

| COURSE TITLE | TRANSLATION IT - EN |
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| DEGREE PROGRAM | LM-94 (MASTER'S DEGREE) |
| YEAR OF STUDY | I |
| CREDITS (CFM) | 5 |
| SDS (Scientific Disciplinary Sector) | ANGL-01/C |
| TUITION HOURS | 48 |
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EDUCATIONALOBJECTIVES

COURSE TITLE

The course aims to develop translation techniques towards a foreign language applied to high-level texts suitable for a master's degree, both for the specific nature of the lexis and for the complexity and formality of the style. It deals with the problems of the transition from Italian to English, studying the transformations needed, from the point of view of lexis, structure, syntax, grammar and register. Attention is also paid to metaphorical and idiomatic language, as well as to the elements of meaning intrinsic to the Italian culture. The aim is to acquire expertise in using translation resources, such as dictionaries online, in consulting glossaries and translation sites available on the Internet, and in the use of the Web to find texts and information relevant to the text to be translated, which thus provide a resource for lexis and information. Another area of study in the course is machine translation, which means analysis a) of translation by algorithm and b) of other lexical resources found online.

TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION TECHNIQUES

a) The evolution of automatically generated translation by algorithms has made instant translations of all types of text available online. But however much the accuracy of these translations has improved, these texts always contain errors, even serious ones, and do not reflect the style and strategies that would be adopted by a competent native-speaker translator. During the course, students learn to distinguish between a successful machine translation and a defective one, to realize the widely differing quality of translations available on various sites on the Internet, and to compare the text generated by algorithms with the work of human translators.

EDUCATIONALOBJECTIVES

b) Another resource available online is the "lexis in context" dictionaries, which offer a wide range of examples of "translations in context" of a given term, produced by other translators. These examples offer possible translations of lexis between languages (in this case from Italian to English). Since superficial use of this tool can produce serious errors, students learn to analyze the entries on these sites to determine if i) the context of the example presented is appropriate for the translation text being studied, ii) if it is really a translation from an Italian original translated into English and not vice versa, iii) if the translation is the work of a competent translator and therefore correct. The analysis of automatic translations and their inherent defects aims to show the students that they need to acquire a total mastery of all translation techniques (such as independently searching for lexis - using dictionaries, glossaries and personal research into the subject - and constructing the new target text) in order to be able to recognize the limitations and errors of the automatic text and thereby correct them.

COURSE CONTENTS

We begin by analysing existing translations, taking generic texts in Italian and comparing their translations into English. These are of differing levels of competence ((including machine translation), they enable the student to determine the register and the elements of syntax to be adopted when writing generic (and later specialized) texts in English. We then examine the research tools needed to find the appropriate terminology for each text studied (both generic and specialized), from online dictionaries and glossaries, to the websites of actors in specific fields. After analysis of the text to be translated, students carry out the translations in small groups, each assigned a section of the text. The completed sections are then reassembled to form the entire document, and the whole class together discusses the key points of the work done by their classmates, thus benefiting also from the sections of the document that they have not translated themselves. The work on specific texts is accompanied by lessons and exercises focused on translation techniques: for example, the construction of periods in English, which includes the reorganization of the original period in Italian. It also explores the vast resources for translation available on the internet: a) automatic translations generated by algorithms, b) sites that offer translations of lexical terms through examples found in translations already produced by professionals (vocabulary in context), using exercises that enable students to acquire the skills to distinguish between a "ready made translation" that has been done well ((and so can be used in their work) from translations that contain errors and are therefore useless unless the necessary corrections are made. The correction of machine translations is an important part of the work in class.

The texts selected to be translated come from a variety of fields including: psychology (university research); international economics (tariffs and the Italian wine trade); organization of cultural events; automotive industry; high-register tourist texts concerning Piedmont and Turin.

| ASSESSMENT | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Final exam | Х | Continuous assessment | |
| Type of test: | | | |
| WRITTEN | х | ORAL | |

BIBLIOGRAPPHY

Publisher

Published in

AAVV Author Longman Contemporary Dictionary of English Title Pearson Education Publisher 2014 Published in AAVV Author Title Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary OUP Publisher Published in 2015 F. Picchi Author Title Dizionario IT-EN/EN-IT Publisher Hoepli Published in 2004 Author G. Ragazzini Title DIZIONARIO IT-ING/ ING-IT Publisher Zanichelli Published in 2021 Author Giorgio Marolli Title Dizionario Tecnico Publisher Hoepli 2004 Published in Author Christopher Taylor Title Language to Language

Cambridge University Press

1988

| Author | M.Cutts | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| Title | The Plain English Guide | |
| Publisher | Oxford University Press | |
| Published in | 1995 | |

RISORSE INTERNET

| Grande Dizionario <i>Hoepli</i> <i>Inglese</i> | Picchi Fernand o | 2018 | https://dizionari.repubblica.it/inglese.html |
|---|------------------------|------|---|
| Sansoni Inglese Dizionario Eng lish-Italian, italiano- inglese | Vari autori | 2008 | https://dizionari.corriere.it/dizionario_inglese/Inglese/a.shtml |
| Sapere.it (DeAgostini) | | | http://www.sapere.it/gr/DictionarySearchServlet |
| Ultralingua | | | http://www.ultralingua.com/onlinedictionary |
| IATE (Inter-Active Terminology for Europe), banca dati terminologica multilingue della Commissione europea | | | http://iate.europa.eu/iatediff/switchLang.do?success=mainPa ge⟨=it |
| Langtolang Multilingual Dictionary | | | http://www.langtolang.com/ |
| Yahoo Babel Fish | | | http://fr.babelfish.yahoo.com/translate |
| Reverso Traduzione | | | http://www.reverso.net/text_translation.asp?sourcetext=& direction_translation=1040-1036-2&acti |
| Linguee | | | www.linguee.it |
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