Metalanguages for Dissecting Translation Processes

Theoretical Development and Practical Applications

Edited by

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10 Modelling the process of translation using metalanguages

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10.1 Introduction

This chapter illustrates how the metalanguages developed in Part II can help to describe translation processes and products. The illustration at the same time shows how metalanguages can be used by actors in translation processes and by instructors in educational processes.

The ISO 17100-based translation process consists of three major phases (see Chapters 1 and 3): pre-production, production, and post-production phases (ISO, 2015). As the final phase consists of reviewing the first two phases, we limit our focus to the first two phases here.

Below, we first provide a framework that connects the metalanguage to the first two phases of the translation process and define an example scenario using a short English text in Section 10.2. By applying our metalanguage to the scenario, we break down both the pre-production (Section 10.3) and production (Section 10.4) phases into units of concrete operations. In the pre-production phase, the metalanguage for project management (given in Chapter 5) and SD property specifications (Chapter 6) are used. At the production stage, the metalanguage for SD element identification (Chapter 6), strategies (Chapter 7), issue typologies (Chapter 8), and effects of revisions (Chapter 9) are used.

10.2 Translation processes and an example scenario

The relationships between the metalanguage and the sub-processes of the translation process are given in Figure 10.1. By referring to Figure 10.1, we dissect the pre-production process and production processes below and then describe the application of the metalanguage to an example scenario with a concrete text.

10.2.1 Pre-production process

As shown in Figure 10.1, the pre-production process is concerned with a project management phase where a project manager or a coordinator manages the translation project. The project manager is required to create translation specifications consisting of (1) a translation brief, (2) a translation kit, and (3) task assignments.

The translation brief includes instructions for the translation task provided to the assigned translators. A translation kit is a set of translation materials,
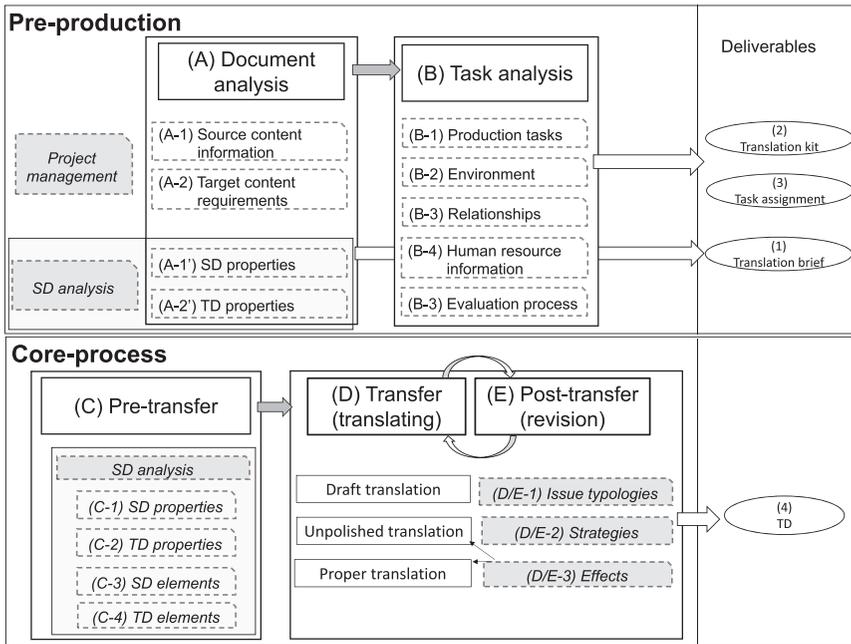
Pre-production

(A) Document analysis

(B) Task analysis

Deliverables

Project management

(A-1) Source content information

(A-2) Target content requirements

SD analysis

(A-1') SD properties

(A-2') TD properties

(B-1) Production tasks

(B-2) Environment

(B-3) Relationships

(B-4) Human resource information

(B-3) Evaluation process

(2) Translation kit

(3) Task assignment

(1) Translation brief

Core-process

(C) Pre-transfer

(D) Transfer (translating)

(E) Post-transfer (revision)

SD analysis

(C-1) SD properties

(C-2) TD properties

(C-3) SD elements

(C-4) TD elements

Draft translation

Unpolished translation

Proper translation

(D/E-1) Issue typologies

(D/E-2) Strategies

(D/E-3) Effects

(4) TD

Figure 10.1 Translation processes and metalanguages.

including source files, translation memories, term base, and style guides. The task assignment defines who will carry out which task.

