

7TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
on Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation

NPIT **7**

**Spaces and Times
of Multilingual
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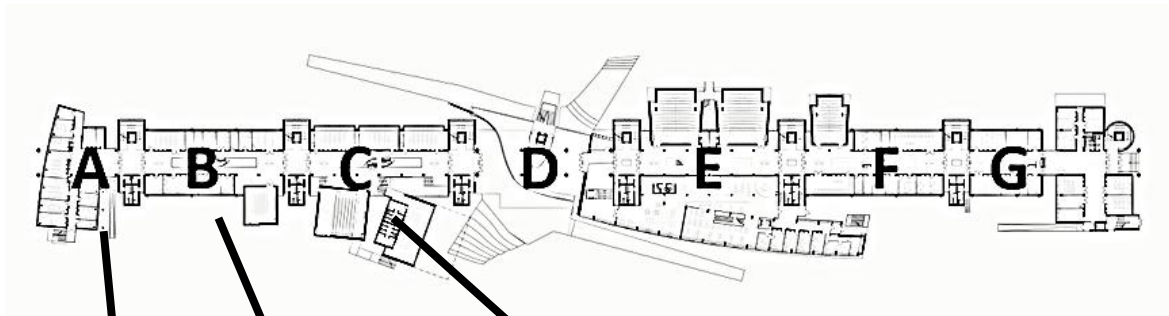
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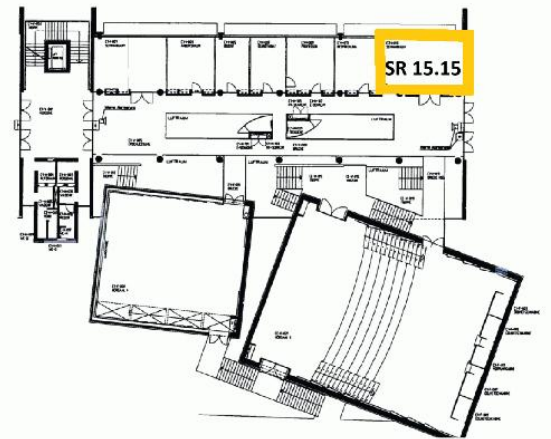
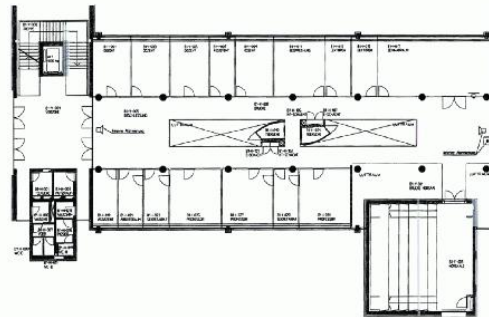
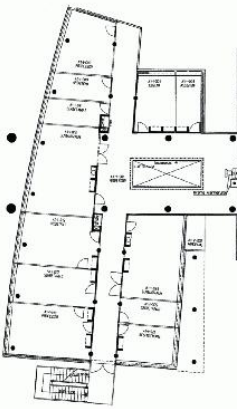
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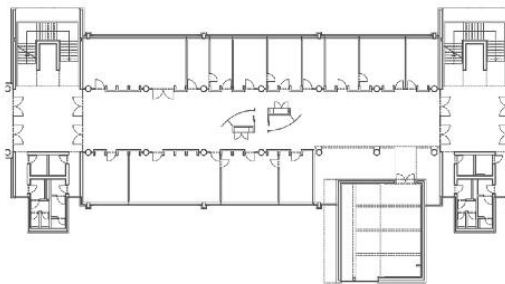
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Keynotes

Translating into the unspeakable. How students gain audibility through interpreting

Katharina Brizić

Chair: Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig

In my talk I will introduce two empirical examples of interpreting activities performed by students in multilingual school contexts in Germany. Each of the examples provides a snapshot of non-professional interpreting activities. They are conducted to and from highly stigmatised languages, with their speakers looking back on histories of persecution, and with professional interpreting services continuing to be largely unavailable to date.

The two school contexts, however, bring about quite contrary results: While in the first case all students' languages are supported as a resource for learning, the stigmatised language is still avoided at all costs by the interpreting student. In the second case the school lacks awareness and support for multilingualism; and yet, the context not only brings about interpreting activities inclusive of the stigmatised language, but also results in high appreciation for the interpreting student.

The aim of my talk is to gain a better understanding for how histories of languages and speakers still reverberate in the presence; how various institutional dichotomies potentially hinder, or enhance, interpreting activities inclusive of non-prestigious languages; and how the audible and valued presence of these languages can entail institutional – or even societal – effects (not only) for the students and teachers in class.

From citizen linguists to...? Why history matters for understanding non-professional translation and interpreting

Rebecca Tipton

Chair: Nadja Grbić

In this presentation I critically examine the applicability of the label 'non-professional interpreting and translation' to situations of interpreting and translation that arose in Britain in the years immediately following the Second World War in state and non-state services. This was a period of acceleration in terms of cultural and language diversity, driven primarily, but not exclusively by postwar reconstruction efforts, and one that demanded a level of planning for language support services that differed substantively to the approach taken in wartime. I explore examples of interpreter and translator recruitment processes, working conditions and reflections - by interpreters and government agents - on their practice. Shining a spotlight on the framing used to describe roles, articulate lived experiences, and monitor practice, I examine the significance of such framing for understanding perceptions of 'professionalism' in their historical context.

NPIT in Austria – Young researchers and their commitment to society

Round table with

Ines Buchegger + Azar Najafi Marboyeh (University of Graz)

Anna Sourdille (University of Vienna)

Marie Tschurtschenthaler (University of Graz)

Simone Uran + Christina Hochfellner (University of Vienna)

Chairs: Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig, Nadja Grbić

This roundtable convenes four young researchers in Translation and Interpreting Studies based in Austria, each presenting brief insights into their ongoing research projects. The topics span a diverse array of contemporary concerns: from the nonprofessional use of technological tools by migrant women navigating multilingual challenges in their daily lives, to interpreting practices within asylum hearings at the Federal Administrative Court (BVwG); from interpreting for LGBTQIA+ refugees in contexts shaped by activism, solidarity, and societal engagement, to the multilingual communication needs between migrant parents and educators in Austrian schools. The presentations will adopt a lightning talk format, with two researchers delivering their insights collaboratively alongside their co-researchers. All four projects share a pronounced commitment to addressing pressing issues related to migration, minority experiences, and multilingualism within Austrian society, foregrounding a critical research stance. They exemplify a new generation of scholarship, attentive to the cultural, social, political, and economic entanglements that underpin research trajectories in Translation and Interpreting Studies, as well as the broader social sciences and humanities. The discussion will foreground two pivotal dimensions of the participants' research endeavours: first, the search for an inclusive research ethos—particularly by integrating both professional and nonprofessional interpreting practices and agents into academic inquiry; and second, the societal embeddedness of research, emphasizing the tangible contributions these projects (could) make to Austrian society.

A multilingual and interactive performance

Die gute Dolmetscherin von Graz

Community interpreters play a vital role in enabling communication and participation in society. Their work is driven by a strong sense of responsibility and a commitment to helping others. Their engagement meets the public expectation that community interpreters should be constantly available, flexible, and willing to provide services beyond linguistic mediation, often on a voluntary basis. This perception stands in strong contrast to structural conditions marked by precarity and vulnerability, including low or no pay, limited job security, and significant emotional demands coupled with little recognition.

Against this backdrop, the reception features a brief project presentation of *Die gute Dolmetscherin von Graz* in the form of multilingual and interactive performances. Before the project results are enacted Michael Wrentschur as artistic director of the workshops and Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig as project coordinator will shortly introduce the performative methodology by offering the conference participants an opportunity for direct engagement and a collective, embodied reflection on the topics of the first conference day.

Performers

Sevil Çelik Tsonev

Yasna Ibrahim

Olena Muravel

Azar Najafi-Marboyeh

Anna Neupokoeva

Marwa Omar

Andrea Zwantschko-Buzov

Project assistant

Ines Buchegger

Sessions

Session 1a: Technologies and digitalisation

Chair: Nike Kocijančič Pokorn

Exploited or empowered? The ethical stress of fan labour on translation platforms

Klaudia Bednarova-Gibova, Adriana Hrabcakova

The growth of translation platforms in the digital era has amplified the demand for fan-based translations, raising new sociological and ethical concerns. This talk examines ethical stress among fansubbers – non-professional translators who straddle the boundary between voluntary passion and exploitative labour. We draw on Arendt's (1958/1998) tripartite model of labour, work, and action to conceptualize fansubbing as a form of necessity, community-building work, and moral action, as well as Hubscher-Davidson's (2020) insights into stress, burnout, and vicarious trauma in translation. By situating fansubbing within debates on fan labour, digital capitalism, and the sociology of translation, the talk explores whether fansubbers' self-perceptions align with altruistic community service, creative self-expression, or alienated labour.

The research applies a quantitative design via an online questionnaire (n=81), distributed across multiple platforms (e.g. titulky.com, commiesubs.com, Reddit, Discord). We gathered socio-demographic data and examined the frequency of ethical dilemmas (e.g. profit, recognition, duplication of work, distribution of fansubs, competition with professionals) using a 5-point Likert scale, alongside open-ended questions on fansubbers' motivation. Statistical analysis was carried out in TIBCO Statistica 14.1.0, employing ANOVA, t-tests, and chi-square tests as appropriate. The hypotheses tested the influence of age, time commitment, and gender on fansubbers' satisfaction, persistence, and perceived ethical stress.

The findings indicate that age and time investment significantly shape satisfaction and willingness to continue fansubbing, whereas gender does not predict ethical stress. Participants who encountered ethical issues reported markedly higher levels of stress, highlighting the psychological toll of moral dilemmas in voluntary translation. These results stress the need for interdisciplinary inquiry into the ethics of fan labour and contribute to the underexplored field of translators' professional identity in contemporary translation studies.

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Mapping local public services as spaces of multilingualism: Language mediation between human agents and communicative AI

David Weiss, Stefan Baumgarten, Raquel Pacheco Aguilar

Austrian public service offices at the municipal and regional levels are regularly dealing with a large number of different languages, reflecting the linguistic diversity of the local society. In their multilingual interactions with citizens, they constantly need to enable effective communication in order to guarantee equal accessibility of their services (see §31 Austrian Equal Treatment Act). However, the use of professional interpreters is the exception rather than the rule. Instead, the applied solutions range from bilingual staff or accompanying persons to untrained language mediators or the use of so-called multilingual "communicative AIs" (Guzman and Lewis 2020, 71). Drawing on data from the project "Multilingual Artificial Intelligence in the Public Services", which empirically addresses the potentials and challenges associated with the use of multilingual communicative AIs in Austrian municipal and regional government services (2024-2025), this contribution explores the broad spectrum of communication across languages in municipal and regional public service offices in Graz

and its consequences for the promotion of societal inclusion. As the analysis of our quantitative (survey) and qualitative (interview) data collected within the project has shown, there are no strict boundaries between professional and non-professional interpreting (Kujamäki/Grbić 2018) or language mediation. Moreover, language mediation by human agents and the use of technological communication tools often goes hand in hand. This contribution particularly focuses on (1) the factors determining the decision for or against a specific means of language mediation in a specific situation, (2) some of the specific opportunities and challenges posed by the different means, including the use of multilingual communicative AI, and (3) their impact on the communicative, interpersonal, and emotional levels. In so doing, the contribution aims at conceptualising municipal and regional public services as multilingual spaces and providing recommendations for further development of appropriate translation policies for translational justice (Meylaerts 2011; De Schutter 2017).

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Responsible use of MT and AI in higher education: Insights from a small-scale study

Márta Lesznyák, Eszter Sermann

This presentation reports the results of a small-scale empirical study that examined how a university course on machine translation (MT) and generative AI affected non-translation students' attitudes to MT. Recent studies (e.g. Jiménez-Crespo 2024; Nurminen 2025) show that specialists in fields such as law, medicine, business, and academia increasingly rely on digital tools to produce translations without consulting professional translators. Since this trend is unlikely to change, a new task for translator trainers may be to prepare future graduates to use MT and AI effectively. To achieve this goal, we launched an elective course at the University of Szeged, Hungary, which attracted eight students from various disciplines, including the humanities, economics, health sciences, and geography. The course combined a brief theoretical introduction with extensive practice, focusing on error identification in MT and AI-generated texts. Activities included pre- and post-editing, AI-assisted text construction, and terminology work. Students' progress was monitored in two ways. First, they post-edited the same DeepL-translated (HU-EN) medical text at the beginning and end of the semester. Second, they completed pre- and post-task questionnaires assessing their attitudes toward MT and their perception of the post-editing task. Results show that by the end of the course, students felt more experienced and self-confident. They also reported more positive attitudes toward post-editing: they liked it more

and found it less boring. More importantly, their critical awareness increased, as they expressed less trust in MT output, rated the task as more difficult, and identified problematic terms that had previously gone unnoticed. Overall, the findings suggest that such courses are valuable in higher education as they contribute to non-translators' responsible use of digital translation tools.

Session 1b: Conceptual and methodological perspectives

Chair: Franz Pöchhacker

Could translator trainers be viewed as a space of NPIT?

Georgios Floros

This paper aims to pose a somewhat unsettling question regarding translator training as a possibly liminal space of NPIT (drawing on Lefebvre 1991). The motivation came up coincidentally, as a byproduct of a survey on the attitudes and practices of AVT trainers regarding the creation and use of templates in peripheral contexts. That study revealed some noteworthy results also regarding the professionalism of those AVT trainers: a) 30% of them had never heard of the term template before, despite its centrality in the AVT industry, b) only 40% of them were specialized in AVT translation, c) 40% of them had no professional experience in the AVT industry, and d) the qualitative parts of the survey revealed high uncertainty about contemporary AVT training. However, all the informants had teaching experience in AVT. Thus, the results triggered the question of how professionalism is to be understood generally in translator training in peripheral and less-organized contexts. When it comes to such situations, would it be possible to talk about NPITT (Non-Professional Interpreter and Translator Training) as a structurally liminal (i.e., ambiguous and renegotiated) space of NPIT where traditional traits of professionalization, such as 'experience' or 'specialization', are challenged, possibly impacting on Translation Studies itself? Normally, the professionalism of teachers in academia is not questioned, even if they teach subjects they are not specialized in. Nevertheless, drawing on Risku et al. (2025) and on the idea of an expert-lay continuum in expert-lay communication (see, e.g., Collins & Evans 2002; Bromme & Jucks 2016); Epstein 2023; Agnetta & Dalkeranidou 2024), it would be interesting to explore trainer trajectories, expertise and professionalism in translator training, notably not in order to evaluate translator trainers' competence, but to theorize translator training itself as an institutionalized liminal space in which translational authority is produced and legitimized under non-professional conditions.

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Negotiating professionalism: Translation, interpreting, and epistemic authority in institutional settings

Dilek Dizdar

Drawing on perspectives from the sociology of professions and on field research, this paper examines how the boundaries of professional status in translation and interpreting are constituted, negotiated, and challenged within institutional frameworks.

Professionalism functions not only as a normative framework but also as an ideological discourse that legitimizes institutional structures and mediates authority. Professions, following Abbott's (1988) account, can be understood as sites of negotiation, conflict, and hierarchy, where the professional status of translation and interpreting depends both on internal efforts for recognition and on their positioning in relation to dominant professions that often set the terms of inter-professional collaboration.

At the same time, the idealized framing of translation and interpreting as professional practices often clashes with the epistemic realities of institutions. While institutions tend to privilege formalized, procedural, and ostensibly objective knowledge, communicative acts—particularly in asylum, healthcare or emergency settings—draw on narrative, experiential, and culturally embedded forms of knowledge. Translators and interpreters therefore operate at the intersection of different epistemologies. This tension illustrates how discourses of professionalism can, while legitimizing authority, also restrict the acknowledgment of the complex epistemic roles.

Building on Derrida's (2001) notion of *profess*, the paper argues for a reflexive understanding of professionalism which recognizes its discursive construction, its entanglement with institutional power, and the epistemological complexity inherent in translational acts.

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Translation as a tool and method for critical research

Jenni Laaksonen, Niina Ylönen, Eija Vinnari

Researchers typically operate with several languages and engage in different modes of translation. However, TS research on this issue is still emerging, with early approaches focused on mapping the

phenomenon – understanding how and what researchers as non- or paraprofessional translators translate (Suokas et al., forthcoming) and to what extent they recognize this activity as translation (Lång et al., forthcoming). Within this emerging discussion, this presentation steers its focus in a different direction and asks: could researchers also utilize translation to advance specific social causes?

This presentation explores the case of a research project in the field of accounting where the research team is using translation as a tool to support their critical, emancipatory research aim. The empirical case is about regulatory texts in the context of financial reporting, and the focus is on how these texts construct notions about the treatment, well-being and rights of animals. The researchers first analyze how the texts shape the current relationship between business activities and animals. Second, they use translation as a method for *rewriting* the analyzed texts, to produce tangible alternatives to the present situation. Non-professional translation thus becomes the very method by which the scholars respond to the key question of critical research: what could a more equal society look like?

This presentation therefore introduces a case that can challenge and enrich our understanding of the boundaries of non-professional translation (Antonini et al., 2017), especially in the context of research translation (Riionheimo et al., 2024). Here, researchers do not use translation as a necessary tool to present their foreign-language research materials (cf. Suokas et al., forthcoming) but deliberately choose translation as a method for conducting their core task of critical research. The case also expands insight into what non-professional translation can entail when it is done by researchers.

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Session 1c: Fan translation and subtitling

Chair: Regina Rogl

The subtitlers' invisibility: The role of non-professional subtitlers in Chinese audiovisual industry

Zhen Hu, Minghao Ma

China has undergone significant transformation in its audiovisual translation practices, shifting from a dubbing country to a subtitling one. Each year, a substantial number of international films and television series are imported, which requires a large volume of subtitling before they can be distributed among domestic audiences (primarily) through cinemas and streaming platforms, resulting in a growing demand for subtitlers in China.

In contrast to common practices in many countries where official subtitles are predominantly produced by professional subtitlers, Chinese audiovisual industry is characterised by a different landscape. Many, if not most, foreign audiovisual products in China are subtitled by non-professionals, who often remain in the shadows, with their roles largely unrecognised. Intriguingly, many subtitles assumed to be official are in fact, the work of these non-professional subtitlers.

This presentation seeks to illuminate the critical yet often overlooked contributions of non-professional subtitlers within the Chinese context. Based on an in-depth observation of the Chinese subtitling and fansubbing industry, three topics will be covered: 1) the fansubbers employed by Chinese streaming services to produce subtitles for imported audiovisual content; 2) the cooperation between fansubbers and professionals in non-linguistic fields to produce subtitles; 3) the collaboration between professional and non-professional subtitlers at the film festival. These examples illustrate how the works of non-professional subtitlers make their way to both the big and small screens in China.

Representing Chinese migrants through subtitling: A case of *Warrior*

Taiting Guo

Migration and migrants have long been a major theme in various media products, such as films and TV series. Nonetheless, the representation of migrants in translated media products such as those produced by amateur translators has received limited attention thus far despite the burgeoning literature on fansubbing. Netflix's *Warrior* (2019) is a US TV series setting against the backdrop of the 1870s USA where a large number of immigrants fled into the country due to high demand of labour force. The 1870s setting of *Warrior* serves as a critical lens for analysing the socio-political dynamics of that era, which continues to shape contemporary perceptions of migrant communities. This paper reports a study that addresses the identity of the Chinese immigrants in this TV series and explores

the ways in which they are represented through interlingual Chinese subtitles provided respectively by Netflix and a fansub group. Here, subtitles are considered as an important meaning-making element when combined with other verbal and non-verbal signs in audiovisual materials. Drawing on socio-narrative theory (Baker, 2019) and adopting multimodal critical discourse analysis (Machin & Mayr, 2023), the study investigates two versions of interlingual subtitles, alongside cinematography, mise en scène, and sound and music, as a means of re-narration as to the representation of immigrants in interlingual and intercultural media production. In data analysis, the official Chinese subtitles provided by Netflix and those produced by YYeTs, one of the biggest fansub groups in China, are compared. The analysis reveals that while official subtitles often alter how Chinese immigrants are represented in the original TV series with English closed captions, the fansubbed subtitles reinforce or alter the original representation based on the contexts of specific scenes. Additionally, both official and fansub group produced subtitles could lead to controversies regarding representation of immigrants through subtitling practices.

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Session 1d: Domestic and gender-based violence

Chair: Nadja Grbić

“She'll listen to what's happening and when I try to ask what's going on she'll tell me to wait”: Exploring perceptions on language brokering and communication in deaf-hearing families in contexts of domestic violence

Jemina Napier, Claire Houghton, Lucy Clark, Tasnim Ahmed

Domestic violence is primarily perpetrated against women by men and has far-reaching impacts on individuals and families. Deaf women face heightened risk of domestic violence (DV), being 2-3 times more likely to experience DV than hearing women and research has shown that deaf women experience barriers to accessing information and support in sign language (Napier, et al., 2024). When they are mothers, their children become co-victims and the whole family experiences trauma. Language barriers exacerbate these challenges, particularly in cases where professional interpreters are unavailable and children or other family members may be forced to act as language brokers. Imagine this scenario: A deaf woman reports a case of DV by asking her neighbour to call the police. The incident of DV has been witnessed by her child. The police only realise that the woman is deaf when they arrive at the house. Not surprisingly, there is no professional interpreter with them, so they ask the child to broker the conversation between them and the mother so they can quickly determine what has happened and next steps.

