

Chapter 9. Conclusions

Activities

Grid for Activity 1: Past facts and myths about indirect translation

In chapter 9, in Activity 1, we ask that you indicate how far you agree or disagree with a number of statements about indirect translation. If you find it helpful, you can use this table to guide you.

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Justification
(a)					
(b)					
(c)					
(d)					
(e)					
(f)					
(g)					
(h)					
(i)					
(j)					
(k)					
(l)					

Extra activity 1. Competences

We drafted a list of competences specific to indirect translation loosely based on the [EMT competence framework 2017](#). In EMT's terminology, competence is 'proven ability to use knowledge, skills and personal, social and/or methodological abilities,' which, once applied, would enable future translators to 'perform and provide a translation service in line with the highest professional and ethical standards' (EMT 2017, 3–4). We selected the EMT framework because it is considered as 'one of the leading reference standards for translator training' (EMT 2017, 2) in Europe and beyond.

Read these competences carefully and then complete the tasks outlined in parts A to C (below).

By completing this book you will be able to:

- Problematize the concept of indirect translation, using appropriate terminology. (chapter 1)
- Discuss common misperceptions associated with this practice. (chapter 1)
- Analyze an already translated source text to identify potential translation difficulties, such as the presence of domesticated cultural items (measurements, currencies,

historical references, legal terms, names of places, reference titles, etc.) or displaced indexicality (here, there, now, then, etc.)(chapter 2)

- Summarize, rephrase, restructure, adapt and shorten rapidly and accurately in at least one target language, using written and/or spoken communication, keeping the most relevant features. (chapter 2)
- Process multimodality. (chapter 2)
- Develop and implement quality control and quality assurance strategies to produce mediating text, using appropriate tools and techniques (including writing for translation). (chapter 3)
- Develop and implement quality control and quality assurance strategies to produce indirect translations, using appropriate tools and techniques. (chapter 3)
- Check, revise and or review your own work and that of others (including machine translation) according to standard or work-specific quality objectives, to mitigate the chances of errors reaching the final translation. (chapter 3)
- Work in multiprofessional and plurilingual teams, where translators are not competent in all the working languages, and collaborate in producing a translation with recourse to a third common language. (chapter 4)
- Use the most relevant software to translate from multiple source texts and languages. (chapter 4)
- Pre-edit source material for the purpose of potentially improving further translation, using appropriate pre-editing techniques. (chapter 4)
- Assess the relevance and accuracy of intermediary versions of a source text (chapter 5)
- Use previous corresponding translations in other languages in a legal, ethical and constructive way. (chapter 5)
- Take into account the potential risk of domesticating effects of central language mediation. (chapter 5)
- Translate for further translation, i.e., produce a translator-friendly text that can be conveniently used as a pivot text (e.g., a pivot template) for subsequent translations into a third language. (chapter 6)
- Translate general and domain-specific material in one or several fields from an already translated text (e.g., a pivot template) in one or several source languages into your target language(s), producing a 'fit for purpose' translation. (chapter 6)
- Assess the relevance and accuracy of intermediary versions of a source text. (chapter 7)
- Summarise, rephrase, restructure, adapt rapidly and accurately using already translated written and/or spoken communication, keeping the most relevant features. (chapter 7)
- Take account of and adapt the organisational and physical ergonomics of the specific working environments where translation is done from multiples sources and languages either individually or in plurilingual teams, where translators are not competent in all the working languages, and collaborate in producing a translation with recourse to a third common language. (chapter 8)
- Be aware of and comply with the current market demands and conditions for translating from and for translation in different fields. (chapter 8)
- Organise, budget and manage translation projects that make use of previous translations (the intellectual property of previous translators) and / or produce texts to be used for further translations. (chapter 8)

- Critically approach the use of mediating languages in online translation memories. (chapter 8)

PART A

What do you think? Are these competences different from those required from any other translators, regardless of whether they translate indirectly or not? Why? Do you think all of them are specific to translation?

PART B

Choose six of those competences and prioritize them from most to least important. Can you think of some other competences that indirect translators may need now?

Do you think all these competences will be relevant in the future? Can you think of some other competences that may need to be added to the list in the future?

