

11th EST Congress: The Changing Faces of Translation and Interpreting Studies

30 June – 3 July 2025, University of Leeds, UK

Deadline for proposals: 26 July 2024

Further information:

<https://ahc.leeds.ac.uk/languages/events/event/2764/11th-est-congress-the-changing-faces-of-translation-and-interpreting-studies>

Panel 36: The Changing Face of Literary Translation (Studies)

Panel Chairs: Claudine Borg (University of Malta) & Waltraud Kolb (University of Vienna)

Literary translation as a practice is changing due to new developments in the field, such as the increase in advocacy for visibility, fair contracts and translators' rights (e.g. EU/OMC report "Translators on the Cover", "Name the Translator" campaign). At the same time, advances in technology have an increasing impact on the field: in a recent ATLF survey¹ among French literary translators, 14% of the respondents stated that they had already been approached by publishers for post-editing work, and the impact of AI is already being felt. The aim of this panel is to instigate research into the current and changing practices of literary translation, with a particular focus on agents and processes. While most studies on literary translation are still product-oriented and most process-oriented studies investigate non-literary translation, research into literary translation processes has gained some momentum over the past decade, and one aim of this panel is to further encourage innovative ways of studying literary translation.

We invite empirical and methodological contributions discussing literary translation in relation (but not limited) to:

- approaches, methodologies and methods (e.g. ethnographic, autoethnographic, workplace studies, genetic translation studies, keylogging, eye-tracking, think-aloud);

¹ Association des traducteurs littéraires de France (ATLF); <https://www.atlas-citl.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Tribune-ATLAS-ATLF-3.pdf>.

- agents involved in the making of a literary translation, including translators, editors, revisers, and publishers;
- human literary translation processes;
- computer-aided literary translation and tools;
- literary machine translation, use of AI, and post-editing processes;
- collaborative literary translation, including human-computer interaction, online collaborations, and author-translator collaborations;
- specific topics/aspects of the literary translation process (e.g. creativity, decision-making, editing, conflict, emotions etc.);
- publication processes of literary translations;
- intermediate versions (i.e. drafts) of literary translations;
- paratexts;
- legal, ethical, and professional implications of new technologies (e.g. copyright, status, remuneration);
- the training of literary translators (e.g. university curricula for budding literary translators, updating the skills of experienced literary translators).

References:

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Kenny, Dorothy and Marion Winters. 2020. Machine translation, ethics and the literary translator's voice. *Translation Spaces* 9(1), 123-149. DOI: 10.1075/ts.00024.ken

Kolb, Waltraud. 2021. 'Hemingway's priorities were just different'. Self-concepts of literary translators. In: Klaus Kaindl, Waltraud Kolb, and Daniela Schlager (eds). *Literary translator studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 107-121. DOI: 10.1075/btl.156.05kol

Rothwell, Andrew, Andy Way, Roy Youdale (eds). 2023. *Computer-Assisted Literary Translation*. London: Routledge. DOI: 10.4324/9781003357391-4