This participatory project seeks to answer the question: How do deaf mothers and practitioners understand the impact on children and their mothers/family if they are called upon to broker communication in a DV situation? This question is investigated through interviews with deaf mothers and practitioners (such as the police and domestic violence advisors).

The study explores narratives around parent-child relationships and communication in domestic violence contexts, with the following themes: Being seen as a mother; Connections through sign language; Communicating about domestic abuse; Language brokering; Family dynamics.

We will present an overview of the findings, and also recommendations that were co-created with stakeholders through a bilingual workshop, with a focus on the implications for children with deaf parents as well as for the parents themselves.

“It is not easy to draw the line”: Workshop-based data collection on interpreters’ experiences in victim-care services

Harald Pasch

This paper reports on a workshop held at an Austrian Centre for Protection Against Violence with seventeen interpreters. Co-facilitated with a Centre representative, the workshop combined a recorded group discussion (the paper’s main data source), institutional input on developments in procedures and inter-agency cooperation, and a researcher-led session on ethics, role boundaries, and self-care. Building on scholarship on the complexities of interpreting in domestic and gender-based violence contexts (Tipton, 2023), the paper analyses themes raised by participants—such as role boundaries and emotional demands—and considers their implications for professional practice in victim care services. Methodologically, the workshop is situated within participatory and action research traditions in interpreting studies (Wurm & Napier, 2017), highlighting its hybrid character as both a data-gathering event and a professional development intervention. Given the author’s concurrent role as an interpreter at the Centre, the analysis examines how the research situation shapes and reconfigures positionality, including how “insider” and “outsider” positions are negotiated. The researcher’s positioning is treated as situational and time-bound, shifting across facilitation, everyday interpreting practice, and subsequent analysis, and shaped by institutional affiliation and other social roles (e.g., gender, age, background). By combining empirical insights with reflexive analysis, the paper contributes to debates on research design in interpreting studies and shows how participatory interventions can generate ethically grounded data while simultaneously supporting interpreters’ professionalisation in sensitive institutional contexts.

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Counsellors’ views on professional and non-professional interpreting

Simo Määttä

In this talk, I analyze the dynamic relationship between professional and non-professional forms of multilingual mediation, as depicted in journal entries by counsellors (i.e., social workers, lawyers, psychotherapists, and other professionals) helping migrant women who have been victims of gender-based violence (GBV). The data consist of 579 journal entries (over 240,000 words) written in English by such counsellors working for NGOs in different EU member states. The collection of the journal entries was coordinated by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI) and funded by the EU’s Equality and Citizenship Program. Seven NGOs in six EU member states

participated in the project; the aim of the project was to improve the quality of counselling in GBV settings.

Interpreting and other forms of linguistic and cultural mediation constitute an important theme in approximately one third of the journal entries, and in this talk, I analyze these data excerpts (N=178). One of the reasons why such an analysis is so interesting is the fact that the situations depicted in the journal entries correspond to different ways of organizing public-service interpreting services, both professionally and non-professionally.

My particular goal is to examine the counsellors' views on the impact of the materiality of the multilingual agent's body. In this context, the body is conceptualized as a site where different situated practices and ideologies intersect, including those related to professional and non-professional practices, but also those concerned with gender, affect, and ethno-religious traditions. In other words, this contribution aims at extending the concept of space towards the embodied materiality of the agent that performs the professional and non-professional translatory activity.

Session 2a: Political and ideological perspectives

Chair: Stefan Baumgarten

Translation through the looking glass: Non-professional translation of far-right printed material in Greek; the case of Golden Dawn's magazine translations and David Lane's *88 precepts*

Valentini Kalfadopoulos

This submission examines how far-right discourse is manipulated through translation in Greek far-right print culture, focusing on the non-professional translation of English extremist texts Golden Dawn's magazine publications "Maiandros", "Patria", and "Anaktisis", David Lane's "88 Precepts". The analysis draws on a self-compiled corpus of translated materials to reveal strategies of lexical substitution, semantic recontextualisation, and selective omission that collectively reshape ideological meanings. These translation choices are shown to adapt global extremist narratives to resonate with local nationalist frames, allowing them to circulate more seamlessly within Greek political culture.

Situated within the triadic frameworks of Fairclough's model of discourse as text, practice, and sociocultural process; van Dijk's theory of discourse, ideology, and power; and Wodak's discourse-historical approach, this case study demonstrates how translation mediates far-right ideological expression. The translation analysis is grounded in Baker's narrative theory of translation, which treats translatorial choices as acts of narrative framing with determinate ideological consequences, as part of the broader manipulation-school framework of Hermans and Lefevere, which establishes that translations are always purposive rewritings in the service of target-culture norms and institutional agendas. Venuti's domestication/foreignization axis maps the degree of manipulative intervention, while House's account of translation as cultural mediation provides the vocabulary for analyzing how source-culture markers are systematically filtered and replaced in the target text. Schäffner's work on political texts in translation serves as the methodological bridge between these frameworks and CDA, enabling the analysis of Golden Dawn's translated texts as discursive acts of equivalent analytical weight to its original Greek language production.

By highlighting the role of non-professional translators as active ideological agents, this paper emphasizes the necessity of critically engaging with translation as a site of discursive power. It argues that CDA provides an essential methodological lens for uncovering how translation practices participate in the transnational dissemination and normalization of extremist discourse.

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'O diyor, o..!' [She said it—she did!]: Non-professional interpreting in the 2024 local elections in Turkey

Jonathan Ross

Studies of political interpreting tend to focus on interpreting at bilateral or multilateral meetings or in national or international assemblies, typically performed by trained professionals (Kadrić, Rennert & Schäffner, 2021). The cases examined in my exploratory paper are quite different: dialogues between politicians and their fellow citizens, interpreted by non-professionals.

The paper will focus on two recorded instances of interpreted encounters during campaigning for the Turkish local elections of 2024, both encounters featuring the same candidate. In these examples, Turkish-Kurdish bilinguals mediate between the Turkish-speaking candidate and Kurdish-speaking voters with limited competence in Turkish. In one case, the non-professional interpreter is another candidate from the same party, who interprets over the telephone during a canvassing visit; in the other case, two young men help an elderly Kurdish woman express her grievances to the candidate while he is on a walkabout.

When analysing the discourse and interpreting techniques of the interpreters in the two cases, I will discuss the extent to which the interpreters display supposedly 'typical' traits of non-professional interpreters. However, the behaviours of the informal interpreters in the two settings are far from uniform; my study will pinpoint and account for not only similarities but also differences. In terms of similarities, all three interpreters conspicuously choose to translate only into Turkish, leaving the politician's words uninterpreted into Kurdish. As for differences, while the candidate-interpreter rises to the challenge of interpreting over the telephone, the two interpreters on the street perform what could be called 'crowd-interpreting', offering alternative and partly competing renditions.

All in all, these two unusual cases demonstrate the need to take a differentiating approach towards the notion of 'non-professional interpreting'; when considering the behaviours of non-professionals, appropriate attention should be paid to the distinct contexts in which they interpret, not least the interactional context (De Boe, Balogh & Salaets, 2021).

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Session 2b: Faith-related interpreting and theological translation

Chair: Pekka Kujamäki

Moving beyond the professionalisation debate in church interpreting by understanding organisational priorities

Jonathan Downie

Since the earliest publications on church interpreting, the topics of professionalisation and professionalism have never been far from the forefront of research. This is most obvious in the stream of work, from Salawu (2010) to Mlundi (2025) that assumes that a lack of professionalism leaves church interpreters at a disadvantage.

Based on a reanalysis of publicly available data from a recent global snowball survey (Downie 2024) and existing literature on the interaction between interpreting and church identity (Downie 2016, Balci Tison 2016, Youssef 2023), this presentation will argue that the operative distinction for churches is not professional vs non-professional but insider vs outsider. This suggests that debates over professionalisation are based on false assumptions about the approaches taken by churches to language provision. Indeed, given the complex and mutually reinforcing relationship between church priorities and language provision (Balci Tison 2016), it will be argued that the church as a whole, rather than the individual interpreted event, should be the locus of theoretical and methodological development.

Seeing language provision as a deliberate organisational choice means revising how church interpreting is described and evaluated, placing the emphasis on organisational values. A similar shift will also be shown to be useful in the analysis of other instances where the provision of interpreting is not legally mandated. Such insights are all the more important as researchers try to understand how organisations choose to use human interpreters or move to Automated Speech Translation (as discussed in Bates 2025).

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Theological translation in the Middle Ages: A borderline case between professional and non-professional Translation in historical context

Elizaveta Dorogova

Apart from the translator herself or himself, the profession of the theologian has historically been probably the most closely associated with translation. Even engagement with their subject matter was inseparably linked to translation. Before the actual professionalization of the translation profession, theologians were therefore often translators *par excellence*.

This paper examines, by way of example, the procedures, objectives, as well as the strategies and techniques of a Latin translator of the 13th–14th century who translated Marguerite Porete's (1250–1310) mystical-theological work *Le Mirouer des simples âmes anienties et qui seulement demourent en vouloir et désir d'amour*. The core question addresses the impact of the translation on the reception of Marguerite's work and on her fate. The analysis is based on the Latin version edited by Paul Verdeyen and produced by an anonymous Latin translator. From this this, the study investigates to what extent the translation should be classified, within its historical context, as professional, non-professional, or paraprofessional (on paraprofessional translation, see Koskinen 2025). Starting from this case study, the paper also seeks to initiate a broader discussion of how, from the perspective of the history of translation, one may distinguish between professional, paraprofessional, and non-professional translation in premodern contexts. In addition, the relationship between subject-matter competence (here: theology) and translation competence is addressed. Finally, the tension between premodern understandings of professionalism and their modern counterparts is examined. One of the aims of the project is therefore to develop a relevant definition of professionalism within this framework. Another objective is to discuss the conceptual relevance of professionalism (as well as non- and paraprofessionalism) for historical translation practice and, using the case study, to make this concept work for translation history. Marguerite Porete's text is particularly well suited for this purpose because it presents a high density of conceptual and stylistic difficulties that put the translator to the test and require a high degree of specialized knowledge and linguistic proficiency.

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Session 2c: Healthcare, language and terminology

Chair: Gernot Hebenstreit

Building trust across language barriers in the era of AI: Insights from Slovenian and Estonian healthcare professionals

Katerina Maadla, Tamara Mikolič Južnič

Solidarity-based healthcare systems in the European Union face significant disparities in health outcomes, partly due to language barriers complicating healthcare interactions (De Ruijter et al. 2024). Although relational attributes such as trust and empathy serve as critical markers of effective care (Priebe et al. 2011), there is limited research on how healthcare providers navigate linguistic accommodation in diverse EU contexts.

This study examines linguistic accommodation practices in the Estonian and Slovenian healthcare systems, selected as comparative cases representing distinct patterns of linguistic diversity. The two countries are comparable in size and population, they both have a background of belonging to a larger political union in the past, which influences the linguistic landscape at present, both are migration transit routes, and both have a comprehensive solidarity-based healthcare system. Estonia faces barriers primarily with its Russian-speaking minority (circa 30% of population) amid generational and regional workforce and population language shifts, whereas Slovenia encounters diverse needs from multiple migrant populations. Both countries' systems lack comprehensive professional interpreter services, relying heavily on healthcare providers proficient in different languages and ad hoc interpreters such as family members to navigate language barriers.

Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted with healthcare providers in Estonia (n = 5) and Slovenia (n = 5). Providers with high proficiency in Russian, English and Albanian in addition to the official language were selected as key informants because they constitute the primary linguistic accommodation mechanism in both systems, with frontline experiences within trust-building practices and perspectives on emerging machine translation and AI tools.

Thematic analysis reveals significant gaps between official language policies and routine multilingual practice. Healthcare providers navigate complex professional identity tensions between healthcare delivery and translation roles, employing context-specific trust-building strategies that include empathetic communication in patients' languages, and peer- and technology-mediated interaction. However, time constraints and a lack of structure and recognition for translation tasks question the effectiveness of care. Healthcare providers view machine translation and AI tools as helpful but insufficient, expressing concerns about their accuracy and the irreplaceable value of human empathy.

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Which multilingual agents do healthcare practitioners value most and why? Insights from a context with a large migrant population

Marc Miranda

Non-professional interpreting is the norm in the healthcare centres of the northeastern Spanish province of Lleida, wherein over 20% of the resident population (~375,000 inhabitants) is of migrant background. Additionally, 20,000-30,000 temporary workers come to the region yearly to work during harvest season under poor conditions that impact their health negatively (González et al., 2024).

Therefore, different multilingual agents and resources — machine translation, relatives, children, multilingual staff, etc.— come into play when a linguistic barrier arises between healthcare practitioners and migrant patients with limited proficiency in Catalan or Spanish, the region's official languages. While the role of some of those agents has been researched in other geographical contexts, there still seems to be little research regarding community leaders, a figure relied upon by local healthcare practitioners and stakeholders for non-professional interpreting.

The aim of this presentation is twofold. First, it aims at identifying all the multilingual agents acknowledged by healthcare practitioners and stakeholders, as well as their perceptions and preferences. The second objective focuses on practitioners' perceptions of community leaders and on the ways in which they interact with them when confronted with linguistic barriers.

In order to achieve this, twenty semi-structured in-depth interviews with healthcare practitioners and stakeholders will be analysed and data from a questionnaire addressed to 40 health professionals will be extracted.

The preliminary results show that practitioners use machine translation often but complain about quality issues which hinder effective communication. In its turn, in terms of human non-professional interpreters, practitioners seem to be warier of acquaintances and relatives than community leaders. The presentation will end by addressing how this might be biased, as practitioners do not question how leaders assert their role within the community, and they do not seem to apply the same standards to both.

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Session 3a: Historical and postcolonial perspectives (Cancelled)

Session 3b: Legal perspectives

Chair: David Weiss

Considering child language brokering in medical settings under legal aspects

Michael Hennig

German legislation recognises the obligation to implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The UN Convention guarantees children's rights, which can be classified into the "three Ps": provision, protection, and participation. Despite legislative efforts through Germany's Youth Protection Act (Jugendschutzgesetz) and the Young Persons' Protection of Employment Act (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz), one important aspect has not yet been addressed at all: child language brokering in medical settings.

German law, through the Patients' Rights Act (Patientenrechtegesetz), requires clinics and office-based physicians to ensure qualified communication before carrying out medical treatment in order to safeguard patients' rights. It is recognised that qualified communication in medical contexts requires a sufficient ability to speak and understand the German language.

This creates particular problems for people with migration backgrounds, as this group is often characterised not only by insufficient German language proficiency but also by limited financial resources. However, the system of statutory health care in Germany makes no provision for the appointment or financing of qualified interpreters for this purpose. As a result, parents with migration backgrounds are forced to bring their children along in order to ensure at least basic communication.

The Terre des Hommes Annual Report 2024 on child labour in Germany (Kinderarbeit in Deutschland, p. 52) considers child language brokering in medical settings to be at least problematic. This therefore raises the question of whether, from a legal perspective, child labour within the meaning of the Youth Protection Act (Jugendschutzgesetz) and the Young Persons' Protection of Employment Act (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz) is present.

Justice at risk? Negotiating expertise in Austrian courts: Multilingual practices, non-professional actors, and the limits of automation in the German-Hungarian language pair

Claus Michael Hutterer

Legal proceedings in Austria often involve multilingual communication carried out by actors with diverse profiles: certified court interpreters, ad hoc sworn individuals, partially trained language service providers, and occasionally family members or other lay participants. Drawing on qualitative examples from German–Hungarian cases, this presentation examines how different forms of linguistic expertise are mobilized in practice and how courts navigate the continuum between professional and non-professional interpreting.

The analysis includes material such as a handwritten letter from an inmate whose non-standard spelling, lack of punctuation, and emotionally charged language required extensive interpretive work, including explanatory footnotes, to make the text intelligible for the court. Such artefacts show how multilingual communication in legal settings often involves deciphering and contextualizing non-professional language production. They also highlight the limits of automated translation tools, which cannot reliably process illegible handwriting, non-standard orthography, or emotional and pragmatic nuances essential for judicial assessment. In hearings, AI-based tools are used mainly for quick terminology checks, while human interpreters remain responsible for managing interactional dynamics, conveying affect, and helping to de-escalate tense situations.

Rather than assuming a fixed professional/non-professional divide, the analysis situates courtroom interpreting within discussions on the sociology of expertise and institutional multilingualism. It explores how legal requirements, certification regimes, and the material conditions of courtroom work shape what counts as “expertise” in specific situations, and how different interpreter profiles navigate institutional constraints and the communicative demands of high-stakes interaction. Building on this, the presentation frames professionalism as a gradient and notes that automation cannot ensure the fairness and accuracy required in critical contexts.

Interpreter-initiated multiple repair sequences in mediation discussions

Annukka Saarenmaa

The study examines interpreter's repair-initiation during mediation discussions. Mediation in criminal and civil cases in Finland is a public service where volunteer mediators facilitate discussion between the parties to a crime or a dispute (L 1015/2005). If a party does not have sufficient language skills in

Finnish or in Swedish, the authority must provide interpretation free of charge (L 423/2003). Thus, the interpreter acts as a linguistic mediator for these non-professional interlocutors in a conflict situation.

A previous study (Saarenmaa, in print) on this setting showed that interpreter's repair initiations in the form of specifying and inferring candidate understandings serve either to maintain or to elaborate information in relation to its expression in the original utterance. This study expands the analysis to instances in which repair is extended beyond the first repair sequence. The research method is conversation analysis (Sacks et al., 1974). The data (~7 hrs) consist of six authentic video-recorded mediation discussions interpreted between Finnish and Arabic, Dari or Russian. Transcripts include English translations.

Multiplied repair can emerge from one initial trouble source, e.g., when a trouble source is targeted by more than one repair initiation or when the solution becomes a new trouble source (Skedsmo, 2020), or separate repair initiations can target different trouble during rendition or a lengthy telling turn. Previous research (e.g. Vranjes & Defrancq, 2024) shows that multiplied repair is complex to interpret as it causes long interruption in the main discussion and burdens the interpreter's memory. The rendition is generally not an exact but a combination of substituted and zero translations (e.g. Bolden, 2000; Määttä & Wiklund, 2024; Wadensjö, 1998). The initial analysis suggests that the interpreter's rendition can also be a summary translation including interpreter's confirmed inferences in the repair sequences (Saarenmaa, in prep.).

Session 3c: Gender and sexuality

Chair: Julia Kölbl

Queer peers only? Boundary work and belonging in interpreting for LGBTQIA+ refugees

Anna Sourdille, Sonja Pöllabauer

While non-professional interpreting in asylum contexts has received increasing attention, the experiences of queer peer interpreters remain underexplored – despite their crucial role in facilitating communication for LGBTQIA+ refugees. This presentation examines interpreting practices in legal and social counselling for LGBTQIA+ refugees at Queer Base, a Vienna-based NGO that applies a peer-to-peer approach to both counselling and interpreter provision.

Our study is based on semi-structured and focus group interviews with counsellors and interpreters, most of whom lack formal interpreter training yet share queer identities and, frequently, experiences of (forced) migration. We examine how their professional identities are negotiated through the analytical lens of ‘boundary work’ (Gieryn 1983; Lamont & Molnár 2002; Grbić 2023) and identify four interrelated types of boundaries: (1) *entry and domain boundaries* created by recruiting interpreters almost exclusively from Vienna’s queer migrant community; (2) *moral boundaries* drawn through narratives contrasting peer interpreters with ‘external’ practitioners; (3) *cultural boundaries* redefining professionalism by privileging community membership and practical competence over formal credentials; and (4) *socioeconomic boundaries* arising from precarious pay, low status, and structural barriers to stable employment.

The findings challenge binary notions of ‘professional’ and ‘non-professional’ interpreting, showing how competence is founded in shared identity, trust and lived experience. They also reveal tensions between sustaining a community-based interpreting model and the socio-economic realities faced by peer interpreters. The study calls for targeted training and greater institutional recognition of the added value of queer peer interpreting.

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A corpus linguistics approach to multilingual gender-inclusive practices in public administration systems

Vasiliki Chelidoni

This paper adopts a corpus-based approach to investigate gender-inclusive practices in public administrative texts across different language systems. Drawing on comparable corpora of official administrative documents in English, French, and Greek, each comprising approximately 1,000,000 words, the study examines how gender inclusivity is linguistically realized in public communication shaped by national language policies and inclusive language guidelines. The analysis focuses on contrasts between English as a natural gender language and French/Greek as grammatical gender languages, highlighting how structural properties of each language enable or constrain inclusive expression. The analysis explicitly combines quantitative corpus-linguistic methods with qualitative discourse-analytic interpretation to provide a more nuanced account of gender-inclusive practices in institutional settings.

Quantitatively, *Sketch Engine's* frequency lists and concordances are used to identify recurring linguistic practices associated with gender inclusivity across languages. Qualitatively, recurrent patterns are examined in their immediate discursive and institutional contexts to assess how they function pragmatically and ideologically within public administration. The study analyzes patterns such as the use of first- and second-person pronouns in English texts, impersonal constructions and passive voice in French texts, and common morphological suffixes in Greek job titles and ranks. These patterns are interpreted in relation to official public-sector guidelines, including the UK *Home Office Design System* guidance on inclusive language, France's *Guide pratique pour une communication publique sans stéréotypes de sexe*, and the Greek *Οδηγός Χρήσης Μη Σεξιστικής Γλώσσας στα Διοικητικά Έγγραφα*.

