



MOLDOVA STATE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION, INTERPRETATION AND APPLIED
LINGUISTICS

CALL FOR PARTICIPATION



THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE WITH INTERNATIONAL
PARTICIPATION

Translators (Translations) Without Borders

27th September 2024, Moldova State University, Chisinau

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ARGUMENTATION

The Scientific Conference with International Participation "**Translators (Translations) Without Borders**" is an event that brings innovation, collaboration and diversity to the world of translation and interpreting. This conference provides a forum for translation professionals, researchers and practitioners to meet and discuss, explore and promote the latest trends, technologies and practices in the field of Translation Studies.

The Conference theme **Translators ("Translations") Without Borders** highlights the importance of transnational communication and collaboration in a globalised world, where translators and interpreters play an essential role in facilitating dialogue and understanding between different cultures, languages and communities. The conference aims to address various issues including translation theory and methodology, the impact of modern technologies in translation, ethical and professional dilemmas, translation in specialised fields, literary and cultural translation, translator education and training and much more.

The participants will have the opportunity to present scientific papers, discuss and debate current issues in translation and interpreting, as well as to interact and share experiences and best practices with industry peers. The conference aims to inspire innovation, promote collaboration and strengthen networks of translation professionals, thereby contributing to continued development and excellence in this dynamic and diverse field.

All of these topics offer numerous avenues for reflection and invite exciting debate under the following areas:

1. Translation Theory and Methodology

This axis addresses a variety of issues related to the translation process and focuses on the development and implementation of translation theories and methodologies, focusing on the following main aspects:

- **Translation Strategies:** referring to the approaches and techniques used by translators to render a text from one language into another. Translation strategies may vary according to text type, cultural and linguistic context, purpose of translation, etc.
- **Methods for the Analysis of Source and Target Texts:** will examine the methods and tools used to analyse source and target texts for efficient and accurate translations. These methods may encompass the linguistic analysis, textual analysis, cultural analysis, etc.
- **Theoretical Approaches in Translation Studies:** The translation theory is an essential component of this research area, providing conceptual frameworks for understanding the translation process and the various aspects involved.
- **Interdisciplinary Research in Translation Studies:** In the context of translation theory and methodology, it is important to explore and integrate the perspectives and contributions of other interdisciplinary fields, such as linguistics, cultural studies, cognitive psychology, literature theory, etc. This adds a broader and more complex dimension to the understanding and practice of translation.
- **Evaluation and Validation of Translations:** Another crucial aspect of this research axis is the development of methods and criteria for the evaluation and validation of translations. These methods may include translation quality analysis, fidelity to the source text analysis, the assessment of textual coherence and cohesion, etc.

Translation Theory and Methodology is a broad and dynamic field, involving the study and implementation of complex concepts and tools to ensure effective, accurate and culturally and linguistically appropriate translations.

2. Professionalism and Ethics in Translation

This research axis shall focus on moral values, social responsibility and professional standards in translation and interpreting. This research axis explores various aspects and issues related to this field, including:

- **Translation Ethics** refers to the principles and moral standards that translators should respect in their professional practice. These principles include respect for confidentiality and copyright, as well as avoiding distortion or biased interpretation of the translated texts.

- **The Translator's Social Responsibility.** This section focuses on the translator's role and social impact in society. Translators bear a responsibility to convey accurate and precise information, to promote cultural and linguistic diversity and to avoid stereotyping or discrimination in translation.

- **Professional Standards** in translation and interpreting are sets of rules and norms that govern the practice and behaviour of professionals in this field. These standards cover issues such as linguistic and technical competence, compliance with contractual terms and conditions, and effective and professional communication with clients and colleagues.

- **The Codes of Conduct** are documents that define the behaviour and values that translators and interpreters should follow. These codes encompass principles such as integrity, objectivity, confidentiality and avoidance of conflicts of interest or non-professional behaviour.

- **Education and Training in Translation Ethics and Professionalism.** An increasingly important aspect of this research area is the development and implementation of education and training programmes that include ethical and professional standards in translation and interpreting. This involves teaching students and practitioners about ethical principles, professional standards and the importance of social responsibility in translation and interpreting.

Ethics and professionalism in translation are the foundation of responsible, respectful and professional translation and interpreting practice, providing quality service to clients and contributing to the promotion of appropriate and respectful intercultural and linguistic communication.