PART C

Look back at the figures from Warm-up activities throughout the book. Try to recall the challenges that the depicted scenarios present to different stakeholders of indirect translation. What do these challenges have in common? How are they different?

Extra activity 2: Recap

This activity is a test consisting of a series of questions to consolidate your knowledge of different aspects that characterise indirect translation. All these aspects have been broached throughout the book. The key to the activity is below.

1. If taken broadly (as translation of translation), indirect translation includes (select all that applies):
 - a. retranslation
 - b. pseudotranslation
 - c. back-translation
 - d. compilative translation
 - e. non-translation
 - f. support translation.
2. How is 'indirect translation' typically called in subtitling? How is it termed in interpreting?
3. At present, many neural machine translation systems (e.g. Google, DeepL) use indirect translation to translate between low-resource languages. Explain why and how.
4. Where (in which region) has Portuguese been commonly used as a pivot language?
5. Since when is indirect translation considered inferior to direct translation?

6. At the United Nations, which languages are typically rendered through relay interpreting?
7. Why positioning and turn-taking are particularly problematic in consecutive relay interpreting?
8. In simultaneous interpreting, what can you do to help a boothmate who is giving relay?
9. In simultaneous interpreting, what are the advantages of taking relay from a pivot language that is close to the relay-taker's A-language (native-language or best active language).
10. How can indirect translation be integrated in quality assurance to improve the final outcome?
11. In technical and scientific translation, what does a translator-friendly style of translating look like? Name the main characteristics of this style.
12. How was indirect translation employed during COVID-19 response?
13. In the localization industry, what is meant by “internationalization”? How does internationalization relate to indirect translation?
14. In localization, what is the difference between ‘The Build’ and ‘Desktop Publishing’?
15. Which market has recently surpassed the US as the largest game consuming market in the world? What may be the consequences of this change for indirect translation in the game localization industry?
16. What is the ‘European Code of Ethics for Literary Translators’? What does it say about indirect translation?
17. Who retains relay copyrights in literary translation?
18. If a translator retains relay copyrights, how can she be compensated when her literary translation serves as a source text for a translation into a third language?
19. What is a ‘locked template’, and why does it create problems for subtitlers?
20. In subtitling, English seems to be the default language of pivot templates. From the subtitlers' perspective, this may be problematic. Explain why.
21. In subtitling, what are the advantages of translating non-English content through a pivot template in English?
22. In pivot subtitling, what should annotations contain?

23. Present-day news are multi-authored and multi-sourced texts, with many instances of indirect translation. Provide at least one example of indirect translation in news translation.
24. Back-translation in the news has both advantages and disadvantages. What are they?
25. What challenges do quotations pose when it comes to translating them in news translation?
26. What does the term ‘gisting’ refer to? How can gisting be helpful in translating from translation?
27. What are the main responsibilities of project managers?
28. Why is keeping a database of translators’ additional languages beneficial for projects where pivot translation is employed?

Key to activity 2: Recap

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1. If taken broadly (as translation of translation), indirect translation includes (select all that applies):
 - a. retranslation
 - b. pseudotranslation
 - c. back-translation
 - d. compilative translation
 - e. non-translation
 - f. support translation.

If we apply a broad definition of indirect translation (translation of translation), we can consider retranslation, back-translation, compilative translation and support-translation as subsets of indirect translation. Non-translation and pseudotranslation would hardly fall into this category.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Introduction.”

2. How is ‘indirect translation’ typically called in subtitling? How is it termed in interpreting?

Subtitlers typically talk about ‘pivot’ translation, whereas interpreters tend to opt for ‘relay’ interpreting.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Introduction,” section “What is indirect translation?.” You might also want to check Assis Rosa et al. (2017).

3. At present, many neural machine translation systems (e.g. Google, DeepL) use indirect translation to translate between low-resource languages. Explain why and how.

Neural machine translation systems rely on machine learning, and therefore on the availability of large parallel data for training. To know how to translate well, typically such systems first need access to a high number of bilingual sentence pairs.

Such data are not available for most low-resource language combinations. To address the scarcity of reliable data, neural machine translation systems often need to use indirect translation (aka pivot, bridging) methods. For example, if we want to build a machine translation system translating from Breton to Swahili, instead of building one direct system to do that, we build two parallel systems, first translating Breton to English and second translating from English to Swahili. This is because both Breton and Swahili are low-resource languages, and so we have much more parallel data in the two language pairs of Breton and English–Swahili, than the direct Breton–Swahili corpus.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Introduction”, particularly in sections “Where do you translate indirectly?” and “Activity 1.4”.