The paper foregrounds gender inclusivity as a policy-driven practice embedded in institutional language use. By combining quantitative corpus evidence with qualitative discourse analysis, the study contributes to ongoing discussions in gender and language policy by demonstrating the non-equivalence of gender inclusivity across languages and by identifying the functional potential and structural limitations of different language systems in administrative contexts, underscoring the importance of mixed-methods approaches for interpreting institutional linguistic practices.

Session 3d: Healthcare and technology

Chair: Clara Chuan Yu

The challenges of using AI in creating a ten-language open-access multilingual mobile healthcare application

Nike Kocijančič Pokorn, Zarja Vršič, Jerneja Umer Kljun

In 2024-2025 an initiative was launched in Slovenia to create a digital healthcare translation application with preset phrases, which according to recent usability research on translation apps in healthcare is considered most suitable in healthcare settings (Panayiotou et al. 2020, 3516). The app is intended for use by emergency medical services teams during urgent missions, such as road accidents or mountain rescues. Since the project was not formally funded and resources were gathered in an ad hoc manner, the development team opted to use AI-generated voices for all ten target languages (English, French, German, Italian, Albanian, Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Russian, and Ukrainian). This decision was based on the assumption that AI voice generation would be more cost-effective, faster, and potentially higher quality than traditional human recordings. The aim of the proposed presentation is to report on the creation of this mobile app and to address three core **research questions**:

- A) FASTER: How much time was spent reviewing and correcting AI-generated voice content?
- B) BETTER: How accurate was the AI-generated output?
- C) CHEAPER: How much did it cost to produce high-quality readings of the translated content?

The overall methodological approach is **action research**, a research method that aims to simultaneously investigate and solve an issue.

The results show that the time required to review and correct AI-generated voice output was not substantially shorter than the time required for human voice recordings. Although the AI-generated output was generally accurate, it still required verification and correction—and in some languages it was so inaccurate that human recordings had to be used instead. Moreover, the costs were not negligible: while high-quality text-to-speech generators are relatively affordable, the additional labour needed for review and correction was considerable. In conclusion, compared with human voice recordings, the AI-generated output proved to be neither faster, nor better, nor cheaper.

Technology-based resources to improve multilingual communication in mental health

Ángel García Morales, Raquel Lázaro Gutiérrez, Barbara Schouten

Professional interpreters are recognised as the preferred resource to bridge language barriers in healthcare. In mental health care, however, access to professional interpreting is uneven and time-sensitive, and consultations often proceed through a patchwork of solutions, including bilingual staff, family members or other ad hoc language brokers, that is, forms of non-professional interpreting. This presentation argues that technology-based resources can complement professional interpreting by reducing avoidable reliance on non-professional interpreting and scaffolding communication when non-professional interpreting is unavoidable, thereby mitigating risks for all parties.

We report on two complementary resources that address different moments of the multilingual care pathway. First, the MHEALTH4ALL^[i] platform, developed and evaluated over a three-year multidisciplinary project involving 13 academic and practice partners in nine European countries, provides an evidence-based multilingual communication environment to enhance access to mental healthcare for migrants with low proficiency in the host-country language(s). The platform includes a resources database, a location map of relevant services, and animated videos designed to inform and prepare both (potential) patients and mental health professionals, supporting clearer expectations and equitable participation (Byrow et al., 2020; Hiney et al., 2023).

Second, we draw on PRAGMACOR^[ii], an annotated, multimodal, multilingual corpus of authentic telephone-interpreted encounters (including mental health interactions), which is being used to develop MIND-LINK, a gen-AI multilingual clinical decision support tool. This approach allows us to identify recurrent interactional bottlenecks in interpreter-mediated talk and translate them into communication prompts and structured support that can be used in professional settings and in constrained contexts where only non-professional interpreting is available.

Hence, we aim (i) to present these resources as grounded supports for multilingual mental health communication; (ii) to clarify their intended users (patients, clinicians, and both professional and non-professional interpreters); and (iii) to discuss concrete use-cases and limitations for non-professional interpreting within real-world service constraints.

[i] <https://www.mhealth4all.eu/>

[ii] Funded by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (Corpus pragmatics and telephone interpreting: analysis of face-threatening acts, Ref. PID2021-127196NA-I00).

Artificial intelligence and the role of the medical interpreter: Perceptions and discourses in the Catalan healthcare system

Mattea Cussel, Marc Miranda

There is a need for interdisciplinary research in translation and interpreting studies (T&IS) and in health sciences (HS) to address discourses around the irruption of AI and reexamine the role of medical interpreters in this context. In T&IS, there are seemingly incompatible discourses that constitute sites of political struggle, such as the need to be wary of technotriumphalism (Baumgarten 2024) or to abandon technophobia (O'Brien 2024). While posthumanism encourages us to celebrate the entanglements of the human and non-human, human workers currently find themselves facing new forms of labour control and exploitation (Firat et al., 2024; Giustini, 2024), and human translation is newly invisibilised (Moorkens 2025). Meanwhile, in HS, AI is seen as rapid, readily available and cost-effective. However, it is presented as one potential solution to what are actually multiple and enduring problems when it comes to accessing medical interpreting.

Drawing on these themes, we will present the preliminary results from a qualitative content analysis of 39 semi-structured interviews with various actors who are on the front line of intercultural communication in the Catalan healthcare system: non-professional and former child language brokers and professional interpreters and intercultural mediators, along with migrant-origin patients, doctors and stakeholders. They report the use of AI and MT tools as a last resort to achieve basic communication in the absence a human language broker, suggesting that human/machine is a more meaningful dichotomy than professional/non-professional. While their perceptions and experiences are mostly negative, they tend to speak of AI as inevitable and potentially leading to instantaneous and fluent interpreting. They often refer indiscriminately to translators, interpreters and intercultural mediators, while reductively considering translation itself as merely word substitution—a task that is fit for a machine.

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Session 4a: Panel – Ethical and practical perspectives of translation and multilingualism in academia

Chair: Esa Penttilä

Translation has always been a natural part of scientific research. Its role, however, is not necessarily duly acknowledged, since much of it is done by researchers and other research personnel or assisting agents who are not language professionals but rather paraprofessional or even non-professional translators (Montgomery 2000, Penttilä et al. 2024, Koskinen 2025).

Independent of how well-aware researchers are aware of the significance of translation in their everyday work, they are faced with questions of translation and interlingual communication. In today's academic world, these questions often involve English and intertwine with Anglophone cultural and epistemological norms and research traditions, since English can be regarded as the lingua franca of science – at least in the Western world.

When dealing with translation-related issues, researchers constantly make decisions – either consciously or unconsciously – that have various ethical repercussions. In this panel, we are discussing the kind of ethical choices researchers make when translating, how their perceptions of language and translation affect these choices, and what may follow from such decision-making. Our focus is especially on the context of academic publishing processes and the hegemony of English as the academic lingua franca.

The panel contains four individual presentations.

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Researchers' conceptions of translation: ethical implications for multilingual research

Juho Suokas, Erja Vottonen, Helka Riionheimo, Elina Kainulainen, Esa Penttilä

Researchers have different views on language, and this in turn affects how they approach questions of translation in their work. On one hand, translation can be regarded as a neutral and mechanical process in which possible translation issues, once "solved", do not need to be addressed further (Temple & Young 2004, Wong & Poon 2010). On the other hand, researchers may view translation as

an interpretative decision-making process, which affects the material being researched. These underlying assumptions affect how translation is approached in research processes and what kind of ethical implications arise as a result.

In this presentation, we examine researchers' ethical agency as paraprofessional translators and explore their conceptualizations of language and translation. We explore this in terms of whether researchers adopt more realist (objectivist) or relativist (subjectivist) views. We aim to answer the following questions: What kind of perceptions do researchers have of language and translation? What ethical implications may these perceptions have in research contexts? How do these perceptions of language and translation affect other (ethical) issues in research contexts?

Our data consists of interviews with researchers (n=60), conducted in January–June in 2025. The interviewees represent a range of disciplines and universities, providing a diverse perspective on researchers' multilingual practices and translation awareness.

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Translation practices, ethical choices and the inequality of languages in anglophone anthropology

Robert Gibb

Researchers have different views on language, and this in turn affects how they approach questions of translation in their work. On one hand, translation can be regarded as a neutral and mechanical process in which possible translation issues, once "solved", do not need to be addressed further (Temple & Young 2004, Wong & Poon 2010). On the other hand, researchers may view translation as an interpretative decision-making process, which affects the material being researched. These underlying assumptions affect how translation is approached in research processes and what kind of ethical implications arise as a result.

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"Translated by the First Author": Discourse on translation in global mental health research

Anna Strowe, Richard Fay, Xian Zhao

This paper presents findings from the project Translation as Method in Global Mental Health Research Outputs, which is compiling data on how research articles on global mental health (GMH) discuss languages and translation as an aspect of methodology. As a field explicitly conceptualised with an eye to cultural diversity and its implications, GMH often thematises the distinct mental health contexts, needs, and understandings that are relevant to different communities around the world (e.g. Moitra *et al.*, 2023; Bemme and Kirmayer 2020; Collins 2019). The treatment of language use and translation in research, however, is extremely variable in the outputs, as has previously been shown to be the case in other disciplines (e.g. Penttilä *et al.* 2024; Ozolins 2020; Sepielak *et al.* 2019). We will present the project and the basic findings, and explore in more detail some aspects, which may including issues around the agency and identity of translators and interpreters involved in the research, implied understandings of translation that can be found in the articles, or the relationship between the professional processes of scientific "validation" of translations or culturally-specific versions of research instruments and our own disciplinary theorisations of translation.

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An ethics of intervention: relationships between researchers and their translators

Phillippa May Bennett

There is no doubt that translators have played an essential role in the dissemination of science in the English-speaking world (Karwacka, 2015; Fischbach, 1992) and much of what we know today would be 'inaccessible' (Diez, 2021, p. 45) without translation. In the past the transfer of scientific knowledge occurred principally through books and manuscripts, whereas today new scientific knowledge is transmitted principally via specialised journals (Diez, 2021, p. 53). However, the ethical implications of a professional or non-professional translator potentially intervening in various aspects such as the content, text structure, text style, sentence structure and lexis of a researcher's work have not always been considered. What type of relationship exists between researchers and the translators of their research and what happens if the researcher is also the translator? What are the ethics behind the interventions in the translated text?

In this presentation, I draw on research conducted for my PhD thesis in which two editors and two authors publishing in the cardiology field were interviewed in a semi-structured context regarding their experience with the translation process at the *Portuguese Journal of Cardiology*. The interviews focused on the translation process itself, the relationships between the translator and the researchers, perceptions of the roles of the translator and of the researcher in the process and the role of the English language in disseminating their work.

The interviews revealed that when translators intervene beyond what might be 'considered' to be their role, this can cause potential ethical dilemmas, even if the translator might be acting in the best interest of the researchers.

The presentation will end with practical tips on how to create ethical relationships between translators (professional and non-professional) and researchers.

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Session 4b: Panel – Interpreting the (un)equal. Exploring the intersections of language and power in migration societies

Chair: Katharina Brizić

In migration societies, interpreters and translators, regardless of their professional status and often assisted by more or less sophisticated communication technologies, are not merely neutral agents of communication but deeply embedded in broader socio-political and economic structures (Tipton 2018). Interpreters enable communication in healthcare and health crisis, in public services, educational institutions, or local administration and thus assist migrants to navigate the mechanisms of exclusion and inclusion in the host country (Pacheco Aguilar 2023). They facilitate understanding in everyday life situations (Pöllabauer 2021, 14) and empower marginalized individuals and communities by giving them a voice in spaces where they might otherwise be silenced. Speaking in the name of the migrant, they give the promise to overcome barriers, wipe out boundaries, reduce inequalities, and enable empowerment and participation (Bahadır 2011). Yet this commitment is at the same time ambivalent and alludes to a dark side inscribed to this benevolence (Bahadır-Berzig 2024). Translation and interpreting can also be considered a prism that reflects asymmetrical power dynamics of language in society and have the potential to reinforce inequality.

Addressing the intersection of language with other factors such as gender, race, and socio-economic status, this panel sheds light on the power dynamics that uphold language-based social asymmetries. Translation and interpreting, when critically examined, can serve as both a mirror and a mechanism for addressing the inequalities embedded in language practices. The contributions in this panel explore how certain types of interpreting work can inadvertently perpetuate, reinforce, or even create new forms of inequality. They examine the heterogeneous vulnerabilities that emerge in interpreter-mediated interactions within health and social care settings and analyze how some shared linguistic spaces are vital for fostering societal participation and challenging dominant narratives that marginalize non-standard linguistic practices. Finally, they analyze how translation intersects with gender to shape the ways in which inequality is constructed and maintained. Putting together these different perspectives, the panel's contributions aim to challenge unequal translations by imagining alternative and critical spaces of multilingual communication.

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Die gute Dolmetscherin von Graz: A case study of political and ethical 'education' for community interpreters

Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig

Drawing on a research-based collaborative performance project developed and realized by the AG Kommunal Dolmetschen/ITAT, University of Graz, and Theater InterACT (2025/2026), in the first contribution entitled “**Die gute Dolmetscherin von Graz: A case study of political and ethical 'education' for community interpreters**”, the author analyzes from a methodological perspective how virtues attached to the act of interpreting such as altruism, helpfulness, engagement, or commitment can be critically reflected in research, engaging performatively with the socio-political framework where exploitations, exclusions, and vulnerabilities persist. In so doing, she explores how certain types of interpreting work can contribute to perpetuating, reinforcing, or even creating new forms of inequality.

Multilingualism in Kurdish language ecologies: Insights from the practices of transnational families

Agnes Grond

In the contribution, “**Multilingualism in Kurdish Language Ecologies: Insights from the practices of transnational families**”, the author explores transnational Kurdish language ecologies characterized by reciprocal multilingualism, in which speakers have the chance maintain their complex repertoires instead of abandoning the smaller languages or non-standard practice. In times of ever-increasing mobility and, as a result, increasingly linguistically diverse societies, such shared linguistic spaces play a central role in ensuring societal participation.

Vulnerable translations. An interprofessional dialogue

Raquel Pacheco Aguilar, Mirjam Purkarthofer

In the third contribution, “**Vulnerable Translations. An interprofessional dialogue**”, the authors deploy the concept of vulnerability as a mechanism for exploring the empirical realities of inequality in interpreted-mediated interactions in health and social care settings from the perspectives of various stakeholder groups such as interpreters, practitioners, service managers and service users. Drawing

on the results of a collaborative student research project between the community health centre Gesundheitsdrehscheibe of the City of Graz and the Department of Translation Studies (University Graz), they will explore ways of advancing an interprofessional dialogue on questions around language, participation, and (in)equality.

Rethinking translation as more-than-human-care

Ines Buchegger, Raquel Pacheco Aguilar

Finally, in “**Rethinking translation as more-than-human-care**”, the authors analyze how language intersects with gender, race, age and socio-economic status impacting on the ways in which inequality is constructed and maintained (Gonçalves and Schluter 2020). Particularly in the context of a datafication of communication, translation and interpreting work have the potential to become “invisible translational labor” (Giustini 2023), a labor that is often feminized, materially devalued, and can even be outsourced from the public sphere. In this sense, translating and interpreting can be understood as a form of *doing care* and be analyzed at the intersection between Gender and Translation Studies.

Session 4c: Qualification and training 1

Chair: Jamina Napier

Mapping qualification profiles of dialogue interpreters: The example of the Austrian Training Pyramid for dialogue interpreting

Katharina Redl, Maria Oberhofer, Sonja Pöllabauer, Vera Ahamer

Interpreter training has long been considered a cornerstone of the professionalisation of interpreting (Roberts 1997). Both in Europe and internationally, the professionalisation of dialogue interpreting, however, has been lagging behind other more traditional fields of interpreting (Pöchhacker 2016: 30–32). In many countries the dialogue interpreting training landscape is diverse, ranging from university-level education to short training courses, making it difficult for service providers and users of interpreting services to assess interpreters' qualification profiles and professional expertise (Pöllabauer 2023). In this contribution, we use the Austrian Training Pyramid for Dialogue Interpreting as an example to show how the wide range of training options and interpreter qualifications can be graphically mapped and discuss how the diversity of this training landscape may potentially impact service provision and professionalisation processes.

The Training Pyramid (Ausbildungspyramide 2025) is an interactive PDF chart developed by the Austrian Platform for Dialogue Interpreting (<https://dialogdolmetschen.at>), an inter-university network of researchers and interpreter trainers working in the field of dialogue interpreting, with members from the universities of Graz, Innsbruck and Vienna. Using Austria as an example, it documents the diversity of training and certification measures in terms of content, duration, and access criteria, and illustrates the current continuum of interpreter profiles and translation work (Grbić 2023: 375). Based on interview data, we will use biographical vignettes from (real-life) interpreters to discuss how professionalisation processes are influenced by different educational backgrounds and need to be discussed and negotiated with the different players in the field (García-Beyaert 2015).

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Training speakers of Languages of Lesser Diffusion in Public Service Translation and Interpreting

Carmen Pena Díaz, Andrea Sanz de la Rosa, Bianca Vitalaru

The DIALOGOS Erasmus+ project, co-funded by the European Union, aims to improve access to public services for migrants, who often encounter linguistic barriers that jeopardise basic rights like healthcare and legal assistance. These barriers are especially prominent for speakers of languages of lesser diffusion (LLDs), for which there is a lack of qualified translators and interpreters (Stern, 2018). As a result, linguistic assistance is often provided by *ad hoc* non-professionals, which poses ethical questions and compromises the overall quality of the linguistic services.

Three academic institutions and three associations in Spain, Italy and Greece are actively involved in this project. Their objective is to develop an online open-access training course in Public Service Interpreting and Translation (PSIT) addressed to LLD speakers, to ensure that those who are already providing linguistic assistance without any kind of training learn the basics of PSIT and can thus help bridge linguistic barriers, especially in crisis situations.

In this presentation, we will describe the process of designing, creating and piloting the online course. In this way, we will cover: 1) key aspects and challenges; 2) the content and material selection process; 3) the steps followed to create the course; 4) the main features of the final course; and 5) the piloting and assessment of the result, which included questions to evaluate both competence acquisition and the usefulness of the contents and methodologies included in the course.

In this way, we aim to contribute to the field of PSIT and LLD training while highlighting the importance of linguistic assistance in public services, especially for vulnerable population in emergency contexts.

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Volunteer translation in U.S. universities: Bridging civic engagement and community Service

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In recent years, U.S. universities have established volunteer translation networks to support nonprofit organizations and community-based initiatives by addressing language access needs while fostering civic engagement and experiential learning. Programs such as the University of Michigan Language Bank, the Multilingual Outreach Volunteer Effort (MOVE) at the University of Virginia, the Rutgers Language Bank at Rutgers–New Brunswick, and Lives in Translation at Rutgers–Newark illustrate how

volunteer translation initiatives operate at the intersection of education, public service, and linguistic access.

This study examines the dual role of university-based volunteer translation programs, focusing empirically on outcomes reported by adult volunteer translators and nonprofit organizational partners. For volunteers, prior research suggests that participation in translation initiatives can support skill development, intercultural competence, and civic identity formation within service-learning and experiential learning frameworks (Angelucci et al., 2023; Borrero, 2011; Bringle et al., 2023). Scholarship on collaborative and online volunteerism further highlights how volunteers negotiate diverse motivations—altruistic, professionalizing, and identity-based—within translation contexts (Olohan, 2014; Fernández Costales, 2012). From the perspective of nonprofit organizations, volunteer translation initiatives are understood to enhance communicative access to health, legal, public service, and social resources, while also raising ongoing ethical discussions concerning professional and non-professional translation practices (Jiménez-Crespo, 2015; Sánchez Ramos, 2024).

Methodologically, the project employs a mixed-methods design combining voluntary surveys of adult volunteer translators with optional surveys and interviews conducted with representatives of nonprofit organizations. Survey instruments examine self-reported motivations, perceived meaningfulness, confidence and self-imposed limitations, translation competence, attitudes toward translation technologies, and experiential learning experiences. Data collected from nonprofit partners focus on perceptions of accessibility, trust, use of translation technologies, and communicative outcomes at the organizational level. This approach responds to calls for greater empirical rigor in the study of public service and volunteer translation (Han, 2018), situating volunteer translation within broader discussions of civic participation, identity construction, and linguistic justice.

By examining volunteer translation networks as both educational service-learning practices and community-oriented resources, this research frames them as a sustainable model of university-supported volunteerism that balances social impact with the education and professional development of college students and community volunteers.