3. Technology in Translation

Translation Technology is an evolving field that uses modern technologies to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the translation process. This research axis focuses on various aspects and technological tools used in translation, such as:

- **Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) Software.** This type of software helps translators to perform their tasks more efficiently by providing features such as translation memories, glossing, cross-referencing, consistency and coherence analysis, etc. CAT software is useful in managing complex translation projects and ensuring terminological consistency.

- **Machine Translation (MT)** refers to the use of algorithms and language models to translate texts from one language into another without human input. This research axis can explore the evolution and improvement of machine translation and its integration with other translation technologies and services.

- **Localisation of Software and Websites.** Localisation is the process of adapting a product or website to meet the cultural, linguistic and technical requirements of a target market. This research axis focuses on methods and technologies used in localisation, such as user interface adaptation, content translation, localisation quality testing, etc.

- **Terminology Management.** Terminology management technologies are used to create and manage terminology databases, glossaries and dictionaries specialised for a specific domain or

industry. These tools are useful in ensuring terminological consistency in translation and improving translation quality.

- ***Integration of Translation Technologies.*** This research axis addresses the integration and interoperability of different translation technologies, such as CAT software, machine translation systems and terminology management tools. The aim is to develop integrated and efficient solutions for the translation process.

- ***Data Security and Confidentiality.*** In the context of the use of technology in translation, it is important to address data security and confidentiality, especially for sensitive or copyrighted information.

By exploring and developing these aspects and technologies, the Technology in Translation research axis contributes to the advancement and innovation of the translation field, facilitating intercultural and linguistic communication in an efficient and accurate way.

4. Specialised Translation

Specialised translation is a crucial component of the translation activity, as each field has specific requirements and peculiarities that need to be understood and respected in order to achieve accurate and quality translations. This research area focuses on translation in various fields such as medicine, law, technology, economics, etc., and explores the specific features and requirements of each field. Here are some examples of relevant approaches and issues:

- ***Medical Translation.*** Medical translation involves a high level of precision and accuracy, as medical terms can be extremely specific and sensitive. Translators must have a thorough understanding of medical terminology in the source and target languages, be familiar with international medical standards and regulations, and be able to translate documents such as medical reports, patient records, clinical trials, etc.

- ***Legal Translation.*** The legal field is characterised by complex and specific language and translators in this field need to be familiar with the legal terminology, the legal system and the legal regulations of the source and target countries. Legal translation can include documents such as contracts, legislation, court decisions, etc.

- ***Technical Translation.*** The technical field involves translating documents and materials, such as user manuals, technical specifications, technical diagrams and schematics, etc. Translators must have sound knowledge of the technical field in order to translate terms and concepts accurately and coherently.

- ***Economic Translation.*** Business and economic translation focuses on rendering documents such as financial reports, commercial contracts, business presentations, etc. Translators in this field need to be familiar with economic and financial terminology, understand industry concepts and practices, and be able to convey clear and accurate messages in the target language.

- ***Cultural and Regional Approach.*** In each specialised field, it is important to consider and adapt translations to the cultural and regional peculiarities of the target audience. This includes adapting terminology, expressions and cultural references to ensure effective and appropriate communication.

Specialised translation requires a specialised approach and a thorough understanding of the terminology, concepts and contexts specific to each field. This research axis explores the methods and strategies used to produce accurate and tailored translations in each specialised field, thus contributing to improving the quality and relevance of translations in various professional and industrial contexts.

5. Literary and Cultural Translation

Literary and cultural translation is a fascinating and complex field of Translation Studies, which focuses on the translation of literary works and the cultural aspects associated with this process. This research axis explores several key aspects of literary and cultural translation, such as:

- ***Translation of Literary Works*** deals with the translation of literary texts, such as novels, poems, plays, etc. Literary translators must have a thorough understanding of the author's artistic language and style in order to translate the work into another language without losing its essence and literary qualities.

- ***Cultural Adaptation*** is a crucial aspect of literary and cultural translation, as literary works are often laden with cultural references specific to a particular society or era. Translators need to be sensitive to these cultural references and adapt them according to the cultural context of the target audience.

- ***Localisation in Literary Translation***. Localisation refers to the adaptation of a literary work to the cultural, linguistic and contextual peculiarities of a region or country. This can include changing specific cultural elements such as proper names, historical or social references, idiomatic expressions, etc. to make the work more accessible and relevant to the target audience.

