

## Similar or different? Cognitive rhythm in translation and paraphrasing

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The famous classification of translation into three kinds: interlingual, intralingual and intersemiotic provided by Jakobson in 1959 showed the wide scope of reformulating the same informative content in different forms and for different purposes. How messages are encoded in language, decoded and recoded in another language for different users has attracted ample research in Translation Studies. The number of studies investigating how meaning is reformulated in the same language has been incomparably modest (Zethsen 2009). It has been tacitly assumed that translation proper, by default, is far more challenging as it involves crossing language barriers and overcoming cultural differences. By the same token communication barriers within the same language community caused, for example, by difference in conceptual knowledge, have been ignored. In effect the two kinds of translation have not been compared in empirical studies and we lack basic research to fall back on.

In the ParaTrans project funded by the Polish National Science Centre we investigate how decisions are made in interlingual and intralingual translation. We believe that the language processing patterns are similar as both tasks involve interpretation, transfer and reformulation of meaning. In this presentation we would like to report on our study involving 24 professional translators who translated and paraphrased a text of the same type. By monitoring their temporal progression from the source text to the target product we have gained interesting insights into their decision-making in both tasks. Using the available tools to collect translation process data in an unobtrusive way we can map the route and pace of the translators' language processing efforts. The eye-tracker shows the distribution of their visual attention, key-logging (Jakobsen 2006) captures the interplay of pauses and text production units and the screen-capture software records their movement outside the texts to check information in dictionaries and data bases. In a sense the triangulation of tools captures the cognitive rhythm (Alves 2005) in the task flow to reformulate meaning for different purposes and receivers. The dynamics of actions in both experimental tasks forms a pattern which can be compared to increase our understanding of similarities and differences between the process of translating and paraphrasing. The results re-examine the tacit assumption that translation proper is more demanding than paraphrasing and might shed some new light on how the human mind makes decisions concerning sufficient similarity of meaning expressed in different forms.

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