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- Volunteer Translation in U.S. Universities: Bridging Civic Engagement and Community Service

The *Intralingual translation and interpreting competence questionnaire*: An online tool for research on translators and interpreters for Easy Language

Dimitrios Kapnas, Silke Gutermuth, Silvia Hansen-Schirra, Moritz Schaeffer

Language mediation occurs in many different contexts and by experts as well as those without formal training. Theoretically motivated studies which examine products, practices or processes with differing degrees of competence require a framework which operationalizes gradual differences in competence. García et al (2014) have shown that both formal training and informal translation experience influences how bilinguals access translation equivalents, clearly invalidating a binary distinction (professional vs. non-professional) and highlighting the impact of informal translation experience. A continuous scale along which to measure different forms of translation competence is therefore required. In interlingual translation, such a continuous scale has led to promising results (e.g., Schaeffer 2022; Jacob et al 2024). Despite the growth of research on Easy Language as a form of intralingual translation, measures of competence in such activities typically stem from informal, non-validated instruments. This scenario casts doubts on the ensuing findings and hinders comparability across studies. To address the issue, we introduce the intralingual Translation and Interpreting Competence Questionnaire (iTICQ), an online tool for collecting relevant quantitative and qualitative data. The instrument comprises three sections. Section A covers demographic data and aspects of language history and linguistic (including multilingual) abilities. Sections B and C focus on intralingual translation and interpreting competence, respectively, with modality-specific questions about procedural, declarative, and otherwise professional factors. We will replicate the validation procedure applied to the interlingual version of the questionnaire (TICQ, Schaeffer et al. 2019) for the Easy Language communities and will present first results of questionnaires completed by German Easy Language professionals. Currently, the iTICQ is available in two languages (English and German) but it is fully customizable, and can be administered online, locally or in pen-and-paper format. Briefly, this user-friendly tool provides comprehensive information for empirical investigations in the field of Easy Language translation, allowing sample selection and between-study / participant group

comparisons by operationalizing Easy Language Translation Competence on a standardized continuous scale which covers all forms of competence.

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Session 4d: Healthcare: Working conditions, profiles and roles

Chair: Mette Rudvin

Between demand and control: Occupational health risks and professionalisation challenges of non-professional interpreters in Turkish healthcare settings

Ali Duran, Ahmet Yurtçu

Non-professional interpreters (NPIs) frequently mediate communication in healthcare settings in Türkiye, often without formal training, institutional support, or recognition as legitimate occupational actors. These mediators typically include patients' family members, bilingual hospital staff, volunteers, and migrant community members who assume interpreting roles on an ad hoc basis, yet for many this activity becomes a recurrent and quasi-occupational practice. This qualitative phenomenological study explores the occupational health and safety risks, emotional burdens, and professional challenges faced by NPIs working in Turkish hospitals. Drawing on Dean and Pollard's Demand–Control Schema (Dean & Pollard, 2001), the study examines how NPIs navigate environmental, interpersonal, paralinguistic, and intrapersonal demands within the constraints of limited control resources such as training, preparation, role definition, and supervisory support. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with 20 NPIs recruited via purposive and snowball sampling. While based on self-reported experiences, the data provide in-depth insight into interpreters' perceived working conditions and stressors in public healthcare contexts. Participants described persistent exposure to emotionally intense and ethically complex situations—such as relaying life-altering diagnoses, mediating between hierarchically unequal interlocutors, or witnessing patient suffering—without adequate institutional mechanisms for debriefing or psychological support. The analysis reveals that high-demand/low-control dynamics generate cumulative stress, vicarious trauma, emotional exhaustion, and burnout symptoms, positioning interpreting as an underrecognized occupational health issue. Interpreting through the lens of the DC-S highlights that occupational strain stems not only from emotional exposure but from structural deficiencies in control resources, including lack of education, decision latitude, and professional recognition. The findings underscore the urgent need for professionalisation initiatives in Turkish healthcare, including accessible certification pathways, university-based or hospital-linked training programs, supervision models, and ethical guidelines. Future research should explore longitudinal effects of vicarious trauma and evaluate the impact of structured training and support systems for NPIs across healthcare contexts.

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Navigating patient-centered communication: A multi-perspective case study of non-professional interpreting in a diverse general practice center

Sinem Bilican, Antoon Cox, Birgitte Schoenmakers, Marc Sabbe, Heidi Salaets

Language barriers are known to negatively impact clinical outcomes and compromise the quality of care and patient-centered care. While research advocates for the use of professional interpreters, practical, logistical, and financial constraints often lead to ad-hoc solutions. These include involving patient companions or multilingual healthcare professionals without a clearly defined role in the conversation. This study examines how patient-centered communication (PCC) is negotiated during general practice consultations when a family member serves as an interpreter.

Two video-recorded general practice consultations were analyzed using a mixed-methods approach. A multi-disciplinary research team (applied linguists & medical doctors) reviewed the recordings during data sessions, guided by interactional sociolinguistics, and identified patterns and questions regarding communicative choices of the physician and the patients. These insights guided open interviews with the treating doctor and an intercultural mediator (sharing the patients' ethnic background). As the physician's communicative choices were guided by a PCC framework, the analysis of the consultations drew on three core dimensions of PCC (Epstein et al., 2007) as sensitizing concepts to explore how these were enacted in practice.

Our findings indicate that the presence of a language barrier and a non-professional interpreter makes it more challenging to navigate the core dimensions of PCC. It became harder to follow the framework step by step, and the presence of a non-professional interpreter without a clearly defined role complicated the physician's efforts to maintain direct communication with the patient. For example, eliciting and understanding the patient's perspective by asking open questions proved more difficult when the patient was not very vocal, and when both the patient and the non-professional interpreter had limited language proficiency.

This study suggests that while PCC frameworks are valuable guides in medical consultations, they are not a one-size-fits-all solution, and flexibility and being attentive to the individual needs of the patients remain essential.

Power asymmetries or symmetry? Examining Dominance in Non-professional Medical Interpreting

Jian Sun

Healthcare interpreting has become into an essential service in migrant societies (e.g., Lázaro Gutiérrez & Álvaro Aranda, 2023), yet many medical interactions rely on non-professional interpreters, such as family members, friends, or volunteers, rather than professional services (Pöchhacker & Kadric, 1999; Flores, 2005; Baraldi & Gavioli, 2017; Hagan et al., 2020; Bhambra et al., 2022). Existing research on non-professional interpreting focuses on bilingualism (Valdés & Angelelli, 2003), product quality (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2012), and pedagogy (Kwan et al., 2023); however, little attention has been given to how non-professional healthcare interpreters shape power dynamics in medical discourse, a critical factor in doctor-patient communication. This study investigates how non-professional healthcare interpreters' participation (measured by floor and topic control) impacts power dynamics between doctors and patients in medical consultations. 18 audio-recorded non-professional interpreter-mediated medical encounters (comprising 2,254 turns) from the Chinese community in the Netherlands are analyzed. The recordings were transcribed and coded based on turn length (Palmer, 1989) and Topic Shift Initiation (Friedlander & Phillips, 1984) to examine the specific patterns through which interpreters achieve conversational control (floor and topics management) and demonstrate their power engagement in medical discourse. Drawing on established correlations between conversational control and perceived power (Brescoll, 2011, p. 623), the data revealed that non-professional interpreters exert greater floor control than both doctors and patients, and greater topic control than patients, though less than doctors due to institutional medical consultation procedures. The resulting interaction pattern indicated a redistribution of power that maintains institutional hierarchies while enabling enhanced patient participation indirectly through non-professional interpreter mediation. This study provides a quantitative framework for understanding power dynamics using the first Chinese-English non-professional healthcare interpreting dataset in interpreter-mediated contexts.

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Blurring the boundaries: The impact of hybrid interpreter roles on healthcare delivery in Spanish assisted reproduction clinics

Nina Gavlovych

The health tourism market is growing exponentially as more overseas patients seek cross-border healthcare. This is even more so in the assisted reproduction sector, where Spain has become one of the main destinations in the world (EOI, 2013). Therefore, in an attempt to improve the overall patient experience, numerous Spanish private assisted reproduction clinics have implemented targeted strategies such as providing access to interpreting services. These services are provided by both professionals and non-professionals, given that no clear recruitment criteria are being used to screen the candidates.

Thus, the main goal of this research is to explore the heterogeneous nature of the working profile of those, professionals and non-professionals, who deliver these services and the impact this has upon the tasks undertaken. In order to do so, we examine an ample set of interviews (6) and questionnaires (21), with open-ended questions, granted by 27 interpreters who work in those clinics. These research instruments are examined qualitatively, informed by Braun and Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis. Notice that by theme, we understand a set of patterns that are to be identified, analysed and reported with a view to meeting the research goal.

The study showcases a pronounced tendency towards a hybrid professional profile that entails the assumption of multiple interprofessional tasks (medical, administrative, etc.) that have often little to do with the role of "pure" interpreter. The research also reveals how this task hybridity is

intersubjectively imposed through the workplace institutional discourse and ethics and eventually becomes the norm. In summation, there is a dichotomy between the trained interpreters, who reject such an imposition, and the untrained non-professional interpreters, who happily embrace it along with the responsibilities these imply. Finally, the investigation delves into the gravity of the implications that such hybrid roles can have on the providers' reputation and patients' wellbeing.

Session 5a: Schools and education

Chair: Rebecca Tipton

Mediating practices in parent-teacher meetings: an analysis of the work of intercultural mediators

Claudio Baraldi, Laura Gavioli

Our study is part of a wider research project focusing on the “mediating” aspects characterising interpreting as practised by non-professional interpreters. Public service interpreting is carried out in Italy by intercultural mediators, professionals with none or little training in interpreting techniques. Our focus in this presentation is what distinguishes interpreting practices by experienced intercultural mediators from what is normally expected in professional interpreting.

While the concept of “mediation” has been used for a while in interpreting studies, it originally comes from literature on monolingual dispute resolution. Legal mediating practices include relaying contents produced by the interlocutors and offering versions that facilitate their talking to each other (Garcia, 2019). Specifically, Garcia distinguishes between two main relaying practices: paraphrasing and revoicing.

In a previous analysis, we have adapted Garcia’s relaying concepts to the relaying activity of intercultural mediators in healthcare showing that paraphrasing and revoicing are used by healthcare mediators too. In this paper, we focus on parent-teacher meetings at school. Our corpus (25 interactions collected in schools in North Italy) shows that intercultural mediators use paraphrasing and revoicing, with different interactional consequences. Paraphrasing highlights the teachers’ positive assessments thus reducing the negative impact of negative assessments, but in so doing the parents have little opportunities to reply (see also Davitti, 2013). Revoicing too mitigates negative assessments, but assessments in this case are re-presented to the parents’ as requiring their (agentive) action, thus making their responses more likely as well as their will to comply with school expectations or difficulties thereof. What is particularly challenging in the school setting is the strong asymmetrical epistemic relation between teachers and parents in producing knowledge about the child’s school performances. It is this asymmetrical relation that requires an extraordinary effort in interpreting as well as practices that may not be expected in professional interpreting.

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Community interpreting in educational settings: Stakeholders' perceptions and expectations

Ali Duran, Oktay Eser

This study explores community interpreting (CI) in educational settings in the TR83 region of Türkiye (Amasya, Çorum, Samsun, Tokat) by examining the perceptions and expectations of key stakeholders, including school administrators, teachers, psychological counselors, parents, and both professional and ad hoc interpreters. Against the backdrop of increasing migration and growing linguistic diversity, the research conceptualizes CI as a structural component of equitable access to education rather than a temporary support mechanism. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews using purposive, maximum variation, and snowball sampling, and analyzed through Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Findings confirm that professional interpreters are generally perceived as providing higher-quality services due to their linguistic competence, cultural mediation skills, and ethical awareness, particularly in formal educational procedures such as enrollment, parent-teacher meetings, and counseling sessions. However, the study also reveals important nuances in stakeholder practices. Non-professional interpreters, especially students, siblings, or bilingual staff, are frequently relied upon in informal or urgent situations because of their immediate availability, low cost, and familiarity with school culture. In some cases, stakeholders reported that communication would not have been possible at all without ad hoc interpreting, highlighting its pragmatic value in contexts where professional services are inaccessible. At the same time, the use of child language brokers raises serious ethical and emotional concerns, including breaches of confidentiality, role conflict, emotional burden, and potential exposure to adult-oriented content. These risks are often underestimated by institutions, despite children's apparent willingness to assume interpreting roles. Technological solutions such as mobile translation tools are also used but remain limited in accuracy and reliability. In conclusion, the study argues that while non-professional interpreting plays a functional role under resource constraints, it should not substitute for institutionalized CI services. The absence of a legal and regulatory framework in Türkiye remains a critical gap.

The many faces of multilingual practices in two Austrian primary schools: "It's actually absurd, but there's just no other way."

Marie Tschurtschenthaler

In the context of migration, Austrian compulsory schools have become dynamic spaces where multilingual practices shape daily interactions. Within these spaces, non-professional interpreting and translation play a key role in daily communication among teachers, parents, children, and other school staff. However, this contribution specifically focuses on the critical role of parent communication in these multilingual spaces. Such communication exists in a tension between evolving societal

demographics and legal frameworks that have yet to adapt to multilingual realities. In Austria, nine years of compulsory schooling, starting at age six (SchPflG), legally mandate cooperation between schools and parents (SchUG). These obligations demand active communication and participation from both sides. Various agents—human or non-human, trained or untrained, paid or voluntary, and sometimes obliged—help facilitate cooperation and communication. Their qualifications, or lack thereof, often depend on the situation and the perspectives of the actors involved. This reality raises several questions: Who determines what qualifies an interpreter as professional? What defines a 'professional' interpreter in the context of these schools? What role do translation and interpreting practices play in parent communication? Who is responsible for ensuring effective cooperation, and what are the consequences of neglecting this responsibility for parent participation?

In this contribution, I illustrate the many faces of multilingual practices in Austrian schools by presenting empirical findings from an ongoing study in two primary schools in Graz, focusing on parent communication and participation. To date, the study comprises a document analysis of school legislation (SchUG, SchOG, SchPflG), observations of five parents' evenings, and interviews with various stakeholders, including teachers, principals, social workers, a secretary, a janitor, and parents (n = 27).

Heritage language learners as non-professional translators and interpreters: Language ideologies, practices and missed opportunities

Antigoni Bazani

As globalisation and migration have been transforming classroom settings in the last three decades, L2 Education has been increasingly responding to linguistically and culturally diverse spaces. Acknowledgment of learners' various linguistic repertoires and home languages as assets rather than barriers is manifested in the concepts of plurilingualism, translanguaging and language mediation, as well as the reconceptualization of translation in the FLT context (Cook 2010), and the implementation of plurilingual language learning frameworks (e.g. CEFR 2020).

Conversely, the field of Heritage Language (HL) Education appears to have a slower, and perhaps more reluctant, response towards focusing and capitalising on the unique bilingual nature of HL learners and the creation of HL schools that can be viewed as “potentially settings that open up spaces for young people to perform a broad range of multilingual repertoires” (Blackledge & Creese 2010: 57). Despite research on the role of HL children as non-professional linguistic mediators (Orellana 2001), and studies on translation/interpreting as instructional and motivational techniques in HL education (Carreira 2014, Fairclough 2016), translation and language mediation are yet to be officially recognised alongside the other four skills, and included in HL curricula and official language exams (e.g. Greek KPG, German DSD).

Examining this lack of pace from the HL education, the paper argues that the challenges expand beyond the different characteristics between HL and L2 learners, to HL community beliefs, family

language strategies and language identities. These, further, shape HL school policies that are inclined to teach and maintain one language – the HL, rather than support and cultivate the skills of bilingual non-professional translators/interpreters – the HL learners. Highlighting this as a missed opportunity, the paper calls for more interdisciplinary research into the fields of HL, L2 education and Translation/Interpreting.

Session 5b: Agency and identity

Chair: Agnes Grond

Mediating opera: A study of non-conventional interpreting

Franz Pöchhacker

The notion of non-professional interpreting has become widely adopted as a broad category comprising different types of individuals with some degree of bilingual proficiency performing what Harris (1976) originally defined as “natural translation”. Aside from child language brokering, this includes interpreting performed by professionals of other fields, such as healthcare staff, police officers, teachers or journalists in talk shows and TV sports coverage. This type of interpreting, also referred to as “dual-role mediation” (Hlavac 2017; Englund Dimitrova 2019), has received a limited amount of scholarly attention and often features examples of mediated interaction in TV broadcasts, where the “ethics of entertainment” (Katan & Straniero-Sergio 2001) impinges on the ethics of interpreting. My paper contributes to this line of research and presents a rather unique case of what I will call ‘non-conventional interpreting’. Following a conceptual analysis and brief review of previous studies, I will analyze interpreting practices in preview matinees hosted by the Director of the Vienna State Opera. Designed to introduce the audience to new productions, these live events feature interviews and short performances, with the host also assuming the role of interpreter when his guests speak English (or Italian). Drawing on a corpus of some 20 interviews from two opera seasons, I will first describe the communicative setup and then examine the host-interpreter’s dual-role performance with regard to techniques and the flexible choice of footings. The analysis will show the interpreting function, performed with impressive skill, to be subordinate to the professional task of moderating the event to meet its institutional goals.

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Language mediation in theory and practice: Self-perceptions of participation and agency among professional and non-professional practitioners in Sicily

Mette Rudvin, Kristina Gustafsson

In this paper we analyse the role of 'Cultural- and Language Mediators' (MLC) in Italy, roughly synonymous with Community- or Public Service Interpreters (CI/PSI) elsewhere. Unlike most other countries, the MLC emerged in Italy in the 1990's in response to increased immigration for which the State was not prepared. As a result, the voluntary sector took responsibility for bridging the cultural and linguistic divide that was preventing migrants from accessing basic health- and other services, adopting a culture-based, proactive 'assistant-based' approach, unlike the 'impartiality approach' adopted in most other countries. [KG1] Although the profession is far from standardized, there have been some attempts to provide national and/or regional guidelines (ISTAT, Regione Siciliana, UNI, INAPP), all of which foster a strong pro-active engagement, albeit with very blurred boundaries (Avolio et al 2023). Most MLCs have migrant backgrounds, given the need for non-European LLD languages (see refs for Italy).

The international literature in Community Interpreting has arguably shifted over the last decades from strongly endorsing impartiality to a more flexible and context-based appreciation of cultural, institutional and interpersonal factors requiring a more agentive and deliberate participation where the CI is considered to be a fully-fledged participant. Angelelli's 2004 study was a precursor to a large body of literature going in this direction, albeit attentive to the dangers of cultural essentialism (see Pokorn and Južnič, Tipton, Bahadir, Grbić, Hale, Valero-Garcés and authors' own work).

Using a thematic analysis approach, we present the results of the Global ANSWER project (H2020-MASCA-RISE) conducted in Sicily through qualitative interviews and ethnographic observations as well as a survey among MLCs. Using Gustafsson's 'scale of participation' model we analyze MLC self-perception in terms of (para-)professional role, impartiality vs partiality and orientation towards culture vs. language, situating the answers on a four-square model including interpreting, guiding, brokering and mediating.

Italian national and regional legislation regarding cultural mediators:

ISTAT (bureau of statistics)

<https://professioni.istat.it/sistemainformativoprofessionioni/cp/scheda.php?db=2011&id=3.4.5.2.0&P3=3>

CNEL (National Council for Economics and Labour) <https://www.creifos.org/materialididattici/CNEL-mediatore.pdf>

Regione Siciliana <https://www.regione.sicilia.it/istituzioni/servizi-informativi/decreti-e-direttive/elenco-regionale-mediatori-culturali>

UNI (Non-profit association establishing professional national standards in Italy recognised by the Italian State and the European Union) <https://store.uni.com/en/>. UNI 11591:2022

INAPP (National Institute for Public Policy Analysis)

https://www.inapp.gov.it/atlantelavoro/repertorio-nazionale-qualificazioni/profilo/?id_profilo=362

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Non-professional community interpreters' self-image: A phenomenological study on the professional identity (non)formation

Aslı Polat Ulaş, Mehtap Aral

Türkiye hosts large numbers of migrants and refugees, mostly from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Iran, due to migration movements following the wars and instability in the region. Community interpreting has evolved into a functional solution to migrants' communication needs across diverse public settings, where most interpreters are bilingual individuals from varied social backgrounds who, with little or no formal training, develop skills and gain experience in response to crises and rising demand (Aral Duvan 2021; Duman 2018; Polat Ulaş 2021). This study aims to explore how non-professional interpreters working in Türkiye's migration context perceive their professional roles and identities. The study is based on semi-structured interviews conducted with 10 interpreters providing services across diverse settings, including healthcare, legal, and social services. Participants are recruited using purposive and snowball sampling methods. Interview questions are designed drawing on existing literature on community interpreters' professional perceptions (Aguilar Solano 2012; Angelelli 2004; Aral Duvan 2021; Barsky 1996; Duman 2018; Guéry 2014; Kaczmarek 2016; Leanza 2005; Mesa 2000; Morris 2011; Polat Ulaş 2021; Pöchhacker 2000). The questions explore motivations and perceptions of value related to interpreting, along with views on interpreters' roles and status, professionalism, rules and standards, and training within the domain. They also address the impact of migration policies, institutional practices, and interpreters' working conditions on interpreting experiences, as well as future prospects for sustaining the profession. The Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) method is used to analyse interpreters' views (Smith et al. 2009), with participants and researchers co-constructing the meaning of participant experiences. Interview transcripts undergo rigorous thematic coding and analysis using MAXQDA 2020, ensuring a nuanced interpretation of the data. Based on the insights obtained, the study offers recommendations on interpreter training, best practices, and working conditions in relevant institutions. It also contributes to discussions on the

improvement of institutional language and interpreting services in Türkiye for all stakeholders, including non-professional interpreters, service providers, and end-users of interpreting services.