The pre-production process is broken down into sub-processes: (A) document analysis and (B) task analysis. Document analysis corresponds to the creation of a translation brief, while task analysis deals with the creation of a translation kit and the task assignment.

The document analysis sub-process can be divided into (A-1) operations of source document (SD) information and (A-2) target document (TD) requirements. They concern parameters of document analysis provided in project management metalanguage and defined by the project manager. For assigning actual values to (A-1') SD properties and (A-2') TD requirements, metalanguages for SD analysis is used. For (B) task analysis, the project manager takes extrinsic elements such as the purpose of translation and the client's requirements into consideration to define the project. Necessary information for task analysis includes specifying (B-1) parameters of production tasks, (B-2) environment, (B-3) relationships, (B-4) translator profile, and (B-5) evaluation process.

10.2.2   *Production process – core process*

The goal of the production process, or the core process, is to deliver (4) a TD that satisfies the requirements specified in the translation brief. We presume that the

tasks in the production process are carried out by the translator and the reviser assigned by the project manager. ISO 17100 defines translation, revision, and review (ISO, 2015). We address these tasks at once here. As shown in Figure 10.1, we defined three sub-processes of the core process, i.e. (C) pre-transfer, (D) transfer, and (E) post-transfer (Gouadec, 2007). These correspond to SD analysis, translation, and revision, respectively.

In (C) pre-transfer, the translator understands the source text. It is carried out before performing the translation and corresponds to SD analysis. Although this process involves reading the SD, reading for translation differs from monolingual reading (Macizo & Bajo, 2004). The main operations involved in reading for translating consist of analysing and/or identifying (C-1) SD properties, (C-2) TD properties, (C-3) SD elements, and (C-4) TD elements.

The metalanguage of SD properties, which has been utilised in the pre-production phase (A-1' and A-2'), is applied to the core production process and dissects the pre-transfer phase. Following the specifications of SD properties carried out in the pre-production process A-1' and A-2', detailed parameters in SD properties are checked further vis-à-vis the translation specifications by the translator who performs the translation. Since this is carried out in the production process, both (C-1) SD properties and (C-2) TD properties should be specified.

Identification of (C-3) SD elements is also carried out in the pre-transfer process. In this operation, elements that constitute the SD are identified. These include document structure elements, locale, technical terms, named entities, text referential elements, linguistic elements, rhetorical elements, font elements, and orthographic elements. These elements should also be identified for the (C-4) TD, although the TD has not yet been produced at this stage (it may exist in the translator's head). TD elements are established based on the result of SD/TD property specifications and the translation brief. Note that SD/TD element identification partially overlaps the (D) transfer phase that follows.

In the (D) transfer phase, the translator/reviser translates the SD into the TD. After the transfer phase is completed, the translator usually reviews and corrects the TD. This phase is referred to as (E) post-transfer. The transfer process is not monolithic; the translator/reviser goes through several steps of tentative decisions and negotiates potential norms to create the target product in a dynamic manner through transfer, review, and corrections. In the middle of rendering translation, the translator often deletes and modifies words and phrases in the draft translation (Alves & Couto Vale, 2017). As such, the transfer phase involves both transfer and post-transfer processes.

Operations carried out during (D) transfer and (E) post-transfer are covered by the three sets of the metalanguage introduced in Part II: (D/E-1) issue typologies (Chapter 8), (D/E-2) translation strategies (Chapter 7), and (D/E-3) effect of revisions (Chapter 9). The transfer process and the post-transfer process involves iterations in which self-revisions are carried out. For explanatory purposes, we define the following steps in this process: producing a "draft translation" that may contain major errors, revising it into "unpolished translation" (see Chapter 7) which is free of major issues, and polishing it up to "proper translation."

The draft translation is produced based on SD analysis and the revisions are carried out in the translator's head. The operations involved in producing unpolished translation from draft translation involve identification of issues, which is covered by issue typologies. The resultant unpolished translation may not necessarily be a good translation for the final delivery. It is to be refined by the translator to a proper translation. This process can be described by using the metalanguage of translation strategies. After this phase in which an unpolished translation is converted to a proper translation, further checking is carried out by a translator or a reviser/reviewer, and the final TD becomes ready for delivery.

