

MUTATIS
MUTANDIS

Mutatis Mutandis. Revista Latinoamericana de Traducción
ISSN: 2011-799X
Universidad de Antioquia

Zuluaga Molina, Juan Felipe; Tamayo Herrera, Antonio
A Quantitative Exploration to Directionality Among Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia* **
Mutatis Mutandis. Revista Latinoamericana de Traducción,
vol. 14, no. 2, 2021, July-December, pp. 601-622
Universidad de Antioquia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.mut.v14n2a15>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=499272762015>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in redalyc.org

UDEM
redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc
Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and
Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

A Quantitative Exploration to Directionality Among Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia¹



Juan Felipe Zuluaga Molina

juanf.zuluaga@udea.edu.co

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8751-4992>

Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia

Antonio Tamayo Herrera

antonio.tamayo@udea.edu.co

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5984-7463>

Instituto Politécnico Nacional, México / Universidad de Antioquia, Colombia

Abstract

The high influence of sworn translators and interpreters (STI, henceforth) on the professional context of translation in Colombia is undeniable. However, the lack of institutional support and the poor documentation and research that exist among STIs in the country makes it difficult to read it in an informed, comprehensive, and historical manner. Considering the abovementioned, this article aims at presenting the results of a sociological case study from a quantitative research that reflects, in a diagnostic or preliminary way, on the current situation of the Colombian STIs, their status, and their working conditions. This study used techniques mainly from inferential statistics on data collected from a survey conducted to 200 informants. In this paper, special emphasis is placed on the results related to directionality and its influence in the market behavior. In general, there was a large plurality in the informants' profiles even though it was found that more than half of them were women and that English remained the main working language among translators with a particular strong presence of reverse translation/interpretation (towards a language other than Spanish). Likewise, through this research, it was concluded that several understudied professional and market-related aspects crucial for reading and understanding the work done by translators and interpreters in Colombia more judiciously were identified, described, and problematized.

Keywords: sworn translation and interpretation; directionality; translation market; translation in Colombia.

¹ This article is an outcome of the research project "A Neo-institutionalist Study from the Sociology of the Professions to the Current Situation of Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia" financed by the CODI (Committee for the Development of Research) from Universidad de Antioquia. It was approved by means of Act n° 2019-25530 from November 14, 2019. This article is also the result of some reflections taken from a M. A. dissertation entitled "*Situación actual de los traductores e intérpretes oficiales en Colombia: una mirada desde la sociología de las profesiones*" [The Current Status of Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia: A Sociology of the Professions Approach] carried out by the first author with the help of Gabriel Quiroz as his main advisor. It can be accessed in <http://bibliotecadigital.udea.edu.co/handle/10495/16727>

Exploración cuantitativa sobre la direccionalidad entre traductores e intérpretes oficiales en Colombia

Resumen

La gran influencia de los traductores e intérpretes oficiales en el contexto profesional de la traducción en Colombia es innegable. No obstante, la falta de apoyo institucional y la incipiente documentación e investigación que existe sobre esta profesión en Colombia dificulta una lectura informada, amplia e histórica de su labor. Teniendo en cuenta lo anterior, este artículo se propone presentar los resultados de un estudio de caso sociológico desde un enfoque cuantitativo que reflexiona, de forma preliminar o diagnóstica, sobre la situación actual de los traductores e intérpretes oficiales en Colombia, su estatus y condiciones laborales. El presente estudio se basó principalmente en técnicas de la estadística inferencial para procesar datos de una encuesta realizada a 200 informantes. En este artículo, se hace especial énfasis en los resultados relacionados con la direccionalidad y su influencia en el comportamiento del mercado. En general, se encontró una amplia pluralidad en los perfiles de los informantes, aunque más de la mitad de la muestra estaba representada por mujeres y el inglés se mantuvo como la lengua de trabajo más recurrente entre los traductores con una presencia particularmente fuerte de la traducción/interpretación inversa (hacia una lengua diferente al español). Así, esta investigación identificó, describió y problematizó de manera preliminar varios aspectos relacionados con el mercado profesional que no habían sido estudiados y que son cruciales para leer y entender, de forma más exhaustiva, el trabajo que realizan los traductores e intérpretes en Colombia.

Palabras clave: traducción e interpretación oficial; direccionalidad; mercado de la traducción; traducción en Colombia.

Une exploration quantitative de la directionnalité chez les traducteurs et interprètes assermentés en Colombie

Résumé

La grande influence des traducteurs et des interprètes agréés dans le contexte professionnel de la traduction est indéniable. Cependant, le manque de soutien institutionnel, ainsi que la pauvre émergence de documentation et de recherches à leur sujet au pays fait en sorte qu'une lecture informée, ample et historique sur leur activité devienne ardue. Ainsi, cet article vise à présenter les résultats d'une étude de cas sociologique exploratoire, menée en suivant une approche quantitative, qui réfléchit d'abord sur la situation actuelle des traducteurs et des interprètes agréés en Colombie, leur statut et leurs conditions de travail. Cette étude s'est servie principalement de techniques propres à la statistique inférentielle sur des données récoltées par l'entremise d'un sondage auprès de 200 langagiers au pays. Dans cette contribution, nous mettons l'accent sur les résultats liés à la directionnalité et à l'impact de cette dernière sur le marché. En général, nous avons trouvé une grande pluralité en termes de profils des participants. Cela dit, nous avons constaté que les femmes représentent plus de la moitié de l'échantillon et que l'anglais constitue la langue de travail la plus récurrente parmi les langagiers, avec une présence particulièrement forte de la traduction/interprétation vers une langue seconde (c'est-à-dire, différente à l'espagnol). En outre, grâce à cette étude, nous avons identifié, décrit et problématisé de façon exploratoire plusieurs aspects professionnels liés au marché n'ayant jamais été étudiés jusqu'ici, et qui sont déterminants pour lire et comprendre de façon exhaustive le travail développé par les traducteurs et les interprètes en Colombie.

Mots-clés : traduction et interprétation agréée ; directionnalité ; marché de la traduction ; traduction en Colombie.

Introduction

Sworn translators and interpreters (STIS) are a group of professionals known also as legal or court translators/interpreters, because of their specific acting scenarios (i.e., mostly legal or governmental situations; Pym et al., 2012, p. 26). They are a worldwide recognized remunerated group of professionals (Mayoral, 2000; Monzó, 2002; Pym et al., 2012), which means that many institutions and individuals know they exist, that some laws recognize them, and that, in some cases, associations, governments, or schools regulate them (Stejskal, 2003, 2005). This recognition or authorization makes them crucial for many bilingual interactions between institutions and governments around the world. Furthermore, it puts them in an essential position for most contacts between two cultures and languages in specific types of documents and scenarios (Mayoral, 2000). In addition, it differentiates them from other types of translators/interpreters and places them at a different level compared to other specialists in translation/interpretation (Monzó, 2002).

Given the above stated recognition of STIS, the academia, as well as associations and governments in many countries, have carried out different studies and initiatives about them. These studies and initiatives have described STIS, their behavior, their functions, and their acting scenarios and tried to understand their influence and status (Mayoral, 2000; Monzó, 2002; Stejskal, 2003, 2005). Additionally, they have made the importance of this social group in our society clear (Heras, 2017; Galanes, 2010; Vigier et al., 2013) and have helped offer better alternatives for their training, association, and regularization (Ordoñez, 2009; Ortega, 2011; Zamora, 2005). By the same token, they have explored the certification procedures (Galanes, 2010; García, 2007; Ortega, 2011; Vigier, 2010) and the historical aspects related

to the activity (Feria, 2007; Peñarroja, 1989; Peñarroja & Cardona, 1993). Moreover, in Spain², they have examined the status of STIS from sociological, market-oriented, economic, as well as other points of view (Biguri, 2007; de las Heras, 2017; El Ghazouani, 2008; Gil & García, 2015; Lobato, 2007; Mayoral, 1999, 2000; Monzó, 2002; Perdu & Ridao, 2014; Salvador, 1996). Furthermore, they have contributed to the reflection about STIS in their corresponding countries which, at the same time, contributes to the reflection of translation and interpreting in general in the specific territory. Examples of this are Zamora (2005) in Costa Rica, Guzmán (2008) in Russia, Barceló and Delgado (2016) in Spain and France, Martínez and Guilman (2005), and Cortés (2000) in Argentina, Livio (2000) in Brazil, and Hlavac (2013) in Canada, among others.