- ***Interpreting Cultural Texts***. Literary and cultural translation often involves in-depth interpretation and understanding of cultural texts. Translators must be able to convey not only the literal meaning of words, but also the subtext, metaphors, symbols and hidden meanings of literary and cultural texts.

- ***Style and Tone***. Another important aspect of literary and cultural translation is preserving the style and tone of the original work. Translators need to pay attention to stylistic nuances, narrative tone, character voices, etc., to faithfully convey the atmosphere and the emotion of the literary work in the target language.

- ***Literary Criticism and Analysis***. This research area may also include aspects of literary criticism and analysis of translated texts from a cultural and linguistic perspective. By examining and evaluating literary translations, one can better understand the translation process and its impact on the reception of the work by the target audience.

By exploring and developing this research axis, the aim is to improve the quality and relevance of literary and cultural translations and to promote understanding and appreciation of literary works in different cultural contexts.

6. Translator Education and Training

The education and training of translators is an extremely important area of research and practice in the field of Translation Studies, given the impact of the quality of training on the translation profession. This axis focuses on several aspects of translator education and training, including the following:

- ***Study Programmes in Translation Studies***. These are academic and higher education programmes focusing on the study of translation studies and the training of would-be translators. Study programmes in Translation Studies may include courses on translation theory, translation methods and techniques, specialised languages, translation technologies, cultural and linguistic issues, etc.

- ***Practical Training for Translators***. In addition to theoretical knowledge, practical training is essential for developing translators' skills and competences. This can include internships in translation agencies, working with experienced translators, participating in authentic translation projects, etc.

- ***Development of Language Skills***. A fundamental aspect of translator training is the development of language skills. Translators must have good knowledge of the source and target

languages, be able to understand and interpret complex texts in different fields correctly and express ideas and concepts clearly and accurately in their translations.

- **Developing Technical Skills.** Another important component of translator training is the development of technical skills related to the use of modern tools and technologies in translation, such as computer-assisted translation tools, machine translation, terminology management, etc. These technical skills are essential for effective and quality translation.

- **Cultural and Intercultural Aspects.** The education and training of translators must include aspects of cultural and intercultural sensitivity. Translators must be able to understand and convey cultural and contextual subtleties in source texts, adapting them appropriately for the target audience.

- **Skills Assessment and Certification.** In translator training, it is important to have mechanisms in place to assess and certify the acquired skills. These assessments may include language proficiency tests, translation portfolios, performance assessments in practical projects, etc.

By developing and improving these aspects within the Education and Training of Translators research axis, the aim is to prepare and professionalise translators to respond to the demands and challenges of the translation industry in an efficient and quality way.

PRESENTATION FORMATS

- Stand-alone presentations (20 minutes for presenting + 5 minutes for debates and questions)
- Plenary session presentations (30 minutes)

SENDING SUBMISSIONS

Proposals should include the following:

- Surname, name, affiliation;
- Title of the presentation;
- 5-7 key-words
- Abstract max. 250 words

Application form
Surname:
Name:
Name of institution:
Scientific title:
Email:
Participation (check): Physical participation Virtual participation
Name of the axis to which the presentation relates:
Title of presentation:
Key-words (5-7 key-words):
Abstract, 250 words:

Abstracts and proposals shall be sent to angelagradinaru16@gmail.com by the **deadline of 5 September 2024**

Presentations can be delivered in *Romanian, French, English, Spanish, Italian, German, and Russian.*

The articles will be published in the volume “Proceedings of the Scientific Conference with International Participation *Translators (Translations) Without Borders*”, CEP USM Publishing House

CALENDAR

- Deadline for submission of the call for papers: 25 May 2024
- Deadline for sending the application form: 05 September 2024
- Sending the full text of the article: 15 October 2024
- Conference with international participation: 27 September 2024

DRAFTING REQUIREMENTS

The article shall be written clearly, succinctly and without corrections. Computer-generated material in the Word editor is presented in electronic format.

Structure of the article:

The scientific article includes the following main elements:

- a) abstract;
- b) key-words;
- c) introduction;
- d) applied methods and materials (for exact and natural sciences);
- e) results obtained and discussions;
- f) conclusions;
- g) bibliography.

TITLE (CAPS LOCK) in the language in the language of the article and in English.