Translators often have to explain what kind of effect a revision has. In other words, translators are responsible for explaining about their products and processes in terms of the effect that is achieved. Our metalanguage for (D/E-3) effect comes into play in this phase. It is utilised in combination with the metalanguages for (D/E-1) issues typologies and (D/E-2) strategies.

10.2.3 Example scenario

In the two following sections, we apply the metalanguages to the step-by-step operations in a translation scenario using an example translation. As an example, we use a financial document (press release)[1] from a corporation *The9*. Table 10.1 shows the text and the translation. We define the case scenario as follows: A representative of a company *The9* (Client) asks a translation service provider (TSP)

Table 10.1 An example translation.

SD	TD
The9 Limited Announces Unaudited Financial Information As Of and For the Six Months Ended Shanghai, China March 26, 2015.	ザ・ナイン、現在および終了した６ヶ月間の未監査の財務情報を発表 Shanghai, China 2015年3月26日
The9 Limited (NASDAQ: NCTY) ("The9"), an online-game developer and operator, announced its unaudited financial results for the six months ended December 31, 2014 today.	オンラインゲーム開発・運営会社ザ・ナイン（NASDAQ：NCTY）（「The9」）は、本日、2014年12月31日に終了した６ヶ月間の未監査の財務結果を発表しました。
Financial Highlights:	財務ハイライト：
Net revenues in the second half of 2014 amounted to RMB36.9 million (US$5.9 million), representing an increase of 34.4% from RMB27.4 million (US$4.4 million) in the first half of 2014 and a decrease of 37.2% from RMB58.7 million (US$9.5 million) in the second half of 2013.	2014 年下半期の純収益は 3,690万人民元（590万米ドル）で、2014年上半期の2,740万人民元（440万米ドル）から34.4％増加、2013年下半の5,870万人民元（950万米ドル）から37.2％減少しました。

to translate a financial press release (SD) into multiple languages (in this particular scenario, the Japanese language). A contact person (a project manager) in the TSP analyses the task to set up a project for which a translator and a reviser are assigned to complete the tasks.

In this example, the target text is already given. We thus interpolate the operations that connect the SD to the final TD in accordance with the framework given in Figure 10.1 and explained so far, in the process deploying concrete instances of relevant metalanguages.

10.3 Pre-production process

10.3.1 (A) Document analysis: SD properties

The first step in the process is (A) document analysis. It is often the case that the client provides the SD to the TSP without other information. In this step, the project manager analyses SD properties, sometimes consulting the client. We refer here to the SD property metalanguage terms defined in Chapter 6. Table 10.2 shows (A-1') an example of the main part of SD property specifications. The tags such as "(T01)" in Table 10.2 correspond to the tags given to the SD-related metalanguage in Tables 6.4, 6.1, and 6.2 in Chapter 6.

Table 10.2 SD properties for the example translation.

Property	Value
Text properties	
(T01) language	English
(T02) register	
(a) mode	Written
(b) formality scale	Formal
(T03) dialect	
(a) geolect	American standard English
(b) chronolect	Contemporary
Knowledge properties	
(K01) subject field	finance
(K02) topic	the financial condition of The9 Limited
(K03) genre	a corporate press release
(K04) difficulty	neutral
(K05) background knowledge	
(a) academic discipline	finance or economics
Communication properties	
(C01) sending	
(a) sender	The9 Limited (an online-game developer)
(C02) receiving	
(a) receiver	
(i) addressee	stakeholders; potential investors
(C03) sender–receiver relationship	company and stakeholders or potential investors
(C05) function	informative
(C06) purpose	to introduce the company's financial situation

Table 10.2 first specifies the main text properties. The very first and most important property is the language in what the SD is written. The text property of language is "English" in a "written" mode. The geographical dialect appears to be "standard American English," as the text is excerpted from financial information about a corporation in Nasdaq. It is also a contemporary text, with a formality rating of "formal."

For knowledge properties, the subject field is "finance," and the topic addressed is "the financial condition of The9 Limited." The genre of this document is "corporate press release." Difficulty of content is evaluated as "neutral," as the text uses basic vocabulary only. Prerequisite background knowledge expected for readers and the translator in terms of academic discipline is "finance or economics." These properties may seem obvious, but explicitly confirming them at this stage is very important because it enables the project manager to form a proper team by selecting and assigning suitable translators and revisers.

For communication properties, the sender is "The9 Limited," which is an online-game developer. The addressee of the SD is the stakeholders and potential investors. These fix the the sender–receiver relationship (C03) as "company and stakeholders or potential investors."