Contrasting this wealth of initiatives and studies in the world related to STIS, in Colombia there are only six academic studies dealing with this segment of translators/interpreters (Clavijo, 2011; Martín, 2013; Quiroz et al., 2013, 2015). As the previous studies made in countries different from Spain, they are merely demographic or descriptive. Quiroz et al. (2013), for example, focused on defining the profile of candidates to become STIS that were more likely to pass the exam while Quiroz et al. (2015) focused on some general aspects about STIS as an occupational group. On the other hand, Quiroz and Zuluaga (2014) made a quantitative description of the performance of candidates to become STIS, while Clavijo (2011) and Martín (2013) made a description of some general issues related to the status of STIS in the law and in the practice. Thus, as can be seen, studies and initiatives on this segment of translators in Colombia have not deeply and recently explored any specific

² Notice that Spain is a very prolific country in terms of research related to sworn translation and interpretation.

process related to their current status nor any particular reflection about the market behavior has been made.

In reality, there are very few studies around the world concerning the market behavior of sworn translation and interpretation services. Some of the main topics that have been left apart are rates, professional offers, number of translators or interpreters in organization, among others. This reality is something that can also be seen in Colombia where only some projects or initiatives have tried to carry out research projects related to market behavior and status in this segment of professionals.

Accordingly, the present article intends to present some updated reflections on the current situation of sworn translators and interpreters in Colombia and some important aspects related to market behavior, with special emphasis on directionality. Consequently, the paper aims at doing the following: (a) describe what the current state of Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia is; (b) describe the main aspects related to directionality in this group of professionals; (c) explain, by means of quantitative analysis, the main traits of the market in sworn translation and interpreting in Colombia; and, (d) make some general comments on the findings of this study compared to the reality of the profession of translators/interpreters in Colombia and the world.

In the following sections, the reader will find a brief description of details about STIs such as the various ways in which they are denominated, regulated, or organized in the world and in Colombia. In addition, they will find a brief summary of key aspects related to directionality principles and theories that this study will draw on. Subsequently, the reader will see the main methodological aspects taken into account for the design of this research such as participants and data gathering sources.

Finally, the reader will find a brief summary of the findings and general discussions and interpretations related to market behavior and directionality.

2. Theoretical Framework

This study draws on the directionality theories. Specifically, it draws on key aspects or principles within this perspective. That is why, the following paragraphs provide key aspects about the concept of directionality and, specifically, about the current thoughts, beliefs, and reflection on this topic. However, before that, the section will provide some details concerning the specific ways in which STIs are denominated, regulated, and organized around the world and in Colombia so that a better comprehension of the international market behavior and beliefs are stated.

2.1. Sworn Translators and Interpreters around the World

Sworn translators and interpreters are a group of individuals that are also known as legal or court translators/interpreters because of their specific acting scenarios (i.e., mostly legal or governmental situations; Pym et al., 2012, p. 26). They exist almost all around the world and their activity, denominations, and regulations are very diverse. In terms of activities, what can be seen is that, while their main task in countries such as the United States is to translate/interpret from and into languages like Spanish, Chinese, and Italian (Hammond, 1990), in some South American countries, their task is to translate/interpret from and into indigenous languages (Quiroz et al., 2015). Concerning regulation, while in Canada their activity is regulated by associations (Hlavac, 2013), in Spain they are regulated by the government (Heras, 2017; Mayoral, 2000; Ordoñez, 2009), and in Colombia, according to Decrees 382 and 2257 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 1951b; Colombia, Diario



Figure 1. Designations for Sworn Translators / Interpreters in Latin America

Oficial, 1951a), they are overseen by two public universities (Universidad de Antioquia and Universidad Nacional, as reported by Clavijo, 2011). Finally, regarding denominations, while in countries such as the United States and Canada they are called certified, in Europe they are called legal, sworn or authorized translators (Pym et al., 2012), while in some South American countries they are called *juramentados* (Peru, Brazil), *públicos* (Venezuela, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay), or *oficiales* (Colombia, Chile; see Figure 1).

According to Pym et al. (2012, p. 26), all those differences in denominations, specifically *certified*, *sworn*, and *academically authorized translators/translations*, show, at the same time, a specific way of understanding their actions. *Certified* is normally a term referring to translations made by a notary-accepted or government-approved translator who is not necessarily a STIS (see the case of Honduras where there is a specific

section in the general secretariat that certifies translations). *Sworn*, a very old term referring to the moment in which translators literally swore before a notary to be faithful to their work, represents the group of translators who have approved tests administered or ruled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Justice to prove or guarantee their degree of high performance when translating (Stejskal, 2003; see the case of Venezuela or Colombia where exams are the only way to access the profession). Finally, *academically authorized* is a group of translators who, given their specific training in translation and specifically in legal translation, are accepted by the government to develop these tasks.

2.2. Sworn Translators and Interpreters in Colombia

Sworn translation and interpreting is also a very diverse reality in the Colombian context. Actually, the designation of *traductor e intérprete oficial*, which is the designation found in laws, could cover three main groups of professionals. The first group is that of translators and interpreters from and to oral languages that are not official in the territory, such as French, Italian, English, among others, who are authorized to perform this activity after approving an exam, according to Decrees 382 and 2257 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 1951a; Colombia, Diario Oficial, 1951b). In many places around the world, this group is usually known as sworn, so that all ambiguities with other professionals within the field of translation/interpretation can be avoided. The second group are interpreters from and into the Colombian sign language who already have a specific regulation according to Decree 2369 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 1997) and *Resolución* 05274 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 2017) and who, now, must access the profession by means of a certification or a university-level training program. In addition, the third group are translators and

interpreters from and into native languages that are co-official in the Colombian territory who already have a specific regulation in Law 1381 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 2010). In this last group, the particularity is that they are normally recognized by their communities and the government and not by means of a certification or a training process, as is the case of the first two groups.

STIS, the group in question for the present study, referred as official in Colombia, are regularized by Decrees 382, 722 and 2257 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 1951b, 1951a, 1982) and Law 962 (Colombia, Diario Oficial, 2005). Nowadays, there are more than 900 STIS registered in the Directory of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs³. These two previous facts contrast with the fact that only one academic course is offered in the country for candidates to become STIS (see *Curso de preparación para el examen para traductor e intérprete oficial* from Pontificia Universidad Javeriana⁴) and that there is not any current association, ministry, department or institution to regulate them. In addition, even though there is the norm NTC 5808 from ICONTEC (2010) which defines some translation activities (see ICONTEC, 2010), only one page is dedicated to STIS and its content is still merely informative.

2.3. Directionality

The concept of directionality in languages has always been problematic (T. Pavlović, 2013). In the translation industry and theory, some of the main issues this discussion has risen are the following: (a) denomination (N. Pavlović, 2016), which stands for the ideological, philosophical and practical way of naming languages depend-

ing on the use, degree of handling, and control, among others; (b) definition, which relates to some issues in which aspects such as preference or control over some languages when translating or interpreting are tackled (Pokorn, 2005); (c) influence of directionality in the quality of translations, which is a historic issue first problematized by Newmark (1988), but further analyzed by several authors (Beeby, 1998; Campbell, 1998; Gile, 2005; Godjins & Hindaedael, 2005; Kelly et al., 2003; Kiraly, 2000; Marmaridou, 1996); (d) influence of directionality in translators/interpreters training (Dollerup & Loddegaard, 1992; Donovan, 2003; Fernández, 2003; McAlester, 1992; among others); and (e) the relation between directionality and market behavior (Grosman et al., 2000; Lorenzo, 1999, 2002).