4. Where (in which region) has Portuguese been commonly used as a pivot language? Portuguese, as the language of the metropole of the Portuguese Empire, has for centuries worked as an important pivot for contacts between local languages of Lusophone Africa, and between these languages and the rest of the world. This tendency is also verifiable today. For example, in Angola, during the Covid-19 pandemic, vaccine guidelines or outbreak reports that are written in English are then translated into Portuguese, which serves as pivot for other local languages spoken in this region.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Introduction”, particularly in section “When does indirect translation happen?” and chapter “Scientific and Technical Translation,” section “Indirect translation in popularizing knowledge.” To find out more, you might also want to read Halme-Bernecking (2019).

5. Since when is indirect translation considered inferior to direct translation?

In the history of translation, the stigma surrounding indirect translation is relatively recent. It dates back to the Romantic period, and the sacralization of the notion of originality that was characteristic of this period. Before this time frame, translation from translation was hardly considered polemical.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Introduction”, particularly in section “Indirect translation in the foreseeable future.”

6. At the United Nations, which languages are typically rendered through relay interpreting?
At the United Nations, relay interpreting is standard practice for rendering delegates speaking Arabic and Chinese. These two languages are rendered via French or English into other official languages.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Interpreting, particularly in section “When does indirect translation happen?.”

7. Why positioning and turn-taking are particularly problematic in consecutive relay interpreting?

In consecutive interpreting, the indirectness of the interpreting process is visible to all participants. This may cause additional tension and confusion for all interactants. Speakers and interpreters may be unsure who is who, whom to speak to, with whom to keep eye contact and where to stand/sit to facilitate interaction.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Interpreting, particularly in section “Challenges.” Tips on how to address these challenges can be found in the same chapter, in section “Guidelines for consecutive interpreters.”

8. In simultaneous interpreting, what can you do to help a boothmate who is giving relay?
As per AIIC recommendations, pivot should not be alone in a booth. To help the pivot, you can:

- verify that their microphone is switched to the right language channel
- locate relevant documents as they are used on the floor
- help find the excerpt of the text that the speaker is reading from or commenting on
- note down numbers, unfamiliar names, specialist terminology, acronyms and other useful information in a clear and legible manner (for easier retrieval); if you type fast, here technology may also be helpful (e.g., a tablet can be used like a paper notebook).

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Interpreting, particularly in section “Challenges.” Tips on how to address these challenges can be found in the same chapter, in section “Guidelines for relayers in simultaneous interpreting,” particularly section “Ask for an extra pair of ears.”

9. In simultaneous interpreting, what are the advantages of taking relay from a pivot language that is close to the relay-taker’s A-language (native-language or best active language).

Some interpreters prefer taking relay from a pivot language that is close to their native-language or best active language. For example, when confronted with the choice between an English or Spanish pivot, an interpreter working into Portuguese may be more inclined to take relay from a Spanish colleague. The rationale is that this trajectory (translating between cognate languages) entails less message modification, thus minimizing the potential deviation vis-a-vis the original speech. This is of course not applicable to all language combinations, and some interpreters prefer working from pivot renditions done in their strongest C-language.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Interpreting, particularly in section “Challenges.” Tips on how to choose an adequate pivot can be found in section “Guidelines for relay-takers in simultaneous interpreting”.

10. How can indirect translation be integrated in quality assurance to improve the final outcome?

Indirect translation provides yet another reading and rendering of a source text. If one has access to the whole process (to all relevant language versions generated from one ultimate source text), indirect translation may reveal differences that in turn might point towards lack of clarity in the original, or misreadings in (one of) the final target text(s).

More specific suggestions on how exactly this can be done can be found in the book, particularly in chapters “Scientific and technical translation,” “Literature,” “Localization” and “Project management.”

11. In technical and scientific translation, what does a translator-friendly style of translating look like? Name the main characteristics of this style.

A translation done in a translator-friendly style uses simple and plain language.