We can now determine the purpose and function of the SD. The purpose of the SD should be distinguished from the purpose of the translation, which may be set separately, although in many cases the purpose and functions of the SD are inherited by the TD and thus by translation. The purpose of this SD is "to introduce the company's financial situation." Its function is thus to communicate information, so the function is specified as "informative."

Incidentally, the role the SD property metalanguages can play in pedagogical setup is given in Chapter 12.

10.3.2 *Target language content*

Document properties for TD are also profiled at this stage. The project management metalanguage in Chapter 5 is deployed here. Target content requirements, which were created based on linguistic parameters provided in ISO/TS 11669 (ISO, 2012) and customised for project managers to easily fill out (see Chapter 5), are based on the results of SD property specifications. They are shown in Table 10.3. The numbers (6), (7), and so on correspond to the numbers given in Table 5.2 in Chapter 5, which lists the categories for target content information.

10.3.3 *(B) Task analysis*

After the document analysis is completed, the project manager determines how to execute the project by filling out the rest of parameters using the project management metalanguage. For instance, production task parameters (Table 5.3 in Chapter 5) are concerned with in-process quality assurance – how many "check" processes are required to ensure the required quality. As stipulated in ISO 17100 (ISO, 2015), this project requires (14c-1) self-checking by the translator as well

Table 10.3 Sample document analysis for TD and task analysis.

Specification parameters (6–17)	Value
(6) target language information	
(a) target language	(6a-1) language: Japanese
	(6a-2) locale: standard Japanese
(b) target terminology	(6b-1) terminology compliance: No
	(6b-2) term base availability: No
(7) receiver	(7b) specific: stakeholders
(8) purpose	(8a) same as the source
(9) content correspondence	(9a) covert, localised translation
(10) register	the register for Japanese press release
(12) style	
(12a) style guide	JTF style guide
(12b) style relevance	conform loosely, not so strictly
(14c) in-process quality assurance	
(14c-1) self-checking	yes (translator)
(14c-2) revision	yes (reviser)
(14c-4) final formatting	yes (reviser)
(16) technology	none (up to translator/reviser)
(17) reference materials	none (up to translator/reviser)

as (14c-2) revision of the translator's work by a bilingual reviser. In addition, (14c-4) the final formatting check is assigned to a reviewer, who verifies whether the final target document is formatted without missing or incorrect HTML tags by using a quality assurance tool.

Environment parameters describe where and with what tools the translation will take place (see Table 5.4 in Chapter 5). As for (16) technology, no special technology or software such as translation memory and machine translation tools is specified for use in the production process here, leaving it up to the translator and the reviser. (17) Reference materials that are intended for human consumption are not specified nor provided either.

10.3.4 Summary of the pre-production process

The pre-production process is divided into two sub-processes: (A) document analysis and (B) task analysis. The former leads to the creation of a translation brief, and the latter leads to the definition of a translation kit and task assignment. By filling out values prepared in SD/TD property specifications for document analysis and specification parameters in the project management metalanguage, we showed the fine-grained operations involved in the pre-production process.

The metalanguage applied to this process is provided in a fill-out form, so that project managers can create detailed translation specifications relatively easily. In pedagogical settings, supportive platforms such as MNH-TT (see Chapter 13) that provide the metalanguage enable learners to acquire tacit knowledge that professional project managers have internalised through experience.

Table 10.4 Examples of SD and TD properties specified during the core process.

Properties	SD	TD
(T05) quality		
(a) cohesion	Cohesion or information flow is not crucial. The SD is a financial report in which each sentence functions as a listed item.	Replicate the same cohesion in the target.
(b) coherence	Financial terminology should be consistent in denotative meanings to maintain coherence of the text.	The same as SD.
(c) readability	Readability – targeted for the audience "stakeholders"; potential investors (C02) should be achieved.	The same as SD: the target audience is Japanese stakeholders and investors.

10.4 Production process: Core process

10.4.1 Pre-transfer: SD and TD properties

The first sub-process, (C) pre-transfer, is concerned with grasping the source text. This sub-process can be further divided into identifying SD properties, SD elements, TD properties, and TD elements. The SD properties were already analysed in the pre-production process, but specifications of more detailed properties may be considered necessary by the translator/reviser during the pre-transfer phase. For instance, the translator/reviser may pay special attention to (T05) the quality in text properties, including (T05-a) cohesion, (T05-b) coherence, and (T05-c) readability. The same level of readability as the SD should be achieved in the TD due to the nature of text type, i.e. a press release. Table 10.4 gives specifications of these properties.

