Introduction

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This volume, *An Encyclopedia of Practical Translation and Interpreting*, is a sequel to *An Encyclopedia of Translation: Chinese-English · English-Chinese* that came out in 1995, after a lapse of twenty-three years. Twenty-three years ago, Professor David Pollard, then Professor of Translation and Chairman of the Department of Translation, and I worked together to produce the first encyclopedia in the field that has general entries on the history, theory, and practice of translation in a global context, as well as specific entries on issues relating to translation between Chinese and English. Ninety-nine scholars and specialists from all over the world were invited to contribute chapters of their specialized areas. Twenty-three years later, a revised or updated edition of the encyclopedia is desirable but not possible. Some contributors are no longer with us; others have shifted their domains of research or become inactive in research due to retirement; still others are no longer in touch with us. All these mean that it is academically more rewarding and practically more manageable to create a new volume to supplement *An Encyclopedia of Translation*, hence the production of this reference work, entitled *An Encyclopedia of Practical Translation and Interpreting*.

The need for this encyclopedia cannot be overemphasized. It is obvious to all of us that practical translation and

interpreting have been the two emerging areas of increasing importance in recent decades. Practical translation has gradually become the dominant part in the translation industry, taking up over 90% of the work of translation in a country or community. Interpreting has also been extremely popular due to the need to communicate orally between two or more than two languages, which, for the time being, cannot be assisted by machine in a great way. We have invited a relatively small number of scholars specializing in practical translation and interpreting to contribute chapters on their specialized areas and share with us their experiences in translation or interpreting practice. The number of contributors may be small, but the areas covered are unique, understudied, and of great interest to general readers.

Practical Translation

The first part of this volume is on practical translation. Included in this part is a chapter on the translation of practical writings from English into Chinese by Li Kexing, previously of the Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, who has many years of doing and teaching practical translation. In Chapter 3, he begins with a discussion of the different definitions of practical translation and theories which are relevant to the translation of practical translation, including communicative translation, skopos theory and functionalism, interpretative theory of translation, and cultural translation. He then illustrates with the use of theories in the translation of practical writings, such as cuisines, signs, news reports, tourist texts, and advertisements. This chapter goes on with a discussion on the curriculum design and the teaching of the translation of practical writings, how practical translation has been taught at tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, and the level of research on the translation of practical writings.

To many, the best way to translate practical writings is to use translation systems to help translators complete their work by teamwork and in an efficient manner. This is the main theme in Qian Duoxiu's chapter on "Translation Technology and Its Practical Applications", which is based partly on her experience in teaching computer-aided translation at Beihang University in Beijing, China. This chapter discusses, at the outset, translation technology in its major forms, including machine translation,

computer-aided translation, and translation tools for general and specific purposes. It then examines the practical applications of translation technology by different users, such as multinational localization and language service providers and scholars in language and translation-related studies and teaching. Translation technology also provides platforms for degree programmes in audiovisual translation and services for web search engines, international organizations, online shopping portals, social media and email service providers, web browsers, and mobile apps. She concludes that all users have to face the challenges of translation technology in the future and that translation technology will be the major trend in the years to come.

It goes without saying that the use of translation technology is not limited to the translation of practical writings, technology is essential in audiovisual translation. Rocío Baños of University College London in the United Kingdom illustrates with ample examples how audiovisual translation (AVT) is often associated with technology and technological developments due to the complexity and nature of audiovisual texts. This chapter explores the close interrelation between AVT and technological innovations and introduces the software which are used in the market to translate audiovisual content. Specific AVT software, well-established computer-aided translation (CAT) tools, such as translation memory or terminology management tools, as well as other language technologies, such as speech recognition or machine translation, are examined. In addition, interesting new developments in this field, often in the form of collaborative research projects between the industry and academia, are also discussed. The main aim of this chapter is therefore to reflect on the profound impact globalization and technological innovations have had on AVT as a practice and as a discipline, and to identify areas which require attention, considering the needs of companies, translators and audiences.

