

Graz, 1-3 December 2016

### The Evolution of the Efficacy of the Translation Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence. Results of the PACTE Group's Experimental Research

**PACTE Group** 

A. Galán-Mañas, A. Kuznik, W. Neunzig, Ch. Olalla-Soler, P. Rodríguez-Inés, L. Romero

Principal Researcher: A. Hurtado Albir Speakers: A. Kuznik





- To present the measurement of and results for the dependent study variable Efficacy of the Translation Process of the ATC PACTE experiment
- One of the variables related to the Strategic subcompetence.



### I. INTRODUCTION

### **GENERAL HYPOTHESIS**

Translation competence is acquired as a result of a process of development and restructuring of different subcompetences: Bilingual, Extra-linguistic, Knowledge of translation, Instrumental and Strategic (+psychophysiological components)



#### THEORETICAL HYPOTHESES

- **1.** ATC is, like all learning processes, a dynamic, non-linear, spiral process.
- **2.** ATC involves an evolution from novice knowledge (pre-TC) to TC.
- **3.** ATC is a process in which the development of procedural knowledge and, consequently, of the Strategic sub-competence is essential.
- **4.** ATC is a process in which the sub-competences of TC are developed and restructured.
- **5.** In ATC, the development of the Strategic, Instrumental, and Knowledge of Translation sub-competences is particularly important.
- 6. In ATC, not all sub-competences develop in parallel, i.e. at the same time and at the same rate.
- 7. ATC is dependent upon directionality (direct/inverse translation).
- 8. ATC is dependent upon the learning environment.



### **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE**

Degree of experience in translation:

- Novices
- Second-year students
- Third-year students
- Fourth-year students
- Recent graduates
- Professional translators



#### **DEPENDENT VARIABLES** (as in the TC experiment)

- Knowledge of Translation
- Translation Project
- Identification and Solution of Translation Problems
- Decision-making
- Efficacy of the Translation Process
- Use of Instrumental Resources

20 indicators

Acceptability as a transversal indicator



### SIMULATION OF A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Measurements from cohorts of 1<sup>st</sup> year, 2<sup>nd</sup> year, 3<sup>rd</sup> year

and final-year students

- Advantages
  - Data collected in one year
  - Validated instruments available from the TC experiment

#### UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE

EXPERIMENTAL UNIVERSE

- Students from different years in the FTI/UAB Degree in Translation and Interpreting
- 6 language combinations (as in the TC experiment) SELECTION PROCESS
- Pre-selection questionnaire
- 5 cohorts of approx. 30 subjects each (fourth-year students and recent graduates took the older, unadapted Translation and Interpreting degree course).
- SAMPLE
- 130 subjects
- CONTROL GROUP
- 35 translators from the TC experiment

#### **TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS**

Instruments validated in the TC experiment

- Observation: on-screen real-time recordings *Camtasia*
- Questionnaires: Knowledge of Translation Questionnaire Translation Problems Questionnaire (revised)
- Texts:
  Rich Points
  Criteria for acceptability
- Corpus of electronic texts WordSmith Tools

### **EXPERIMENTAL TASKS**

- Direct translation
- Completion of a questionnaire on the translation problems encountered
- Inverse translation
- Completion of a questionnaire on the translation problems encountered
- Completion of the Translation Knowledge Questionnaire



# II. EFFICACY OF THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

↔ Related to Strategic sub-competence

Relationship between the time taken to complete a translation task, its distribution between stages, and the acceptability of solutions (PACTE in press b)

Efficacy of TP = optimal relationship between solution acceptability and time, i.e. achieving maximum acceptability in minimum time

¢

Initial premise: coming up with acceptable solutions should take less time as TC is acquired

#### **Empirical hypothesis:**

There is a relationship between the degree of TC and the efficacy of the translation process

#### **Operational hypotheses:**

Differences can be observed at each level of TC acquisition in relation to:

- the time taken (OH1).
- the distribution between stages of the time taken (OH2).
- the time taken and the acceptability of results (OH3).