Its aim is to make the translation accessible and clear to facilitate the work of subsequent translators. Main characteristics are:

- Using short sentences
- Using relative pronouns such as “that” and “which”
- Avoiding wordiness
- Using terminology consistently
- Avoiding abbreviated forms
- Preferring active voice
- Preferring nouns instead of personal pronouns
- Avoiding long noun strings
- Using global English

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Scientific-Technical Translation, particularly in section “Indirect translation as part of instructional text production.”

12. How was indirect translation employed during COVID-19 response?

An example related to COVID-19 crisis is the international trajectory of guidance proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO operates through six official languages. This means that important health guidance generated by this body is disseminated worldwide through many ad-hoc indirect trajectories. For instance, vaccine guidelines or outbreak reports were written in English and then translated into Portuguese, which served as pivot for other local languages spoken in Angola.

Further information and more examples related to this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Scientific-Technical Translation”, particularly in section “Indirect translation in popularizing science.”

13. In the localization industry, what is meant by “internationalization”? How does internationalization relate to indirect translation?

Internationalization is a process that takes place before the actual localization, at the stage of content design and document development. This is when a product and the accompanying documentation is generalized “so that it can handle multiple languages and cultural conventions without the need for re-design” (LISA definition, cited in Esselink 2000, 2). Internationalization has a lot in common with translating for further (which is one of the sub-processes of indirect translation). Just like translating for translation, internationalization is very much about making sure that the source text is easier to translate to other languages and is readily adaptable to further contexts.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Localization,” particularly in section “Indirect translation in the history of localization and today.”

14. In localization, what is the difference between ‘The Build’ and ‘Desktop Publishing’?

If a translation is to be displayed on a website, software or app or as part of other type of non-static, online content, this translation undergoes a process called ‘The Build.’ During this process, the translated content is adapted into the software program by an engineer for each locale. In turn, if a translation is to be displayed as a printable file material (a leaflet, packaging material, etc.), or in the case of static web content, this translation undergoes a process called ‘Desktop Publishing,’ whereby a master copy is created in Portable Document Format (PDF).

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Localization,” particularly in section “Post-translation phase or post-localization phase.”

15. Which market has recently surpassed the US as the largest game consuming market in the world? What may be the consequences of this change for indirect translation in the game localization industry?

China now seems to be overtaking the US as the largest consumer of video games. The increasing prominence of Chinese may lead to a change in a traditional language hierarchy in the game localization ecosystem. For Asian games sold in Asia, this may entail less indirect translation, as games developed in Japanese may be localized into Chinese without the use of English as the main pivot language. These developments are of course not certain and will depend on a number of factors.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Localization, particularly in section “Pre-translation phase or pre-localization phase.” For more details, see O’Hagan (2022).

16. What is the ‘European Code of Ethics for Literary Translators’? What does it say about indirect translation?

‘European Code of Ethics for Literary Translators’ is a set of ethical principles guiding a literary translator’s performance. The code was developed by the Conseil Européen Des Associations de Traducteurs Littéraires (CEATL). This code of ethics stipulates that a translator should have an excellent command of the language from which she will translate, and of the target language. This suggests that, according to CEATL, other language skills are helpful, but not essential. Hence, it is not unethical to translate a literary text from a translation in a language the translator masters, even if the original language is unknown to the translator. Second, according to CEATL, indirect translation of literary texts is an acknowledged possibility, provided that the use of mediating texts is constructive.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter Literature, particularly in section “Ethical challenges.”

17. Who retains relay copyrights in literary translation?

Translations have their own copyright, which often works independently from the copyright of the original version. This means that if you want to use a translation as a stepping stone for a further translation, you may need to seek permission from the author or the publisher of the original, and also from the translator or the publisher responsible for the pivot translation. Whose permission you need to seek (translator’s or publisher’s) will often depend on what the legal agreement for the pivot translation stipulates.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Literature”, particularly in section “Legal challenges.”

18. If a translator retains relay copyrights, how can she be compensated when her literary translation serves as a source text for a translation into a third language?

Possible forms of compensation depend on the contract. They may include fees (as an outright payment or in batches, depending of the revenue), explicit mention as the creator of the mediating text somewhere in the prelims (e.g. copyright page), and/or the right to the approval of the final translation (when there is a strong suspicion that the second translator may make unauthorized modifications of ethically, culturally, ideologically, or politically sensitive content).