For the purposes of this study, only some of the reflections around the concept of directionality will be covered. This study will understand language pairs as follows: “language A” will stand for “Spanish” and “Additional language(s)” will stand for any other language different to Spanish in which a sworn translator or interpreter is certified.

2.4. Key Aspects to Be Taken Into Account in a Market-Oriented Perspective to Directionality

Market-oriented studies in the context of directionality are some of the more productive. In fact, the following are some of the main aspects analyzed in this kind of studies: language status (McAlester, 1992), geopolitical situation of the market in question (Campbell, 1998); mother tongue, native tongue and other ideological and philosophical issues related to denominations (Kelly et al., 2003), cognitive and linguistic effort, among others. As stated by Gallego (2014, p. 230), when discussing some aspects related to ideological beliefs in directionality, he observes that “*la traducción inversa*

3 Consulted on May 3, 2015, <https://tramites.cancilleria.gov.co/ApostillaLegalizacion/directorio/Traductores.aspx>

4 <https://educacionvirtual.javeriana.edu.co/traductor-oficial-del-ingles>

en el mercado profesional existe y puede enmarcarse como una actividad social funcional [reverse translation in the professional market exists and can be framed as a functional social activity].” He also analyzes the fact that reverse or inverse directionality, which means translating from your first language to a second tongue, is actually a very common activity among language service enterprises and professionals, and it has some implications for the practice of translation itself such as the increase of cognitive effort or the lack of quality of the final translation.

By the same token, some other authors such as McAlester (1992) reflect on the fact that this behavior of the market is very often due to the lack of competent translators in minority (in terms of number of speakers) languages such as Finnish, Danish, or some other Scandinavian languages. Both reflections, the one concerning the fact that reverse or inverse directionality is a very active area in many enterprises as well as the one explaining this reality with aspects such as number of speakers or languages status, can also be seen in Colombia. As will be further discussed, Colombia is a very interesting place to describe when it comes to directionality. First, because for years, Colombia has had a very modest economic opening to countries in which Spanish is not the *lingua franca*. Second, because of the number of native or co-official languages co-existing with Spanish, that is, more than 65 languages.

As stated by Ferreira et al. (2016):

directionality in translation has recently resulted in an increase in the number of studies that contribute to understanding the cognitive mechanisms that are involved in the translation process (e.g., Alves & Gonçalves 2013; Ferreira 2012, 2014; PACTE 2011; Pavlović & Jensen 2009). There remain several gaps in what we know about the practice of inverse translation (IT) in contrast to direct translation

(DT), and as such, additional studies are necessary to make further advancements in TPR. (p. 63)

The aforementioned reflection on the lack of studies carried out on inverse translation (IT) has also been emphasized by some other authors. Pavlovic and Jensen (2019) for instance described cognitive and physical aspects in a group of Croatian translators finding interesting patterns in their behavior which indicates a higher effort when doing inverse translating. Ferreira’s studies showed a similar thread when exploring the topic of effort of inverse translating, a topic of interest for the present study. Not only does inverse translating require a higher cognitive and physical effort, it also uprisers social issues related to language status and professional status. For this research, these three aspects will be observed and problematized in the segment of sworn translators and interpreters in Colombia.

3. Research Design

The present article is part of a larger project that can be categorized as a sociological case study. The following paragraphs will describe the details of this sociological case study, the participants that took part in this project, and the data collection procedures that were carried out.

3.1. Method

Firstly, this study followed a quantitative approach, since its main purpose was to analyze a particular reality by means of the exploration of different variables connected to it, and secondly, because data was analyzed by deductive processes and it aimed at having a linear sequence for the comprehension and analysis of the phenomenon. This study was meant to describe the phenomenon so that an objective comprehension or diagnosis of what is happening in the context of STIs and directionality

in Colombia is reached. It is worth mentioning here that further aspects related to some conclusions drawn from qualitative data are also part of the larger project; thus, for the purposes of this article, only the quantitative perspective and results from the study will be presented.

This research study followed a method of sociological case studies. These, as defined by Hancock & Algozzine (2006), focus on “society, social institutions, and social relationships, examining [sic] the structure, development, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of individuals” (p. 32), which is the main emphasis of the present study. Accordingly, this article presents some reflections on directionality in the context of the social group of the STIS.

3.2. Participants

The participants of this study are Colombian STIS. According to the Directory of Sworn Translators and Interpreters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there are around 900 registries of STIS in the country. According to the same Directory, from those 900 registries, 70 % correspond to STIS certified in English–Spanish, about 7 % to STIS in French–Spanish, 7 % to STIS in Italian–Spanish, while the rest of the sample correspond to STIS

in different languages, such as German, Portuguese, Russian, and others. The present study took the total number of STIS as the universe and subsequently took a representative sample proportional to the size of that universe (Kuznik et al., 2010) of 200 responders for the implementation of a survey. This sampling process was carried out with a confidence level of 94 % and a margin of error of 6 %. The only criterion for the selection of the participants is that they were holders of the certificate of STI delivered by *Universidad Nacional*, *Instituto Electrónico de Idiomas*, the *Ministry of Justice* or *Universidad de Antioquia*.

3.3. Quantitative Analysis Implemented

All data was organized and described statistically, and then processed and analyzed with some inferential statistical tests assisted by the program RStudio (“RStudio: Integrated development for R”, 2015). It is important to mention that this study took an alpha value (α) or a significance value of 0.06 as reference for all the implemented tests. The main characteristics of the data are:

- Quantitative variable: The only quantitative variable examined in this study is denominated here as “percentage of work dedication

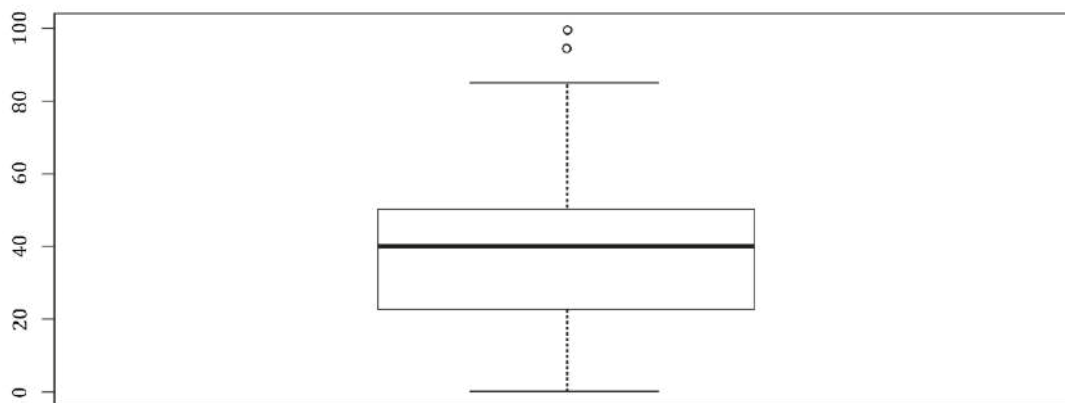


Figure 2. Boxplot for the Distribution of the Quantitative Variable: Percentage of Translation/ Interpreting Into Language A (Spanish) From Any Additional Language Among STIS.

