPs' linguistic behavior than it is the other way around. The empirical perspective will endeavor to corroborate this analysis by a corpus-based study. Using a 250,000 word corpus of interpreted EP plenary sessions, compiled at Ghent University (Defrancq 2015), the investigation focusses on the distribution of various lexical features such as lexical density, head list distribution, and formulaicity (i.e. n-grams). The data are analyzed by means of Generalized Additive Mixed Models (Plevoets & Defrancq 2018).

About the Presenters:
Bart Defrancq is an Associate Professor at Ghent University where he is head of interpreter training and a member of the EQTIS research group focusing on corpus-based research into simultaneous interpreting and interpreter-mediated police interviews. He is Vice-President of CIUTI.

Koen Plevoets is a Postdoctoral Researcher at Ghent University and a member of the EQTIS research group. His recent research focuses on disfluencies in simultaneous interpreting as indicators of cognitive load. As an expert in and contributor to R, Koen Plevoets also lends statistical support to the development of the field of translation and interpreting studies.

The Manipulative Refraction in English Translation of Political Discourse in Modern Chinese Fiction: A Corpus-aided Approach

FU Yue   Anhui University, PRC

Translator's manipulation, an important target of translation studies, tells more about and beyond the texts and makes the individual or social factors in translation more explicit. A major form of translator's manipulation in political discourse, shown as TT's manipulative refraction of the source political ideology, can be traced and categorized into simplification, obscurity, polarization and deletion, through a corpus-aided research combined with close reading. The selected works are the bestsellers of each representative author, including *Decoded* by Mai Jia, *Frontier* by Can Xue, *Dream of Ding Village* by Yan Lianke, *Happy Dreams* by Jia Pingwa, *Raise the Red Lantern: Three Novellas* by Su Tong*, Red Sorghum* by Mo Yan*, The Song of Everlasting Sorrow: A Novel of Shanghai* by Wang Anyi*,* and *To Live* by Yu Hua. It is also interesting that the settings of these novels together weave into a tapestry showing distinct historical periods of time in China.

The research methodology includes the quantitative study of political discourse and its translation in terms of marker words or phrases' frequency in general and in individual works. The second approach is the comparative study of the translation of political discourse containing marker words or phrases such as *wenge* (cultural revolution), *mao zhuxi* (Chairman Mao), *tugai* (land reform), *dizhu* (landowner), *jiefang* (liberation), *chaiqian* (relocation), and *guogong neizhan* (wars between the KMT and CPC), to name just a few. The third approach is to dig into the exhaustive paratexts of all the above-mentioned translated works so as to try to pinpoint the possible reasons for the manipulation. The paratexts cover the translator's introduction or epilogue, notes or interviews and so on.

Combining the above-mentioned approaches, this paper aims to discover the group patterns and variations of translators in political manipulation and the possible social and individual factors. In addition, this paper concludes the reasons for the manipulative refraction as a co-plotting or compromise of translator, patron and editor or publisher, which can be further specified into presupposition of contradictories with target readers' ideology, nuances in poetic aesthetics, and consideration for convenient plot development.

About the Presenter:

FU Yue, a lecturer with Anhui University, Hefei, Anhui Province, China. She's also a PhD student at Tongji University, Shanghai, China. Her research interests center on translation studies and literary criticism.

Censorship and Self-Censorship in Translating Swear Words: Using *The Catcher In The Rye* as an Example

GUO Yijiao   Hong Kong University of Science Technology, Hong Kong

This paper focuses on censorship and self-censorship in translating swear words in *The Catcher in the Rye*. Two different versions of translation given by Shi Xianrong (1983) and Sun Zhongxu (2007) are used for analysis. In the target texts, especially Shi's version, (self-)censorship of swear words appeared in the forms of non-translation, partial translation, and occasionally full translation (Tan 2017: 45-68). The statistics and text/semantic analysis indicate that, compared to Sun's, more re-edition and alterations exist in Shi's version of the translation.

