EDITOR'S NOTES

In *Slovo* 10 (1), 2019, readers could access to the first part of our overview on Translation Studies —with six articles dealing with the present fragmentation of our field, indirect translation, translation process and ergonomics, audiovisual translation and reception, news translation, and corpus-based studies in conference interpreting. That was a glance at some of the rapid changes in translation and Translation Studies. Today, with this second part, we continue our tour with nine papers. This time, to the five chapters written by Western scholars, we have added four chapters by colleagues from IKBFU (I. Kant Baltic Federal University in Kaliningrad) — initiating a dialogue between two geo-linguistic areas which have been distant for too long. We do hope that, in the next issues of *Slovo*, some other scholars, wherever they come from or they are affiliated to, will pursue the discussion, opening up new perspectives, criticizing some current directions, commenting on specific topics, arguing for or against a certain framework, underscoring the benefits and limitations of a given research method.

In the first chapter, D. Folaron (Concordia University, Montreal) claims that digital computers, information and communication technologies (ICTs), and the Internet/Web has broadened the scope of communication in ways unprecedented in human history. Translation as a specific type of communication is taking place in the digital world which implies more than the technical and instrumental aspects and usage of technology; it equally involves our human social engagement and interface with the tools and technologies we have at our disposal. While one can argue that the existing analytical and critical approaches to researching translation can effectively be extended and transposed to the newer digital context, there are also compelling and legitimate reasons for positioning translation squarely within the digital sphere. The author offers a large view on the development of technology in the last decades, showing that the future cannot deny the past.

C. Schäffner (Birmingham), in chapter two, illustrates how discourse analysis has been incorporated in Translation Studies. Concepts and methods of such an approach have been found useful for Translation Studies, partly because they help examining the structure and the function of language in various contexts and/or revealing patterns of belief and habitual action, as well as social roles and power relations (especially in what is called Critical Discourse Analysis).

The chapter three is not only the state of the art of research relating to the concept of voice, applied in quite a few studies mainly regarding literary translation. With "voice", scholars investigate stylistic or structural characteristics of translated texts, intertextuality and other forms of multivocality and ethical questions related to agency, ideology and power in translation and interpreting. K. Taivalkoski-Shilov (Turku) aims also to deepen the discussion on voice in our discipline by introducing the notion of the voice of conscience from philosophy and political science and the notion of inner voices from psychology.

For L. van Doorslaer (chapter four), imagology, the study of national and cultural images (including stereotypes, clichés) as represented in textual discourse such as literary and journalistic texts, is a fruitful approach for disciplines dealing with textual change, such as translation studies. Moreover interest in imagological research, sometimes related to the distribution of a promoted national or cultural self-image, has now also grown in countries outside of Europe. The findings on mental image spread through translation can definitely be validated through collaboration with existing research in sociology and psychology.

The chapter five by U. Stecconi (Brussels) argues that different active players, or agents, of communication determine whether a sign will cross a semiotic fold and translations are willed into existence in three conceivable ways: pull, push and shuffle. Pull is the most intuitive form: a publishing house decides to import i.e. translate a foreign novel. The push mode, in contrast, can be exemplified by a company that decides to export by localising its website to cater for foreign markets. The shuffle mode corresponds to those rare cases in which the process is located neither on the source nor on the target side, but straddles the semiotic barriers or folds that make acts of translating possible or necessary in the first place. The discussion is placed under the theory of signs of Charles S. Pierce.

The next chapters do not pretend to give a general view on the Russian landscape in Translation Studies. They investigate certain items that still deserve more pure and applied research.

In chapter six, Elena Boyarskaya considers the types of ambiguity, its typology, production and effect. She posits that the choice of a translation strategy and the need for disambiguation in general depend on the type of ambiguity, its sources and character, i.e. whether ambiguity is intended or not. She also explores a rarely analyzed event-referential ambiguity, which requires additional conceptual information for disambiguation and, consequently, may pose a problem for translation.

Elena Kharitonova, in the chapter seven, addresses the fundamental issue of variability within a language and aims at studying the specific fragment of the Russian language of the 20th century — Soviet camp sociolect within the frameworks of contrastive sociolectology. Sociolect nature of the source text is viewed as one of the factors increasing the degree of text untranslatability, or why adaption is always part of the performance, why retranslation is a way to push back the limitations of any translation.

The chapter eight by Elizaveta Shevchenko and Irina Thomashevskaya contributes to the study of colour terms as a cognitive phenomenon. Since colour is not a universal concept and an ordinary mind does not perceive colour separately from the object, it is possible to observe the knowledge about colour, which exists in the language but does not exist in its physical sense. This given knowledge is the cause of significant difficulties arising in the translation of various colour terms. The authors characterise some typical colour-related English into Russian translation difficulties which arise at the cognitive level.

In the last chapter, Lyudmila Boyko acknowledges that contemporary methodological landscape in translator training (TT) is dominated by the competence-based principles whose epistemological roots are found in social constructivism. Her paper gives a brief account of the status quo of TT and revisits the controversial issue of appropriateness of combining TT with foreign language teaching (FLT). The author maintains that FLT may, and quite often has to be part of TT course, the share of linguistic component in TT depending on the curriculum design and teaching circumstances. She proposes combining training methods that serve the purposes of both TT and FLT. And she argues that exercise-type activities beneficial for both TT and FLT can be practiced in full harmony with the competence-based student-centred teaching principles.

We warmly thank all the contributors who have accepted to share their knowledge and experience for the making of the two volumes of *Slovo*. Let's hope that some next issues will enlarge the geo-linguistic and interdisciplinary landscape of the overview.

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