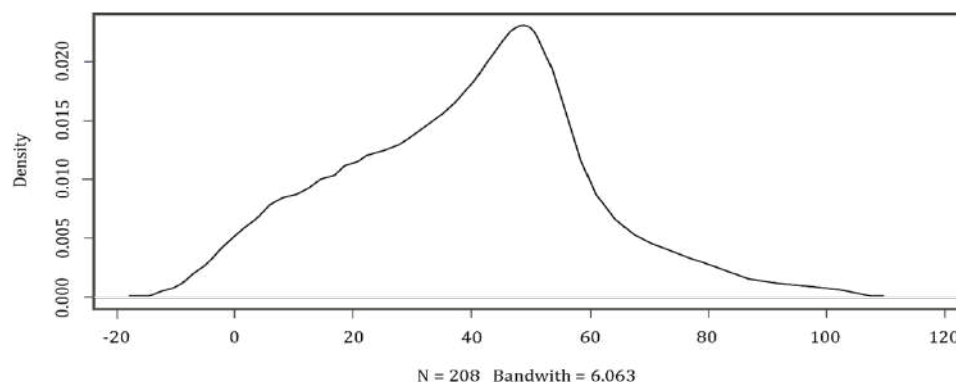


Figure 3. Density Plot for the Distribution of the Quantitative Variable: Percentage of Translation/ Interpreting Into Language A (Spanish) From Any Additional Language Among STIS

to translation or interpretation into language A (Spanish).” In order to get this information, translators were asked to indicate the percentage of work they dedicated to translating or interpreting from the additional language of their certification into Spanish. When examining this variable, we applied the Shapiro-Wilk test to determine whether this variable had a normal distribution or not; and the result of the test, with a p-value of $2.926e-05$, led this study to conclude that indeed this variable could only be explored by means of non-parametric statistics tests since it does not comply with one of the assumptions parametric tests have to be used: that the quantitative variable(s) must have a normal distribution. As can be observed in Figures 2 and 3, the distribution of this variable is very irregular when comparing it to the Gaussian Curve. To conclude, it is crucial to mention the process of imputation used in this variable. In order to get as much information as possible from the sample, a process of imputation for statistical mean for all the cases in which there was not information about the percentage when crossed with the qualitative variable was made in this study. In almost all cases, a maximum of 11 imputations were

made. The statistical mean for this variable was 39.3 %.

- Qualitative variables: All the qualitative variables were defined by examining the questions proposed for the survey. All of them were organized as follows: (a) demographic aspects (certified pair of languages, decade of certification, place of certification, age, birth place, field of knowledge according to their bachelor’s degree, sex, place of residence, specific training in translation/interpreting); and (b) clientele (time dedicated to projects related to sworn translation/interpretation during a regular week, source of employment, client profile, promotion of services, and interpreters only vs translators and interpreters). During the study, those registries in which no data were available in the qualitative variables were eliminated. This decision was made to guarantee that there would not be any manipulation of the data. In almost all cases, the maximum number of eliminations was 15 out of 200.
- Tests made crossing qualitative variable with the quantitative variable: Taking into account that the quantitative variable did not have a normal distribution, all applied tests were

non-parametric. The following were the main tests applied for the present study:

- Mann-Whitney U-test or Wilcoxon Ranks sums test: This test was applied for the qualitative variables “sex” (man or woman), “place of residence” (Cundinamarca or a place different from Cundinamarca), whether STIS had any specific training in translation or not, whether STIS promoted their work or not, and finally, whether STIS worked as interpreters too or not.
- Kruskal-Wallis test: For this test, several hypotheses were made and proven within the same group of sworn translators, all of the remaining variables mentioned before were used here.
- Tests made with qualitative variables: In order to prove or disprove some hypotheses related to the association or dependence of two qualitative variables that were important for this study, the Chi-square test was applied. The comparisons were made between the following variables: (a) language pair certified and sex, (b) language pair certified and year of certification, and (c) language pair of certification and age. These comparisons were made to determine if there were any specific behaviors depending on the additional language certified.

4. Results and Discussion

As stated before, there were two main aspects examined by means of statistical inferential techniques for this paper: (a) demographic aspects, and (b) clientele and market-related translator profiles. In this segment of the paper, the information will be presented as follows: general descriptive statistical data found in the variables explored for that group of aspects, tables and figures of the variables combined by means of inferential statistical tests, and general comments

about the previous two inputs including some references to the existing literature in the field.

4.1. Demographic Aspects

After observing the descriptive analysis of questions related to this issue, some general demographic aspects of the market of sworn translation and interpretation in Colombia are as follows: (a) 60 % of sworn translators and interpreters are women; (b) 70 % of the translators of the sample are located in Cundinamarca, the province where the capital city of Colombia (Bogotá) can be found; (c) 70 % were born in Colombia; (d) half of them —50 %— are over 50 years old; (e) 70 % of them are certified in the language pair English-Spanish; (f) 95 % of them are active in translation and interpretation; (g) 90 % of them completed an undergraduate training process; and, (h) 60 % of them completed a graduate training process; (i) even if only 10 % of them are part of an association related to translation or languages, 80 % of them are in favor of creating an association related to sworn translation/interpretation in Colombia; (j) 90 % of them currently interact or have interacted with other sworn translators/interpreters for different purposes.

4.1.1. Inferential Statistical Tests Applied and Their Results

After having looked at the descriptive data, some interesting or appealing aspects called the attention of the researchers. In Tables 1, 2, and 3, readers can observe some of the interesting information that emerged when exploring two variables, the hypothesis made for that specific test and, finally, the results and information extracted from them.

On the one hand, as can be seen on Tables 1 and 2, the statistical tests show that there is not a statistically meaningful difference between

Table 1. Hypothesis, Results, and Conclusions for Tests with Polytomous Qualitative Variables vs. the Quantitative Variable with Kruskal-Wallis Tests

Test applied	Description of the polytomous qualitative variable	<p>Null hypothesis: H_0: <i>There is not a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i></p> <p>Alternative hypothesis: H_1: <i>There is a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i></p>	<p>Result (p-value)</p> <p>Reference p-value: 0.05</p>	Conclusion
Kruskal-Wallis	<p><u>Certified pair of languages</u> (a) English; (b) Italian; (c) French; (d) Other languages (less than 4 stn).</p>	...among 4 different groups of sworn translators and interpreters: those certified in English, Italian, French, or other languages.	0.9159	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Decade of certification</u> (a) 1960 – 1969; (b) 1970 – 1979; (c) 1980 – 1989; (d) 1990 – 1999; (e) 2000 – 2009; (f) 2010 – 2019.</p>	...depending on their decade of certification.	2.2e-16	The alternative hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Place of certification</u> (a) Universidad de Antioquia; (b) Instituto Electrónico de Idiomas; (c) Universidad Nacional - Sede Bogotá.</p>	...depending on their place of certification.	0.5136	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Age</u> (a) 25 – 29; (b) 30 – 34; (c) 35 – 39; (d) 40 – 44; (e) 45 – 49; (f) 50 – 54; (g) 55 – 59; (h) 60 – 64; (i) Más de 65.</p>	...depending on their age.	0.2677	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Birth place</u> (a) Bogotá; (b) cities outside Colombia; (c) other cities of Colombia (less than 5 stn); (d) Barranquilla; (e) Medellín; (f) Cali; (g) Cartagena.</p>	...depending on their birth place.	0.3066	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Field of knowledge according to their bachelor's degree</u> (a) Language Sciences (translation, philology, literature, communications, etc.); (b) Education Sciences (languages teaching, teaching of any science/field); (c) Social and Human Sciences; (d) Exact and Natural Sciences; (e) Engineering; (f) Health Sciences.</p>	...depending on the field of knowledge of their bachelor's degree.	0.1623	The null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 2. Hypothesis, Results, and Conclusions for Tests with Dichotomous Qualitative Variables vs. the Quantitative Variable with Mann-Whitney U-Tests or Wilcoxon Ranks Sums Tests

Test applied	Description of the dichotomous qualitative variable	Null hypothesis: H_0 : <i>There is not a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i>	Result (p-value)	Conclusion
		Alternative hypothesis: H_1 : <i>There is a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i>	Reference p-value: 0.05	
Mann-Whitney U-test or Wilcoxon Ranks sums test	<u>Sex of STI</u> (a) Men; (b) Women.	...depending on their sex (understood as man and woman).	0.892	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<u>Place of Residence</u> (a) Cundinamarca (including Bogotá, the capital city); (b) any other city.	...place of residence (reduced to a dichotomous variable).	0.9138	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<u>Specific Training in Translation/ Interpreting?</u> (a) Yes; (b) No.	...depending on whether they have completed a training process in translation/ interpretation or not.	0.5324	The null hypothesis is accepted.

the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish) and STI certified pair of languages, place of certification, age, birthplace, field of knowledge according to their bachelor's degree, place of residence or specific training in translation/interpreting. This information suggests, at the same time, several issues than can be more deeply discussed or analyzed, given that, as stated before, from a statistically descriptive point of view, the percentage of work into an additional language among STI is superior (60 %) to the amount of work done into Spanish.