This paper argues that the modulations made in the target texts result from the censorship imposed by the requirements of the relevant legal regulations in the PRC (Tan 2014: 313-339). *The Regulation on the Administration of Publication of the PRC*, specifically requires that no publication shall contain the contents that "endanger public ethics or the fine national cultural traditions" (Article 26 (9), Chapter III) and "induce minors to imitate behaviours contravening social ethics, violating laws or committing a crime" (Article 27, Chapter III).

The self-censorship imposed by translators' ethics and emotions is another major factor influencing the modulations (Tymoczko 2009: 30-31). In Shi's version, he clearly stated in the preface of the book that he hoped to arouse the awareness of Chinese teenagers to stay alarmed at the decadent Western capitalism. Accordingly, the adaptation of swear words could be regarded as a protection for the "vulnerable reading public" (Brownlie 2007: 225-226). Nevertheless, Sun took this novel as one alternative for young readers. The protagonist's rebellious language functions as a reaction to the world, which Sun barely changed in the TT.

Moreover, the social-cultural context also played a vital role in the (self-)censorship, especially when it relates to swear words involving sex and sexual minority. Shi's translation was published in 1983, only four years after China's Economic Reform in 1979, and five after abandoning the ideological policy of "Two Whatevers" in 1987. At that time, contexts related to explicit descriptions of sex were regarded as obscene, abnormal, and unethical, and were strictly banned or attenuated in publication (Chang 2008: 229-240). Li Yinhe's study (2003: 14) also indicates that homosexuality was an utterly severe social taboo; in some cases, gay people were even sentenced to the death penalty during the Cultural Revolution, which ended only seven years ago.

About the Presenter:
GUO Yijiao is an MPhil student of the Division of Humanities, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Before joining UST, he received his B.A. in Translation from Hong Kong Baptist University. His research interests include contemporary Chinese literature, translation studies, gender studies, and Sinophone cinema. GUO's latest research project is on the gender narrative in Yan Lianke's novels.

Linguistic Variation in Conference Interpreting: A Multidimensional Corpus-based Analysis of Communication Constraints
Nannan LIU   The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This paper extends Biber's multidimensional/multi-feature (MD/MF) analysis (1988) to conference interpreting to investigate the effect of communication constraints on the interpreting product. Human communication is "probabilistically conditioned" by constraints such as monolingual/bilingual activation, and language mediation (Granger, Lefer, & Marion, 2018). The point of departure of this paper is that the interpreted language is under more severe cognitive and linguistic constraints than its non-mediated or translated peers (A. Kruger, Wallmach, & Munday, 2011: 37), and these constraints leave fingerprints on the linguistic features identified by MD/MF. Developed to map "dimensions of linguistic variation", MD/MF has been extended *inter alia* to the variation of translated English, indigenised variety of English, and written Chinese (H. Kruger & van Rooy, 2016; Zhang, 2017). This study applies MD/MF to conference interpreting for the first time. It relies on a parallel Speech Corpus of Interpreted Premier Press Conferences (SCIPPC) and comparable State of the Union Address Corpus (SOTUC). The corpora contain three varieties of languages: original source Chinese (OC), interpreted English (IE), and native English (NE). Statistical analysis is enabled with cluster and Kruskal Wallis ANOVA tests. Preliminary results show that IE is significantly more explicit, less narrative and persuasive than NE. IE utilizes a wider range of "discourse formulae" such as phrasal verbs and split forms to juggle cognitive efforts (Aston, 2018: 90). Cross-lingually, IE disentangles OC's maze of nouns and verbs through function words, resulting in a more explicit, less formal and more colloquial product. In other words, cognitive and linguistic constraints would render the conference interpreting product into a consistent but less informative and affective means of communication (Cf. Shlesinger, 1989).
This study offers fine-grained details about *both* source and target in interpreting, and expands the MD/MF with parameters of Mandarin Chinese. It will be followed by analysis of prosodic variation to enrich a body of literature in corpus-based studies of mediated languages.

About the Presenter:
Nannan Liu is a PhD candidate in translation at The University of Hong Kong (HKU). She holds a master's degree in conference interpreting and a BA in English from Beijing Foreign Studies University. Her research focuses on corpus-based interpreting studies, the interpreting product and natural language processing. Before joining HKU, she worked as a simultaneous interpreter for the International Labour Organization in Geneva, and as a freelance interpreter and translator for Chinese government ministries and embassies.

