Homework – MY WEBPAGE

- Exercise 2:
  - on the brink of
  - on the verge of
  - on the cusp of

- Exercise 5: unusual animal sounds

- Exercise 6: groups/sets of animals and fruits

Homework discussion

- **in procinto di / sull'orlo di:**
  - **on the brink of**
  - **on the verge of**
  - **on the cusp of**
- **Which differences between the three expressions?**

- Unusual animal sounds
  - penguins?
  - kangaroos?
  - pandas?
  - toads?

- Groups/sets of animals/fruits?:
  - fish(es)?
  - birds?
  - bananas?
  - blueberries?

On the brink of　　On the verge of　　On the cusp of

1) SEMANTIC PROSODY?
2) ITALIAN TRANSLATION?

negative
collocates

mixed
collocates

mainly positive
collocates

Homework discussion

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    - on the verge of
    - on the cusp of

- Which differences between the three expressions?

- **Unusual animal sounds**
    - **penguins?**
    - **kangaroos?**
    - **pandas?**
    - **toads?**

- Groups/sets of animals/fruits?:
    - fish(es)?
    - birds?
    - bananas?
    - blueberries?

**Call?
Squawk?
Bark? Honk?**

Google search: "how do penguins" | "what do you call penguins" Google search: "hear penguins"

call

- Penguins have excellent hearing and rely on distinct **calls** to identify their mates when returning to the crowded breeding grounds

- Most often you'll be surprised to hear penguins **calling** to each other

- in Antarctica you might hear penguins or seals **barking**

bark

- From outside, I could hear penguins **calling** to each other.

Google search: penguin sound|noise

- According to the *Smithsonian Magazine*, penguins in Africa have at least three distinct **calls**:

squawk

  African "Jackass Penguins" **squawk** or **bray** like a donkey.

- **English verbs for animal sounds:**
  http://www.writtensound.com/verbs_for_animal_sounds.php

honk

- **Wikipedia List of animal sounds**

Onomatopoeia Dictionary

[   ] Search

human laughter pain eating, drinking **animal** hit hard hit light hit explosion weapon metal **engine** automotive **movement** weather liquid gas crack tone **music**

