Cognitive aspects of non-professional translators' interactions with digital translation tools

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6000 – 7500 word-long *drafts. Extended deadline, March 1, 2022. Style guidelines* here*.* **Send** here*.*

In this thematic section, we wish to explore cognitive aspects of non-professional translators' interactions with digital translation tools. Broadly speaking, professional translation is a remu–nerated service carried out for a customer. For our purposes, non-professional translation may then be defined as an activity that is carried out by a person who does not do this for a living and who is not remunerated for the translation. Digital translation tools can now be used for free by anybody with a digital device and access to the internet, and it is apparent that non-professional translators make increasing use of the digital tools and that they do so for a variety of reasons: for their own private use (for entertainment or information, for instance), for interlingual communication (with strangers, colleagues or friends via social media platforms, for instance), as a voluntary service to help others (through a humanitarian crisis, for instance), or for assistance in their work (to get the gist of a foreign-language business enquiry, for instance). It is therefore hardly surprising that non-professional translators now carry out the bulk of all translations today (Pym 2019, 6). As non-professional translators appear to interact with digital translation tools in ways that are essentially different from those of professional translators (Jiménez-Crespo 2019, 240–241), we are now faced with an unchartered and exciting territory that needs to be explored – not least from a cognitive perspective.

We welcome papers that report on empirical findings or review the research literature with a view to generating research questions for empirical studies or to discussing and assessing empirical methodology. Papers may draw on a computational approach to cognition, according to which the mind is a device for problem-solving (Muñoz 2017, 561), or on an extended view of cognition that does not differentiate between internal and external cognition, as in the 4EA model, which views cognition as "embodied, ebedded, extended, enactive, and affective" (Muñoz 2017, 563–564). Papers may discuss varying degrees of translation automation (Christensen et al. 2021) and may deal with solicited and/or unsolicited non-professional translations (Jiménez-Crespo 2019, 240). Examples of solicited non-professional translations might be provided by a free translation tool such as Google Translate in connection with ad-hoc doctor-pa–tient communication or police investigative interviews (Vieira, O'Hagan, & O'Sullivan 2020) or by translation crowdsourcing via an internet platform to assist humanitarian aid initiatives in a crisis (O'Mathúna et al 2020; Sutherlin 2013). Examples of unsolicited non-professional transla–tions might be automatic translations integrated into social media platforms or subtitles provided by fans in a closed internet fan group (fansubbing).

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