Translating 'Transitional Justice' into Chinese-speaking Contexts

Ya-chun LIU   University of Tübingen, Germany

This paper investigates the dissemination of ideas surrounding 'Transitional Justice' (TJ) in Chinese-speaking contexts and hopes to show how different socio-political factors have influenced the introduction of TJ into Chinese. TJ, as defined by the United Nations (2004, p.4), 'comprises the full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation'. This study seeks to uncover how this paradigm, based on values that are key in modern political thinking, such as justice, human rights, democracy, etc., in world politics nowadays, has been transferred into the Chinese-speaking world from linguistic, cultural and social perspectives, with the case of Taiwan as the focus and China and Hong Kong as references for comparison. Such an investigation is timely due to the topical nature of the paradigm. In May 2018, Taiwan launched its own Transitional Justice Commission (TJC), which aims to officially commence a systematic truth-seeking investigation into Taiwan's authoritarian past. TJ is essentially a multi-faceted framework that aims to be practiced in different parts of society. Recent years witnessed a surge of TJ publications in Taiwan. Of these publications, there are translated books that are widely recognised as 'TJ classics', including works by Desmond Tutu, Albie Sachs, Nelson Mandela, Ruti G. Teitel, etc. Some of these publications have been translated as different versions across the Chinese-speaking world. I will compare the translation phenomena surrounding some of these publications in Taiwan, China and Hong Kong; I will draw on both textual and paratextual evidence in my discussion.

About the Presenter:

Ya-chun Liu is a PhD candidate at the University of Nottingham, UK. Currently, she is a visiting fellow in the European Research Center on Contemporary Taiwan at the University of Tübingen, Germany.

Stance Mediation in Media Translation of Political Discourse: A Case Analysis of President Xi's Novel Metaphors in International Conferences

Li PAN & Chuxin HUANG
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, PRC

China is gaining prominence and influence in the world with the nation's increasing exchanges and cooperation with other countries, as shown in the head-of-state diplomacy conducted by President Xi Jinping. At the same time, the country's outstanding performance has led to potential of conflicts with the other major powers in the world due to different interpretations of and stance towards his discourse in international conferences. Political discourse with metaphors has the persuasive power to influence and shape the international community's views of a nation's image. The speeches delivered by President Xi in international conferences, such as the G20 summit, mostly contain some political metaphors conveying the aspiration for peaceful development and clarifying China's standpoint for international issues. However, there are always some countries misunderstanding or attempting to distort China's political stance. Therefore, the translation of those metaphors by the mainstream media home and abroad matters much. This paper, set within the theoretical framework of Critical Metaphor Analysis (Charteris-Black, 2004, 2011, 2014) and Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980), seeks to analyze the translations of novel political metaphors in President Xi's speeches on the international stage, and explore how domestic and foreign press differ in interpreting and reproducing the novel political metaphors delivered by the President. The data come from the news reports concerning President Xi's international speeches released by *China Daily* and BBC News since his inception as the Chinese President in 2012. This study is expected to set the ground for future research of the analysis of stance in media translation of political metaphors while offering some implications for practitioners and media translation training.

About the Presenters:
Li Pan is a full professor in Translation Studies in Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (GDUFS). She is also a researcher at Centre for Translation Studies of GDUFS and a visiting academic scholar at the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies of the University of Manchester. She received her PhD degree from the University of Macau and is a founding and permanent member of the Federation of Translators and Interpreters of Macau. She has published twelve refereed articles, including international periodicals such as *The Translator, Target, Interpreting*, and *Perspectives.*

Chuxin Huang is an MA student in School of Interpreting and Translation Studies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, China.