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Literature”, particularly in section “Legal challenges.”

19. What is a ‘locked template’, and why does it create problems for subtitles?

Template is a subtitle file with the in and out times already spotted. When templates are locked, the in and out times are fixed, to avoid that the subtitle display rates go over the agreed maximum and ensure that the minimum gap between subtitles is respected. As a result, the speed of the subtitles (number of characters per second) is defined by the pivot language. All this tends to negatively impact the subtitles’ performance: they cannot delete a subtitle they find redundant. Nor can they merge two subtitles or split one subtitle into two. With

locked templates, subtitlers cannot opt to segment the dialogue in a manner that is more in line with the norms of their target language. When obliged to adhere to the fixed cueing, subtitlers often end up rendering the content of the already pruned pivot subtitles rather than the speech heard in the soundtrack. It may thus be that even if a subtitler happens to have some understanding of the language of original audio, she may find it impossible to triangulate from both the original audio and the pivot template (i.e., do an eclectic translation), because of the restrictions imposed by the locked template.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Audiovisual translation”, particularly in section “Locked templates.”

20. In subtitling, English seems to be the default language of pivot templates. From the subtitlers' perspective, this may be problematic. Explain why.

English may not have the same linguistic aspects that the original language (heard in the audio) and the final target language (read in the subtitles) might have. Illustrative examples include case, gender, formality. For instance, many languages clearly distinguish between second person singular and plural (e.g., Russian: ты/вы; Italian: tu/voi). Therefore, the fact that the English pronoun “you” can refer to one person or several people may be problematic, particularly when the addressee (or addressees) is (or are) off-screen.

Added to this is the fact that English often uses less words to convey an idea, and is thus less space-consuming than many other languages (particularly European languages). For example, a word in German may often have more characters than its English equivalent. The German subtitles may thus need more space to convey the meaning contained in your English translation. Since there are more characters, the German viewers may also need more time to read the German-language subtitle. If the template is locked and the in-time and out-time of subtitle cannot be changed, the German subtitler may be forced to use a less suitable translation solution, only because it occupies less space and thus adheres to the timing dictated in the pivot template.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Audiovisual translation”, particularly in section “Mind the reading speed and the readability (but only if necessary).”

21. In subtitling, what are the advantages of translating non-English content through a pivot template in English?

Professional subtitlers often see translating non-English content through an English pivot template as a threat to their professional status and translation quality. And they might be right! However, if the pivot template is well done and unlocked, there are advantages too. From subtitlers' perspective, if the pivot template is well done and unlocked, advantages may include:

- the fact that much of the heavy-lifting has already been done for the subtitler (e.g., the detective work to clarify culture-specific references, or to disambiguate problematic meaning)

- an opportunity to translate more films and broaden horizons
- greater freedom and less vulnerability (the target audience most probably does not understand the source language).

Oft-quoted advantages for companies include:

- faster turnaround times
- streamlining workflows
- avoiding duplication of work
- minimizing costs
- facilitating the quality control of translated texts
- enlarging the pool of potential translators.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Audiovisual translation”, particularly in section “Silver linings,” as well as in chapter “Introduction,” particularly in section “Why translate indirectly?”.

22. In pivot subtitling, what should annotations contain?

Template files often include annotation fields where template makers can disambiguate problematic meaning or compensate for anything that is lost in translation. Explanatory, disambiguating annotations should include

- Grammatical and terminological specificities that the pivot language might not have such as level of formality, gender, class, tenses, causatives, diminutives
- Linguistic registers (formal, informal, neutral, slang)
- Explanation of cultural references, intertextual references, jokes, puns and wordplays
- Explanation of cultural nuances relating to ethnicity, religion, ideological stance points, gender
- Any changes between definite or indefinite article that need to be reflected in the final target language
- Disambiguation of negation and affirmation heard in the audio
- Explanation characterizing the mood (stating the fact, expressing wishes, etc.), tone and intent (sarcastic, compassionate)
- Specialized terminology and quirky expressions
- On screen text
- Gestures and other visual cues
- Explanations on the levels of offensiveness of the original language
- Specifications about what pronouns refer to
- Relationships between characters (family, age, etc.)
- Spatial location and distance
- Gender in character’s names.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Audiovisual translation”, particularly in section “Make plenty of use of the annotation field.”