English verbs for animal sounds

Alligators - bellow, hiss

Apes - gibber

Asses - bray

Badgers - growl

Basenji dogs - yodel

Bats - screech

Bears - growl

Bees - hum and buzz

Beetles - drone

Birds - chirrup, chirp, twitter, tweet, sing, whistle

Bitterns - boom

Blackbirds - whistle

Bulls - bellow

Calves - bleat

Camels - grunt

Cats - mew, purr, meow, hiss, yowl, spit

Cattle - moo, low

Chaffinches - fink

Chicks - cheep

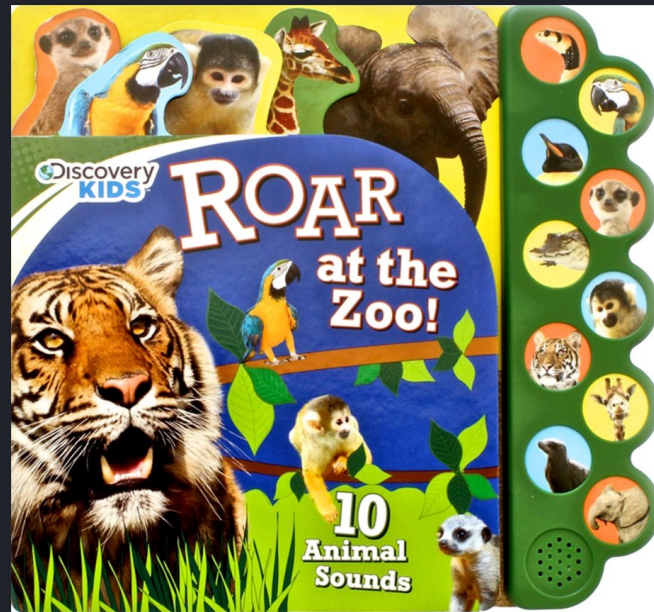## hmpf / humph / humpf

pitch
low — high

tonality
pure tone — noisy

loudness
quiet — very loud

beginning ...
suddenly — gradually

duration
short — long

constancy
smooth — intermittent

OK

Book for children

Scientific article

**TRANSLATION
ENG > ITA**

The Science of Listening in Bioacoustics Research: Sensing the Animals' Sounds

Mickey Vallee
Athabasca University

Abstract
Bioacoustics is an interdisciplinary field bridging biological and acoustic sciences, which uses sound technologies to record, preserve, and analyse large datasets of animal communications. But it is also a world, made of the meanings created through inter- and intra-species communication. This article empirically explores a variety of bioacoustics research, including interviews with researchers, as part of a broader qualitative study, in order to theorize the expanding sense and sensation of a global biosphere and sonic data. By giving a sustained and detailed account of the science of bioacoustics, particularly how its modes of measurement allow for a new way of understanding what is involved in the de-centred modes of hearing that re-centre acts of listening and, by extension, the nature of the relation between researcher and researched, the article contributes to methodological discussions regarding the longstanding questions of how researchers and scientists are implicated in the knowledge and objects they collectively produce.

Keywords
animals, bioacoustics, biological sciences, data, emerging technologies, listening, sound

Introduction: Animals' Sounds

The purpose of this article is to explore animals, their sounds, and the technologies through which they are recorded and analysed in the context of bioacoustics research. Animals' sounds, either vocal or produced by other means, are recognized in Darwinian terms as intensive expressions, 'associated with the anticipation of the strongest pleasure [and anger] which animals are capable of feeling' (Darwin, 1886: 84).

Corresponding author: Mickey Vallee. Email: mjvallee@gmail.com
Extra material: http://theoryculturesociety.org/

Homework discussion

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- Which differences between the three expressions?

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  - penguins?
  - kangaroos?
  - pandas?
  - toads?

- **Groups/sets of animals/fruits?:**
  - **fish(es)?**
  - **birds?**
  - **bananas?**
  - **blueberries?**

Bunch

Hand

«a group of fish»
«a group of birds»
«a * of birds»
«a * of doves»
«a * of bananas»
"a * of blueberries" -cup -
handful

Shoal

School

Bunch

Punnet?

Flock

Other names for gatherings of birds:

- Fleet, flight

- Dule (of doves)

- Murder (crows)

DOCUMENTARY
VOICE-OVER ENG>ITA

MIGRATIONS

R. M. KOSTYAL

OFFICIAL COMPANION TO THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CHANNEL
GLOBAL TELEVISION EVENT

Summary on using the Internet for specialised translation

- What the Internet (and Google) can and cannot do for translators
- We have used the Web
  - o to look for linguistic information (patterns), mono/bilingual dictionary-style
  - o to check/verify culture-bound facts, encyclopaedia-style
  - o for specialised translation, as a quick-reference tool for technical translators
    - and a range of language professionals, e.g. interpreters, revisers, etc.
- We have used the Web to solve a variety of different problems
  - o linguistic: understand meaning, uses and associations of words/phrases
  - o translational: attested loans, confirm hypotheses on candidate equivalents
  - o cultural: items/references familiar in SC, unknown to translator and TC

Conclusion on using the Web
for specialised translation – Main advantages

- massive amount of texts and multi-source information can be searched

- content is constantly "refreshed" (i.e. updated and extended)

How to friend and unfriend someone on Facebook - Computer Hope
1.https://www.computerhope.com › ... › Facebook Help
24 gen 2018 - Before you can connect with another person on Facebook and view their full profile, you must first become friends. Below are the steps on how to find new friends on Facebook, add friends, and how to unfriend any of your current friends. How to find friends on Facebook; How **to friend someone** on ...