The old belief in many places where issues related to translation/interpreting are carried out is that translators should not translate or interpret into an additional language different to their native language (Newmark, 1988). This common belief, strongly enrooted in several organizations, governments, and more evidently, study programs in universities, is questioned

in this paper due to the data found and tested for this research study. In Colombia, this is also a very widespread belief (Clavijo et al., 2006, p. 63). The question now is whether university programs should keep focusing their training in translation and interpreting on Spanish. Should we rethink training programs taking into account the fact that inverse translation (into an additional language) is more commonly demanded by the market? Another interesting fact to analyze in this stage, is the one related to the special effort translators have to do to inverse translating (Ferreira et al., 2016). This is important since, in Colombia, so far, the topic of directionality and its cognitive implications has not been tackled nor in the general segment of translators nor in the segment of sworn translators and interpreters.

Another interesting aspect related to this finding is that even though there is poor evidence, if any, on the influence of some languages or

	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999
1970-1979	-	-	-	-
1980-1989	0.2652	0.0069	-	-
1990-1999	0.2652	0.0042	1.6e-11	-
2000-2009	0.2652	0.0042	3.2e-11	8.2e-15
2010-2019	0.2652	0.0026	4.4e-14	< 2e-16
2000-2009				
1970-1979	-	-	-	-
1980-1989	-	-	-	-
1990-1999	-	-	-	-
2000-2009	-	-	-	-
2010-2019	3.2e-11	-	-	-

Figure 4. Subsequent Test for the Wilcoxon Ranks Sums Test

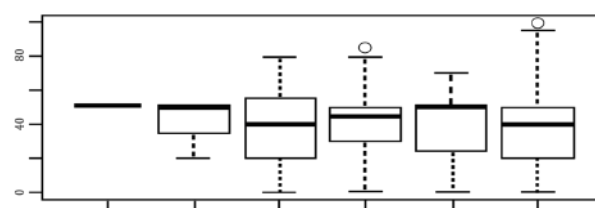


Figure 5. Boxplot for the Variable Decade of Certification

foreign cultures in the translation market in Colombia, it is important to observe the homogeneity of work dedication among STI regardless of their language of certification. If we take a look at underrepresented languages from the Directory (for instance, Arabic, Norwegian, Swedish, Ukrainian, among others), it will be observed that the translation market behaves the same or, at least, does not behave differently in comparison to other overrepresented languages such as English.

Despite the common belief that places like the capital city, Bogotá, or the touristic capital city, Cartagena, are two of the cities with the biggest amount of work percentage into Spanish, there is not any statistically meaningful difference between the demographic area and the STI interpreting or translation direction.

As can be seen in Table 2, the only test in which the alternative hypothesis was accepted for the demographic category was the one in which

the different decades of certification among STI were explored. An interesting aspect of this finding is that this is not a very common topic of discussion in directionality research. Nevertheless, for the Colombian context, it could be said that there is a specific predestination to translate/interpret more into Spanish or into English for STI depending on their decade of certification (Figure 5). When applying the posterior test to determine or to observe the differences, we can observe (see Figure 4) that there are very prominent differences between almost all segments of STI. As will be clarified later, the focus of this research was not to determine why this happens. Instead it aimed to point out that, in fact, some peculiarities in the context of sworn translation and interpretation are taking place and should be described or tackled in the future.

Additionally, another special exploration made with the data that is worth discussing is how languages could behave or associate differently

Table 3. Hypothesis, Results, and Conclusions for Tests with Qualitative Variables with Chi-square

Test applied	<p>Null hypothesis: H_0: <u>There is not a statistically meaningful association or dependence between the variables...</u></p> <p>Alternative hypothesis: H_1: <u>There is a statistically meaningful association or dependence between the variables...</u></p>	<p>Result (p-value) / Effect size (if applicable)</p>	<p>Contingency table</p>	<p>Conclusion</p>																																								
	<p>... language pair certified (divided into four sub-groups [English, Italian, French, and other languages]) and sex (men and women) among STI.</p>	<p>0.8996</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td>Men</td><td>Women</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>English</td><td>60</td><td>89</td><td>149</td></tr><tr><td>Italian</td><td>7</td><td>9</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>French</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Other languages</td><td>9</td><td>16</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>84</td><td>123</td><td>207</td></tr></table>		Men	Women	Total	English	60	89	149	Italian	7	9	16	French	8	9	17	Other languages	9	16	25	Total	84	123	207	<p>The null hypothesis is accepted.</p>																
	Men	Women	Total																																									
English	60	89	149																																									
Italian	7	9	16																																									
French	8	9	17																																									
Other languages	9	16	25																																									
Total	84	123	207																																									
<p>Chi-square</p>	<p>...language pair certified and year of certification. * Only the certifications made after 1980 were taken into account due to the fact that only 5 registries were observed after this year, and according to this test, this experiment cannot be made when some of the values equal "0."</p>	<p>0.01954</p> <p>Effect size: <u>0.2155208</u></p>	<table><tr><td></td><td>English</td><td>Other languages</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>1980 – 1989</td><td>25</td><td>6</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>1990 - 1999</td><td>42</td><td>12</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>2000 - 2009</td><td>22</td><td>20</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>2010 - 2019</td><td>52</td><td>19</td><td>71</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>146</td><td>57</td><td>203</td></tr></table>		English	Other languages	Total	1980 – 1989	25	6	31	1990 - 1999	42	12	54	2000 - 2009	22	20	42	2010 - 2019	52	19	71	Total	146	57	203	<p>The alternative hypothesis is accepted.</p>																
	English	Other languages	Total																																									
1980 – 1989	25	6	31																																									
1990 - 1999	42	12	54																																									
2000 - 2009	22	20	42																																									
2010 - 2019	52	19	71																																									
Total	146	57	203																																									
	<p>...language pair certified and age. * Only the STI older than 25 years were taken into account due to the fact that only 7 registries of STI were observed in this range of ages, and according to this test, this experiment cannot be made when some of the values equal "0."</p>	<p>0.1589</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td>English</td><td>Other languages</td><td>Total</td></tr><tr><td>30 - 34</td><td>17</td><td>4</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>35 - 39</td><td>13</td><td>7</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>40 - 44</td><td>12</td><td>3</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>45 - 49</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>50 - 54</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>55 - 59</td><td>25</td><td>6</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>60 - 64</td><td>16</td><td>5</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>More than 65</td><td>42</td><td>8</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>150</td><td>47</td><td>197</td></tr></table>		English	Other languages	Total	30 - 34	17	4	21	35 - 39	13	7	20	40 - 44	12	3	15	45 - 49	10	7	17	50 - 54	8	7	15	55 - 59	25	6	31	60 - 64	16	5	21	More than 65	42	8	50	Total	150	47	197	<p>The null hypothesis is accepted.</p>
	English	Other languages	Total																																									
30 - 34	17	4	21																																									
35 - 39	13	7	20																																									
40 - 44	12	3	15																																									
45 - 49	10	7	17																																									
50 - 54	8	7	15																																									
55 - 59	25	6	31																																									
60 - 64	16	5	21																																									
More than 65	42	8	50																																									
Total	150	47	197																																									