As we all know, one of the important areas in practical translation is legal translation. This volume has two chapters on legal translation. The first is by Sin King-kui of the School of Translation, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong. According to Sin, legal translation is an umbrella term covering a motley of activities, ranging from the translation of legal terminology to the translation of a whole body of statutes, from the translation of the will of a single individual which has no significance beyond the lives of a few people, to the translation of an international

treaty which has impacts on the lives of millions of people, from the translation of a slang expression which triggers a libel case to the translation of what is generally recognized as a legal document proper (e.g. a contract). Each of such activities is confronted with a distinctive cluster of problems arising not only from the form and content of what is to be translated but also from the particular setting for which the translation is required and in which the translation is carried out. What characterizes all such activities as *legal* translation is that the translation is performed in settings variously related to the legal process in which the use of language is underpinned by a great variety of socio-cultural factors. As the study of language use in socio-cultural contexts, sociolinguistics provides us with insights into the shaping forces and social significance of translation in legal settings. This chapter highlights some of the important sociolinguistic issues relating to the Bilingual Laws Project of Hong Kong. It gives a reflective account of how a seemingly innocent issue of word choice can provoke political critique, how the Chinese language is handicapped by its syntactic structure in formulating polite language for the disabled community, how reason yields to the play of power in deciding appropriate translation of professional titles, and how the need for a new legal language to assimilate the common law is met with strong social resistance. The primary aim of the discussion is to sensitize readers to the complex interplay of social forces exerted by all stakeholders affected by the translation of the law.

The second chapter on legal translation is by Wang Ling, formerly of the School of Humanities and Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, who writes on the cultural aspects of legal translation, shedding a new light on the impact of culture on the translation of legal documents. This chapter addresses the issue of cultural transfer in legal translation and begins with a critical analysis of the objective and strategy of legal translation. It investigates problems relating to law translation in general and translating the common law into Chinese in particular. It then examines the nature of cultural transfer in law translation with special reference to the translation of common law terminology. By analyzing selected translations of the common law terminology, it shows that translation as an act of interlingual communication and translation as an act of cultural transfer belong to two different levels of linguistic operation. Meta-linguistic and extra-translational mechanisms are required in order to effect successful cultural transfer in legal translation.

A somewhat neglected but important area is public administration translation, which is covered in Chapter 6 by Peter Chung Lung-shan, who served in the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for many years as a senior translator and administrator of public administration documents. Public administration translation is a genre which serves for and responses to contemporary government language policies. This is illustrated by the creation and development of the grades of Public Administration Translation service providers in the Civil Service of Hong Kong. For example, the Cadet Scheme was a response to the government's policy of rule by segregation, while the Interpreter/Translator grade was created in early 1950s to implement the policy of rule by inclusion. The split of the Court Interpreter and Chinese Language Officer grades from the Interpreter/Translator grade, as well as the creation of the Simultaneous Interpretation grade in the early 1970s, was made upon the recommendation of the Chinese Language Committee. The creation of the Law Translation Officer grade in 1989 was a response to the order made in 1985 by the Executive Council for the enactment of future legislation in both English and Chinese and for the production of an authentic Chinese translation of all existing legislation. The formation of the Putonghua unit in the Official Language Agency caters for the political needs of the return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China. All these have been adequately discussed in this chapter entitled "Public administration translation".

Besides public administration, this volume also includes chapters of great interest to readers, such as tourism translation. Tourism translation by Liao Min-Hsiu of Heriot-Watt University in Scotland, for example, provides information on how tourist literature should be translated. The tourism industry today relies heavily on the global market, and thus translation has become an essential component in effective tourism marketing. Many tourism operators provide multilingual services in various formats. In the context of this global trend, this chapter provides an in-depth discussion on the issues related to the practice of tourism translation. The purpose is two-fold: first, to provide a thorough review of relevant discussions in the existing literature; and second, to bring attention to the practitioners of tourism translation, key issues that are often encountered in this activity and possible solutions. Given that tourism is a complicated activity and tourism material can be produced for different purposes, and very often to serve several purposes at the same time, in order to have a

coherent discussion within this complicated activity, the discussion of translating tourism material in this chapter is broadly divided into the three communicative functions of language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions. Overall, the discussion of practices of tourism translation is rooted in theories, but with a clear practical orientation.