Conclusion on using the Web
for specialised translation – Main advantages

- a lot of sources, text types and domains/topics are represented

- many languages (English is dominant, good presence of Italian)

- replicable search techniques across (your working/target) languages

- it is available at any time, at virtually no cost!

The course

- **4 main topics**
  - the **Internet**, search engines and online resources for specialised translation
  - construction, interrogation and use of (web-derived) electronic **corpora**
  - overview of **computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools**: translation memory (TM) software and terminology management packages

  - OVERVIEW OF **MACHINE TRANSLATION** (MT), INCLUDING PRE-, POST-EDITING AND CONTROLLED LANGUAGE

"L'inglese di Expo non sembra Google Translate, è Google Translate"

From http://www.linkiesta.it/it/blog-post/2015/02/12/linglese-di-expo-non-sembra-google-translate-e-google-translate/22476/

Machine translation (MT): definition and key terms

• Definition of machine translation:

"computerised systems responsible for the production of translations

from one natural language into another, with or without human

assistance"   *(Hutchins & Somers, 1992: 3)*

• Some key terms:

    o **MT system** / **engine** / **service** = the software that produces the translation

    o **input** = the source text

   o **[raw] output** = [unedited] target text

MT – popular conceptions

Two extreme positions about MT:

1. MT is totally useless and a waste of time and money, as the quality o the output is generally very low (funny anedoctes)

2. MT will bring down language barriers;

Quality varies according to language pairs, integrated tools (MT that learns) and pre-editing

Machine translation (MT):
main architectures of MT systems

Parallel corpora: a collection of original texts in language L1 and their translations into a give L2

