

Editorial

The idea of creating *New Voices in Translation Studies* came from the realisation that there are many enthusiastic new researchers, exploring interesting ideas and posing challenging questions, whose voices are not being heard. After attending a Postgraduate Symposium in Translation Studies held in May 2003 at Aston University and having organised the First DCU Postgraduate Conference in Translation Studies in March 2004, we also realised that these voices express themselves more confidently and fluently in a supportive environment. However, we believe the voices of new researchers should be heard beyond the circle of their peers and reach more established circles which, we feel, are sometimes too engrossed in old battles, rehearsing well-known arguments that threaten to slow down the growth of what, a few years ago, was still called an emerging discipline.

The organizational structure of *New Voices* has been designed in such a way as to ensure continuity but remain dynamic. The advisory panel is composed of equal numbers of new researchers and established academics and will be renewed regularly to ensure that an optimal balance is maintained. The editors will remain in position for a limited number of years, following which they will be replaced by new editors, and join the Editorial Board. The reviewing and editing process follows the model of international refereed journals, the only difference being that it involves new researchers, along with more experienced scholars, as editors and reviewers.

We understand the concepts of 'new' and 'established' in relation to 'researcher' not as two distinct and opposed categories but as degrees on a continuum reflecting the amount of experience gained by the researcher in the course of their career. Trying to establish concrete limits around each concept would not only be extremely difficult but also counter-productive, given that the aim of the journal is to bring the two extremes of the continuum closer rather than reinforce their differences.

Although the journal's nature and aims call for inclusiveness, it is our belief that this need not be at the expense of quality and rigour. In this respect, we not only hope to show that new researchers can produce high-quality and original research, but also that all aspects of the quality of a publication, ranging from the ideas presented to the editing and reviewing process, do not depend on the medium of publication. Dollerup (2004:9)¹ suggests that "the Internet fails to provide the tangibility and durability that is essential to ideas that required contemplation, cogitation and rumination". We tend to believe that electronic media are generally more durable than paper; and, in any case, since the invention of the personal printer, they do not exclude the paper medium either.² Moreover, the Internet presents some important advantages as a means of storage and dissemination, such as ease of maintenance, cost-effectiveness, and flexibility of access.

Although priority will be given to submissions by new researchers, we will occasionally publish articles by more established scholars, specially when they propose new ideas or discuss issues that, we believe, are of particular concern to new researchers. This is the case of

¹ Dollerup, Cay (2004) "Journals, the Internet, and quality in research", *Perspectives: Studies in Translatology* 12(1):3-10.

² Having said this, we found Dollerup's exposition of issues of quality in Translation Studies publications very enlightening and his comments on the review process very useful.

the first paper in this issue, by María Calzada Pérez.³ Calzada was one of the invited speakers of the First DCU Postgraduate Conference in Translation Studies, and her paper was the opening speech of the conference. The audience included many doctoral candidates who have recently started or will soon start lecturing in Translation Studies, and who enthusiastically received Calzada's proposal of a model for translation teaching that responds positively to the diversity of approaches currently in vogue in translation theory.

The other four papers were also presented at the same conference, and were only some of many good quality papers that were presented then and submitted to New Voices later. Some papers are still being reviewed and revised, and will be published in forthcoming issues. In the second paper in this issue, Basile proposes a psychoanalytic approach to the translator's task that opens new avenues for exploring how the affective dimensions of translation come to be revealed in the translator's work. Marinetti brings in insights from theatre semiotics to analyse the translation of humour in three functionally different English translations of Goldoni's *Il servitori di due padroni*. The paper by Miguelez shows how critical formulations and translation diverge in their treatment of gender-related issues in the English translations of Esther Tusquets and Rosa Montero. The essay foregrounds the importance of translational analysis in the study of critical trends. Finally, Minelli looks at shifts of punctuation in Italian translations of two of Virginia Woolf's novels, showing how some of the elements of Woolf's 'female sentence' are transformed in the Italian version. It is interesting to note that feminist theory informs three of the five papers included in this first issue of New Voices. Although this was partly coincidental, it shows that a publication focused on the work of new researchers may provide a useful indicator of the ideas that are proving most attractive to the new generation of translation researchers.

We would like to thank our authors for their commitment to quality and for their understanding in dealing with our many questions and recommendations. The editing process involved extensive dialogue between editors and authors in what, we hope, was a mutually enriching experience. We are also grateful to our sponsors, advisors and reviewers, without whose support it would have been impossible to bring this project to light. It should be noted, however, that reviewers and advisors participated only in the initial stages of the process, and therefore the two editors take full responsibility for the journal's outcome.

Gabriela Saldanha and Marion Winters, July 2005

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