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Understanding South Asians through community translation in Hong Kong: An ethnographic action research approach

Clara Chuan Yu, Robert Neather

Community translation plays a pivotal role in enabling migrants and local ethnic minorities who are not conversant in the lingua franca of the host society, i.e. linguistic minorities who speak minority languages. Studies on community translation, primarily situated in Western societies, have examined issues such as language policies (Córdoba Serrano and Diaz Fouces 2018) and modalities of community translation (Taibi and Ozolins 2016), and underscored the engagement of both

professional and non-professional translators in such practice (García 2018). Nonetheless, scarce attention has been paid to the actual process of community translation and the identities of the linguistic minorities themselves. Situated in Hong Kong, this paper reports preliminary findings from a broader project that adopts an ethnographic action research methodology to investigate community translation engaged in by various stakeholders, including South Asian (SA) communities, many of whom are non-professional translators, project NGO partner, and trainee translators. We ask the question: How do SA participants understand their identity as played out during their interactions in collaborative community translation process? The paper begins with an introduction to the broader project, which commenced in 2021, and the social-political background in Hong Kong, where very little has been said about the status quo of community translation vis-à-vis Hong Kong's linguistic minorities. We then discuss the overarching research methodology of ethnographic action research and its appropriateness for studying translation processes in relation to marginalised populations from four aspects: depth and length, a dual emic and etic perspective, data richness, and actual social impact. A reflection on the challenges of adopting such an approach will also be discussed. Our analysis of ethnographic fieldnotes, recordings of interactions between participants, and post-collaborative translation interviews reveals a dynamic between minority and majority language speakers and SA participants' resistance to the dominant, controversial 'ethnic minority' identity narrative in Hong Kong's public discourse.

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Session 5c: Qualification and training 2

Chair: Georgios Floros

Interstice: An online learning and knowledge-sharing portal for public service interpreting in Québec

Yvan Leanza, François René de Cotret, Noémie Boulianne, Camille Beaulieu-Pineault, Romane Jacques, Stéphanie Arsenault

Public service interpreting in Québec relies heavily on interpreters who occupy a liminal space between professional and non-professional practice. Although they play a crucial role in ensuring equitable access to healthcare, education, and social services, they remain largely invisible within institutional structures, with limited training opportunities, no recognized certification, and little support for their wellbeing. These challenges echo broader issues documented in research on non-professional interpreting, where questions of recognition, role boundaries, and sustainability of practice remain central.

Interstice was developed to address these gaps through a novel digital infrastructure that combines training, knowledge sharing, and community building. The portal includes (1) a 90-hour online training program designed to establish shared standards of practice for public service interpreters, and (2) a private Q&A platform enabling interpreters, service providers, managers and researchers to exchange questions, document field-based knowledge, and articulate the contours of public service interpreting in Québec. Moderation, tagging, and upvoting mechanisms support the emergence of a durable and accessible knowledge base. This platform is thought to address the limits of the academic format of the training by enabling more practical knowledge transfer.

The presentation will focus on how *Interstice* contributes to redefining the boundaries between professional and non-professional interpreting through an innovative digital ecosystem that supports learning, mutual recognition, and the consolidation of shared practice. Drawing on the Community of Inquiry framework and research on the professionalization of non-professional interpreters, we will examine the conceptual and complex practical challenges that informed the platform's design. Attention will be given to the innovative features of *Interstice*, including its dual structure, and its emphasis on field-generated knowledge. We will also outline the evaluation strategy that will be implemented, highlighting how it aims to capture the social, technological, and wellbeing-related dimensions of the initiative.

Interpreting in asylum procedures in the Canary Islands: The key role of training for the interpreters' professionalisation

Almudena Nevado Llopis, Carmen Toledano Buendía

The number of asylum seekers and refugees has significantly increased over the last decades, especially in countries such as Spain, which, according to the latest data (Eurostat, 2025), is the second country after Germany with the highest number of applications in the EU. This phenomenon has led to the search of “faster and more accessible communication solutions” (Monzó-Nebot & Wallace, 2020:1) to guarantee the migrants' right to be informed and heard during their asylum procedure [1]. In this migratory context, individuals with a certain degree of linguistic competence are frequently asked to interpret, with none or scarce training to perform this task (Martínez-Gómez, 2015; León-Pinilla et al., 2016; Blasco Mayor & Ortega-Herráez, 2025). This presentation is contextualized in the Canary Islands, an important destination for maritime migration flows with remarkable variations in the number, origin and management of the arrivals (Mesa-Pérez & Poy, 2024), and its main aim is exploring the solutions adopted to enable communication between migrants arriving to this Spanish region and the NGOs and public service professionals involved in the asylum procedures. Methodologically this study draws on qualitative data gathered during a research and action seminar organised with the purpose of diagnosing the strengths and weaknesses of the linguistic services provided in this setting as well as the competences needed for guaranteeing the quality of these services. Data was collected in a round table with representatives from different public services and NGOs and three semi-structured interviews (two with non-qualified interpreters of minority languages and one with a coordinator of interpreters). We intend to analyse the interpreters' working conditions, the difficulties encountered while interpreting, and their training needs, understanding that training is essential to contribute to the quality of the interpreted message and to foster the professionalisation of this activity. From this analysis, a training proposal, in the form of a microcredential programme focused on interpreting techniques, professional aspects and contents related to humanitarian assistance in migratory contexts, is derived. The analysis is framed within interpreting studies approaches to non-professional and community interpreting (Martínez-Gómez, 2015; Pöllabauer, 2022) and within the broader theoretical discussion on the professionalisation of public service interpreting (Relinque & Vigier-Moreno, 2023; Blasco Mayor, 2023).

[1] Article 12.1(a) Asylum Procedure Directive (recast) and Article 41(2)(a) EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

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Conceptualising compensation interpreting-learning strategies for non-professional interpreters in an Afrikaans-English healthcare context

Kanja Susan Van Der Merwe, Harold M. Lesch

In South Africa's healthcare context, ad hoc interpreters and multilingual staff often facilitate communication when trained interpreters are unavailable (Habib et al., 2023). With interpreting being a strategic communicative activity that requires constant online compensation (Setton, 1999), interpreters across all levels of training and professionalisation employ compensation strategies to manage communication breakdowns. Ad hoc interpreters with no formal interpreter training require learning strategies to facilitate the interpreting task as well as coping strategies to address problems both within (internal) and beyond (external) their control. This research builds on a section of a PhD dissertation that conducted an interdisciplinary investigation into developing interpreting-learning strategies for non-professional interpreters based on Oxford's (1990) language-learning strategies. Oxford's (1990) compensation language-learning strategies facilitate the use of the target language despite gaps in language competence. These strategies can be utilised for interpreting because the risks of non-professional interpreting in healthcare include, but are not limited to, information loss due to insufficient competence in the source and target languages (Hanft-Robert et al., 2024). Compensation interpreting-learning strategies can be used to continuously perform operational compensation for limited language proficiency and saturation, as described by the Tightrope Hypothesis (Gile, 2009). Using a qualitative descriptive framework, a model of nine compensation interpreting-learning strategies in two categories was developed by synthesising insights from research on interpreting and language-learning strategies. In this paper, the strategies are conceptualised for an Afrikaans-English healthcare interpreting context, namely guess intelligently (*use linguistic clues* and *use contextual clues*) and overcome communication obstacles (*switch to the source language or transcode, get help, use or interpret non-verbal behaviour, avoid interpreting*

production partially or completely, adjust the interpreted utterance, elaborate the interpreted utterance and use appropriate coinages). In addition to informing training and policy, these strategies can support ad hoc interpreters in compensating for internal and external problems, managing saturation, and pursuing resilience.

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Taiwan's *Port of Lies*: The power of the non-professional interpreter in a stratified multilingual society

Nancy Tsai

The de facto official spoken language in Taiwan is Mandarin Chinese. *Port of Lies* (2023), an award-winning show adapted from a novel and produced by Taiwan's Public Television Service, deconstructs the transparency of this language as a unifying national tongue by foregrounding Taiwan's 'Chinese' complex and the sociolinguistic hierarchies (Mandarin, Taiwanese, Indigenous languages, migrant languages) that have structured its democracy and rule of law since the government of the Republic of China retreated to Taiwan in 1949. By positioning the 'non-professional' Indonesian migrant interpreter and professional 'non-Chinese' public defender of Amis indigenous descent as parallel protagonists, the show subverts the dominant Han Chinese narrative in Taiwan's court of justice. This paper treats the show's fictional adaptation of a historical event—the 1986 trial of Tang Ying-shen, a Tsou indigenous youth who murdered his Han Chinese employer—as a discursive means to destabilize Han Chinese-centric narratives on victimhood, empowerment, ethnic, gender, and class relations in contemporary Taiwan. In particular, the non-professional/female/migrant/ethnic interpreter, whose respective identity markers each denote degrees of marginalization, is posited as the most powerful nexus to problematize the normative values assigned to 'professional' interpreters versus their 'non-professional' counterparts. The dramatization of the marginalized individual asked to shoulder professional responsibilities under asymmetric conditions, without resources or training, informs institutions that are in the business of training 'professional' and 'conference' interpreters how they may be complicit in reproducing colonial power dynamics. In practice, when integrated into a translation and interpretation course at the author's institution in Taiwan, *Port of Lies*, while not an empirical documentation of non-professional working realities, demonstrated the real-world potential of literary realism in instigating reflexivity in the construct of 'professionalism.'

Session 5d: Round table – Navigating ethical challenges in multilingual empirical research: Principles, practices and solutions

Chairs: Rafael Schögler, Nadja Grbić

Clara Holzinger, Jemina Napier, Harald Pasch, Angela Pilch-Ortega, Susanne Sackl-Sharif, Empty Chair

When conducting qualitative or quantitative research in contexts of migration, multilingual societies, or (post-)colonial encounters, anthropologists, sociologists, and field researchers from various disciplines often rely on translators and/or interpreters to work with languages that are not their own. Increasingly, methodological reflections and meta-studies are debating the role, impact, and ethical implications inherent to multilingual research settings, addressing not only on data collection but also data analysis and publication processes.

Academia, and particularly universities as key institutions, have developed a variety of mechanisms to support researchers in designing ethically sound empirical studies. These include doctoral schools, specialized training programs to develop a solid understanding of specific methods, and ethics committees that establish principles to ensure research complies with both national regulations and broader epistemic standards.

This proposed round table will bring together actors involved in multilingual research, those engaged in training qualitative researchers, and scholars studying translation within the academic landscape. They will explore how insights regarding the use of translation in multilingual research settings are, could be, and should be integrated into transdisciplinary doctoral and post-doctoral training or career development. The round table will also discuss how these insights could or should influence the work of ethics committees. We will address specific “risks” faced by participants, professional, non-professional and paraprofessional interpreters and translators, and researchers in multilingual research settings, as well as strategies to mitigate these risks. Drawing on the experiences of scholars who have conducted multilingual research, the discussion will offer a nuanced perspective on the ethical complexities and practical solutions in this field.

Session 6a: Conflict and crisis

Chair: Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig

Locating contact zones, reconstructing practices, searching for actors. Austrian occupation (1945–1955) as an assumed translation space

Pekka Kujamäki

For translation and interpreting history, the Allied Occupation of Austria (1945–1955) presents for translation and interpreting history a blank space of cultural encounters waiting for a systematic cartography. Starting in spring 1945, each of the allied forces replaced the NS regime and established new administrative structures to implement their occupation policies (including denazification of Austria) in the four zones. In the Austrian cultural memory, the foreignness of the new powers represents itself very differently from zone to zone, including encounters with foreign soldiers in all areas of life and memories ranging from fear of violence to relief from war-time restrictions. What is more, thousands of people were returning to or via Austria to their homes from German prisoners-of-war or concentration camps ('Displaced persons') or from exile.

In this paper, the Allied Occupation is looked at as a texture of 'contact zones' (Pratt 1992; Footitt 2016) characterized by asymmetrical power relations that, more often than not, were managed, supported or evaded by different forms of translation and interpreting. Starting from contemporary memories of linguistic and cultural encounters documented in the historiography on the occupation, the paper illustrates the forms of ad hoc and habitual everyday mediation work on the streets and at the authorities and then moves on to discuss the official or institutional 'translation zones' (e.g. Simon 2018, for the distinction between habitual/ized and institutional/ized translation see Wolf 2012) and their actors located in historiography or in the specific archives. The guiding question is: Did translation and interpreting or even an explicit 'translation policy' (Sandrini 2019) manifest itself in the occupation policies of the four allied authorities?

Saleh Ghari's struggle between survival and mediation: An untrained Iranian interpreter's story in the Iraq-Iran War

Samaneh Farhadi

The interpreters' crucial role in conflict zones across history has remained relatively invisible to historiography in translation studies. Focusing on the voice of a non-professional interpreter, Saleh Ghari, this research investigates his case during his active engagement in the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988). Drawing on Bourdieu's sociological framework, the study initially reconstructs Ghari's trajectory, shaped by his background and skills, intersected with the war field. Moreover, the analysis

builds on Wolf's (2012) call for an "activist turn" in the sociology of translation, emphasizing the need to highlight the interpreter's agency in polarized situations. Therefore, based on an in-depth oral interview with the interpreter, the memoirs of several Iranian POWs in Iraqi camps, and the historical document archives, the research explores how Ghari managed the pressure of immediate decision-making, reflected on the ethical dilemmas of mediation, and developed the strategies of survival while adapting to the constraints of the war theatre. This case study can contribute to NPIT research as well as to the historical study of war by documenting the lived experience of a non-professional interpreter. Bridging the sociology of translation with translation historiography, the study further adds to the history of translation by shedding light on how interpreting/translation practices emerge *spontaneously* under extreme conditions, expanding our understanding of interpreters'/translators' roles beyond academic or professional frameworks.

Understanding voluntary crisis interpreting dynamics: A case study of February 6th earthquakes in Türkiye

Aslı Takanay, Meral Camcı

Emergency and Disaster Interpreters (ARÇ) is a voluntary initiative established following Türkiye's devastating 1999 Marmara earthquakes. ARÇ's unique mission is to effectively manage the international communication and interpreting required during disaster situations through training and a preparedness framework. Due to its role in crisis response, the organization is a globally unparalleled example. ARÇ undertook its most extensive operation to date in response to the February 6th earthquakes, which caused massive destruction and the loss of tens of thousands of lives across 11 provinces. In this study, as also long-time members of ARÇ, we want to investigate the organization's internal and external dynamics through the lens of the February 6th earthquake response. Our focus on internal dynamics aims to understand the motivational factors that mobilized volunteers to immediately answer the organization's urgent call and deploy to the field. Specifically, we seek to analyze what this motivation signifies in terms of the individuals' reflex to engage in social network relationships during a crisis. The examination of external dynamics concentrates on the volunteers' observations and assessments of the cooperation network. This includes the individuals and organizations they collaborated and worked with while executing their voluntary duties in the field. Planned as a pilot study preceding a more comprehensive research project, this presentation will feature an analysis of the responses to semi-structured survey questions administered to ten field-deployed volunteers. The data will be assessed to inform a broader discussion on the complex relationship between volunteerism, non-volunteer labor, professionalism, and non-professionalism in humanitarian interpreting. The research findings will also contribute to the field of disaster response.

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Session 6b: Child language brokering

Chair: Laura Gavioli

Empowering young translators: Co-created digital stories as a window on child language brokering practices

Rachele Antonini, Federica Ceccoli, Ira Torresi

Contemporary migration has reshaped Europe into increasingly multilingual societies, with a growing number of bilingual and multilingual children. While EU discourse promotes multilingualism, the everyday use of migrant children's heritage languages is still rarely valued or nurtured in educational and community settings (Extra & Gorter, 2008). The aim of this presentation is to describe the results of the pilot action 'Empowering Young Translators', conducted within the Horizon 2020 New ABC project, which aims to promote migrant children's critical reflection on i) the linguistic and cultural diversity that surrounds them, ii) their role as young translators, and iii) their agency as multilingual speakers. Drawing on whole-child (Blair and Razza, 2007), participatory action research (PAR) (Jull et al., 2017) and bottom-up approaches (Sinatti and Alvarez Tinajero, 2011), various activities were set up in collaboration with the Welcome Centre in Forlì, an after-school centre run by a youth volunteer association and attended mainly by migrant pupils. All primary school children attending the centre, aged between 6 and 11, were involved in the project. We will present the process and outcomes of one of the activities implemented to promote children's reflection on their role as young translators and the use of their heritage languages, namely the co-creation of digital animated stories using iTheatre, a digital storytelling tool. Video-recorded sessions and the resulting stories were examined qualitatively to trace how children organise collaboration and narrate their child language brokering experiences. The findings suggest that co-creation and digital storytelling are effective strategies for embracing multilingualism and promoting linguistic inclusivity. The final outputs also highlight the core features of child language brokering activities carried out by the participants.

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Child interpreting practices in adults' post-migration Istanbul

Rabia Odabaşı

Following mass migration, professional interpreting services initially provided during peak influxes often give way to non-professional solutions involving bilingual children acting as interpreters. While existing research has examined child interpreting practices in different settings over decades, the context of Istanbul remains understudied for this phenomenon. As a multicultural city hosting the world's largest refugee population, Istanbul presents a critical setting where Syrian children routinely interpret for their families following forced migration. Understanding how adult interlocutors perceive and make sense of the contexts in which this practice takes place is essential to reveal the dynamics that shape children's participation as agents. Therefore, as part of doctoral research at the University of Graz, this study explores how adult interlocutors' perceptions of key dynamics including distrust towards child interpreters, ethical issues such as parentification and overtaxation of children, and power imbalances in triadic conversations affect the interpreting settings for child interpreters. Drawing on conceptualizations of child interpreting as a form of non-professional interpreting (Antonini et al., 2017; Ceccoli & Antonini, 2025), this initial phase conducts semi-structured interviews with school principals and teachers, the adult interlocutors who witness also shaping the children's interpreting practices. Public schools serve as the research site because they represent key institutional settings where Syrian children regularly interpret, and where child participants will be recruited in the subsequent phase. Preliminary findings will illuminate how adult perspectives shape the conditions under which children interpret, establishing a comparative framework for analyzing divergences between adult expectations and children's experiences in the study's second phase.

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Healing through words: Child language brokering among Ukrainian refugees in Polish healthcare

Joanna Nachman

According to data from Eurostat, following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, 955,110 Ukrainians are under temporary protection in Poland, while the Polish Press Agency stated that in 2022-2023 there were 120,317 Ukrainian patients in Polish medical institutions. The Polish ombudsman, the governmental representative who resolves Polish complaints, notes the lack of legal regulations on interpreter access in healthcare, leading to varied practices: some providers fund interpreters, others require patients to bring one, and some ask staff or relatives to interpret.

Without institutional support, child language brokers (CLBs) often act as intermediaries, go-betweenes and ad-hoc translators and interpreters for their parents, leading to parentification (Crafter, Iqbal 2022), parent-child role reversal and power imbalances, where children assume decision-making roles during translation. Parents may choose children as translators due to emotional dependence and lack of objectivity and maturity. Previous research has addressed CLBs in healthcare, but not within the Polish context. The only Polish article on Ukrainian children, by Tryuk (2023), discussed health-related available translation and interpreting services for refugees organized by NGOs.

This study explores how Ukrainian CLBs navigate and influence communication in Polish healthcare settings and the implications for language policy amidst the Ukrainian refugee crisis. It highlights communication challenges between Ukrainian patients and Polish medical practitioners post-invasion and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The research includes a review of international literature on CLBs in healthcare and empirical investigations into current communication practices with Ukrainian patients. Data is gathered through questionnaires from medical professionals and NGOs, and it is analysed qualitatively.

The study contributes new insights to the field and identifies gaps in existing literature. Through qualitative interviews and observations, it aims to shed light on the experiences of CLBs and inform policies to improve healthcare accessibility and quality for Ukrainian refugees.

Child language brokering among migrant and local ethnic communities in Turkey

Özge Bayraktar-Özer

Child language brokering (CLB) is a common phenomenon in Turkey for two main reasons. First, the multicultural and multilingual structure of modern Turkey is rooted in a long history of accommodating diverse cultures and communities in Anatolia. Second, large-scale migration flows to the country, particularly following the Syrian War in 2011, have intensified the need for language mediation. Although the social structure and official language policy of Turkey naturally lead bilingual children to interpret for their families and communities frequently in multiple multilingual settings, CLB remains under-researched in the national literature. The international literature, on the other hand, focuses predominantly on CLB among refugee/migrant families. Bridging these gaps, this study aims to determine the scope of interpreting activities performed by child language brokers among local ethnic communities and migrants in Turkey, drawing attention to the overlooked role of CLB among local ethnic/minority communities as well.

In this study, using a multiple-case study research design, semi-structured interviews were conducted with child language brokers from migrant and local ethnic communities. The qualitative data were transcribed and analyzed through content analysis. The findings shed light on primary motivations and settings for non-professional interpreting, employed interpreting strategies, perceived impacts of

brokering, and the normativity of CLB, as well as sociopolitical aspects, such as brokering as a means of empowering women from disadvantaged groups and the social approach towards minority communities. The sociocultural context of non-professional interpreting practices undertaken by children who contribute to the adaptation of minority communities is also addressed. This study investigates many sociopolitical impacts of (non-) professionalism in interpreting for meeting communication needs of disadvantaged groups, supporting migrant acculturation, mental development of children, and language policy of the country.

Session 6c: Prison and police interrogations

Chair: Jonathan Ross

Who is most qualified? Studying the intricacies of the hidden multilingual agents' network in a Belgian prison

Elle Leon, Heidi Salaets, Tom Daems, Jonathan Bernaerts

Like many European states, Belgium faces an increasingly multilingual detention population. According to the SPACE I report (Aebi & Cocco, 2025), an average of 25% of inmates in European prisons are foreigners, with Belgium exceeding this number at 41%. Among detainees, proficiency of Belgium's official languages varies widely. Our project, MiPRiS, investigates how language barriers shape the detention process and successful reintegration of prisoners into society by combining an ethnographic study in situ with the study of language legislation, policy and practice in Belgian prisons.