E.g.: 1. Romanian – **DETERMINĂRI PSIHOPEDAGOGICEALE ABORDĂRII COMUNICATIV ÎN PREDAREA LIMBII ENGLEZE**

1. English – **THE PSYCHOPEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH IN TEACHING ENGLISH**

Name and SURNAME of the authors (full form).

Affiliation (institution(s) in which the author(s) work(s).

Abstracts (200-500 characters) in Romanian and English.

Key-words in Romanian and English (7-10 words).

Text of the article (1.5 spacing, body - 12, using A4 format with 2x2x2x2 cm margins).

Figures, photographs and tables should be placed directly after the relevant reference in the text or, if the authors do not have the necessary technical means, on separate sheets, indicating their place in the text.

Under the figure or photograph the serial number and the corresponding caption should be indicated.

Tables shall be numbered and must be accompanied by a title.

Bibliography

In the text, **references** are numbered by numbers enclosed in square brackets (e.g. [2, p.7], [5-8]) and are listed at the end of the article **in a separate list in the order of appearance in the text**. Bibliographical sources are presented as follows:

- a) **printed books and monographies**

ROJCO, A. ș.a. *Prestațiile sociale și impactul lor asupra reducerii sărăciei în Republica Moldova*. Chișinău: IEFS, 2011. 156 p.

b) contributions in printed monographic publications

SMITH, C. Problems of informatin studies in history. In: S.STONE, ed. *Humanities information reseearch*. Sheffield: CRUS, 1980, p.27-30.

c) articles in proceedings

КВИЛИНKOBA, E. Календарные обычаи и обрядность. В: *Гагаузы*. Отв. ред. М.Н. ГУБОГЛО, Е.Н. КВИЛИНKOBA. Москва: Наука, 2011, с.352-367.

d) articles in journals

GUȚU, V., DANDARA, O., MURARU, E. Cadrul de referință al evaluării programelor de formare în învățământul superior. *Studia Universitatis. Seria Științe ale Educației*. 2007. nr.5, p.21-26.

e) materials / theses of presentations at congresses, conferences

BOTNARENCO, T. Sistem computerizat pentru investigarea și dezvoltarea rapidității reacției motrice de start la înotători. In: *Sportul olimpic și sportul pentru toți*: materialele congr. șt. intern., 12-15 sept. 2011. Chișinău: USEFS, 2011, vol.1, p.196-198.

f) maps published separately

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY OFFICE ; HONG KONG. [Hong Kong. 1 : 1,000. Series HP1C.] Hong Kong: CLSO, 1973. With contours and spot heigts.

g) maps published as a contribution to another information resource

National topographic map series. [Queensland index map]. 1:100,000. In: Australia. Division of National Mapping. Stratement of activities, 1 July 1984-30 June 1985. Annex A1.

h) archive documents

Act de danie al regelui maghiar Vladislav al II-lea în favoarea cnezilor locali pentru "...possessionis Rywsor predictam ac Syrel vocatas in districtu de Haczaak habitas...". 01.09.1435. Text latin original. În: Arhiva Nationala Maghiara, Fond Arhiva Diplomatica, Dl. 29882. Budapesta.

i) electronic materials

ЧИМПОЕШ, Д., ШУЛЬЦЕ, Э. *Экономическое состояние сельскохозяйственных предприятий Республики Молдова*. 2006. [Accesat 27.12.2021] Disponibil: <http://www.iamo.de/fleadmin/institute/pub/dp91.pdf/>

j) patents

UNIVERSITATEA AGRARĂ DE STAT DIN MOLDOVA. *Metoda de imunoproflaxie a bursitei infecțioase aviare*: brevet MD nr. 2953, Inventatori: EREMIA, N., STARCIUC, N., DABIJA, T. CIB A61D 99/00. Publ. 31.01.2006, BOPI nr. 1/06.

k) doctoral dissertations

KARSTEN K. *Influența instituțiilor statale asupra sistemelor de ocrotire a sănătății* / Autoreferat al tezei de doctor în științe politice, Chișinău, 1998.

l) websites

Words Without Borders: The online magazine for international literature. PEN American Center, ©2005[citat 12 July 2007]. Disponibil: <http://www.wordswithoutborders.org>

The list of references must fit within reasonable limits.

References to works not yet published will not be accepted.