#### Instruments:

- Translations
- Translation process recordings (Camtasia)

#### Indicators:

- ✓ Total Time Taken
- ✓ Time Taken at each Stage
- Acceptability

### **EVOLUTION DESCRIPTION: SCALES**

(scale of 0 to 100)

- under 5 points = no change
- 5 to 9 points = slight change
- 10 to 19 points = substantial change
- 20 to 29 points = very substantial change
- 30 points or over = extremely substantial change

#### **EVOLUTION DESCRIPTION: TYPOLOGY**

Different types of evolution:

- **Non-evolution:** *no difference in the values between successive groups between the first year and the end of training.*
- **Rising evolution:** values rise between the first year and the end of training, with each value between successive groups being higher than or equal to the previous one.
- Falling evolution: values fall between the first year and the end of training, with each value between successive groups being lower than or equal to the previous one.
- **Mixed evolution:** a combination of rising and falling evolution between the first year and the end of training.

### PROGRESSION

(between 1st year and recent graduates)

- under 10 points = no progression
- 0 and 19 points = little progression
- 20 and 29 points = **progression**
- over 30 points = major progression



### **III. RESULTS**



#### RESULTS: Acceptability (PACTE 2009, in press a)

Direct translation	Mean
1 <sup>st</sup>	0.45
2 <sup>nd</sup>	0.59
3 <sup>rd</sup>	0.63
4 <sup>th</sup>	0.65
Graduates	0.70 +
Translators	0.73

Acceptability begins to increase gradually from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year onwards until training is complete.



#### RESULTS: Acceptability (PACTE 2009, in press a)

Inverse translation	Mean
1 st	0.31
2 <sup>nd</sup>	0.36
3 <sup>rd</sup>	0.39
4 <sup>th</sup>	0.51 *
Graduates	0.49
Translators	0.52

There is a marked increase between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> year.

### **P**ACTE

### **RESULTS: Total Time Taken**

Direct translation	hh:mm	%
1 <sup>st</sup> year	00:50	80.65%
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	01:02	100% ↑
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	00:56	90.32% ↓
4 <sup>th</sup> year	00:47	75.80% ↓
Graduates	00:58	93.55% ↑
Translators	00:48	-

- Type of evolution: **mixed** evolution.
- Graduates versus translators. The graduates take longer than the professional translators did. The difference involved is statistically significant.

### **P**ACTE

### **RESULTS: Total Time Taken**

Inverse translation	hh:mm	%
1 <sup>st</sup> year	00:40	66.66%
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	00:53	88.33% ↑
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	00:51	85.00% =
4 <sup>th</sup> year	00:54	90.00% ↑
Graduates	00:59	98.33% ↑
Translators	00:53	-

- Type of evolution: **rising** evolution.

- Graduates versus translators. The graduates have a slightly higher mean time than the professional translators did.

### **PACTE** RESULTS: Time Taken at each Stage

Direct translation	Orientation %	Development %	Revision %
1 <sup>st</sup> year	6.4%	72.7%	20.9%
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	7.4% ↑	77.3% ↑	15.3% ↓
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	8.5% ↑	61.6% ↓	29.9% ↑
4 <sup>th</sup> year	3.8% ↓	66.5% ↑	29.7% ↓
Graduates	8.4% ↑	63.1% ↓	28.5% ↓
Translators	8.8% ↑	52.8% ↓	38.4% ↑

- 1. Distribution between stages: development, revision and orientation
- 2. Type of evolution: Mixed evolution in each stage
- 3. Differences between groups in terms of distribution between stages

4. Graduates versus translators: development (graduates more time) and revision (less time) 24

## **PACTE RESULTS:** Time Taken at each Stage

Inverse translation	Orientation %	Development %	Revision %
1 <sup>st</sup> year	5.5%	78.0%	16.5%
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	5.6% =	81.6% =	12.8% ↓
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	6.2% ↑	77.7% ↓	16.1% ↑
4 <sup>th</sup> year	10.7% ↑	70.6% ↓	18.7% ↑
Graduates	9.0% ↓	67.7% =	23.3% ↑
Translators	6.4% ↓	67.1% =	26.5% ↑