Chinese Media's Translation of the Metaphors in Xi Jinping's Economic Speeches: From the Perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis

Li PAN & Wanyao ZHANG
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, PRC

In the last six years, President Xi has been found capable of using down-to-earth metaphors to effectively inform the Chinese people on his firm decision to develop the economy in China. These vivid metaphors gradually become useful resources for the Chinese domestic media to present China to the world. However, some of the metaphors he uses are with such obvious Chinese characteristics that literal translation might confuse people from other language communities because of the cultural differences. Based on the "meaning" linking reference and representation and the iconicity of metaphor proposed by Charles Sanders Pierce (1953, 1991), this paper will analyze the Chinese-English translation of the metaphors in President Xi's speeches about the economy, so as to find out what factors are responsible for the failure or success in conveying the logical and/or emotional implications in the translated discourse. Specifically, with quantitative and qualitative methods, Critical Metaphor Methodology proposed by Jonathan Charteris-Black (2011) and Critical Discourse Analysis by Teun A. van Dijk (1998) will be carried out to examine whether the Chinese-English translation conveys the information of, and attitude and purpose signaled by President Xi's metaphors appropriately and comprehensively for the English audience. Particularly, based on the analysis of a small self-built corpus consisting of the Chinese and the English versions of 100 news articles released from 2012 to 2018 in the domestic media, such as *China Daily* and *China Today*, the study will explore both how the cultural differences between a high-context culture (Chinese culture) and a low-context culture (American culture) have an impact on the strategies and methods of translating the metaphors in Xi's speeches on the economy and what factors are responsible for the Chinese domestic media's translation decisions.

About the Presenters:
Li Pan is a full professor in Translation Studies in Guangdong University of Foreign Studies (GDUFS). She is also a researcher at Centre for Translation Studies of GDUFS and a visiting academic scholar at the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies of the University of Manchester. She received her PhD degree from the University of Macau and is a founding and permanent member of the Federation of Translators and Interpreters of Macau. She has published twelve refereed articles, including international periodicals such as *The Translator, Target, Interpreting,* and *Perspectives*.

Wanyao Zhang is a student in Faculty of English Language and Culture, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Guangzhou, China.

The Representation of Brexit from a Cross-Linguistic Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies Analysis

Carmen PENA-DÍAZ   Universidad de Alcalá, Spain

In June 2016 the UK voted to exit the European Union and it is due to leave in 2019. This has created great controversy from all sides and thus many discourses from different political perspectives which, in turn, are reflected in the media coverage. In this paper, a comparable corpus of different newspaper articles on Brexit from two daily liberal, left-of-centre tendencies, the Spanish *El País* and the British *The Guardian* and their published translation into English and Spanish between 2018 and 2019 will be analyzed using cross-linguistic CADS (Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies), in order to study how Brexit is represented in both the Spanish and British press and which perspective is adopted through the analysis of these newspapers in both languages. Therefore, the analysis will resort to traditional tools from CADS (statistics, keywords and concordances) in order to focus on common political issues for Spain and the UK, such as how the Brexit Withdrawal Agreement deals with Gibraltar (a major issue of contention in the relations between the two countries) and how the United Kingdom's PM, Theresa May, and her Spanish counterpart, Pedro Sánchez, express their attitudes and reveal their ideological positions about the UK's exit from the EU. The paper will end with conclusions regarding similarities and especially differences in discourse.

About the Presenter:
Carmen PENA-DÍAZ is a translation Professor at the Department of Modern Philology at Alcalá University (Madrid, Spain). She has previously taught at Vigo University (Spain) and at Louisiana State University (USA). Her research areas are bilingualism, translation and ESP. She is member of the FITISPos research group which researches public service translating and interpreting by means of a multidisciplinary approach. She has led a nationally accredited research project, InterMed, and coordinates the English-Spanish section of the European Public Service Intercultural Communication, Translating and Interpreting Master's Degree at Alcalá University.

Across Linguistic and Cultural Boundaries: Political Terms in the Italian Translation of Yang Jisheng's *Mubei*