The translation of religious writings, on the other hand, has a long tradition both in China and in the West. The translation of Buddhist scriptures in China and the rendering of the Bible in the West are cited as typical examples of the translation of religious writings. In this volume, this important topic is covered in the chapter entitled "Translation of Religious Writings", authored by Adriana Șerban of the University of Montpellier 3 and Rim Hassen, who teaches translation at the Department of English and Comparative Literary Studies, University of Warwick. Translating religious writings, especially texts regarded as sacred by their users, raises a number of sensitive issues, and questions the nature of translation itself, and even its possibility. The translation of religious texts has a very long history, and has played a seminal role in shaping translation theory and methodology, with implications beyond the field of religious translation itself. In today's world, at a time when goods and services are sold and exchanged on a scale previously unimaginable, the relevance of humanity's sacred texts, of their translation and transmission, is undergoing transformations which are linked to individual and societal phenomena, historical events, as well as advances in technology which change the ways in which people interact and communicate knowledge and opinions, including in the religious field. In the chapter, they focus on the impact religious translation has had on the development of ideas about translation, which have shaped the discipline of Translation Studies as it now stands, as well as on a number of key developments such as audience design, the growing awareness of gender issues, the use of paratexts, and the influence of contemporary media.

For music and song lovers, the translation of music by Lucile Desblache of Roehampton University in London and the translation of songs by Eos Cheng Hui-tung of Hong Kong should satisfy their curiosity of how music and songs are to be translated. The chapter on the "Translation of Music" explores the role of translation in music making and music production in the twenty-first century. In the first part of this chapter, it discusses previous definitions of both music and translation in different geographical and cultural contexts, showing how the two

notions are necessarily interrelated. This definitional part also explores the conflictual relationship of music and authenticity in relation to the translation of the former. The second part of this chapter explores a wide array of different musical translations, where they take place, and on which platforms. It also considers the many translation types and strategies used for vocal music translation, intralingually, interlingually, and intersensorially. It concludes that although song translation, which focuses on the transfer of lyrics, is the most visible and perhaps needed form of transfer in the musical sphere, translation is, in many respects, the language of music itself, as music depends on variations and a wide range of mediations.

Eos Cheng Hui-tung of Hong Kong, who has many years of translating and studying songs, holds the view that vocal music is essentially a multimedial art, involving two or even three media of communication: the verbal and the musical in non-dramatic genres, and the verbal, the musical and the visual in dramatic genres. Likewise, vocal text translation also covers a wide range of translational activities varying in functions, technical demands and translation approaches, often involving a combination of communicative channels: the purely verbal (full translations and paraphrases for reading), verbal-visual (e.g. surtitles), verbal-musical (e.g. singable translation), to the verbal-musical-visual (e.g. dubbing), ranging from an array of target texts for reading to singable texts for casual or professional performances. This chapter outlines the major types of these translational activities and the major issues involved. In general, the more communicative channels involved, the more complicated the translational activity is and therefore a greater deviation from the semantically-oriented approach to translation is expected. Purely verbal vocal text translating comes closest to the semantically-oriented approach. However, when more than one communicative channel is involved, omission and modification of the content of the source text often become necessary and the target text has to be evaluated from a perspective different from other text types.