10.4.2 Pre-transfer: SD and TD elements

The operation that comes after specifying SD and TD properties is identifying (C-3) SD elements, for which the example SD is annotated as shown in Figure 10.2.

Identifying document structure elements is essential before translating a text. One has to recognise, for instance, the title of the document and the start of the main paragraph by identifying SD elements such as font size and indention. In our example text, the SD is originally HTML-formatted, and thus the texts are already partially structured. The tags, such as `paragraph`, refer to the document elements listed in Section 6.5 in Chapter 6 (e.g. document structure element (DS), (a) hierarchical unit, (06) paragraph).

The first sentence is tagged with `document title` (DS, (b) title/heading, (01) document title). The title or headline in a press release or similar journalistic article is normally characterised with distinctive linguistic elements, such as the
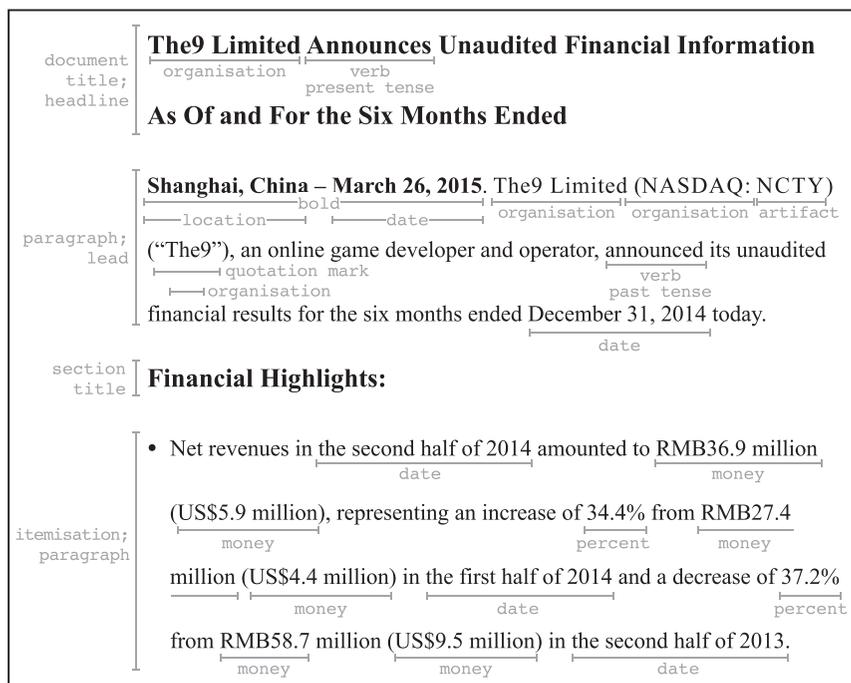
Figure 10.2 Annotation of source document elements.

use of present tense, and, therefore, it is very important to recognise this sentence as the headline of the article.

The location (named entity (NE), (c) location) *Shanghai, China*, and the date (locale (LO), (a) date), *March 26, 2015*, which may require localisation into the target locale, are also considered part of or incidental to the heading, as their font element (visual style) is "bold" (font element (FO), (b) visual style, (02) bold) in the original HTML format to distinguish themselves from the rest of the texts.

The sentence that follows the location and date appears to be part of the body text. It is, however, more accurately labeled as a "lead," which may be as essential a component of a press-release text as the headline. These domain-specific elements can be covered by "content element" in our document element metalanguage, and we define the `headline` and `lead` tags for the news domain.

The following part in Figure 10.1, *Financial Highlights:,* serves as a marker that indicates the title of the paragraph. It is inferred that this particular web page uses this section title in its template format. Therefore, the `section title` tag (DS, (b) title/heading, (04) section title) is added to this part.

Examining the linguistic elements in each subsequent sentence involves identifying locale elements such as numbers and units (i.e. currency, date, etc.) or named entities. It also involves the identification of the syntactic structure of the

SD sentences, which is important for translating. Although a term base for named entities is not provided for this translation task, according to the translation brief, the translator and reviser are still expected to find and apply the appropriate target terminology for the financial field.