Natalia RIVA   University of Milan, Italy

In the process of conveying meanings across linguistic and cultural boundaries, a translator is normally faced with a number of challenges, even more so when dealing with sensitive issues and moving amongst various semantic fields and against a complex historical and political background. This is the case for the translation of *Mubei* 墓碑, a monumental work immortalizing the chronicle of the Great Chinese Famine (1958-1962) written by journalist and historian Yang Jisheng 楊繼繩 (1940-). My upcoming Italian translation of this book is a representative selection of its much longer original Chinese version. Born from many years of interviews and archive research, Yang Jisheng's detailed narration is an important contribution to the genre of Chinese investigative journalism, analysing the facts that led to the death of 36 million people. Its design is both microscopic – focusing on the individual stories of the people directly affected by the tragedies caused by famine and persecution – and macroscopic – focusing on the political system that ultimately caused the disaster. Dealing with a text which is the result of meticulous documentary work and a collection of accounts and data, throughout the process of translating *Mubei* from Chinese into Italian I faced challenges related, for instance, to its lexical variety and specificity. Formulations such as *wu feng* 五風 (cinque venti/Five Winds/cinq vents) or *gongchan feng* 共產風 (vento del comunismo/Communist Wind/vent du communisme) may not seem to pose a problem in terms of translation strategies and are possibly self-explanatory to an informed reader. But is this the case also for expressions such as *fukua feng* 浮誇風, *qiangpo mingling feng* 強迫命令風, *ganbu teshuhua feng* 幹部特殊化風, and *xiazhuhui feng* 瞎指揮風? By adopting a textual and contrastive perspective (Chinese/Italian/English/French), in this paper I will focus on the translation of *Mubei*'s politics-related terms into Italian, presenting and discussing some of the solutions I chose in order to appropriately and effectively convey their meanings in the target language.

About the Presenter:
Natalia Riva holds a PhD in History, Institutions, and International Relations of Modern and Contemporary Asia and Africa (University of Cagliari, Italy). Her studies focus on contemporary Chinese culture, society, and politics, China's cultural strategies and soft power, and socio-linguistic aspects of modern Chinese. She currently lectures in Chinese language and culture and history of contemporary China at several Italian universities, as well as carrying out Chinese-Italian translation work.

Tracking the Framing of Political Figures across the Multilingual Wikipedia
Mark SHUTTLEWORTH   Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

A number of approaches can be used to detect the presence of translation in Wikipedia: identifying the rare cases where its presence is documented, comparing extracts from different parallel articles or digging back into the articles' history to discover the origin of translated text fragments. In the case of major international news stories one can often observe the very rapid development of a multilingual set of encyclopaedia articles, some of which come to resemble collages assembled from small text fragments some of which have been imported from another article within the set or from some other external source.

Identifying the translated material, establishing what it is a translation of and tracking the fate of each translated fragment once inserted in an article are all tasks that enable the researcher to investigate whether these fragments support an article's point of view and whether the knowledge that each supposedly parallel article contained is therefore in some way distinctive, providing its readers with a somewhat different presentation and interpretation of what has taken place. One aspect of this that it is possible to track is the different ways in which the major political actors in a story are presented and framed. In the case of a couple of stories relating to Russia, for example, it is possible to observe how Russian President Vladimir Putin and a number of other political figures are presented in some of the major Wikipedia articles, as well as the extent to which this reflects the different points of view that each of these texts presents. This paper aims to investigate these matters and to consider the role of translation in building up version-specific images of the political figures involved.

About the Presenter:
Mark Shuttleworth has been involved in translation studies research and teaching since 1993, at the University of Leeds, Imperial College London, University College London and, most recently, Hong Kong Baptist University. His publications include the *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, as well as articles on metaphor in translation, translation technology, translator training, translation and the web, and Wikipedia translation. He has an interest in the use of digital methodologies in translation studies research. His monograph on scientific metaphor in translation, *Studying Scientific Metaphor in Translation*, was published in 2017 and he is currently working on a second edition of the *Dictionary*.

Translating Political Discourse in Singapore – A Comparative Study of Chinese-English National Day Rally (NDR) Speeches from 2009 to 2018

TAY Meng How   Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

In Singapore, misinterpretations leading to mistranslations happen often even in the media for the public. In recent years, there has been a gradual transformation of political discourse, which is reflected by changes of discourse through translation. Hence, the National Translation Committee (NTC) was formed in 2014 to oversee short-term and long-term plans to enhance whole-of-government translation capabilities and raise translation standards in Singapore.

Using a corpus of data formed by 10 sets of Chinese NDR speeches and their corresponding English translations, this paper seeks to provide insights into the translation practices of political discourse in Singapore.