This presentation draws on observational and interview data from the prison of Bruges, Belgium. Ethnographic observations revealed the inner workings of the prison's multilingual network, while interviews with various multilingual agents (MAs) provided insight into their perceptions and practices.

The data illustrate that, in addition to professional interpreters and translators, a myriad of nonprofessional MAs is at work in a prison daily – i.e. prison guards, detainees, doctors, social workers, chaplains, etc. – providing ad-hoc linguistic assistance voluntarily and without remuneration. These MAs are deployed based on situational needs; e.g. fellow detainees may interpret during intake due to their familiarity with prison procedures. However, the quality of such assistance is never formally assessed as staff members select at random whom to call upon when they find themselves in a multilingual pickle. This raises questions about qualifications, ethics, informal language mediation in institutional dynamics, and communication flows in the absence of formal guidelines.

Furthermore, although prisons are typically low-tech environments, some staff may use mobile phones, computers, and translation tools. This introduces another layer of complexity, as access to these material resources is unevenly distributed among MAs, reflecting institutional hierarchies and affecting their communicative agency.

Together, these data illuminate the informal yet intricate system of nonprofessional multilingual assistance and its implications for prison communication and governance.

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Between improvisation and technology: Exploring multimodal prison communication

Mira Kadric-Scheiber, Simone Uran, Alexandra Braunesberger

Like many European prison systems, Austrian facilities increasingly reflect the linguistic and cultural diversity. In such settings, effective communication is essential, yet professional interpreting services remain limited, leading to reliance on improvised and non-professional mediation practices.

The presentation is structured along two complementary analytical strands. It first draws on qualitative field research conducted in an Austrian prison and focuses on multilingual and multimodal communication practices as they occur in situ. Using questionnaires administered to both prison staff and inmates, complemented by an in-depth interview with the prison director, Phase 1 documents recurring communicative constellations, perceived challenges, and the range of strategies employed to overcome language barriers in everyday institutional interactions. The emphasis lies on mapping practices and perspectives rather than on evaluating their effectiveness, thereby providing an empirically grounded picture of communicative realities within a constrained institutional environment.

Building on these empirical findings, Phase 2 focuses on didactic recontextualisation within an action-research-oriented framework. Based on the communicative constellations identified in Phase 1, MA students in a dialogue interpreting course designed and enacted realistic prison communication scenarios. Within these role-play exercises, a portable offline translation device was introduced as a stand-in for human interpreters, enabling structured reflection on technological mediation as part of existing non-professional practices.

By systematically linking observed prison communication practices with simulated training scenarios, the study explores how human and technological agents of multilingual mediation coexist, compete, and hybridize in a constrained institutional environment. The presentation contributes to current debates in non-professional interpreting and translation by highlighting situational language mediation in prison settings and by challenging rigid professional/non-professional binaries in contexts where improvised and technological solutions emerge out of necessity. Finally, it demonstrates how empirically grounded insights from the field can be incorporated into interpreter training through action-oriented didactic design.

Managing interruptions, negotiating power: Student interpreters in Chinese police interrogations

Wenshuai Hou, Bart Defrancq

Drawing on a questionnaire with 106 respondents our study analyses the structure of the Chinese police interpreting market and the differences in practices between different categories of interpreters. Unlike Article 5 and 6 in DIRECTIVE 2010/64/EU, where the quality of interpretation is clearly defined, there is no specific regulation requiring the use of trained/professional interpreters in police investigations in China yet. As a result, the Chinese police force regularly recruits untrained and semi-trained interpreters (i.e. students of interpreting) (Zhan, 2021; Xia & Bao, 2023). Corpus data previously collected in several police stations in China showed that interpreters show significant variation in handling police interviews, one common thread being that they tend to align with the goals of the police, namely, to swiftly obtain a confession (Authors, Submitted). The survey was intended to collect information on how different categories of interpreters self-report their handling of situational, interactional and ethical challenges against the background of strong power asymmetries, such as the seating in the interrogation room, the very frequent interruptions by the police, and complaints about the quality of interpreting by the police. In the survey, 34% of the respondents were student interpreters, providing a good sample for comparative analysis with other groups and notably the 24.5% share of professionals. The survey data show that students, self-report limited agency and heightened vulnerability in comparison to professionals, reported being interrupted more often by both police officers and suspects, while rarely interrupting officers themselves. These dynamics were reinforced by physical arrangements in the interrogation room: students, whose seating was always decided by the police, self-report being consistently placed in peripheral positions. These and other data relating to payment and perceived anxiety shed an interesting light on the precarious position of an understudied group of non-professionals.

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Professionalism is in the eye of the beholder: Interpreting practices in Belgian sham relationship interviews

Helena Snoeck, Bart Defrancq, Mieke Vandembroucke

Sham relationship interviews at the municipal level in Belgium form a decisive stage in determining whether couples' applications require further investigation by the police. Unlike potential later police

or judicial proceedings, these interviews are not subject to centralised, state-level interpreting regulations. This regulatory gap, resulting from a strict monolingual municipal language policy, leaves municipalities to develop their own practices for addressing language barriers.

In practice, the majority rely on ad hoc interpreters, others require applicants to bring sworn interpreters, and a minority provides community interpreters. The latter two strategies appear to be motivated less by professional standards than by institutional concerns, such as fencing municipal decisions against potential appeals (Snoeck et al, 2026). However, using certified interpreters does not seem to guarantee the professionalism municipalities expect (Vandenbroucke & Defrancq, 2021). In fact, this paper argues that non-professional interpreting is not limited to ad hoc interpreters, but also emerges through the very institutional practices put in place to avoid it. Community interpreters, though trained for public service contexts, lack specialisation in (quasi-)legal settings. Sworn interpreters are assumed to offer stronger safeguards, but when not requested by the Justice Department they are technically not bound by its code of conduct. As such, certification provides reassurance on paper in these municipal interviews, but may not necessarily translate into professional practice, placing interpreters in a liminal position: formally professional, but operating under conditions that limit adherence to professional standards.

Our corpus includes twenty interpreter-mediated municipal interviews conducted in three municipalities. Our preliminary analysis of six interviews focuses on interpreting content and style, specialized discourse and terminology, interaction management and interpreting protocols (Hale et al., 2019), particularly in passages where miscommunication occurs (Filipović, 2022). By demonstrating how non-professional interpreting emerges even among certified interpreters, we challenge conventional binaries of professional/non-professional practice in public service contexts.

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Session 6d: Fishbowl discussion – Sustainable research data in translation and interpreting studies

Chairs: Raquel Pacheco Aguilar, Agnes Grond

Hiwa Asadpour, Stefan Baumgarten, Ines Buchegger, Dilek Dizdar, Helmut Klug, David Weiss

The escalating impacts of the climate crisis have underscored the urgency of rethinking human interactions with the natural world and fostering new forms of interspecies relationships through a posthuman perspective (Braidotti, 2013). Within this context, translation and interpreting studies have increasingly embraced concepts such as eco-translation and eco-translatology (Cronin, 2017; Hu, 2021; Schread 2023; Dasca/Cerarols, 2024), which emphasize the interconnectivity between translation/interpreting practices and the environment. In translation and interpreting research, this led to growing recognition of the importance of addressing societal needs and promoting research activities that contribute to sustainable development in alignment with broader sustainability goals. Sustainability, defined as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (United Nations, 1987), however, challenges researchers to reconsider the planning and execution of projects, from minimizing travel to reusing existing data. A critical aspect of this is the sustainability of research data, which entails the “long-term preservation and accessibility of data collected and produced in research processes” (Boccali et al., 2021).

This methodological workshop aims to advance the integration of sustainability into qualitative research practices in translation and interpreting studies, particularly regarding the management, utilization, reuse, and authority to control research data. The integration of the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) and CARE principles (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) into data management is here of central importance not only in making scientific data efficiently usable and interoperable, but also in taking into account ethical, social, and cultural aspects that ensure the protection and self-determination of (marginalized) communities. Key questions include:

- What type of data is specific to the field of NPIT and how can such data be managed according to the FAIR and CARE principles?
- What strategies can ensure sustainable research data management throughout the data lifecycle, from data collection, over data analysis to long-term archiving?
- What frameworks are needed to enable efficient, long-term data sharing?
- Finally, what ethical challenges arise in planning sustainable research data management, particularly in the field of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation (NPIT)?

By addressing these questions, the workshop seeks to develop actionable insights for sustainable research practices in the discipline as well as to find innovative ways to pool resources and efforts, thereby rethinking research data in translation and interpreting studies.

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Session 7a: Activism

Chair: Anna Sourdille

Non-professional and automatic translation in the context of collaborative activism on X. The role of critical media literacy in questioning and negotiating appropriate translations.

Angela Pilch Ortega

This presentation addresses issues of non-professional and automatic translation in the context of collaborative activism on X, which combats anti-democratic tendencies, disinformation and conspiracy theories. Non-professional and automatic translation play a crucial role in overcoming language barriers on social media, enabling users to communicate regardless of their language skills and socio-cultural background. For research, it seems important to consider the special circumstances surrounding these types of translation and to show the extent to which misleading translations are also critically questioned by users. I will draw on an ongoing empirical study that focuses on tweets and interactions from various thread discussions, particularly the grassroots movement NAFO, a decentralised alliance of various X(Twitter) users. The research is based on grounded theory methodology and accompanied by an autoethnographic perspective. From a social science perspective, it is interesting to note that translations that users perceive as inappropriate or misleading are discussed and problematised within the community, especially when sensitive topics are involved. As I would like to show using examples, critical media literacy plays an essential role in questioning and negotiating appropriate translations. I would suggest that there is a certain tolerance for machine translation and translation results as long as they do not cross a certain “red line.” Where this ‘red line’ is drawn also depends on the importance and sensitivity of the issue. Furthermore, translation results are called into question when the specific context requires a deeper understanding of the meanings. I would also like to show how publicly relevant documents are exposed as machine translations and, against this backdrop, undergo a reinterpretation of their meaning. Finally, I would like to address another issue related to the different spellings of certain places and expressions in social media and linked to political positioning processes (e.g. Kyiv instead of Kiev).

Eco-translation and interspecies mediation as non-professional practices: Examples from Reddit as a multilingual corpus

Fulya Marmara, Zeynep Süter Görgüler

As Michael Cronin reminds us in *Eco-Translation* (2017), “connectedness is the signature tune of translation,” foregrounding translation as a practice embedded in broader ecological relations. He further argues that intralingual translation often mediates the reality of animals’ treatment through abstract, instrumentalized, and technocratic language. Such linguistic mediation is not separate from **the ecological crisis** but is implicated in the discursive frameworks through which anthropocentric, human-exceptionalist, and speciesist relations to the more-than-human world are normalized. From this perspective, eco-translation calls for a rethinking of translation assumptions on a planet shaped by **ongoing ecological disruption**.

Against this backdrop, the present study examines voluntary intralingual translation practices on Reddit, focusing on how users reformulate speciesist discourses into anti-speciesist perspectives (Dunayer, 2001). The analysis draws on posts and comment threads from animal rights-oriented and vegan subreddits, where participants rewrite a wide range of established everyday discourses about animals, including but not limited to expressions such as “livestock,” “humane slaughter,” and “animal products.” Although these practices are primarily intralingual, the study argues that they generate effects that can be understood as multilingual. Newly coined or reframed concepts emerge through *specieslect* (Marmara, manuscript under review), understood here as a translation practice operating within intralingual translation, and circulate across English-, French-, and Turkish-language Reddit spaces. Reddit thus functions as a site where intralingual and interlingual processes intersect. Conceptualized as social translation (Dolmaya McDonough & Sánchez Ramos, 2019), these interventions are voluntary, digitally mediated, and politically motivated.

Building on Cronin’s call for the rehabilitation of the animal subject (2017), the study extends debates on agency in translation studies to the field of interspecies mediation. It also broadens the notion of the non-professional translator (Jiménez-Crespo, 2024) by showing how ordinary individuals mobilize translation as an ethical intervention. Drawing on eco-translation (Cronin, 2017), discourse analysis (Stibbe, 2012), and corpus-based exploration using Sketch Engine, the study situates these practices within the Anthropocene (Crutzen, 2002), arguing that anti-speciesist translation on Reddit operates as an ethical and political mode of interspecies mediation.

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Translation, disinformation, and the construction of authenticity

Regina Rogl

The spaces and temporalities in which non-professional translation practices occur are particularly complex within the dynamic communicative environments of the web, especially on social media. Audiovisual content can be shared instantaneously across the globe; the identities and intentions of those who create or share messages often remain obscure; and a single fragment of text can unexpectedly reach millions. Translation, in its many forms – including individual and community-driven efforts, self-translation, pseudo-translation, and machine-translated outputs – has become central for the dissemination of such content. At the same time, the sociotechnical mechanisms of social media make it nearly impossible for readers to trace how a text has been reframed, how many languages it has traversed, or even to recognise it as a translation, which creates fertile ground for the spread of mis- and disinformation.

In this presentation, I examine the role of translation in constructing authenticity within processes of disinformation, focusing on how translation is used to validate or challenge content shared on social media. Drawing on recent examples – from COVID-19 disinformation to extremist narratives and fact-checking initiatives – I analyse the role of translation in the attribution of legitimacy to online content, whether to verify and challenge disinformation or to reinforce false claims. Building on Burton et al.'s (2023) concept of *algorithmic authenticity*, I approach this issue through two lenses: first, by investigating how translation is framed as a critical component of so-called 'fake news debunking processes', and second, by examining cases where (pseudo)translation is strategically deployed to construct an illusion of credibility for deceptive content.

By addressing the relationship between translation and claims of authenticity, this presentation highlights the critical role of translation in the circulation and persuasiveness of disinformation and

emphasises the need for translation studies to critically engage with the sociotechnical mechanisms that shape contemporary media environments.

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Session 7b: Round table – Multilingual crisis communication in Austria: Bringing together human and non-human agents

Chair: Raquel Pacheco Aguilar

**Raquel Pacheco Aguilar, Günter Huhle, Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig, Rabia Odabaşı,
Renate Renner**

Reliable communication during crises—whether following a natural disaster, in armed conflicts, or during rescue operations—is essential for reducing death tolls, minimizing injuries, and limiting destruction. Effective communication must address the linguistic needs of a diverse range of stakeholders, including affected minority or refugee language communities, international rescue teams, and non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the linguistic, cultural, and political complexities of many regions of conflict and disaster pose significant barriers to first responders and emergency providers in reaching these communities. Multilingual communication, therefore, represents a critical challenge for disaster risk reduction and emergency response.

Despite its importance, Crisis Communication Studies have largely overlooked how communication barriers are overcome in crisis and disaster situations. With a few exceptions (Alexander and Pescaroli 2020; Rossi et al. 2020; Uekusa 2022; Uekusa and Lee 2023), it has been scholars in Translation Studies who have drawn attention to the complexities of multilingualism and the need for translation and interpreting solutions in crisis response (Bahadır-Berzig et al. 2024; Declercq and Kerremans 2023; Federici 2022; Federici and O'Brien 2020; Kahraman Duru 2024; O'Brien 2022). As researchers have concluded, stakeholders must evaluate their “organizational capability to engage in translation in crisis settings” (Cadwell et al. 2024, p. 138).

This panel seeks to address this gap by bringing together diverse stakeholders to reflect on their capacity to engage in translation and multilingual crisis communication in Austria, with a focus on the interplay between human and non-human agents. The discussion will explore multilingualism in crisis communication across various levels, including interdisciplinary academic insights from Disaster Studies (University of Leoben) and Translation Studies (University of Graz), technology development for managing multilingual communication during emergencies (Emergency Eye), and unique perspectives on interpreting challenges during crises, particularly regarding the collaboration with crisis response organizations (ARÇ Emergency and Disaster Interpreters). Key questions to be addressed include:

The panel highlights how disaster and emergency response efforts can better address the needs of minority or refugee language communities through multilingual communication solutions. The overall aim is to advance understanding of multilingual crisis communication, emphasizing collaboration, shared experiences, and innovative practices to improve disaster management planning and response in Austria and beyond.

Bio-notes

Ahamer, Vera

University of Vienna, Austria

Vera Ahamer is a researcher in translation studies and a historian, focusing on community interpreting, language policy, and language acquisition in migration contexts. She is a Senior Lecturer at the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna and a freelance Hungarian–German translator.

Ahmed, Tasnim

Independent deaf domestic violence survivor participatory consultant

Tasnim Ahmed: deaf BSL user & domestic abuse survivor who has been involved in previous projects on domestic abuse as a participant & consultant, and advocates for deaf ethnic minority communities to have better understanding of domestic abuse.

Antonini, Rachele

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Rachele Antonini is an Associate Professor of English Language and Translation at the University of Bologna. Her research focuses on audiovisual translation and child language brokering within non-professional interpreting and translation (NPIT). She has led and coordinated several major EU-funded projects, including EYLBID, NEW ABC (Horizon 2020), and ALPHABETICA (Horizon Europe). She is Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation (www.jonpit.unibo.it) and co-editor of the book Non-professional Interpreting and Translation (John Benjamins, 2017).

Aral, Mehtap

Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale, Türkiye

Mehtap Aral completed a bachelor's degree in the Department of English Translation and Interpreting at Hacettepe University, Türkiye, followed by an MA in Translation Studies at the same institution with a thesis on emotional intelligence and conference interpreting. She earned her PhD with the dissertation on actors and networks in court interpreting in the context of migration in Türkiye in the Department of Translation Studies at Istanbul University in 2021. She is a faculty member in the English Translation and Interpreting Program at Kırıkkale University, Türkiye. Her research interests include interpreter education, court interpreting, community interpreting, and the sociology of interpreting.

Arsenault, Stéphanie

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Asadpour, Hiwa

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Bahadır-Berzig, Şebnem

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Şebnem Bahadır-Berzig is Professor of Translation Studies, Deputy Head of the Department of Translation Studies and Co-Speaker of the Core Research Area “Multilingualism, Migration and Cultural Transformation” at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Graz. Her main research

interests include the pedagogy, politics and ethics of translation and interpreting, public service interpreting, health care interpreting, migration, transcultural and multilingual communication in spaces of crisis and disaster.

Baraldi, Claudio

Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Italy

Claudio Baraldi teaches Sociology of cultural and communicative processes at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. His research concerns the sociological aspects of interpreter-mediated interaction and children's participation in education. He has collected data in both health care and formal/non formal educational settings. He has published many papers in international journals and published or edited books for Bloomsbury, John Benjamins, Palgrave, Routledge, Sage and Springer. He has had extensive interdisciplinary collaboration with Laura Gavioli, leading to several co-authored and co-edited publications.

Baumgarten, Stefan

University of Graz (Austria), Department of Translation Studies

Stefan Baumgarten is currently Head of the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Graz, Austria, where he is leading the research cluster Translation, Ethics, and Digital Transformation. His research centres on the societal impact of translation technologies, (critical) translation theories, posthuman conceptions of translation, and the role of translation as an ideological practice.

Bayraktar-Özer, Özge

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Asst. Prof. Dr. Özge Bayraktar Özer works in the Department of English Translation and Interpretation at Atilim University, Türkiye. She completed her B.A. and M.A. degrees in English Translation and Interpretation, and her Ph.D. in Translation and Cultural Studies. Her research interests include translation and interpreting pedagogy, community interpreting, and child language brokering. Her latest monograph on child language brokering was recently published in Türkiye.

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Dr Antigoni Bazani holds a BA in German Language and Literature and an MA in Translation Studies. She has completed her PHD in Translation Studies and L2 Teaching, from Bangor University, where she has been also providing the teaching of the MA Translation-Portfolio (English - Greek). She is a translator and a language teacher and her research interests centre around translation in language education, contemporary plurilingual methodologies, heritage language education, language ideologies and relations of power.

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Klaudia Bednarova-Gibova is an Associate Professor of translation studies at the Institute of British and American Studies, Faculty of Arts, at the University of Presov in Slovakia and a professional translator working from/into English and German. She has published on institutional translation and miscellaneous aspects of text-oriented analysis in (non-)literary translation. Her current research

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Bennett, Phillipa May

Phillippa May Bennett, University of Porto

Bionote: Phillipa May Bennett holds a PhD in Translation and Terminology from NOVA University Lisbon, a Diploma in Translation (IoLET) and an MA in Modern and Medieval Languages from the University of Cambridge. She is a Teaching Fellow in English and Translation at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto and has been a professional Portuguese-English translator in the life sciences since 2007. Her research interests lie in ethics, science in transit and translation as a tool for teaching English as a foreign language.

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Katharina Brizić is a professor of multilingualism studies at the University of Freiburg, Germany. Her research interests include language and power, (forced) migration, language biographies, language and trauma, educational inequities, social justice, and multilingual cultures of remembrance. Her quantitative study Multilingual Cities Vienna was the first quantitative home language survey in a central-eastern capital. As part of a multinational consortium she heads the Berlin section of the EU HORIZON project „Strategies to Strengthen European Linguistic Capital in a Globalised World“ (<https://multilx.com/project-team/>).

Buchegger, Ines

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Ines Buchegger is a doctoral researcher at the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Graz. In her research, she focuses on the role of machine translation in the communication practices of migrant women connecting posthumanist theory with a participatory research methodology.