1. Distribution between stages: development, revision and orientation

2. Type of evolution: Mixed evolution in orientation and revision, falling evolution in development

3. Differences between groups in terms of distribution between stages

4. Graduates versus translators: orientation (graduates more time) and revision (less time) 25

#### **RELATIONSHIP BASED ON EACH GROUP'S MEAN VALUES**

Direct translation	TOTAL TIME TAKEN hh:mm , %	ACCEPTABILITY
1 <sup>st</sup> year	00:50, 80.65%	0.45
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	01:02, 100%	0.59
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	00:56, 90.32%	0.63
4 <sup>th</sup> year	00:47, 75.80%	0.65
Graduates	00:58, 93.55%	0.70
Translators	00:48,	0.73

#### **RELATIONSHIP BASED ON EACH GROUP'S MEAN VALUES**

Inverse translation	TOTAL TIME TAKEN hh:mm , %	ACCEPTABILITY
1 <sup>st</sup> year	00:40, 66.66%	0.31
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	00:53, 88.33%	0.36
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	00:51, 85.00%	0.39
4 <sup>th</sup> year	00:54, 90.00%	0.51
Graduates	00:59, 98.33%	0.49
Translators	00:53,	0.52

#### **RELATIONSHIP WITHIN EACH GROUP: CORRELATIONS**

Direct translation	Spearman correlation coefficient
1 <sup>st</sup> year	0.41
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	-0.39
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	-0.07
4 <sup>th</sup> year	0.40
Graduates	-0.54
Translators	-0.28

- A positive correlation (more time, greater acceptability) in the first and fourth years

- A negative correlation (less time, greater acceptability) in the second year and at the end of training; and no correlation in the third year

#### **RELATIONSHIP WITHIN EACH GROUP: CORRELATIONS**

Inverse translation	Spearman correlation coefficient
1 <sup>st</sup> year	0.15
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	0.19
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	0.09
4 <sup>th</sup> year	0.01
Graduates	-0.07
Translators	0.44

- No correlation

- A moderate *positive correlation* in the case of the translators



### **IV. CONCLUSIONS**



**Empirical hypothesis confirmed:** there is a relationship between the degree of TC and the efficacy of the translation process

### **Operational hypotheses confirmed:**

- 1. Differences can be observed at each level of TC acquisition in relation to the time taken
- 2. Differences can be observed at each level of TC acquisition in relation to the distribution between stages of the time taken
- 3. Differences can be observed at each level of TC acquisition in relation to the time taken and the acceptability of results



- **1.** Predominance of mixed evolution
- **2.** Low level of progression between first year students and graduates
- **3.** Distance between graduates and professionals
- **4.** Differences according to directionality
- 5. Influence of training



#### Our results seem to corroborate 7 of our 8 ATC theoretical hypotheses:

- ATC is a dynamic, non-linear, spiral process (TH 1)
- ATC process involves evolution (TH 2)
- ATC is a process in which the sub-competences of TC are developed and restructured (TH 4)
- In ATC, not all sub-competences develop in parallel (TH 6)
- ATC is a process in which the development of procedural knowledge and, consequently, of the Strategic sub-competence is essential (TH 3)
- ATC is dependent upon directionality (direct/inverse translation) (TH 7)
- ATC is dependent upon the learning environment (TH 8)



# Our data has been obtained from students corresponding to a particular educational context.



### Thank you!

### http://grupsderecerca.uab.cat/pacte

### grup.pacte@uab.cat

#### **PACTE Group**

A. Galán-Mañas, A. Kuznik, W. Neunzig, Ch. Olalla-Soler, P. Rodríguez-Inés, L. Romero Principal Researcher: A. Hurtado Albir