Firstly, using the practical taxonomy as presented in Schjoldager's model of Skopos Theory (2008), it is found that in terms of micro strategy used in the Chinese-English translations, direct translation has the highest occurrence, followed by omission and addition. Apart from instances of non-adherence to linguistic conventions of TTs, which do not reflect the high standards expected of a professional translation performed for a speaker of high standing, there are also cases of additions which appear to be a deliberate strategy to enhance the Government's image and may contradict the communicative purpose of the TTs.

Secondly, the CDA approach, which incorporates Fairclough's model and the lexicalisation of Halliday's SFL, reveals the speaker's approach and attitude towards the intended audience and certain topics respectively. Thirdly, from the political equivalence approach, it is observed that the STs' segments and corresponding TTs' segments communicate the connotation of time by elucidating the semantic meanings of words within the different contexts in an accurate manner.

While the analysis of a larger corpus of texts is required to determine if the paper is indeed indicative of the general translation practices for political discourse in Singapore, the results from this comparative study provide an overview for future studies in political discourse translation, as well as translation in general.

About the Presenter:

Tay Meng How is a Singapore-born translation lecturer and practitioner, as well as a media relations officer. He holds an Honours (Distinction) degree in Chinese and a Master of Arts in Translation and Interpretation (MTI) degree from Nanyang Technological University (NTU). Besides placing third in his MTI course, he was also awarded the SPH Foundation Lim Kim San Memorial Scholarship and NTU-Tender Leaves Translation Scholarship. He has been mentored by American translator Shelly Bryant under the Singapore Apprenticeship in Literary Translation (SALT) programme. Meng How is effectively trilingual in English, Mandarin (Chinese) and Cantonese. Since 2014, he has been translating annual reports, biographies, books, forum replies, press releases, programme notes, regulations and speeches for both local and

overseas organisations, from Chinese to English and vice versa. He has also presented his translation paper Translating Political Discourse in Singapore: A Comparative Study of Chinese-English Translation of Political Texts in Singapore at the 6th IATIS Translation Conference. Meng How's translations of extracts of past Singapore Literature Prize winners, including Chin Kah Chong (陳加昌), Ho Nai Kiong (何乃強) and Lim Hung Chang (林高), are featured in the SLP Commemorative Book, to be launched at the 2018 Singapore Writers Festival.

Translation in Development: the Politics of Foreign Aid

Marija TODOROVA   The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Translation practices have been central to the processes of democratic development in East European countries. Lacking historical precedents in most of these developing countries, the field of aid also lacked a specialized political discourse to convey its purpose and importance to the general population. For this reason, translation was widely used as a mechanism for innovating local political discourses by infusing them with concepts and terms from Western democracies. Translation allows both for global ideas to be localized and for local ideas to permeate the global, thus creating a movement of interconnectedness and allowing for the travel of ideas (Czarniawska and Sevón 2005). This translation process, however, does not happen as a simple transfer from one language to another. Rather, it requires a more complex mediation process where actors do not only engage in linguistic exchange but also in political debate and the modification of ideas.

International developmental organizations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID), and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) usually institute their programmes by using so-called 'intermediaries', that is, either foreign or local non-profit organizations working as implementers of the development programmes at national level. Translators, and the sites of translation, have conventionally been regarded as intermediaries that transfer the meaning between languages without them themselves being involved in the process. However, in the past decade, this notion has been contested successfully (Baker 2006, Tymoczko 2007).

Theoretically grounded at the intersection of translation studies, discourse analysis, and development, this paper looks at the dissemination of the basic development concepts as not simply a matter of conceptual and discursive import from the West and adjustment to it by actors in the development countries. Rather, it involves the translators as an important factor in the successful transition of foreign into indigenous. The study will analyze training manuals produced by development organizations and translated into indigenous languages in order to look at the production of knowledge, key concepts and values.

About the Presenter:
Dr Marija Todorova is a Postdoctoral Fellow at The Hong Kong Polytechnic University. She has obtained her PhD in Translation Studies at the Hong Kong Baptist University, and a PhD in Peacebuilding and Development Studies at the Ss Cyril and Methodius University Skopje. Her articles and contributions have been published in peer reviewed journals and book volumes. Todorova has worked for several international organizations such as, OSCE, UNHCR, UNDP, DfID and others.