For example, *The9 Limited* in the first sentence is identified as a name of organisation (NE, (b) organisation), and *RMB36.9 million (US$5.9 million)*, which appears in a later sentence, is identified as a currency expression (LO, (f) unit, (01) money). As such, these SD elements elevate the translator's awareness as to whether the named entity should be rendered in the target language (Japanese). It also prompts the translator to make a decision on whether to convert the given currency units in US dollars to the most relatable currency for the target audience (Japanese yen). In this manner, systematic extraction and labelling of these document elements helps organise our grasp of the SD and the required competence to handle them; translating these annotated elements requires competence in following the provided terminology or guidelines.

Identifying linguistic elements is central to the core translation process. Amongst the variety of linguistic elements relevant to SD analysis, we focused here on one grammatical element, verb tense.

In the sample SD in Figure 10.2, a predicate (verb) *announces* which appears in the headline, is in the present tense, for which the annotation is given as follows:

> The9 Limited <u>Announces</u> Unaudited Financial Information
>
> Linguistic element (LI)
> (b) word/morpheme
> (01) part of speech: verb
> (02) grammatical category: present tense

In contrast, the same verb *announced* in the lead sentence is in the past tense. As already noted, the present tense in the "document title" indicates that it is a "headline," since headlines in English newspapers and press releases are customarily written in the present tense. Given the information of "document title" and "present tense" the translator/reviser will be able to judge how this sentence should properly be translated to create an equivalent effect for the target audience to recognise it to be the title of a press release. This will enable the translator/reviser to think of how the "document title" should be presented in the Japanese version of the press release, as described in the SD/TD element.

The "past tense" annotated in the "lead" and "paragraph" does not in itself point to any particular characteristics but rather serves as a reminder that grammatically (and therefore semantically) the information is being reported in the past tense. Such information plays an important role in (D) the transfer process, where TD elements are taken into consideration.

10.4.3 Transfer and post-transfer: Draft translation

After (C) the pre-transfer or the SD understanding sub-process, the translation process proceeds to (D) the transfer process and (E) the post-transfer revision process, in which the translator/reviser aims to achieve a draft translation based on the TD profiling information. At this level, the draft translation is still unpolished, but it is expected to be free of major errors. For this, (D/E-1) issue typologies are applied to issue corrections during the translator's self-revision. The following example illustrates the process. The tags such as "(X7)" refer to the tags of issue taxonomy given in Chapter 8.

Draft translation with an issue (X7)

<u>9社</u>は、現在および終了した６ヶ月間の未監査の財務情報を発表する。
<u>*9sha*</u> wa, genzai oyobi shuryo sita 6 kagetsu no mikansa no zaimu jouhou o happyo suru.

Unpolished translation (issue X7 is corrected)

<u>ザ・ナイン</u> は、現在および終了した６ヶ月間の未監査の財務情報を発表する。
<u>*Za nine*</u> wa, genzai oyobi shuryo sita 6 kagetsu no mikansa no zaimu jouhou o happyo suru.

The underlined 9社, which is a translation of *The9 Limited*, is annotated as a terminology error (X7) according to the typology of translation issues (Section 8.3.3 in Chapter 8). As explained above, *The9 Limited* is a linguistic element categorised as an `organisation` (organisation name), so its requires special treatment to be correctly processed as a proper noun. The issue annotation enables the translator to revise the issue through the self-revision process. After this treatment, the draft translation becomes free of major issues. The revised translation can now be regarded as an unpolished translation. Note that this revision process starts from the identification of SD elements at the pre-transfer stage in which *The9 Limited* is tagged as an `organisation`, which marks that this element requires a special treatment as a named entity.

A question arises as to what kind of effect is rendered by operations of error correction. The metalanguage of revision effect (Section 9.4 in Chapter 9) accounts for this. In the example above, the terminology error (X7) is revised under the condition that no terminology list is provided by the project manager. In this respect, the terminology issue in question is not in violation of term base compliance but rather is attributed to unacceptability issues according to domain convention. Thus, correction of this terminology issue produces an effect of accuracy in terminology ((E1) accurate, (b) terminology).

10.4.4 *Transfer and post-transfer: Unpolished translation*

Once the translation issue is corrected, the draft translation becomes issue free and constitutes an unpolished translation. To make this translation a proper translation that can be delivered to the client, further polishing is required. Relevant translation strategies can be employed at this stage. The following example illustrates this operation.

