Cognition live! – The dynamic interaction with the environment

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Translation process research has typically focused on professional and trainee translators working on a text on a computer. Researchers have often studied their cognitive processes as isolated from their environments, disregarding even their access to reference resources. Yet, the real social setting, the workplace, the nature of the work, the workflow and the workforce all impact the cognitive processes of translators (see, e.g., Ehrensberger-Dow 2017; Muñoz 2016; O'Brien 2012; Risku, Windhager, & Apfelthaler 2013; see also Levinson 2006). Thinking is not something people do independently from their surroundings, but rather the consequence of interacting with the environment, as suggested by 4EA cognition approaches such as cognitive translatology (see e.g., Muñoz 2010).

When it comes to research about the interpreting process, the main focus has been on simultaneous interpreters' cognitive processes within systemic, rather than dynamic, approaches, again not taking the environment into consideration. Interpreters do not work in isolation either. Dialogue interpreters' cognition is highly dependent on their environment, as they often work close to participants involved in a dialogue with each other (e.g., Englund Dimitrova & Tiselius 2016). The environment cannot be ignored even when focusing on conference interpreters, often secluded in their booths; the interaction between interpreters during an interpreted event impacts the ways they work and it is crucial for their success.

Translation or interpreting behaviors and cognition result from the interaction of mediators with the environment (e.g., objects, tools, constraints, social factors). Thus, this panel would like to invite researchers to focus on the dynamics, patterns, and changes in behavior and in inferred cognitive processes as translation/interpreting tasks unfold (see, e.g. Breedveld 2002)—as a result of their interaction with their environment. In doing so, customary approaches are extended so as to include human factors and methods like cognitive task analysis.

Contributions are welcome on cognitive aspects of translation and interpreting such as (but not limited to):

- the dynamics of the interaction of interpreter/source discourse/target discourse and translator/ST/TT as the task unfolds (including attitudinal, emotional, strategic developments)
- the interaction of participants in communicative events with dialogue interpreters
- the interaction of translators with other members of a translation team
- the interaction of people with translated products, including AV products
- the interaction of translators, posteditors, revisers and interpreters with technological tools
- human-computer interaction (e.g., interface design)

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