Camcı, Meral

Yeni Yuzyil University

Meral Camcı is working at Yeniüzyıl University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of English Translation and Interpreting. She works as a faculty member and teaches courses like Literary Translation, Translation Oriented Text Analysis, Proofreading and Editing and conducts research on Social Aspects of Translation, Literary Translation and Translators, Gender and Translation and contemporary theoretical perspectives in Translation Studies. She is a member of The Scientific Research, Applied Science and Education Cooperative (BİLARK), The Literary Translators' Society (ÇEVBİR) and Emergency and Disaster Interpreters (ARÇ).

Ceccoli, Federica

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Federica Ceccoli is a Tenure Track Researcher at the Department of Interpreting and Translation, University of Bologna. Her research focuses on child language brokering, interpreter-mediated interactions, and communication in plurilingual classrooms, mainly using Conversation Analysis. She authored *Migrant Children on Stage: Their Role as Bilingual Brokers* and currently leads the Marie Curie Global Fellowship PLURIBO on linguistic inclusion in multilingual education.

Chelidoni, Vasiliki

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Vasiliki Chelidoni holds a Bachelor's degree in Translation Specialization from DFLTI (2021), a Master's degree in Translation Science from the same Department (2023), and is a graduate of the Foreign Language Teaching Program, obtaining a Teaching Proficiency Certificate in English and French (2022). Currently, she is a Ph.D. candidate at DFLTI with her research focusing on the use of corpora to study the adoption of inclusive language in drafting and translating EU administrative documents. Since April 2024, she has been appointed as a member of the Gender Equality Committee (GEC) of the Ionian University for a three-year term.

Clark, Lucy

Independent deaf domestic violence survivor trainer & researcher

Lucy Clark: deaf BSL user & domestic abuse survivor with experience of researching domestic abuse & advocating for better access to information on domestic abuse for deaf women

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Prof. Dr. Antoon Cox is a professor at the Faculty of Arts at KU Leuven (Belgium) and coordinator of the Research Group Interpreting Studies.

Cussel, Mattea

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Mattea Cussel is a postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Translation and Interpreting at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. She has published articles in *Translation Studies*, *Social Science Information*, and *Translation and Interpreting Studies*. Her book *Migration Literature in Translation* (2025) is published by Routledge.

Daems, Tom

Prof. Dr Tom Daems is Professor at the Leuven Institute of Criminology (LINC), Faculty of Law & Criminology, KU Leuven (Belgium). At LINC he is the coordinator of research line 8 on 'Punishment and Control'.

Defrancq, Bart

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Bart Defrancq is an associate professor of interpreting at Ghent University and the current president of CIUTI. His main areas of research are simultaneous interpreting and police interpreting. Originally a corpus linguist, he brought corpus-based methods to interpreting research and built two important corpora of interpretations. He is also known for his experimental research on CAI tools in simultaneous interpreting.

Dizdar, Dilek

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Dilek Dizdar is Professor of Intercultural German Studies and Translation Studies at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (Germersheim). Her research focuses on translation as epistemic and political practice, particularly in institutional and migration contexts. She is principal investigator at the Collaborative Research Center *Human Differentiation* at Mainz University and spokesperson of the transdisciplinary research platform Georg Forster Forum.

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Elizaveta Dorogova studied Translation Studies at the universities of Mainz-Germersheim and Heidelberg. She completed her PhD at the Department of Translation Studies in Germersheim under the supervision of Professor Michael Schreiber. Her monograph was published by the Peter Lang publishing house. She is currently working on a habilitation project in the field of translation history, also in Germersheim, and lives in Upper Austria, where she teaches French at the Institute for Economic Advancement.

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Jonathan Downie is a consultant conference and church interpreter, author, podcaster, YouTuber and researcher in church interpreting. He has written three books, the most recent of which *Multilingual Church: Strategies for making disciples in all languages* (William Carey, 2024) tool cutting-edge research in Interpreting Studies, theology, and sociology of religion to create a practical handbook for church leaders. He resides in Edinburgh with his wife and six children.

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Ali DURAN is a researcher and lecturer at Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Department of Foreign Language Education, Division of English Language Teaching. He holds a Ph.D. in Educational Administration from Gazi University and an M.A. in the same field from Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University. In addition, he completed a B.A. and is currently pursuing an M.A. in Translation and Interpreting at Amasya University, Institute of Social Sciences, under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Oktay Eser. His research bridges the fields of translation and interpreting studies with educational sciences, focusing on community interpreting, interpreter ethics, child language brokering, and intercultural communication in multilingual educational contexts. Employing qualitative inquiry—particularly

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Prof. Dr. Oktay ESER is a Full Professor at the Department of Translation and Interpreting, Faculty of Science and Letters, Amasya University, Türkiye. He completed his graduate studies in Translation and Interpreting at Istanbul University and holds an M.A. in Business Administration from Istanbul Kültür University. Before joining Amasya University in 2013, he served for fifteen years at Istanbul Kültür University. Between 2014 and 2016, he chaired the Department of Foreign Languages at Amasya University. In 2018, Prof. Eser conducted post-doctoral research on community interpreting as a profession at RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia, examining community interpreting services in the State of Victoria. A translator between Turkish and English, he is a member of Çeviri Derneği (Translation Association of Turkey) and the International Federation of Translators (FIT). His research interests include translation and interpreting pedagogy, community interpreting, interpreter competence, professional ethics, translation and interpreting services, and the integration of wearable technologies and digital tools into interpreter training. Prof. Eser has published widely in translation and interpreting studies. His notable books include *Çeviribilimde Edinç Araştırmaları* (2015, Anı Publishing), *Translation and Interpreting as Sustainable Services* (2016, Anı Publishing), *Understanding Community Interpreting Services: Diversity and Access in Australia and Beyond* (2020, Palgrave Macmillan), *Çeviribilimde Araştırma ve Yayın Sorunları* (co-editor, 2021, Pegem), and *Introduction to Healthcare for Turkish-speaking Interpreters and Translators* (co-author, 2022, John Benjamins).

Evershed, Julie

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Julie Evershed is the Director of the University of Michigan Language Resource Center (LRC), where she leads initiatives that advance multilingualism, inclusive practices, and equitable access to language learning. With expertise in program development, educational technology, and copyright in academic contexts, she is an active contributor to university and community efforts that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion. She is engaged with professional organizations including the International Association of Language Learning Technology (IALLT), the Big Ten Language Center Alliance, and the Michigan World Language Association (MIWLA). Among her notable projects are the LRC Language Bank, a volunteer-based program providing free translations for community partners with a focus on social justice, and the annual Translate-a-thon, a translation marathon that brings together volunteer translators from the University of Michigan, Southeast Michigan, and across the globe.

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Samaneh Farhadi holds Ph.D. in translation studies from the University of Isfahan, Iran. She is currently a lecturer in the field of translation and interpreting at the University of Applied Science and Technology (UAST), Tehran, Iran. Her research interests include literary translation, dramatic translation, translation history, and sociology of translation.

Fay, Richard

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Richard Fay is Reader in Education at The University of Manchester (UK). He specialises in applied linguistics (language education), intercultural education, researcher education, and music education. He coordinates the Lantern doctoral community, and, with Achilleas Kostoulas, has recently edited *Doctoral study and getting published - narratives of early career researchers* (Emerald, 2025).

Floros, Georgios

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Georgios Floros holds a position as Associate Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Cyprus, Department of English Studies. He received a BA in German Studies with a major in Translation from the University of Athens in 1995, and a PhD in Translation Theory from Saarland University, Germany, in 2001. His research areas include translation theory and methodology, translation ethics, pragmatics, translation pedagogy, terminology, translation history and the uses of translation in other disciplines. He was academic coordinator of the MA in Conference Interpreting (2004-2007) and has participated in or led international and locally funded projects. He is the author of the monograph *Kulturelle Konstellationen in Texten*, of several articles and chapters in international refereed journals and handbooks, as well as co-editor of a volume on *Translation in Language Teaching and Assessment* and of a volume on 'Unstated' Mediation: On the Ethical Aspects of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation.

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FITISPos-UAH, Universidad de Alcalá

Ángel García-Morales (angel.garciamorales@uah.es) is an intercultural mediator, translator, and medical interpreter. He focuses on mental health, support for migrant minors in acute vulnerability, and mediation for migrants and people with special needs in hospitals and primary care in Madrid and Guadalajara (Spain). A predoctoral FPU-UAH at the University of Alcalá and member of FITISPos-UAH, his doctorate examines accessibility and communication in public healthcare for allophone, migrant and neurodivergent patients. He brings extensive clinical interpreting and training experience, and created certified courses.

Gavioli, Laura

Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Italy

Laura Gavioli teaches English language, linguistics and English-Italian translation at the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia. She has worked on interpreter-mediated interaction as a form of multilingual and multicultural communication since the late 1990s. She has collected data in public service settings, like health care, legal and school settings. She has had extensive interdisciplinary collaboration with Claudio Baraldi, leading to several co-authored and co-edited publications. With Cecilia Wadensjö, she has co-edited *The Routledge Handbook of Public Service Interpreting* (2023).

Gavlovych, Nina

Universitat Jaume I de Castelló, Spain

Nina Gavlovych holds a Doctorate in Applied Languages, Literature and Translation from Universitat Jaume I de Castelló, Spain, where she also obtained her master's degree in Medical and Healthcare Translation and her Bachelor's degree in Translation and Interpreting. Her research focuses on translation and interpreting services in healthcare settings, especially within medical tourism in Spain, and on training and professionalisation of public service interpreting.

Gibb, Robert

University of Glasgow

Robert Gibb works in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow, where he teaches anthropology and sociology. He has conducted anthropological research on refugee status determination procedures in France and Bulgaria, with a particular focus on questions of translation and interpretation.

Grbić, Nadja

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Nadja Grbić is associate professor at the Department of Translation Studies in Graz. In 2023, she published a monograph on the history of the sign language interpreting profession in Austria. She is associate editor of the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Interpreting Studies*. Her research interests include sociological aspects of translation and interpreting (T/I), T/I and minorities, professional and non-professional T/I, T/I and gender, and T/I in multilingual research.

Grond, Agnes

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Agnes Grond is lecturer and researcher at the Department of Translation Studies at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Graz. She is principal investigator of in the project “The Persistence of Archaic Features in Bazaynī-Kurdish: A Linguistic Inquiry”. Her main research areas include Kurdish Studies, multilingualism research, and sociolinguistics.

Guo, Taiting

Guo Taiting (Teddy) is a PhD student in the Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University. He holds a BEng degree in Computer Science and Technology and a BA degree in English from two different universities in Mainland China, and an MA degree in English Studies from The University of Hong Kong (HKU). He is a certified teacher of teaching Chinese to speakers of other languages. He holds China national Level II Certification in translation and interpreting (CATTI). His research interests include audiovisual translation (AVT), multimodal critical discourse analysis (MCDA) and socio-narrative theory.

Gustafsson, Kristina

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Kristina Gustafsson’s research interests include interpreting in public service, linguistic justice, democratic practices, social work, and global migration. Gustafsson is currently PI of the Nordic interdisciplinary research environment RE-justice. Linguistic justice, global migration and the Nordic welfare state, and is part of the consortium Global ANSWER, Social work with mobility.

Gutermuth, Silke

Silke Gutermuth, lecturer for English Linguistics and Translation Studies, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Faculty of Translation Studies in Gernersheim, research assistant at the Translation & Cognition (TRA&CO) Center, and manager of the on-site eyetracking lab.

Hansen-Schirra, Silvia

Silvia Hansen-Schirra is full Professor for English Linguistics and Translation Studies and Director of the Translation & Cognition (Tra&Co) Center at Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim. She is the co-editor of the book series “Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing”

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Holzinger, Clara

Clara Holzinger is postdoctoral researcher and lecturer in Sociology. She currently leads the FWF-project “A comparative analysis of language regimes in NPOs”. She has been collaborating with interpreters and translators both in research and teaching. She recently co-edited “Multilingual Challenges: Empirical Social Research in Migration Societies, Transnational Spaces, and International Contexts” (Social Inclusion).

Hou, Wenshuai

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Houghton, Claire

University of Edinburgh

Dr Claire Houghton (University of Edinburgh): hearing non-BSL user with background in action research with young and adult survivors of domestic abuse to impact practice and policy.

Hrabcakova, Adriana

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Adriana Hrabcakova is a part-time PhD student at the Institute of British and American Studies, Faculty of Arts, at the University of Presov in Slovakia. She dedicates her ongoing research to audiovisual translation and aspects of fansubbing and crowdsourcing in contemporary translation practice under the supervision of the first author.

Hu, Zhen

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Zhen Hu, Ph.D. candidate at the Centre for Translation Studies, University College London, with research interests including fansubbing, film subtitling, and quality assessment of interlingual subtitling.

Huhle, Günter

Physician | Scientist | Entrepreneur

After a serious motorcycle accident in 2016, Guenter Huhle founded Corevas GmbH & Co. KG with his wife to develop technologies that help emergency responders provide faster, better assistance. He is a professor at Heidelberg University and has held leadership roles in industry, now focusing on Corevas and the EmergencyEye platform.

Hutterer, Claus Michael

University of Graz, Austria

Claus Michael Hutterer is a trained translator, conference interpreter, teacher, and proofreader (English–German–Hungarian). In 2004, he worked in Brussels on behalf of a company representing the interests of small and medium-sized enterprises at the European Parliament. From 2004 to 2014, he taught at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest and earned his PhD in Translation Studies in 2011. His research focuses on audiovisual translation, interpreter and translator education, multiliteracy, transgressive pedagogy, generative AI in T&I, and court interpreting. He is currently a lecturer at the University of Graz and frequently interprets for courts in the German–Hungarian language pair.

Jacques, Romane

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Kadric-Scheiber, Mira

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Elina Kainulainen recently completed her MA in English language and translation and works as research assistant for the project Multilingualism and translation in researcher's changing work: perspectives from practice and philosophy of science at the University of Eastern Finland.

Kalfadopoulou, Valentini

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Valentini Kalfadopoulou is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University. Her research focuses on translation strategies, on the manipulation of translations of political discourse, on hate speech, on Terminology, and on the use of AI in Translation & in Terminology. She has many years of professional experience in the Language Services' industry and is a member of many associations. She is currently serving as General Secretary of the Hellenic Society for Translation Studies (EEm), and as a national expert for Greece in the ISO TC37 Committee.

Kapnas, Dimitrios

Dimitrios Kapnas holds two M.A. Diplomas, one in Translation and one in Conference Interpreting. He finished his studies at the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz in Gernersheim in 2022. He currently is a doctoral student at the University of Hildesheim. His research interests include machine translation, accessible communication, easy language as well as gender linguistics.

Kocijančič Pokorn, Nike

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Kujamäki, Pekka

University of Graz, Department of Translation Studies

Pekka Kujamäki is a professor of Translation Studies in the Department of Translation Studies, University of Graz, Austria. His publications deal with Finnish translation history, translator networks, agencies in Finnish–German cultural-political exchange, and more recently, translation and

interpreting in WWII in Finland. From 2011 to 2015, he was the principal researcher in the project In Search of Military Translation Cultures: Translation and Interpreting in World War II in Finland with Specific Reference to Finnish German and Russian, funded by the Academy of Finland. His publications include *Aseveljien tulkit* ("Interpreting the brothers-in-arms") and the two-volume compendium *Suomennoskirjallisuuden historia* ("History of literary translation into Finnish"; co-edited with H. K. Riikonen, Urpo Kovala, and Outi Paloposki). He is Co-Editor of the book series Routledge Research on Translation and Interpreting History and Co-Founder of the interdisciplinary History and Translation Network.

Laaksonen, Jenni

Jenni Laaksonen is a member of the Research Group on Sustainability and Critical Accounting at Tampere University, Finland. Her interdisciplinary doctoral dissertation, entitled "Taking Translation into Account", explored the critical relevance of translation and Translation Studies for the field of accounting.

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Yvan Leanza, M.Ps., PhD., heads the Psychology and Cultures lab (www.labo-psychologie-cultures.ca). After several migratory movements between Switzerland and Canada, he is currently a full professor at the School of Psychology at Université Laval (Quebec) where he teaches intercultural psychology and intercultural intervention. He is a founding member and the actual director of *Alterstice - International Journal of Intercultural Research* (www.alterstice.org). His research interests focus on the activity of health professionals in a context of diversity: the relationship to the Other as it is portrayed in the daily practice of dealing with "different" users and interpreted interaction. He studies public service interpretation along three axes: interpreted interaction itself, representations of the protagonists and training (of interpreters as well as people who have to work with interpreters).

Leon, Elle

Elle Leon is a PhD researcher at the Faculty of Arts at KU Leuven, Campus Antwerp.

Lesch, Harold M.

Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Prof. Harold Lesch is associate professor at Stellenbosch University where he has established a training and research programme in interpreting. He originally qualified in translation studies and did research in this discipline. For the past 20 years he has been involved especially with interpreter training and interpreting research. He has produced a number of publications and papers on translation as well as interpreting, nationally and internationally. Furthermore, he has experience as a translator in the corporate sector, but also as a simultaneous interpreter in the National Parliament of South Africa, the Western Cape Parliament and as a whisper interpreter. He also played a leading role in establishing an interpreting service on the campus of Stellenbosch University.

Lesznyák, Márta

University of Szeged, Hungary, Hungary

Márta Lesznyák works as an Associate Professor at the Institute of English and American Studies, at the University of Szeged, where she is involved both in teacher training and translator training. In

translator training she teaches courses in general translation, legal translation, intercultural communication and post-editing. Her research interests include the methodology of teaching translation, using digital devices in translation, cognitive aspects of the translation process and the intercultural aspects of translation.

Ma, Minghao

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Minghao Ma, Ph.D. candidate of Shanghai International Studies University, with research interests including audiovisual translation (with a focus on subtitling) and media accessibility.

Maadla, Katerina

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Katerina Maadla is a Junior Researcher and a PhD student in Translation Studies at Tallinn University, Estonia. She is currently engaged in the KONE-funded project *“Translation, Migration, and Democracy: Managing Multilingual Access to Information in the Greater Helsinki Area and in Tallinn.”* Holding a master’s degree in conference interpreting, Katerina has over ten years of experience working as an interpreter and interpreter trainer for both public and private institutions. Her research interests include multilingual healthcare communication, public service interpreting, and interpreter training.

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Simo K. Määttä is Professor of Translation Studies at the University of Helsinki. His research focuses on the wider social context and consequences of language use, including linguistic rights and inclusion and exclusion through translation and interpreting. His work is inspired by sociologically oriented translation studies, critical sociolinguistics, and critical discourse studies. Professor Määttä currently works on translation and interpreting policies in migration settings, public service interpreting (community interpreting), and legal interpreting, including asylum interpreting. In addition, his research interests include the translation of language variation, the theory of discourse and ideology, and hate speech, performativity, and freedom of speech especially in online environments.

Marmara, Fulya

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Fulya Marmara received her PhD in Interlingual and Intercultural Translation Studies from Yıldız Technical University in 2020. Her doctoral research examined the role of translation in the Anthropocene. She currently teaches and conducts research at Yıldız Technical University, focusing on interspecies mediation and eco-translation, with particular emphasis on epistemic dimensions and anti-speciesist perspectives in translating nonhuman animals.

Mikolič Južnič, Tamara

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Dr Tamara Mikolič Južnič is Associate Professor and Head of the Translation Studies Chair at the Department of Translation of the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Estonia. She was the lead researcher in two EP projects on Dissemination of best practices in conference interpreter training between EU and non-EU languages. She has authored two monographs, co-edited a number of volumes and published articles in the fields of translation studies and contrastive analysis. Her research interests include translation history, community interpreting, translator and interpreter training and corpus-based translation studies.

Miranda, Marc

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Marc Miranda is a predoctoral researcher at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and a freelance translator. He is a member of the Mediated Intercultural Communication in Healthcare project (CIMAS) and his thesis focuses on non-professional intercultural mediation in the Catalan region of Lleida, in which there is a context of large migrant population.

Nachman, Joanna

Doctoral School in the Humanities,

Joanna Nachman is a PhD student in Linguistics at Jagiellonian University and an MA student in Psychology at SWPS University in Poland. Her research focuses on child language brokering among Ukrainian children in Polish schools. She is interested in community interpreting, psychological and sociological aspects of interpreting and children's bilingualism. She is interested in cognitive factors of interpreting and child language brokering.

Napier, Jemina

Heriot-Watt University, United Kingdom

Professor Jemina Napier is an interpreter researcher, educator and practitioner. She is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Social Sciences and the Australian Academy of Humanities and a Fellow of the Association of Sign Language Interpreters UK. Her research interest concentrates on linguistic and social inclusion primarily in public services, conducting interdisciplinary linguistic, social and ethnographic explorations on experiences and perceptions of direct and mediated communication in sign languages to inform interpreting studies, applied linguistics and deaf studies.

Neather, Robert

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Robert Neather is an Associate Professor in the Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University, where he was previously also Head of Programme and Department (2013-2022) and Director of the Centre for Translation (2013-2019). He gained his PhD in classical Chinese literature from the University of Cambridge. His research has focused mainly on translation in the Chinese museum context, and has explored several areas including verbal/visual interactions in translation, intertextuality in the construction of translated museum narratives, and issues of expertise, identity and collaboration in the production of museum translations, and professionalism and non-professional (or non-expert) translation. He also has research interests in Buddhist translation and is currently involved in a long-running collaborative Buddhist translation project. He has published in various venues including *Meta*, *Semiotica*, *Interventions* and *The Translator*, and was editor of Martha Cheung's posthumously published *Chinese Discourse on Translation, Volume II* (Routledge 2017). His book *Translation for Museums, Galleries and Heritage Sites* is published in the Routledge "Translation Practices Explained" series in 2024. For many years, he was executive editor (English) and later co-chief editor of the Hong Kong-based journal, *Translation Quarterly*.