Texts in SL
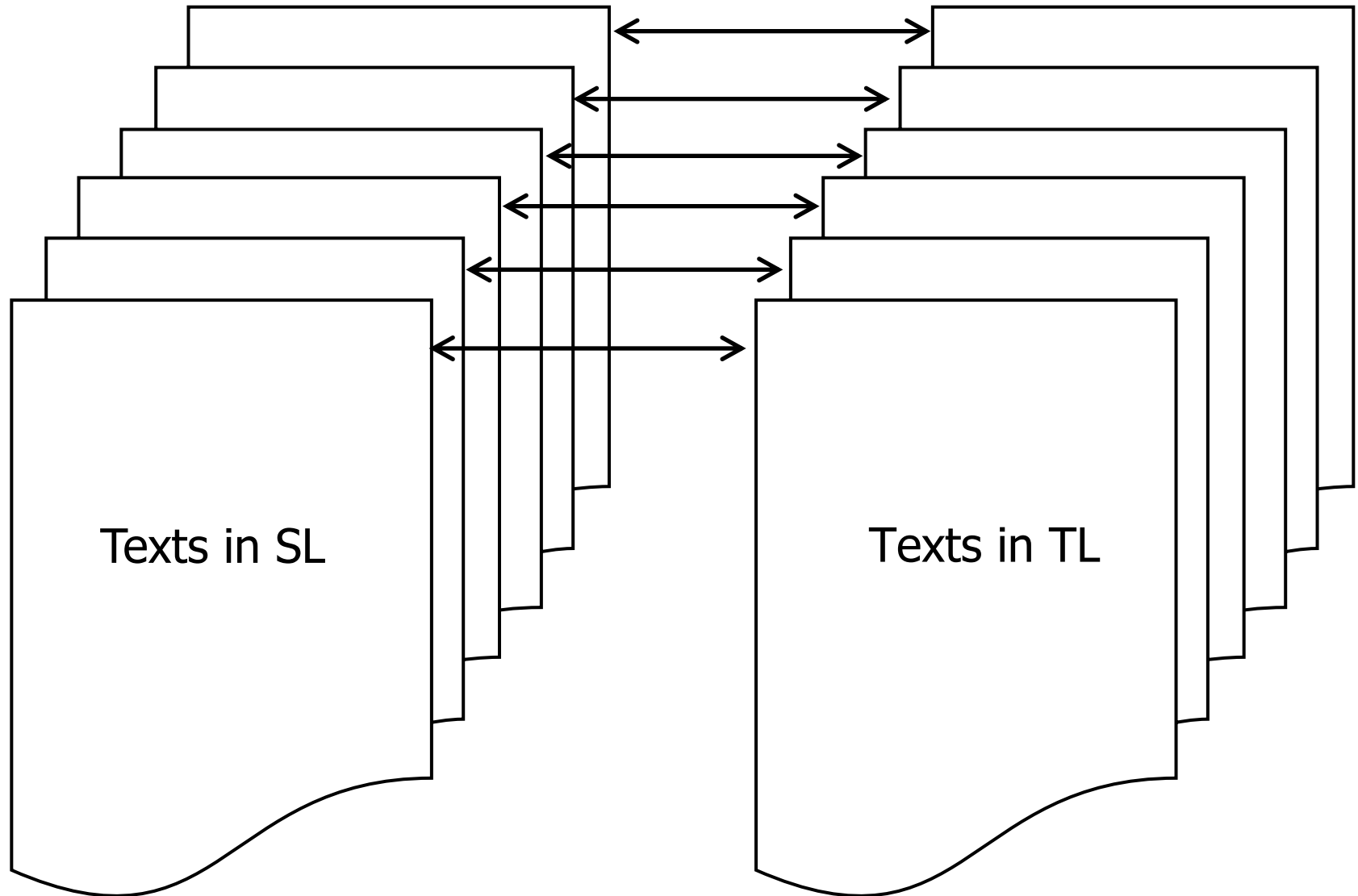
Texts in TL

Sentence-aligned parallel texts

Texts in EN

Texts in IT

The red house is big. ←→ La casa rossa è grande.

This is my new house. ←→ Questa è la mia nuova casa.

She lives in a big house. ←→ Lei vive in una casa grande.

I bought a new house. ←→ Ho comprato una nuova casa.

This house is very expensive. ←→ Questa casa costa molto.

This house is very big. ←→ Questa casa è molto grande.

Texts in EN

The red house is big.

This is my new house.

She lives in a big house.

I bought a new house.

This house is very expensive.

This house is very big.

Texts in IT

La casa rossa è grande.

Questa è la mia nuova casa.

Lei vive in una casa grande.

Ho comprato una nuova casa.

Questa casa costa molto.

Questa casa è molto grande

Texts in EN		Texts in IT
The red house is big.		La casa rossa è grande.
This is my new house.		Questa è la mia nuova casa.
She lives in a big house.	3 / 4	Lei vive in una casa grande.
I bought a new house.		Ho comprato una nuova casa.
This house is very expensive.		**Questa casa costa molto**.
This house is very big.		Questa casa è molto grande.

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

o Focus on potential translation problems for EN-IT (with a computer!!)

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

• So why is translation difficult for computers?

    o Some blame the <u>computer's lack of "real-world knowledge"</u>

legno	bosco	foresta	**IT**
wood		forest	**EN**
bois		forêt	**FR**

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

• Partly because <u>the translation often depends on the context / situation</u>, which the computer is not able to take into account

"The ball is in your court"

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

• Partly because <u>the translation often depends on the context / situation</u>, which the computer is not able to take into account

"The ball is in your court"

"Il pallone è nella vostra metà campo"
(the manager to the players)

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

• Partly because <u>the translation often depends on the context / situation</u>, which the computer is not able to take into account

"The ball is in your court"

"Il pallone è nella vostra metà campo"
(the manager to the players)

"Il ballo è nella vostra corte"
(the chamberlain to the king)

Machine translation (MT):
why is MT so difficult? Or why is translation difficult for computers?