Interpreting Universal? A Study of Reporting Verbs in C-E Political Interpreting

Silin WANG   Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

Universals have been an intriguing topic in translation and interpreting studies. Among the different universals proposed by Baker (1993), explication seems to be one that has been often studied yet received different results. It has been found that there is an overall rise in the level of explicitness in translation compared to original texts. The length of translation is generally longer than their originals, regardless of the languages concerned. For instance, Olohan and Baker (2000) have carried out a corpus-based study to analyse the patterns of inclusion and omission of the optional "that" after the reporting verbs "say" and "tell", which strengthen the evidence for a tendency towards syntactic explicitation in translated English. The effects of translation directionality on explicitation have been widely explored as well. Explicitation in translation may also be embodied syntactically and lexically, for which many studies have applied the quantitative approach and large corpora. Additionally, the concept of "explicitation" is not always clarified itself. Scholars have investigated and defined explicitation in interpreting not as a feature but a strategy or a technique by introducing the factor: interpreter's performance.

The level and nature of explicitation in translation and interpreting have been frequently investigated while political interpreting, as a special realm of interpreting activities, still needs to be explored adequately. Due to the sensitivity of political language, linguistic choices and different contexts may lead to subtle changes in an individual's position on politics. The change in affect of reporting verbs, such as neutral-positive, indicates the additional information explicited in interpreting. The treatment of reporting verbs can reflect the level of explicitation, then influence the target reader's understanding of the attitudes or intentions of the original texts.

This paper presents a corpus-based study on reporting verbs in Chinese-English political interpreting, and aims to investigate how interpreters manipulate the strategy of explicitation in interpreting. The subtle shades of meaning between reporting verbs show slightly different attitudes towards the source of information cited, which may have a considerable influence on the point of view of the original text.

The parallel corpus used in this paper (a subset of Pan, forthcoming) consists of transcriptions of press conferences of PRC reports on the work of the Government from 1998 to 2017 and their English interpretations. In an attempt to investigate the strength of explicitation, this paper aims at finding out to what extent explicitation of reporting verbs in the interpreting of press conferences might be seen as a tool of linguistic manipulation. It is hoped that this study will contribute to some fresh ideas about interpreting studies especially in the political realm.

About the Presenter:

Wang Silin is a final-year undergraduate student in the Translation Programme at Hong Kong Baptist University. She is writing her graduation dissertation on a study of reporting verbs in Chinese and English political interpreting.

Re-focalizing Through an Insider: The Chinese Translation of China-Themed Narrative Journalism _River Town_

WU Yinran   Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

River Town (2001), a piece of book-length narrative journalism, portrays an American writer's two-year sojourn at a Chinese town and his personal encounters with the townspeople, against the backdrop of China's socio-political landscape since 1949. The paper examines how the Chinese town and its people as perceived in the English journalistic text are differently projected in the simplified Chinese translation by Li Xueshun, a local resident of the town. Drawing on Rimmon-Kenan's (2002) framework of three-faceted focalization (i.e., perceptual, psychological and ideological fact), the analysis reveals that, through the translation, the original ideological focalization of China's recent past since 1949 is altered into the psychological focalization, aligning the focalizer's perception of the townspeople's past experiences with the Chinese people's collective memories. Additionally, the perceptual and psychological focalization of the town's natural surroundings, which alludes to the impact of the then half-built Three Gorges Dam, shifts to resonate with the Chinese people's shared understandings of human-nature relationship. These alterations among the three facets of focalization unveil that the China story has gone through a process of 're-focalization'—an _outsider_'s viewing positions as reflected in the original narrative is altered into those of an _insider_ in the translated narrative. The paper argues that the Chinese translation of such China-themed narrative journalism is not solely ideologically driven, but subject to the _insider_ focalizer's psychological status, in particular, the Chinese translator's close affinity with the Chinese community.

About the Presenter:

Wu Yinran received her PhD in Translation Studies from Hong Kong Baptist University. Her current research focuses on the Chinese translation of China-themed narrative journalism, translation as re-narration, and the translator's discursive presence.