23. Present-day news are multi-authored and multi-sourced texts, with many instances of indirect translation. Provide at least one example of indirect translation in news translation. An illustrative example is the Spanish newspaper *El País*, which apart from its Spanish local and on-line edition also publishes editions for Spanish-speaking America, Brazil, Catalonia, México and one English version for international readers. Many of the articles contained in these editions are indirect translations: a Spanish-language journalist writes a piece quoting or using, say, a French-language source in translation. Afterwards, this Spanish-language article with embedded translation bits will be translated almost literally into Catalan, English and Portuguese.

More examples and further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “News translation,” section “Newspapers.”

24. Back-translation in the news has both advantages and disadvantages. What are they? One of the downsides is that, in the era of fake news, pseudotranslation (either partial or complete) can be used to forge news. Another disadvantage is that back-translating can result in what Valdeón (2007) terms ‘negative mediation,’ particularly in the case of words that entail political and ideological stances. An illustrative example is the BBC Mundo’s and CNN en Español’s coverage of 2004 terrorist attacks in Madrid. The reports by these media organizations were translated from English, and not originally from Spanish. Since Spanish was the language of the initial claims about the attack quoted in the text, the translation chain was Spanish>English>Spanish. Whenever Spanish authorities referred to ETA (who was initially blamed for the attacks) as ‘terroristas,’ journalists/translators changed it to ‘separatist’, thus shifting the emphasis away from the violence of the attacks towards the group’s political aspirations. These translations were further back-translated into Spanish literally, and posted in BBC Mundo and CNN en español, thus creating a dissonance with views presented in the Spanish-language news.

However, back-translation can also have very positive applications. For example, it can be used to distinguish fake news from real news. This is because back-translation allows us to check whether a piece of news results from circular indirect translation, or instead pseudotranslation.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “News translation,” section “Indirect translation and fact-checking.”

25. What challenges do quotations pose when it comes to translating them in news translation?

Quotations seem to be particularly challenging in news translation because, on the one hand, they contain elements that make translation more visible. They tend to be seen as source texts that require accurate translation.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “News translation,” section “Be extra careful with quotations.” There you will also find tips on how to address this challenge.

26. What does the term ‘gisting’ refer to? How can gisting be helpful in translating from translation?

‘Gisting’ refers to employing machine translation for personal use in order to get the gist or comprehend the general idea of the meaning of a text that has been written in another language. Obviously, this text translation may not be of the same quality that a human translator could provide. However, if approached critically, gisting may well enhance our understanding of the original message, thus compensating for information that is missing from the pivot version.

Gisting can be beneficial to those practicing indirect translation in different domains.

For example, in relay interpreting in conference settings, relay-takers may sometimes gain access to the speaker’s text (their speech, slides) before the meeting. They can run this text through a machine translation system for gisting. A similar approach can be employed in patent searching. If an inventor has insufficient command of the language in which a patent is originally written, she can use machine translation for gisting, because it allows her to grasp some sense of the original patent or related files. Several patent databases already incorporate machine translation within their systems. when translating patent translation, second translators may want to use machine translation to gain an alternative access to the ultimate source text.

Information on this issue can be found in the book, in the glossary as well as in chapters “Interpreting,” “News translation,” “Scientific and Technical Translation” and “Audiovisual Translation.”

27. What are the main responsibilities of project managers?

Project managers are responsible for monitoring time, budget, human resources and quality pre-production, during production and in post-production. Specific responsibilities differ depending on workflows and domains.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Project management.”

28. Why is keeping a database of translators’ additional languages beneficial for projects where pivot translation is employed?

In projects where pivot translation plays a role, the quality of translation may be improved by assigning translations to those who not only are proficient in the pivot language but also have (some) knowledge of the source language. Given that translation will happen from the pivot language (most likely English), translators do not need to be proficient in the source language, but use that knowledge to improve the output. Such improvement would not be hard to implement if agencies kept a database of translators’ additional language knowledge.

Further information on this issue can be found in the book, chapter “Project management,” section “Facing multilingualism and diversity,” as well as in chapter “Scientific and Technical Translation,” section “Quality control and quality assurance and how they relate to indirect translation.”