Table 4. Hypothesis, Results, and Conclusions for Tests with Polytomous Qualitative Variables vs. the Quantitative Variable with Kruskal-Wallis Tests

Test applied	Description of the polytomous qualitative variable	<p>Null hypothesis: H_0: <i>There is not a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i></p> <p>Alternative hypothesis: H_1: <i>There is a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</i></p>	<p>Result (p-value)</p> <p>Reference p-value: 0.05</p>	Conclusion
Kruskal-Wallis	<p><u>Time dedicated to projects related to sworn translation/ interpretation during a regular week:</u> (a) 1 to 10 hours; (b) 11 to 20 hours; (c) 21 to 30 hours; (d) 31 to 40 hours; (e) more than 40 hours.</p>	...and the time spent in projects related to sworn translation or interpretation during a regular week.	0.5803	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Source of employment for STIs:</u> (a) Natural persons; (b) private enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business; (c) private or public (official) enterprises that belong to the linguistic services business; (d) public (official) enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business.</p>	...depending on the source of employment of STIs.	0.6867	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<p><u>Client profile:</u> (a) National natural persons; (b) national private enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business; (c) foreign private enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business; (d) foreign natural persons; (e) national public (official) enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business; (f) national private or public (official) enterprises that belong to the linguistic services business; (g) foreign private or public (official) enterprises that belong to the linguistic services business; (h) foreign public (official) enterprises that do not belong to the linguistic services business.</p>	...depending on the client profile they assist the most.	0.1881	The null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 5. Hypothesis, Results, and Conclusions for Tests with Dichotomous Qualitative Variables vs. the Quantitative Variable with Mann-Whitney U-tests or Wilcoxon Ranks Sums Tests

Test applied	Description of the dichotomous qualitative variable	<p>Null hypothesis: H_0: <u>There is not a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</u></p> <p>Alternative hypothesis: H_1: <u>There is a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish)...</u></p>	<p>Result (p-value)</p> <p>Reference p-value: 0.05</p>	Conclusion
Mann-Whitney U-test or Wilcoxon Ranks sums test	<u>Do you promote your services as a stt?</u> (a) Yes; (b) No	...depending on whether they promote their services or not.	0.8033	The null hypothesis is accepted.
	<u>Do you work as an interpreter?</u> (a) Yes; (b) No	...depending on whether they work as interpreters or not.	0.3437	The null hypothesis is accepted.

depending on a series of qualitative variables. In Table 3, neither age nor sex are determining or strongly correlated with the language certified by STI. This finding shows once again a certain homogeneity in STI profiles when it comes to language and, at the same time, brings the discussion to the table about the specific external organizational patterns that make sworn translation and interpreting a very similar activity regardless of the language expertise. It is also important to mention the fact that once again the year of certification showed a special association with a variable. In this case, according to the second test in Table 3, there is an association with a size effect of 0.2 between the language certified and the year of certification of STI.

4.2. Clientele and Market-Related Aspects

When observing the descriptive analysis, some general clientele-related aspects of the market of sworn translation and interpretation in Colombia are the following: (a) 40 % of sworn translators and interpreters use from 1 to 10 hours per week to tasks and projects related to sworn translation/interpretation; (b) 61 % of the projects and tasks

carried out by them are made from language A into the additional language; (c) 60 % of them have as clients natural persons while 30 % of them have private enterprises that are not in the languages services domain as their clients; (d) 60 % of them get their sworn translation/interpretation projects from natural persons; (e) for 50 % of them, the main parameter when defining the budget of a sworn translation is the final number of pages or words of the translated paper; (f) for 50 % of them, the main parameter when defining how to charge clients for interpreting services is the number of hours; (g) for 50 % of them, the main types of documents when translating are legal or juridical documents, followed by commercial documents, and in the third place, academic documents; (h) 60 % of them do not have a well-defined technique or strategy to promote their services.

4.2.1. Inferential Statistical Tests applied and Results

After having looked at the descriptive data, some interesting or appealing aspects called the attention of the researchers. In Tables 4 and 5,

readers can observe some of the interesting information that emerged when exploring two variables, the hypothesis made for that specific test, and finally, the results and information extracted from them.

As can be seen in Tables 4 and 5, statistical tests show that there is not a statistically meaningful difference between the median of the percentage of work into Language A (Spanish) and the time spent in projects related to sworn translation/interpretation during a regular week. The same is true for the source of employment for STIs or the client profile, and the promotion of services or work as an interpreter. This information suggests, at the same time, several issues than can be more deeply discussed or analyzed, given that, as stated before, from a statistically descriptive point of view, the percentage of work into an additional language among STIs is superior (60 %) to the amount of work done into Spanish.

5. Conclusions

The present article intended to present some reflections and an analysis on the current situation of sworn translators and interpreters in Colombia, as well as some important aspects related to market behavior, with special emphasis on directionality, taken from a larger project in which a sociological case study was implemented. All data and analysis presented here were mainly tackled from a quantitative perspective since the main data source for this part of the project was a survey.

In general terms, it is crucial to take a deep look at the emphasis of training institutions of translators-to-be in the translation directionality given the previously stated evidence from both descriptive and inferential statistics of the importance of additional languages in the market behavior in the Colombian landscape. It is also essential to rethink the different process of

professional updating among translators in Colombia and the lack of training offers for professionals in this area (something already discussed by Gómez, 2019). In reality, as previously analyzed, the fact that inverse translation requires a specific and, in some cases, specialized set of skills should be a topic of discussion in translation studies in Colombia. Authors such as Pavlovic or Ferreira have already problematized the issue of cognitive effort when inverse translating, an understudied topic in Colombia in the general segment of translators and in the segment, as well as among sworn translators and interpreters.

As could be observed before, the current market for STI clients is mostly represented by natural persons. This allows this study to propose a reflection on the informality of the activity, based on the fact that contact with clients, as confirmed by some other research initiatives (Quiroz & Zuluaga, 2014), is made directly by the STI rather than brokered by any agency or institution to back them up in case of any troubles with the project.

As shown by the inferential statistics tests, there is a specific behavior among STI depending on their year of certification. This finding is interesting, but due to the lack of information our survey collected on this topic, we are unable to further develop it. However, this finding allows us to reflect on some differential characteristics among STIs and invites us to determine profiles between translators themselves and observe how their practices vary depending on variables such as year of certification.

It is important to rethink some professional, social, and organizational aspects of translation and interpretation in Colombia and specifically in sworn translation and interpretation. This process of rethinking should focus on aspects such as associations and their influence in daily interactions between STIs and clients, structure

and offer of training and updating processes, the need for more cohesive and effective ways to control and surveil the remunerated activity, among others. Some other authors have already reflected on this particularity such as Lupascu (2015).

5.1. Limitations and Future Projects

Although this project collected and analyzed data in an organized and consistent way, it is important to mention a few limitations related to specific parts of the research process.

In terms of the methodological design, this paper focused on presenting and analyzing quantitative data. This focus of interpretation is evidently not enough to be able to read and define from more sociological and perceptual points of view the current state of the profession. Nevertheless, it does offer a diagnosis of the situation and draws some lines or directions to which studies in this area should go. That is why, this paper accepts that all the information given in it should be further inspected from other points of view so that the discussion can be more productive in terms of the reading and understanding of this social group.

In theoretical and practical terms, this paper focused on directionality despite it was not conceived to address this topic. Actually, if readers observe some other studies on this topic, they will find reflections on native languages of the translators/interpreters being part of the sample or life story or linguistic biography of informants, among others. This study acknowledges its focus —when initially structuring the proposal— was not that of directionality, but rather a general overview of sworn translation and interpretation in Colombia. Nevertheless, this study urges some new research and studies to tackle the topic of directionality in a more organized and deeper way, so that the preliminary conclusions or

findings drawn can be discussed in a more detailed manner.