- Lexical ambiguities (gramm. category <-> meaning <-> translation)

  for example, in EN: *round*

  j) My team was eliminated in the first <u>round</u>   *(<u>Noun</u>: girone)*

  k) The cowboy started to <u>round</u> up the cattle   *(<u>Verb</u>: radunare)*

  l) We can use the <u>round</u> table for dinner   *(<u>Adjective</u>: rotondo)*

  m) Maggie is going on a cruise <u>round</u> the world   *(<u>Preposition</u>: intorno al)*

-

Machine translation (MT):
some linguistic phenomena that are particularly difficult for MT
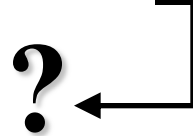
1) The <u>chimp</u> eats the banana because <u>it</u> is greedy.

2) The chimp eats <u>the banana</u> because <u>it</u> is ripe.

3) The chimp eats the banana because <u>it</u> is lunchtime.

?

• The case / example of pronominal anaphora (resolution), difficult for MT

Machine translation (MT):
forms of human intervention in MT (the case of pre-editing)

1)   The chimp eats the banana because it is greedy.

1a) The chimp eats the banana. The chimp is greedy.

1b) The greedy chimp eats the banana.

2)   The chimp eats the banana because it is ripe.

2a) The chimp eats the banana. The banana is ripe.

2b) The chimp eats the ripe banana.

3)   The chimp eats the banana because it is lunchtime.

3a) It is lunchtime and the chimp eats the banana.

• Example of pre-editing: simplifying the input (eliminating anaphoras)

MT post-editing

- The aim of post-editing is to make the revised output usable or understandable

- The priority is to save time and money

- The extent and the accuracy of post-editing are negotiated/specified on a case by case basis, depending on the needs and requirements

- Different "types" and levels of post-editing (in companies, organisations):

  - no post-editing
    - internal circulation, almost never external publication

  - minimum post-editing
    - internal circulation, rarely external publication

  - full/complete post-editing (but… is it worth it?)
    - very rarely internal circulation, mostly external publication

External translation

Contact
▸ Contact the External Translation Unit

Applying to work with us
▸ Freelance work
▸ Calls for tenders and expressions of interest

Tips and guidelines

Language aids for EU translations

Invoicing
▸ Translations within / outside the EU
▸ Post-editing work within / outside the EU

Freelance work

In 2007 about 24% of the total output of the Translation DG was done by freelance translators both inside and outside the European Union. This comes to roughly 418 000 pages in 2007, and consists of material which does not have to be translated in-house because it is not confidential, politically sensitive or wanted urgently. The main requirement is for freelances who can offer the official EU languages, but translation from and into other languages (e.g. Russian) is sometimes needed.

For practical reasons, the DGT **does not recruit individually** but collectively by regularly organising invitations to tender following which framework contracts are concluded with the selected tenderers. The calls for tenders are published in the Official Journal of the European Union and on this website.

Both individual translators and translation agencies can apply. The **languages needed** are primarily the **EU's official languages** (Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish) and the **candidate countries' languages** (Turkish and Croatian) mainly in combination with English, French or German. All other languages together make up much less than 1% of the External Translation Unit's workload.

We also issue calls for tenders for services other than translation proper, covering **computer-assisted translation, amendment, revision, editing and post-editing** of output from the Commission's machine translation system.

Very occasionally we award a **one-off contract** for a single piece of work to someone who is registered with us only for a very unusual language combination or a highly specialised subject area.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/workingwithus/freelance/index_en.htm

PRACTICE

Back to
The Internet

+

MT

Spin doctors (exercise 8)

- Who is a "spin doctor", and what does s/he do?

    - define: spin doctor

    - In politics, a **spin doctor** is someone who is skilled in public relations and who advises political parties on how to present their policies and actions. (Collins)

    - a person (as a **political** aide) responsible for ensuring that others **interpret** an event **from a particular point of view**. (Merriam Webster)

    - a spokesperson employed to give a specific interpretation of events to the media, especially on behalf of a political party.

- In what field does the phrase "spin doctor(s)" seem to be most often used?