The remaining two chapters in the section on practical translation are on editing in translation and the translation of Chinese famous quotes. Editing in translation, written by Brian Mossop of York University in Canada, provides very useful guides to the work of revision. Revision, according to Brian, is the process of reading a translation to find problematic wordings, and if necessary making or recommending

corrections or improvements, in order to achieve a suitable quality. The chapter looks at the purposes of revision, why it is needed, revision terminology, who revises, qualifications of revisers, quality concepts underlying revision, self-revision, revision of others, revision policies, revision speed and cost, revision ethics, revision parameters, revision on screen and on paper, revision procedure, empirical studies of revision, issues for research, and training in revision.

Chapter 7 in the practical translation section, written by me, is on the methods translators used in the translation of Chinese famous quotes into English, based on the author's experience in translating lines and expressions from Chinese classical works quoted by Wen Jiabao, former premier of China. "Chinese famous quotes" refers to quotations from Chinese classics, poems, prose-poems, and other types of writings which are frequently or specifically cited in practical and literary works to convey what the author intends to bring out in a specific context. Translating the best-known lines in the best-known works of the best-known poets and writers throughout the ages is both a great challenge and a source of great enjoyment. This chapter is divided into two parts: Part 1 examines the characteristics of Chinese poetry and discusses the methods used in translating poems and sayings in their entirety; Part 2 takes the book the author translated, entitled *Famous Chinese Sayings Quoted by Wen Jiabao*, as an example to illustrate the issues relating to the translation of famous quotes in Chinese writings. This chapter examines the role of technology in translating *Famous Chinese Sayings Quoted by Wen Jiabao* into English. It also discusses how to deal with the changes in contents due to the shift of target readership, how to use the official translations provided by official agencies available on the Internet, what are the methods to translate quotations and original sources, and concludes that searching and re-searching are probably the best ways to translate the sayings quoted by Wen Jiabao and other general quotes.

Interpreting

The second section is on interpreting. Five types of interpreting are covered in this volume, including conference interpreting, court interpreting, legal interpreting, liaison interpreting, and simultaneous interpreting, with a chapter on interpreting between Mandarin and English.

Conference interpreting is written by Valerie Taylor-Bouladon, who has many years of experience in interpreting, including interpreting at United Nations and at the diplomatic level. This chapter begins with the history of interpretation starting with Greek mythology and the Ancient Egyptians. It then deals with the League of Nations and the Nuremberg Trials, explaining the various interpretation systems used leading up to the invention of simultaneous interpretation. It then moves to more recent times, explaining how it is done today. The different modes of interpretation are explained as well as protocol and etiquette, duties, responsibilities and ethics. The importance of one's mother tongue is stressed as well as what is required to make a good interpreter. Active and passive languages are explained as well as the classification system for A, B, and C languages, according to the international professional interpreters' association, AIIC (International Association of Conference Interpreters), headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. This chapter ends with some thoughts on the future of the profession.

The chapter on court interpreting is by Holly Mikkelson of the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, who has taught interpreting for more than four decades, written numerous articles and books on interpreting, and edited an encyclopedia on interpreting. According to Holly, court interpreters provide language assistance to participants in judicial proceedings who are not proficient in the language in which the proceedings take place. Criminal defendants have a right to an interpreter under the laws of most countries, though the extent to which such a right is enforced varies a great deal from one country to the next. Interpreters work in court proceedings as well as quasi-judicial proceedings in specialized courts, and in many extrajudicial settings such as police stations and prisons. They are bound by strict codes of ethics which require accuracy, confidentiality, impartiality, and professionalism, among other elements. The modes of interpreting provided by court interpreters include consecutive, simultaneous, simultaneous-consecutive, and sight translation. Remote interpreting in judiciary settings is becoming increasingly common. Court interpreting is not as highly developed a profession as conference interpreting, but educational programmes and research focusing on court interpreting are proliferating. Many countries have raised standards for qualifying as a court interpreter, but the pay and working conditions still lag behind those of conference interpreters.

