

DENOMINAZIONE
INSEGNAMENTO

MEDIAZIONE LINGUISTICA SCRITTA IT>EN IIIº ANN.

SSD (Settore Scientifico-Disciplinare)

KENNEALLY MARGARET

translation and b) of other lexical resources found online.

L-LIN/12

DOCENTE

OBIETTIVI

The course aims to further develop the techniques acquired in Years 1 and 2 for translating into the foreign language, which are now applied to texts of a higher level, due to the more specific lexis, as well as the greater complexity and formality of the style. Preference is given to the choice of passages that are encountered in the real work of a professional translator. The study of parallel texts that provide valid models is accompanied by the correction of the texts translated out by the students, emphasizing factors relating to the register, and highlighting the possible translation alternatives. At the same time, students will learn to make greater use of resources

such as glossaries and dictionaries, including those found online. Another area of study in the course is READY MADE TRANSLATION, i.e. the analysis a) of machine

- a) The result of the development of the algorithm-generated translation is the availability online of instant translations of all types of text. But however much the accuracy of these translations has improved, these texts always contain errors, even very serious errors, and do not reflect the style and strategies that would be adopted by a competent mother tongue translator. During the year, third-year students learn to distinguish between successful and defective machine translations, to understand the difference in quality of translations available on various Internet sites, and to compare algorithm-generated texts with the work of human translators.
- b) Another resource available online is what are called "lexis in context" dictionaries, which offer a wide range of examples of "translations in context" of a given term, performed by other translators. The intention is to suggest possible translations of lexical elements between languages (in this case from Italian to English). Since using this tool in a superficial way can produce glaring errors, students learn to analyze the entries on these sites to determine whether i) the context of the example presented is appropriate for the translation text under study, ii) if it is really a translation from an Italian original translated into English and not vice versa, iii) whether the translation is the work of a competent translator and is therefore correct.

The study of the tools providing instant translations and of their inherent defects aims to demonstrate to students the need to have a total mastery of all translation techniques (such as lexical research carried out personally - using dictionaries, glossaries and individual research into the subject - and the construction of the new target text independently) in order to recognize the limitations and errors of the automatic text and so correct them.

CONTENUTI

Exercises on high-level texts, such as press releases relating to public events (e.g. The Book Fair), presentations/prospectuses of companies, highly descriptive tourist texts, promotional texts (product presentations, advertising), medical/scientific texts, technical texts, legal/formal documents, EU documents, historical documents, narrative. Translation of the texts is carried out both as group work in the classroom and as individual homework. The correction of the translations is shared by the whole class and generates fruitful debates on the solutions that should be adopted in

order to arrive at an English text that is accurate in meaning, in the grammatical construction of periods, in tone and register: therefore, a correct and functional target text. Exercises aimed at developing skills in revising automatically generated translations. Comparison of translated texts from various sources (e.g. Word, Reverso etc.) to identify errors in lexis, meaning, grammar or register. Correction of these errors. (The continuous assessment exam contains a Section C that requires the student to identify and correct errors in a short passage taken from an automatic translation). Exercises aimed at teaching students to be aware and cautious in using "lexis in context" dictionaries. Various examples of translation from Italian into English of a specific term are compared, as students try to identify whether the context, the register and the meaning correspond to the lexical element in the text they are translating; if the original is Italian; if the translator was accurate in their lexical choice. Exercises that focus on specific problems (at 3rd year level) of lexis, grammar, register, punctuation, revision of the target text.

MODALITÀ DI VALUTAZIONE

Esami di profitto

Valutazione continua



BIBLIOGRAFIA

INTERNET RISORSE

https://dizionari.repubblica.it/inglese.html
https://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario_inglese/Inglese/a.shtml
http://www.sapere.it/gr/DictionarySearchServlet
http://www.ultralingua.com/onlinedictionary
http://iate.europa.eu/iatediff/switchLang.do?success=mainPage⟨=it
http://www.langtolang.com/
http://fr.babelfish.yahoo.com/translate
http://www.reverso.net/text_translation.asp?sourcetext=&direction_tran
slation=1040-1036-2&acti
www.linguee.it
https://www.wordreference.com/iten/
http://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/online 1
https://www.ldoceonline.com/
http://www.howstuffworks.com/

Autore	Ragazzini Giuseppe
Titolo	Il Ragazzini 2021. Dizionario inglese-italiano, italiano-inglese
Editore	Zanichelli
Anno di pubblicazione	2020

Autore	AAVV
Titolo	LONGMAN CONTEMPORARY DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH 6 th edition
Editore	LONGMAN
Anno di pubblicazione	2014
Autore	Foley M & Hall D.
Titolo	Advanced Learners' Grammar
Editore	LONGMAN
Anno di pubblicazione	2003
Autore	Taylor Christopher
Titolo	Language to Language: A Practical and Theoretical Guide for Italian/English Translators
Editore	LONGMAN
Anno di pubblicazione	2003