Gendered Discourse in the Making: Translating "The Virtuous Woman" in *The Woman's Messenger* (1912-1951)

YAN Caiping   The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The role of women in China at the turn of the twentieth century has proven to be a complex discourse closely embedded in the shift of regime and modernization of the nation. How did conventional gendered discourse grapple with heterogeneous cultural sources? Meanwhile, how did Christian missionaries find themselves amid this politically turbulent circumstance? The translations in the early issues of *The Woman's Messenger* (*NüDuo* 女鐸, 1912-1951) might offer an access to these key questions. *Nü Duo* was a Christian monthly magazine operated by a small group of American missionaries and their Chinese girl students in missionary schools. Evoking the image of "*xiannü*" (the "virtuous woman") in their works, the translators constructed a new type of ideal womanhood embodying a fusion of Confucian moral disciplines and the traits of a modern citizen. The paper aims to show that these characters, while echoing the prevalent political appeal for civil rights, presented a unique perspective for the woman readers to configure themselves in the historical backdrop. That is, readers were encouraged to perceive the ideal role of "virtuous woman" as not only a qualified citizen answering the call of modernization proposed by new intellectuals, but also the outcome of introspective cultivation and invigoration. Based on these observations, the paper views gender construction not simply as an embedment in the master political agenda, but as a field where the political, journalistic, and historical gendered discourses met. The complexity here would challenge the preexisting assumption of the emergence of "new woman" in early twentieth century China as a straightforward consequence of the nationalistic impetus underlying the many changes in this period.

About the Presenter:

YAN Caiping is currently an MPhil student at the Department of Translation of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. With a focus on the early issues of a missionary women publication *Nü Duo* (女鐸), her research interests dwell in the translations in Chinese early modern periodical press in constituting a new gender identity and literary genres in early republican China.

Interpreting Culture in Political Speech: Corpus-assisted Comparison between Professional and Novice Interpreters

Shanshan YANG   University of Macau, Macau
Qiuhong HUANG   Jinan University, PRC

Interpreters, as cultural mediators and cultural brokers, are crucial in multilingual and multicultural communications. Extensive studies in written translation have identified the specific challenges inherent in translating culture. In the context of conference interpreting, cultural references, identified as "stumbling blocks", are among the diverse intricacies that pose potential challenge to simultaneous interpreters. Cultural competence is also defined as a key and indispensable element of interpreting competence and the professional interpreter's profile.

To observe how professional interpreters and novice interpreters handle cultural references in political speeches which are particularly rich in proper names, idioms, and metaphors, this study adopts the corpus-assisted approach to collect naturalistic interpreting data of professional interpreters and novice interpreters providing interpreting service for the same political speech in Chinese delivered by a Chinese ambassador. The 2 professional interpreters and the 2 novice interpreters worked under the same setting. To be more specific, the professional interpreters and novice interpreters sat in two neighboring and identical-layout booths in the same conference hall, all interpreting from Chinese into English. The English renditions of both groups were set on different channels both accessible to the target audience.

A small-size Chinese-to English simultaneous interpreting corpus was built. The corpus of about 50,000 tokens includes a 2-hour long political speech delivered in Chinese on the topic of China's diplomatic policy, and two pieces of 2-hour English interpreting parallelly rendered by the professional interpreters and novice interpreters. Cultural references of interest in this study are over 1000 items including proper names (mainly names of countries, political figures, political organizations, and political events), and figurative expressions including idioms proverbs and linguistic metaphors. The expected findings of this study will provide some empirical evidence on how cultural references are handled by conference interpreters in political discourse and identify the patterns of interpreting strategies adopted by professional interpreters and novice interpreters in political speeches.

About the Presenters:
Shanshan Yang (Sunshine) is a PhD candidate from Centre for Studies of Translation, Interpreting and Cognition, University of Macau. Her main research interests are in interpreting process research, such as behavioral and cognitive approach to interpreting studies and corpus-based interpreting studies.

Huang Qiuhong received her PhD in linguistics at University of Macau and is now teaching in the School of Translation Studies, Jinan University. She is interested in

translation process research, corpus-assisted translation studies, and cognitive inquiries into bilingual processing.