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Almudena NEVADO LLOPIS (Almudena.Nevado@uab.cat) holds a PhD in Translation, Society and Communication from Jaume I University (Castellón, Spain). She is currently assistant professor at the

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Pacheco Aguilar, Raquel

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Raquel Pacheco Aguilar is postdoctoral researcher at the Department of Translation Studies and co-speaker of the Cluster “Spatial Dimensions” of the Core Research Area “Multilingualism, Migration and Cultural Transformation” at the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Graz. Her main research areas include public service interpreting (particularly in local administration), multilingualism and crisis communication, translation and care work, digital translation policies, and the ethics of translation education.

Pasch, Harald

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Harald Pasch is an interpreter for Hungarian, German, and English and a lecturer at the Centre for Translation Studies, University of Vienna. He is writing his dissertation on interpreting in Austrian Centres for Protection Against Violence. His research interests include interprofessional cooperation, trust-building in interpreter-mediated interactions, and trauma-informed interpreting. In addition to his academic role, he trains interpreters and conducts workshops for professionals working with interpreters.

Pena-Díaz, Carmen

Universidad de Alcalá, Spain

Carmen Pena-Díaz is a translation Professor at the Department of Modern Philology at Alcalá University (Madrid, Spain). She has previously taught at Vigo University (Spain) and at Louisiana State University (USA). Her research areas are intercultural communication and translation& interpreting. She is a member of the FITISPos-UAH research group in Spain, which researches training on Public Service Translation and Interpreting. She has led various nationally accredited research projects, such as “InterMed”. At present she is the Principal Investigator of the nationally accredited “Intercomsalud” project on interlingual and intercultural mediation in health settings, and she is also leading the three

years ERASMUS+ “Dialogos” project which addresses the communication barriers of migrants with languages of lesser diffusion. She has also participated in many other European and national projects. She is the director of the European Public Service Intercultural Communication, Translating and Interpreting Master's Degree at Alcalá University.

Carmen has published chapters in books such as Declerq & Federici's “Intercultural Crisis Communication” edited by Bloomsbury and written articles in international journals such as MonTI, Intercultural Education, Babel, Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism, among many others. She has reviewed articles and books for META, MonTI and other impact international journals.

Penttilä, Esa

University of Eastern Finland.

Esa Penttilä works as professor of English language and translation. He has also studied non-professional translation, cognitive translation studies, multilingual communication, and metaphorical language

Pilch Ortega, Angela

University of Graz

Angela Pilch Ortega is an associate professor at the Department of Educational Sciences at the University of Graz. She is a convenor of the ESREA Network on Migration, Transnationalism, and Racism and member of the Editorial Advisory Board of Research on the Education and Learning of Adults. Her research focuses on biographical and learning world research, social movements and societal learning, higher education research and democracy education, transnationalism and postcolonialism.

Pöchhacker, Franz

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Franz Pöchhacker is Professor of Interpreting Studies in the Center for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna. Trained as a conference interpreter, his interests expanded over the years to include issues of interpreting studies as a discipline, media interpreting and community interpreting in healthcare, social service and asylum settings. His recent work focuses on the role of technology in interpreting. He has lectured and published widely, his English books including *Introducing Interpreting Studies* (2004/32022) and the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Interpreting Studies* (2015), and is co-editor of *Interpreting: International Journal of Research and Practice in Interpreting*.

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Sonja Pöllabauer ([ORCID](#), [u:cris](#)) holds a position as Professor for Interpreting Studies with a focus on Community Interpreting at the Centre of Translation Studies at the University of Vienna ([u:find](#)). Before taking up her current post, she worked as a Senior Lecturer at the University of Graz. She has been involved in research projects on medical and social service interpreting, and interpreter-mediated communication in an asylum context, and has been involved in public service interpreter training courses. She has also served as Consultant for interpreting for UNHCR and External Expert for the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). Her research interests include interpreter-mediated communication in asylum determination interviews, healthcare interpreting, interpreter education, interpreting ethics, field research in public service interpreting. She currently also serves as Vice-Director of Studies at the Department of Translation Studies.

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Aslı Polat Ulaş received a bachelor's degree from the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University. She completed her master's degree at the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Hacettepe University, and obtained her PhD from the Translation Studies PhD Programme at Dokuz Eylül University with a dissertation focusing on interpreters providing services to Syrian refugees in Turkish public settings. She is a faculty member at the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University. Her research interests include public service interpreting, refugee interpreting, the sociology of translation and interpreting, and news discourse and translation.

Purkarthofer, Mirjam

Mirjam Purkarthofer is a physiotherapist at the Gesundheitsdrehscheibe, a community health centre of the municipality of Graz, and lecturer at Joanneum University of Applied Science in Graz. She also holds a master's degree in Translation and Interpreting Studies (German, English, Arabic).

Ramirez Polo, Laura

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Laura Ramírez Polo is an Associate Teaching Professor at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, where she coordinates and teaches in the certificate and MA of Translation and Interpreting. She also coordinates translation and interpreting initiatives within the Humanities as part of her assignment in the Language Center. In this role, she has managed the Language Bank project to create a database of volunteers for translation and interpreting services. Dr. Ramírez has over 15 years of experience as a freelance translator and language processes professional. She is ATA-certified as an English into Spanish translator and CCHI-certified as a healthcare interpreter. Professor Ramirez Polo's research interests focus on terminology and translation technology for professionals and translation training, as well as on the role of interpreters in the encounter between doctors/social workers and patients, as well as on medical communication.

Redl, Katharina

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Katharina Redl is a Senior Lecturer for conference interpreting and translation Russian>German at the Department for Translation Studies at Innsbruck University. She also works as a trainer for dialogue interpreting in different settings and as a freelance interpreter and translator for German, Russian and French.

René de Cotret, François

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Renner, Renate

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Riionheimo, Helka

University of Eastern Finland

Helka Riionheimo works as professor of Finnish at UEF. She has published various articles with translation scholars and led the *Kiännäl* project, which organized translator training for the endangered language of Karelian.

Rodriguez, Stephanie

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Stephanie A. Rodríguez is Assistant Teaching Professor in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese Studies and Director of Lives in Translation (LiT), the Translation and Interpreting program at Rutgers University in Newark. Within anchor institution, through LiT, Rodríguez coordinates community-based initiatives centered on critical civil engagement. Additionally, she trains translation and interpreting students through experiential learning to prepare for nationally recognized certifications.

Rodríguez is a Ph.D. student in Bilingualism and Second Language Acquisition in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Rutgers University - New Brunswick. Her research intersects with various topics of translation and language use, ranging from the study of efficacy, quality, and perception of machine translation to the development of translation pedagogy, the study of bilingual language development and language access advocacy. Complementing her academic work, she has extensive professional experience as a court interpreter in New York City, a translator in medical and legal domains, documentary subtitler, and localization software specialist.

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Regina Rogl holds a PhD in transcultural communication and is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the Centre for Translation Studies, University of Vienna. She is a member of the research group *Socio-Cognitive Translation Studies: Processes and Networks (Socotrans)*, where her work focuses on the intersections of translation, technology, and society, with a particular emphasis on everyday, hobbyist and amateur digital translation practices.

Ross, Jonathan

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Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies

Jonathan Maurice Ross is an associate professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, where he teaches applied and research-oriented courses. His research interests include telephone interpreting, community and non-professional interpreting in Turkey, and audio-visual translation. Articles by him have appeared in *The Translator*, *Target*, *Across Languages and Cultures*, *Parallèles* and other international and Turkish journals and anthologies.

Rudvin, Mette

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Mette Rudvin holds a PhD in Translation Studies and has taught English, translation and public service interpreting at the University of Bologna from 1996-2019; she is currently Associate Professor at the University of Palermo. She has taught a variety of subjects related to English language/literature, translation and dialogue interpreting, and has published widely nationally and internationally. In 2015 she set up the first multilingual continuous education course in interpreting in the legal sector at the University of Bologna. Her publications include articles and books on interpreting in the workplace,

legal and public-service interpreting in Italy, interpreting in the refugee setting, interpreting ethics, the interface between interpreting and philosophy, and English as a lingua franca.

Saarenmaa, Annukka

Tampere University, Finland

Annukka Saarenmaa is a PhD researcher at Tampere University with a background as a conference interpreter and lecturer in interpreting. Her research focuses on multilingualism as an interactional resource in mediation in criminal and civil cases in Finland, with particular attention to interpreter-initiated repair sequences through which problems of understanding are addressed and clarified.

Sabbe, Marc

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Prof. Dr. Marc Sabbe is an emergency doctor and professor at the Faculty of Medicine at KU Leuven (Belgium).

Sackl-Sharif, Susanne

Susanne Sackl-Sharif is a sociologist and musicologist based in Graz and Vienna. Since 2009, she has taught empirical methods at more than twenty universities, with a focus on qualitative and participatory methodologies, and she has been providing workshops at Graz Center for Empirical Research at the University of Graz since 2014. Her research focuses on political participation, digitalisation processes at the workplace, popular culture and gender studies.

Salaets, Heidi

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Prof. Dr. Heidi Salaets is a professor at the Faculty of Arts at KU Leuven (Belgium) and, since 2023, chair of the Research Unit Translation and Interpreting Studies.

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Universidad de Alcalá, Spain

Andrea Sanz de la Rosa holds degrees in Modern Languages and Translation, as well as a Master's in Intercultural Communication, Interpreting and Translation in Public Services (with honours). She is currently a PhD candidate, researcher, and lecturer at the University of Alcalá (Madrid, Spain). Her doctoral research focuses on legal translation and text genre analysis, with additional interests in Translation and Interpreting in Public Services (TISP), discourse analysis, and the didactics and training of translators and interpreters.

A member of the FITISPos-UAH research group, Andrea has actively contributed to various national and international projects, including DIALOGOS and Intercomsalud. She has presented her work at numerous academic conferences, such as the 11th EST Congress, held in Leeds (UK), and the 2025 Transius conference in the University of Geneva (Switzerland).

As a lecturer, Andrea teaches at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the areas of Translation and Interpreting, as well as English as a Foreign Language. Additionally, she has provided cross-disciplinary training to future legal professionals, focusing on effective collaboration with translators and interpreters in legal settings. She has also worked in the designing, creation and teaching of a course in Public Service Interpreting and Translation addressed to speakers of languages of lesser diffusion so that they can provide linguistic assistance in humanitarian crises and emergency contexts.

In 2024, she completed a research stay in the University of East Anglia (UK) and she attended the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology as a visiting student in 2025

Schaeffer, Moritz

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Moritz Schaeffer received his PhD from the University of Leicester in translation studies and has since worked as a research assistant at the Center of Research and Innovation in Translation and Translation Technology (CRITT) (Copenhagen Business School), the Institute for Language, Cognition and Computation (University of Edinburgh) and the National Institute of Informatics (Tokyo). He is currently a research associate at the Faculty of Translation Studies, Linguistics and Cultural Studies at the Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz.

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Rafael Schögler is associate professor at the Department of Translation Studies in Graz. He co-edits *Translation in Society* (John Benjamins) and published *Die Politik der Buchübersetzung* with Campus. He studies political and social dimensions of knowledge translation, spanning from the translation of books in the social sciences and humanities to the translation of indigenous cosmologies and its effects on indigenous peoples.

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Schouten, Barbara

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Sermann, Eszter

Eszter Sermann works as a Senior Lecturer at the University of Szeged, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Italian Linguistics and Literature, and has been involved in translator and interpreter training for many years. She has been teaching Translation Studies, Terminology Theory and Practice, Translation and Interpreting. She is interested in translation-oriented terminology, translators' informing competence, translation tools and terminology databases.

Snoeck, Helena

Ghent University, Antwerp University

Helena Snoeck is a doctoral researcher at Ghent University and Antwerp University. She examines how the context and function of an interpreter-mediated encounter influences the behaviour of the interpreter, irrespective of his/her professional status, particularly in the context of sham relationship investigations in Flanders, Belgium. She has also worked on CAI tools in simultaneous interpreting.

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Anna Sourdille ([ORCID](#), [u:cris](#)) is a university assistant (predoc) at the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna. She holds a BA in Philosophy and a BA in Transcultural Communication, as well as an MA in Translation (Conference Interpreting), all from the University of Vienna. Her doctoral thesis, supervised by Prof. Sonja Pöllabauer, focuses on interpreting for LGBTQIA+ refugees.

Her research interests include critical, queer, activist, so-called 'non-professional' and didactic aspects of translation and interpreting, as well as workplace and ethnographic field research. In addition to her academic role, she runs workshops on interpreting for LGBTQIA+ refugees.

Stowe, Anna

University of Manchester

Anna Stowe is a senior lecturer in translation and interpreting studies at the University of Manchester. Her research interests range from medieval and early modern literature to contemporary questions of power and norms in translation.

Süter Görgüler, Zeynep

Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye

Zeynep Süter Görgüler holds an MA in translation studies from Yıldız Technical University, where she also completed her PhD in 2016. Her research interests include sociology of translation, non-professional translation, translation and social media, translation and new media arts and comics translation. She currently works as an assistant professor of translation studies at Yıldız Technical University.

Sun, Jian

Leiden University

Jian Sun is a PhD candidate at Leiden University's Centre for Linguistics, specializing in translation studies, healthcare interpreting, and corpus linguistics. His research focuses on interpreting processing, and productions, particularly the role and practices of ad hoc medical interpreters. His work bridges healthcare communication and interpreting studies, aiming to improve understanding of informal interpreting dynamics in the interaction.

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University of Eastern Finland.

Juho Suokas works as university lecturer in English language and translation. He did his PhD on user-centered translation.

Takanay, Aslı

Dogus University

After receiving her B.A. degree in Russian Language and Literature from Istanbul University in 2000, Aslı Takanay started working as a freelance translator. She received her M.A. degree in Translation Studies from Istanbul University in 2005, and her PhD degree in Translation Studies from Bogazici University in 2018. Her research interests include audiovisual translation, translation sociology, professionalization and organization in translation, and community interpreting. She is a member of The Scientific Research, Applied Science and Education Cooperative (BİLARK), The Literary Translators' Society (ÇEVBİR) and Emergency and Disaster Interpreters (ARÇ).

Tipton, Rebecca

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Rebecca Tipton is a Senior Lecturer in Interpreting and Translation Studies at the University of Manchester at the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies. Her research examines professional and non-professional interpreting in statutory and voluntary sector services from contemporary and historical perspectives. She is the author of *The Routledge Guide to Teaching Ethics in Translation and Interpreting Education* (2024).

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Torresi, Ira

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Ira Torresi is Associate Professor at the University of Bologna, where she coordinates the MA in Interpreting. In the field of NPIT, she (co)authored several publications about Child Language Brokering, and participated in several projects. She sits on the scientific committee of JoNPIT- the Journal of Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation (www.jonpit.unibo.it), and co-edited Non-professional Interpreting and Translation (John Benjamins, 2017).

Tsai, Nancy

National Taiwan University

Nancy Tsai is assistant professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at National Taiwan University. She holds a PhD from the University of Ottawa; an MA from MIIS; and an MFA in literary translation from the University of Iowa. She has previously taught at MIIS and the Graduate Institute of Translation and Interpretation at National Taiwan Normal University, and is an accredited conference interpreter for the Federal Government of Canada.

Tschurtschenthaler, Marie

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Marie Tschurtschenthaler is a research assistant and PhD candidate at the Department of Translation Studies at the University of Graz. She holds degrees in conference interpreting and teacher education from the University of Vienna. Her PhD project focuses on communication between Austrian compulsory schools and parents whose first language is not German, with an emphasis on the role of translation and interpreting in facilitating parental communication and participation. Her research interests include community interpreting, multilingualism, translation policy, and the relationship between translation and migration.

Umer Kljun, Jerneja

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Uran, Simone

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Simone Uran is a university assistant at the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna. She is a member of both the Vienna Interpreting Research Group (VIRG) as well as the TransLaw Research Group. Her main research interests include legal interpreting and public service interpreting as well as interpreting in prison settings, and translation and migration. Currently, she is pursuing a PhD in Interpreting Studies at the University of Vienna. Her PhD project investigates communication

and translation in asylum appeal hearings at the Austrian Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht) in Vienna.

Vandenbroucke, Mieke

Antwerp University

Mieke Vandenbroucke is an associate research professor in linguistic pragmatics at the University of Antwerp and Adjunct Secretary General of the International Pragmatics Association. She was a Fulbright scholar at UC Berkeley in 2016-2017. She conducts and coordinates fundamental and applied research at the intersection of sociolinguistics and pragmatics, with a particular interest in the impact of globalisation and migration on multilingual urban settings in Europe, institutional discourse and language policy.

Van Der Merwe, Kanja Susan

Stellenbosch University

Dr. Kanja van der Merwe is a junior lecturer at Stellenbosch University and a freelance interpreter. She teaches translation and interpreting theory, methodology and practice, as well as Afrikaans language learning. She obtained a PhD (Translation) in 2025, focusing on the development of interpreting-learning strategies (“tolkaanleerstrategieë”) based on language-learning strategies. Her publications include an article in the *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and Translation* (2026), a chapter in *‘Unstated’ mediation: On the ethical aspects of non-professional interpreting and translation* (2024), three articles in *LitNet Akademies* (2023) and an article in the *Journal for Translation Studies in Africa* (2023). She has presented papers at, amongst others, the Teaching Translation and Interpreting 7 Conference (2025) and the 6th International Conference on Non-Professional Interpreting and Translation (2023). In 2022, she received a Jeugkoek Award for pioneering research in Afrikaans. She currently serves as an Associate Editor for *Southern African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies*.

Vinnari, Eija

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Vitalaru, Bianca

Universidad de Alcalá

Bianca Vitalaru is an associate professor of T&I at the University of Alcalá. Her research, as a member of the research group FITISPos since 2007, includes specialised translation, terminology, community interpreting, and technologies. She has contributed to 20 European, national, and regional research projects. She has approx. 70 publications and has served on the editorial board of FITISPos-International Journal since 2014. She has presented over 60 papers and participated in committees of international conferences. As a member of three Teaching Innovation Groups, she has participated in 15 innovation projects and won two teaching innovation awards. (<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0618-3867>).

Vottonen, Erja

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Erja Vottonen works as a post-doctoral researcher. Her PhD work concentrated on the relationship of theory and practice in translator training. She is also interested in the reception of translated Russian literature in Finland.

Vršič, Zarja

University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Weiss, David

University of Graz (Austria), Department of Translation Studies

David Weiss is currently a doctoral researcher at the Department of Translation Studies, University of Graz. His research focuses on translation and human rights, translation policies, especially in the context of court, police, and public service settings, and translation for social justice and equality.

Wittner, Elizabeth A.

University of Virginia

Elizabeth Wittner is the Academic Director at the Center for American English Language and Culture at the University of Virginia where she has founded and directs several university-wide programs that promote student-community engagement, language learning and cultural exchange: VISAS, Volunteers with International Students, Staff, and Scholars (1999), MOVE Multilingual Outreach Volunteer Effort (2020), and Cville Tulips' English Program (2021), part of a community-wide English, arts, and health initiative promoting resilience for Afghan and Syrian refugee women and children. These initiatives connect university students, staff, and faculty with international and refugee communities through language support and engagement. Before joining the UVA faculty, she taught in Salvador, Brazil, and worked as an ESOL teacher and Reading Specialist, as well as a Migrant Advocate in public schools in Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Virginia. Her research interests include issues of language access, intercultural communication, and the dynamics of cross-cultural and cross-class interactions, with a particular focus on university-community engagement and the role of language in fostering inclusive institutional environments.

Ylönen, Niina

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Yu, Clara Chuan

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(Clara) Chuan Yu is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Translation, Interpreting and Intercultural Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong. She is the author of *Online Collaborative Translation in China and Beyond: Community, Practice, and Identity* (2022, Routledge) and the Principal Investigator of the project *Investigating the Role of Communities and NGOs in Supporting Sustainable Crisis Translation in Hong Kong* (supported by the Research Grants Council, Hong Kong SAR Government). Chuan conducts community- and participant-oriented translation studies research from anthropological and sociological perspectives. Her work explores the complexities of translation processes involving both human and non-human actors, participants' identities, and the online digital media platforms on which these practices occur. More recently, her ongoing projects investigate the linguistically and culturally mediated communication needs of minority language speakers with a focus on South Asian residents in Hong Kong. In addition to her book, Chuan's work has been published in translation studies and applied linguistics journals, as well as in chapters in edited volumes.

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Dr. Ahmet YURTÇU is an Assistant Professor at Amasya University, Merzifon Vocational School, where he serves as the Head of the Department of Property Protection and Security and the Head of the Occupational Health and Safety Master's Programme. He holds a Ph.D. in Occupational Health and Safety from Gedik University, an M.A. in the same field, and a B.A. in Electronics and Computer Education from Marmara University. His research interests include occupational health and safety systems, electronic circuit design, hybrid protective technologies, and safety management in vocational and industrial education. Dr. Yurtçu has published in peer-reviewed international journals and presented papers at international conferences. He is also the inventor of a patented hybrid system combining electronic switching and residual current relay technologies designed to enhance electrical safety standards.

Zhao, Xian

University of Manchester

Xian Zhao is a Postdoctoral Research Associate on the project Translation as Method in Global Mental Health. She recently completed her PhD Education at The University of Manchester (UK). Her thesis (2025) narratively explores Chinese international students' experiences during their academic sojourns in the UK.