References

- Barceló, M., & Delgado, I. (2016). La traducción assermentada en España y en Francia: Aspectos privados y estudio comparativo. *Revista de Llengua i Dret*, 66, 124–135.
- Beeby, A. (1998). Direction of translation (directionality). In M. Baker (Ed.), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (pp. 63–67). Routledge.
- Biguri, K. (2007). La situación actual de la traducción jurada en lengua vasca. *Papers Lextra*, 3, 37–40.
- Campbell, S. (1998). *Translation into the second language*. Longman.
- Clavijo, B. (2011). Algunos apartes de la traducción jurídica y oficial en Colombia. *Revista EAN*, 70, 58–67.
- Clavijo, B., Mendoza, E., Franco, A., Duque, M., & Rodríguez, E. (2008). *Babel en las empresas colombianas: una mirada actual de la traducción*. Universidad EAN.
- Clavijo, B., Panqueva, M. C., Correal, M. C., Duque, M. I., Mendoza, E., Franco, C., & Galindo, J. A. (2006). Necesidad de la traducción en las empresas. *Revista EAN*, 58, 61–78. <https://doi.org/10.21158/01208160.n58.2006.387>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (1951a). *Decreto 2257, por el cual se reglamenta el Decreto-ley 382 del 19 de febrero de 1951, sobre intérpretes oficiales*. <http://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp?ruta=Decretos/30040172>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (1951b). *Decreto 382, por el cual se creó el cargo de Intérpretes Oficiales*. <https://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp?id=1086126>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (1982). *Decreto 722. Por el cual se dictan normas sobre el ejercicio de la profesión de intérpretes oficiales*. <http://www.suin-juriscol.gov.co/viewDocument.asp?ruta=Decretos/1153318>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (1997). *Decreto 2369, por el cual se reglamenta parcialmente la Ley*

- 324 de 1996. <https://vlex.com.co/vid/decreto-353480826>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (2005). *Ley 962 Por la cual se dictan disposiciones sobre racionalización de trámites y procedimientos administrativos de los organismos y entidades del Estado y de los particulares que ejercen funciones públicas o prestan servicios públicos*. <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=17004>
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (2010). *Ley 1381. Por la cual se desarrollan los artículos 7°, 8°, 10 y 70 de la Constitución Política, y los artículos 4°, 5° y 28 de la Ley 21 de 1991 (que aprueba el Convenio 169 de la OIT sobre pueblos indígenas y tribales), y se dictan normas sobre reconocimiento, fomento, protección, uso, preservación y fortalecimiento de las lenguas de los grupos étnicos de Colombia y sobre sus derechos lingüísticos y los de sus hablantes*. https://www.defensoria.gov.co/public/Normograma%202013_html/Normas/Ley_1381_2010.pdf
- Colombia, Diario Oficial. (2017). *Resolución 05274, por la cual se reglamenta el proceso de reconocimiento oficial de intérpretes oficiales de la Lengua de Señas Colombiana-Español*. <https://vlex.com.co/vid/resolucion-numero-05274-2017-671773373>
- Cortés, G. (2000). Régimen legal de la traducción y del traductor público. *Íkala, Revista de Lenguaje y Cultura*, 5(9–10), 159–162.
- Dollerup, Ca., & Loddegaard, A. (1992). *Teaching translation and interpreting*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/z.56>
- Donovan, C. (2003). Teaching simultaneous interpretation into B. In D. Kelly, A. Martin, M. Nobs, D. Sánchez, & C. Way (Eds.), *La direccionalidad en traducción e interpretación. Perspectivas teóricas, profesionales y didácticas* (pp. 367–380). Atrio.
- El Ghazouani, A. (2008). El mercado profesional en traducción jurídica y jurada y en mediación intercultural: El caso de la Lengua Árabe. *Tonos Digital*, 15, 1–18.
- Feria, M. (2007). La interpretación judicial y la traducción jurada árabe-español en Málaga durante los años noventa. *Puentes*, 8, 25–29.
- Fernández, E. (2003). La bidireccionalidad en formación de la interpretación en España: un estudio empírico. In A. Kelly, M. Martin, L. Nobs, D. Sánchez, & C. Way (Eds.), *La direccionalidad en traducción e interpretación. Perspectivas teóricas, profesionales y didácticas* (pp. 347–365). Granada.
- Ferreira, A., Wayne, J., Gottardo, A., & Jones, J. (2016). Cognitive effort in direct and inverse translation performance: Insight from eye-tracking technology. *Cadernos de Tradução, Florianópolis*, 36(3), 60–80. <https://doi.org/10.5007/2175-7968.2016v36n3p60>
- Galanes, I. (2010). La acreditación de traductores y/o intérpretes jurados en España: Novedades, contrastes e incoherencias. *Sendebarr*, 21, 251–270.
- Gallego, D. (2014). A vueltas con la traducción inversa especializada en el ámbito profesional. Un estudio basado en encuestas. *Trans, Revista de Traductología*, 18, 229–238. <https://doi.org/10.24310/TRANS.2014.v0i18.3255>
- García, M. (2007). La habilitación de traductores jurados en Galicia. *Papers Lextra*, 3, 31–36.
- Gil, I., & García, S. (2015). El futuro de la traducción jurada propuesta: El colegio profesional de traductores-intérpretes jurados. *Miscelánea Comillas*, 73(143), 447–462.
- Gile, D. (2005). Directionality in conference interpreting: A cognitive view. In R. Godijns & M. Hindaedael (Eds.), *Directionality in interpreting. The 'Retour' or the Native?* (pp. 9–26). Communication and Cognition.
- Godijns, R., & Hindaedael, M. (2005). *Directionality in interpreting. The 'Retour' or the Native?* Communication and Cognition.
- Gómez, N. (2019). La formación de traductores en Hispanoamérica: un vistazo a los programas de grado en traducción en seis instituciones de Argentina, Colombia y Venezuela. *Mutatis Mutandis*, 12(1), 11–50. <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.mut.v12n1a01>
- Grosman, M., Kadric, M., Kovačič, I., & Snell-Hornby, M. (2000). *Translation into non-mother tongues. In professional practice and training*. Stauffenburg Verlag.