Unpolished translation (issue free)

ザ・ナインは、現在および終了した 6 ヶ月間の未監査の財務情報を発表する。

Za nine *wa*, genzai oyobi shuryo sita 6 kagetsu no mikansa no zaimu jouhou o happyo *suru.*

Proper translation

ザ・ナイン、現在および終了した 6 ヶ月間の未監査の財務情報を発表

Za nine, genzai oyobi shuryo sita 6 kagetsu no mikansa no zaimu jouhou o happyo

This example shows both the unpolished translation and the proper translation. The difference between these two can be described in terms of necessary refinements involved in producing the proper translation from the unpolished one. The changes are described below by using the metalanguage of translation (D/E-2) strategies in Figure 10.1.

Two major changes are made between the unpolished translation and the proper translation. One is observed in the position with ザ・ナインは (za nine *wa*), where the subject indicator of Japanese は (*wa*) is deleted. The other is seen with the predicate "発表する," which was changed to 発表 (*happyo*), by which the verb was nominalised. According to our metalanguage for translation strategies (Section 7.4 in Chapter 7), those changes are described with the use of three typologies, each one from three main groups, Gr (grammar), S (semantic) and Pr (pragmatic), as shown below.

ザ・ナインは → ザ・ナイン   G12, S1, Pr11
za nine *wa*   za nine

発表する。   → 発表   G3, S1, Pr12
happyo *suru.*   happyo

While an S1 (semantically equivalent) strategy is used in both cases, rendering no meaning change in terms of semantics, the translator utilises a pragmatic strategy, Pr 12, to achieve "domain adaptation." For that purpose, syntactic strategies G12 and G3 are applied to the unpolished translation.

Apart from being able to use the metalanguage for translation strategies to describe these operations, it is important to consider what it really means. As described, the translator applies the G12 and G3 strategies to achieve domain adaptation (Pr12) while keeping the same meaning as the original (S1). The motivation behind this can be attributed to the type of SD element attributed to this sentence (heading). This particular sentence is annotated with SD elements as "heading" (document structure element) and "present tense" (linguistic element). The translator is thus reminded of it being a heading of a press release, which needs to be translated as a corresponding press release in the Japanese style. It is also expected based on the translation brief that the register has to conform to the register of a Japanese press release (Table 10.3). Thus, the proper translation is destined to be domain-adapted, and this is why the translator applied these strategies. Drawing on various sets of metalanguage makes it possible for us to explain how and why the final translation has become the way it is.

The metalanguage for revision effect can account for this assertion. Specifically, the aforementioned case of the heading translation gives an effect of (E2) adapted in terms of (a) domain convention. In the process of translation that we have seen while applying a series of metalanguage, it is confirmed that metalanguage describing the effect of translation choices can adequately explain why particular operations are needed in relation to other sub-processes.

10.5 Conclusions

In this chapter, we have applied the metalanguage established in Part II of this handbook to an actual translation scenario in order to explain translation sub-processes in detail. We observed that the metalanguages defined in Part II can be used to describe the operations involved in the translation processes and sub-processes in such a way that factors involved in these operations can be grouped in a fine-grained manner. To this extent, we have shown that the metalanguage modules are able to successfully account for translation processes and are applicable to actual practices and training settings where we need to talk about translation with one another.

What we have done in this chapter, however, is still speculative, even though we used an actual text and an actual translation. To fully show the usefulness of the metalanguage, we need to carry out empirical evaluations that reflect real-world situations in the translation process or translator education. Chapter 11 shows how issue metalanguage is used in the educational setting in tracing the development of students' translation performances and their characteristics. Chapter 12 designs a translation practice session scenario in which SD property metalanguage and the issue taxonomy are incorporated and shows how they can be utilised in concrete terms through an experiment emulating a translation practice session. The platform MNH-TT, which systematically incorporates metalanguage for translator education, is introduced in Chapter 13. Chapter 14 shows application of the metalanguage during the pre-production stage in an actual industrial setting upon TSP-client agreement on the required quality for

machine translation plus post-editing (MTPE). Chapter 15 discusses the importance of style guide compliance and introduces an automatic quality assurance tool that detects some SD/TD linguistic elements. The topic of automation is also included in Chapter 16, which explores the technical feasibility of automated document element analysis.

Note

1 The sample source text is excerpted from the following web page: https://www.pressreleasepoint.com/the9-limited-announces-unaudited-financial-information-and-six-months-ended. Sample translation is an excerpt from our translation dataset (SDset-46; 00000001-A-1-X-4-en-ja-Ch.txt) available at: https://tntc-project.github.io.

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