Legal interpreting in Hong Kong, written by Daisy Ng Sheung-yuen of the Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, is a chapter based on her practical experience in legal interpreting. Daisy says that for professional interpreters who have usually only received formal training in conference interpretation, they have to learn the ropes of a new trade when taking up interpreting work in the legal field, such as interpreting in court, at deposition and arbitration hearings. Without proper guidance inexperienced legal interpreters in the freelance market often find themselves easy targets for scapegoating during the adversarial proceedings of deposition or arbitration. Her own experience as an interpreter at dozens of arbitral hearings has convinced her that a lack of defined functions and professional ethics for legal interpreters in the freelance market is detrimental to the spirit of due procedure of arbitral laws. The growing tendency for parties to hire interpreters separately rather than jointly for arbitration hearings has further given rise to occasional misguided expectations on the legal interpreter to act as an advocate rather than playing an impartial role. Even though the Hong Kong government strives to promote Hong Kong as an international arbitration centre, the Department of Justice and the local legal community have yet to recognize the need for proper training and guidelines governing the professionalism and use of legal interpreters beyond the structured environment of court system.

Liaison interpreting is a chapter written by Mariachiara Russo of the Department of Interpreting and Translation, the University of Bologna, Italy, who has published many articles on this topic. This chapter gives a definition of the meaning of liaison, and then explores the different interpersonal and social implications of liaison interpreting, which is described as an oral form of linguistic and cultural mediation performed on the basis of the interpreter's memory, at times aided by a few notes, and not on the basis of a specific technical equipment. It then gives a historical development of the profession and of the liaison interpreter status. Liaison interpreting is also compared with conference interpreting, highlighting the main differences in terms of communicative role, register, language directionality, proxemics, mode of delivery, consequences of inaccurate renditions, level of accuracy required, and participants to the communicative event. The last part of this chapter examines the pragmatic and cultural-linguistic dimensions of the professional role of a

liaison interpreter, with special reference to ethics, code of conducts, neutrality and advocacy.

Chapter 13 is about interpreting between Mandarin and English, written by Patrick Wu Zhiwei of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies in China. This chapter approaches the practice of interpreting between Mandarin and English from three perspectives: the market, the training and the research. It makes observations about the supply and demand in the Mandarin-English interpreting market in China, and introduces the training programmes and modules designed to address the unique challenges of Mandarin-English interpreting. This chapter also identifies the research topics that characterize Mandarin-English interpreting. Building on these observations, the author proposes a market-training-research linkage to better inform the practice of interpreting between Mandarin and English.

The last chapter is on simultaneous interpreting, written by Daniel Gile of Université Paris 3 Sorbonne Nouvelle, whose works in simultaneous interpreting have been used by many students in interpreting classes. Simultaneous interpreting is defined as an oral or signed translation modality and its historical development is briefly sketched. The simultaneous interpreting process is presented, with a focus on cognitive challenges, which leads to a presentation of the Effort Model of simultaneous interpreting for both spoken and signed language interpreting. In addition to the Efforts present when interpreting between two spoken languages, interpreters working into a sign language need to devote attention to interaction with the Deaf recipients of their output and to self-management in space. The conceptual framework created by the Effort Models is used to introduce problem triggers and "failure sequences" in which such triggers and/or mismanagement of attentional resources by interpreters lead to errors, omissions and infelicities. Language skills requirements for simultaneous interpreting are described, with a focus on the need for availability and flexibility. The chapter then moves on to a presentation of tactics and strategies interpreters use to overcome challenges or contain their damaging effects. A discussion of simultaneous interpreting quality follows before the chapter shifts to interpreter training. The chapter concludes with a brief section on the future of simultaneous interpreting, with references to the effects of English as a lingua franca and to automatic interpreting.

Conclusion

While every effort has been made to ensure that the coverage of this encyclopedia is comprehensive and balanced, there are nevertheless still topics and areas to be covered. It is hoped that the publication of this encyclopedia serves to assert the importance of practical translation and interpreting in teaching as well as research. It is also hoped that more topics will be added when an enlarged edition is planned.