- Guzmán, R. (2008). La traducción jurada en Rusia: situación actual y perspectivas. *Sendebarr*, 19, 189–198.
- Hammond, D. (1990). The translation profession in the United States today. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, 511, 132–144. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002716290511001011>
- Hancock, D., & Algozzine, B. (2006). *Doing case study research*. Teachers College Press.
- Heras, M. de las (2017). La profesión de traductor jurídico en España: Titulación y conocimientos exigidos para su ejercicio a raíz de la creación del título universitario de Licenciado en Traducción e Interpretación en 1991. *FITIS-Pos International Journal*, 4, 49–68. <https://doi.org/10.37536/FITISPos-IJ.2017.4.0.123>
- Hlavac, J. (2013). A cross-national overview of translator and interpreter certification procedures. *Translation and Interpreting*, 5(1), 32–65. <https://doi.org/10.12807/ti.105201.2013.a02>
- ICONTEC. NTC 5808 (2010). Bogotá: ICONTEC. Recuperado de https://www.mineduacion.gov.co/1621/articles-157089_archivo_pdf_NTC_5580.pdf
- Kelly, D., Martin, A., Nobs, M.-L., Sánchez, D., & Way, C. (2003). *La direccionalidad en traducción e interpretación. Perspectivas teóricas, profesionales y didácticas*. Atrio.
- Kiraly, D. (2000). Translation into a non-mother tongue: From collaboration to competence. In M. Grosman, M. Kadric, I. Kovačić, & M. Snell-Hornby (Eds.), *Translation into non-mother tongues. In Professional Practice and Training*. Stauffenburg.
- Kuznik, A., Hurtado, A., & Espinal, A. (2010). The use of social surveys in translation studies. Methodological characteristics. *MONTI: Monografías de traducción e interpretación*, 2, 315–344. <https://doi.org/10.6035/MonTI.2010.2.14>
- Livio, T. (2000). La traduction jurée au Brésil : Aspects historiques et pratiques. En *International colloquium organized by the School of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Geneva and the Swiss Translators', Terminologists' and Interpreters' Association* (pp. 1–8). Geneva, Switzerland. Recuperado de <http://www.tradulex.com/Actes2000/cruzromao.pdf>
- Lobato, J. (2007). *Aspectos deontológicos y profesionales de la Traducción jurídica, jurada y judicial* (tesis de doctorado). Universidad de Málaga. Recuperado de <http://www.biblioteca.uma.es/bbldoc/tesisuma/17114597.pdf>
- Lorenzo, M. (2002). ¿Es posible la traducción inversa? Resultados de un experimento sobre traducción profesional a una lengua extranjera. In G. Hansen (Ed.), *Empirical translation studies: Process and product* (pp. 85–124). Samfundslitteratur.
- Lorenzo, M. (1999). La seguridad del traductor profesional en la traducción a una lengua extranjera. En G. Hansen (Ed.), *Probing the process in translation: Methods and results* (pp. 121–134). Samfundslitteratur.
- Lupascu, G. (2015). *Direccionalidad y calidad en la traducción jurídica: estudio empírico en el ámbito de los servicios públicos*. Universidad de Alcalá. Recuperado de https://ebuah.uah.es/dspace/bitstream/handle/10017/23803/TFM_GeorgianaLupascu_%28p%29.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- Marmaridou, S. (1996). Directionality in translation. Processes and practices. *Target*, 8(1), 49–73. <https://doi.org/10.1075/target.8.1.04mar>
- Martín, J. (2013). *Traducciones jurídicas: competencias del traductor e impacto en su interpretación* (trabajo de grado de maestría). Universidad EAN. <https://repository.ean.edu.co/bitstream/handle/10882/5924/MartinJohann2013.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>
- Martínez, L., & Guilman, S. (2005). La figura del traductor público en la República Argentina. En *Coloquio de la Asociación Colombiana de Traductores e Intérpretes* (pp. 1–12). Bogotá, Colombia: ACTI. http://www.cttic.org/ACTI/2004/papers/Ponencia_Martinez-Guilman.pdf
- Mayoral, R. (1999). Las fidelidades del traductor jurado: Batalla indecisa. En F. García (Ed.), *Traducir para la justicia* (pp. 17–57). Comares.
- Mayoral, R. (2000). (Official) Sworn translation and its functions. *Babel*, 46(4), 300–331. <https://doi.org/10.1075/babel.46.4.03may>

- McAlester, G. (1992). Teaching Translation into a foreign language—status, scope and aims. In C. Dollerup & A. Loddegaard (Eds.), *Teaching translation and interpreting* (pp. 291–297). John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Monzó, E. (2002). *La professió del traductor jurídic i jurat. Descripció sociològica de la professió i anàlisi discursiva del transgènere (tesis de doctorado)*. Departament de Traducció i Comunicació—Universitat Jaume I. Recuperado de <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/tesis?codigo=6994>
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice Hall.
- Ordoñez, P. (2009). La evaluación de traductores e intérpretes jurados: Revisión teórica y análisis del tratamiento informativo de los candidatos a pruebas de acreditación y selección. *Íkala, Revista de Lenguaje y Cultura*, 14(21), 59–81.
- Ortega, J. M. (2011). Cómo acreditar intérpretes a través de la traducción: Análisis crítico de la acreditación profesional de intérpretes jurídicos en España. *Trans, Revista de Traductología*, 15, 131–153. <https://doi.org/10.24310/TRANS.2011.v0i15.3207>
- Pavlović, N. (2016). Directionality in translation and interpreting practice: Report on a questionnaire survey in Croatia. *FORUM, International Journal of Interpretation and Translation*, 5(2), 79–99. <https://doi.org/10.1075/forum.5.2.05pav>
- Pavlović, T. (2013). Exploring directionality in translation studies. *Explorations in English Language and Linguistics*, 1(2), 149–165.
- Pavlović, T. & Jensen, K. (2009). Eye tracking translation directionality. In A. Pym & A. Perekrestenko (Eds.), *Translation Research Projects* (pp. 101–119). Intercultural Studies Group. Universitat Rovira i Virgili. http://www.intercultural.urv.cat/media/upload/domain_317/arxiu/TP2/jensenpavlovic.pdf
- Peñarroja, J. (1989). Intérpretes jurados: Documentos para su historia. *Boletín de APETI*, pp. 1–5.
- Peñarroja, J., & Cardona, E. (1993). Els intèrprets jurats. *Revista de Llengua i Dret*, 19, 199–203.
- Perdu, N.-A., & Ridao, S. (2014). Dificultades de la traducció jurídica y jurada. *Tejuelo*, 20, 9–26.
- Pokorn, N. (2005). *Challenging the traditional axioms. Translation into a non-mother tongue*. John Benjamins. <https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.62>
- Pym, A., Grin, F., Sfreddo, C., & Chan, A. (2012). *The status of the translation profession in the European Union*. Publications Office of the European Union.
- Quiroz, G., Gómez, N., & Zuluaga, J. (2013). Panorama general del traductor e intérprete oficial en Colombia. *Núcleo*, 30, 165–203.
- Quiroz, G., & Zuluaga, J. (2014). Candidatos a traductor e intérprete oficial en Colombia: Profesionales u oportunistas. *Babel*, 60(4), 514–538. <https://doi.org/10.1075/babel.60.4.06qui>
- Quiroz, G., Zuluaga, J., & Gómez, N. (2015). Estatus actual del traductor en Colombia. Editorial Universidad de Antioquia.
- RStudio: Integrated development for R. (2015). *Team, RStudio*. Recuperado de <http://www.rstudio.com/>
- Salvador, S. (1996). El certificat de traducció i interpretació jurades i el registre de traductors i intèrprets jurats: De projecte a realitat. *Llengua i ús*, 5, 51–54.
- Stejskal, J. (2003). International certification study: South America revisited. *The ATA Chronicle*, 5/2(March), 11–14.
- Stejskal, J. (2005). *Survey of the FIT Committee for information on the status of the translation & interpretation profession*. FIT: Fédération Internationale de Traducteurs. Recuperado de http://www.uta.org.ua/data/loads/fit_survey_report-2005-07.pdf
- Vigier, F. (2010). *El nombramiento de traductores-intérpretes jurados de inglés mediante acreditación académica: Descripción de la formación específica y del grado de satisfacción de los egresados* [tesis de doctorado]. Departamento de Traducción e Interpretación - Universidad de Granada. <https://hera.ugr.es/tesisugr/18896753.pdf>
- Vigier, F., Klein, N., & Krestinger, P. (2013). Certified translators in Europe and the Americas: Accreditation practices and challenges. En A. Borja & F. Prieto (Eds.), *New trends in translation studies* (pp. 27–51). Peter Lang.

Zamora, J. (2005). *La traducción oficial en Costa Rica: ¿Una actividad profesional?* (Trabajo de grado de maestría). Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad Nacional de Costa

Rica. Recuperado de <http://www.acotipcr.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/La-traducci-n-Oficial-en-Costa-Rica-una-actividad-profesional.pdf>

How to cite this article: Zuluaga Molina, J. F., Tamayo Herrera, A. (2021). A quantitative exploration to directionality among sworn translators and interpreters in Colombia. *Mutatis Mutandis, Revista Latinoamericana de Traducción*, 14(2), 601-622. <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.mut.v14n2a15>