Spin doctors (exercise 8)

- How did the expression originate?
  - SPIN doctor' developed in the jargon of US politics. The phrase was first used in print in October 1984 in an editorial in the *New York Times* about the aftermath of the televised debate between US presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale.
    - "A dozen men in good suits and women in silk dresses will circulate smoothly among the reporters, spouting confident opinions. They won't be just press agents trying to impart a favourable spin to a routine release. They'll be the Spin Doctors, senior advisers to the candidates."
  - In US politics 'spin' is interpretation, the bias or slant put on information when it is presented to the public or in a press conference; all information can have positive or negative 'spin'. 'Doctor' comes from the various figurative uses of the verb 'to doctor', ranging from 'patch up' or 'mend' to 'falsify'.

Spin doctors

- EN Press secretary – IT?

    - WordReference? Responsabile dei rapporti con la stampa

    - Linguee? Responsabile stampa

    - IATE? Spin doctor

    http://iate.europa.eu/switchLang.do?success=mainPage&lang=it

- Is the expression used in Italian too? By whom/which kind of web pages?

    - "spin doctor" su google.it, pagine in italiano

    - online newspapers (Il Giornale, La Stampa, il Fatto Quotidiano, L'Eco del Sud, …), blogs

    - Compare "spin doctor" site:repubblica.it | site:corriere.it | site:ilsole24ore.com

    - Try "spin doctor" site:governo.it

iate
European Union terminology

🔍   ℹ️

Search   🔍

Last Queries (+)   ⊕ Reset Search settings

Open expanded search ⬍

* Source language ▲

bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	et	fi	fr	ga	hr	hu	it
lt	lv	mt	nl	pl	pt	ro	sk	sl	sv	la	mul		

* Target language ▲

bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	et	fi	fr	ga	hr	hu	it
lt	lv	mt	nl	pl	pt	ro	sk	sl	sv	la	mul	⧉	

Searches last week
1 474 362

Number of terms
7 953 090

Number of entries
973 550

Modifications last week
38 706

New terms last week
3 491

Terms deleted last week
2 085

About IATE

IATE (**I**nter**a**ctive **T**erminology for **E**urope) is the EU's terminology database. It has been used in the EU institutions and agencies since summer 2004 for the collection, dissemination and management of EU-specific terminology. The project was launched in 1999 with the aim of providing a web-based infrastructure for all EU terminology resources, enhancing the availability and standardisation of the information.

ℹ️ About IATE

❓ FAQ

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Exercise 12 – translating collocations into English: "rivelando grande abilità"

This passage is taken from the beginning of the **personal profile of Alberta Ferretti**, an Italian businesswoman:

*"Alberta Ferretti è nata nel 1950 a Cattolica, una piccola città sulla costa adriatica. Ad appena 18 anni ha aperto un negozio che vendeva abiti femminili dei più importanti stilisti. Ha presentato la sua prima collezione nel 1974, **rivelando grande abilità** nella scelta di stili e materiali."*

Your task is to translate the three-part collocation "**rivelando grande abilità**" (verb + adjective + noun) into English. You can take as a starting point the possible equivalents of the individual words, i.e.:
rivelare grande abilità
= reveal, show, demonstrate, display, exhibit, etc. = big, large, great, etc.
= ability/abilities, skill/skills, prowess, etc.

Generate a number of possible English translations for "rivelando grande abilità", combining these constituent words in different collocational and colligational patterns (you can use the individual words above, or others that seem suitable equivalents to you). **Search for the actual occurrences of the various collocations on google.co.uk to check whether any of your hypotheses are good candidate translations into English of the Italian phrase "rivelando grande abilità".** Based on the evidence that you ⬚nd via Google, **can you choose a suitable collocation/translation into English of which you are reasonably confident?**

HOMEWORKS – NEXT WEEK

pagina docente
LESSON 2 - RAW OUTPUTS (MT)