

Combining theories and integrating methods in Translation and Interpreting Studies

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Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS) is a research field that combines multiple theoretical perspectives and research methodologies. It integrates insight from sociolinguistics, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, cognitive psychology and ethnography, to name just a few. TIS scholars have adopted various research methods to analyse both the product and the process of translation and interpreting, including corpus analysis, ethnographic methods, surveys, as well as behavioural and psychophysiological measures.

In many studies, those theoretical and methodological approaches were collated to provide a more detailed insight into a research problem. This collation has been referred to as *triangulation*, which can involve using more than one data source, investigator, theory, or method (Denzin 1978; Patton 2002; Hale and Napier 2013). Triangulation has also been discussed in Translation and Interpreting Studies (Alves 2003) and it has been evidenced, for example, by applying knowledge from psycholinguistics and emotion studies to examine emotional language processing in interpreting (e.g. Korpala and Jankowiak 2021), adopting psychophysiological methods and self-report tools to measure stress in interpreting (e.g. Moser-Mercer et al. 1998), using key-logging along with eye-tracking (e.g. Hvelplund 2011) or think-aloud protocols (e.g. Göpferich 2009) to trace the process of translation, combining ethnographic methods (focus groups) with questionnaires to investigate self-care and resilience of interpreters (e.g. Costa et al. 2020), or measuring interpreting accuracy by means of both error analysis and propositional accuracy scores (e.g. Bartłomiejczyk 2010).

We welcome submissions from all areas of Translation and Interpreting Studies. Contributors are welcome to report on their empirical research combining theories and/or integrating methods, or discuss triangulation and multimethod approaches in TIS from a more theoretical or methodological perspective. Possible areas and topics include:

- cognitive and affective aspects of translation and interpreting;
- corpus-based research into translation and interpreting;
- ethnographic research on translation and interpreting;
- translation and interpreting quality;
- aptitude for translation and interpreting;
- translator and interpreter training;
- product- and process-oriented research on audiovisual translation and media accessibility;
- specialised translation and interpreting;
- new and emerging technologies in translation and interpreting;

- benefits and limitations of triangulation in Translation and Interpreting Studies;
- emerging research methodologies in Translation and Interpreting Studies.

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