

when people are faced with a foreign language barrier, the usual way around it is to find someone who speaks both languages to translate for them. Translation involves rephrasing a message expressed in one language (the source language) into another language (the target language). The term translation is often used in a broad sense to refer to any way in which a fragment of source language can be turned into the analogous target language fragment, irrespective of input and output modality. To distinguish explicitly between different types of translation, in this chapter the term is generally used in its narrow sense. It then refers to text-to-text translation and contrasts with interpreting, which typically involves the verbal rephrasing of a source language utterance into target language utterance. From a cognitive perspective, it is important to distinguish between translation and interpreting because they are likely to engage different cognitive processes (De Groot, 1997, 2000; Gile, 1997). If we are to understand fully how this task bilingualism, discourse processing, memory, attention ideally all be taken into account (De Groot, 2000).