

Inverse translation (Catalan-German)

Code: 101315
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500249 Translation and Interpreting	OB	3	1

Contact

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Use of Languages

Principal working language: (ger)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Prerequisites

At the beginning of the course it is necessary for the student to be able to:

- Understand complex written texts of diverse typology from a wide range of fields appreciating stylistic and geographical differences.
- Produce written texts of diverse typology with some complexity on general subjects from a wide range of fields and more frequent registers.
- Understand oral texts of diverse typology with some complexity on general subjects from a wide range of fields and more frequent registers.
- Produce oral texts of diverse typology on general subjects from different fields.

The student will have Level C1.2 CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) in German.

Deutsch als Fremdsprache: Niveau C1.2 GeR (Gemeinsamer europäischer Referenzrahmen):

The student can practically (almost) effortlessly understand everything he or she reads or hears, as long as they are oral or written variants of the standard language. You can filter information from various written and oral sources and write summaries of it, giving reasons and explanations in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, fluently and accurately, and can also clarify nuances of meaning in more complex situations.

Objectives and Contextualisation

The function of the subject is to acquire the strategies and techniques of translation into the foreign language and

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the strategies and techniques of translation into the foreign language.
- To apply this knowledge in order to translate texts specific to the non-technical reverse translation labour market.
- Collect and interpret data relating to reverse translation problems and make judgements on decisions taken.
- Using technology and documentation tools for reverse translation.

Competences

- Applying cultural knowledge in order to translate.
- Mastering the main methodological principles of translation.
- Producing written texts in a foreign language in order to translate.
- Solving translation problems from different specialisation fields (legal, financial, scientific, technical, literary, audiovisual texts, localization).
- Solving translation problems of non-specialised texts.
- Understanding written texts in language A in order to translate.
- Using documentation resources in order to translate.
- Using technological resources in order to translate.
- Using terminological resources in order to translate.

Learning Outcomes

1. Applying lexical, morphosyntactic, textual, rhetorical and linguistic variation related knowledge: Applying graphical, lexical, morphosyntactic, textual, rhetorical and linguistic variation related knowledge.
2. Applying technological resources in order to solve translation problems: Applying technological resources in order to solve translation problems.
3. Applying technological resources in order to solve translation problems: Incorporating technological resources in order to solve back translation-related problems of different types of non-specialised written texts, and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
4. Applying terminological resources in order to solve translation problems: Incorporating terminological resources in order to solve back translation-related problems of different types of non-specialised written texts, and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
5. Appropriately following the different phases for the creation of a translation and carrying out the assigned tasks: Appropriately following the different phases for the creation of an audiovisual translation or localisation project and carrying out the assigned tasks.
6. Comprehending the communicative purpose and sense of written texts of several fields: Comprehending the communicative purpose and sense of various types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
7. Finding the most appropriate translation solution in each case: Finding the most appropriate translation solution in each case.
8. Formulating the appropriate informative needs in order to translate: Formulating the proper informational needs in order to translate into the foreign language different types of non-specialised written texts addressed to non-specialised audiences.
9. Identifying the existing (digital and analogue) information sources in order to translate: Identifying the existing (digital and analogue) information sources in order to translate into the foreign language different types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
10. Identifying the specific translation problems of non-specialised texts: Identifying the specific back translation problems of different types of non-specialised texts and specialised texts addressed to non-specialised audiences.
11. Identifying the textual and dynamic nature of the translation equivalence: Identifying the textual and dynamic nature of the translation equivalence.
12. Identifying the translation as an act of communication that is addressed to a recipient: Identifying the translation as an act of communication that is addressed to a recipient.
13. Implementing strategies in order to produce written texts of different fields and with specific communicative purposes: Applying strategies in order to produce various types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
14. Implementing strategies in order to understand written texts from different fields: Applying strategies in order to comprehend various types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
15. Incorporating cultural knowledge in order to solve translation problems: Incorporating cultural knowledge in order to solve problems of back translation of different types of non-specialised written texts, and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.

16. Successfully interrogating the documentation sources in order to translate: Successfully interrogating the documentation sources in order to translate into the foreign language different types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressing non-specialised audiences.
17. Successfully interrogating the documentation sources in order to translate: Successfully interrogating the information sources in order to translate different kinds of non-specialised written texts with problems of linguistic variation and cultural references, and simple specialised texts from several fields.
18. Using the appropriate strategies and techniques in order to solve translation problems: Using the appropriate strategies and techniques in order to solve problems of audiovisual translation and localisation.

Content

Methodological principles governing the practice of reverse translation. Fundamental problems, techniques and strategies of reverse translation

The resolution of contrasting difficulties: differences in writing conventions, lexicons, morphosyntactic and textual.

Solving translation problems of non-specialized genres in standard language of different types: narrative, descriptive, expository, argumentative, instructive.

Solving translation problems arising from cultural references and linguistic variation (mode, tone and style)

Solving translation problems of specialized texts aimed at a non-specialized audience (administrative genres, etc.).

Use of basic technological tools and documentation for reverse translation.

Methodology

Specific skills required for reverse translation will be developed: On the one hand, global competencies and foreign language communication skills, on the other hand, special language competencies in German as the Working Language for Translation, with special emphasis on those that are of pragmatic, intercultural and contrastive (AB) relevance.

The character of the subject is theoretical - practical. It will deal with the basics of textual analysis (linguistic and translational), reception in language A and textual production in language B. All knowledge, skills, strategies and activities of the subject will be developed through and by working with and on texts (standard models and current examples).

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Control of exercises	15	0.6	
Master classes	20	0.8	
Preparing projects	5	0.2	
Translation activities	20	0.8	
Type: Supervised			
Preparing autoevaluation	5	0.2	
Preparing translation tasks	5	0.2	

Type: Autonomous		
Preparing projects	20	0.8
Preparing translations and exercises	45	1.8
Searching for documentation	10	0.4

Assessment

The function of the subject is to acquire the strategies and techniques of translation into the foreign language and to develop the ability to translate texts specific to the labour market from non-specialised reverse translation.

The information about the evaluation, the type of evaluation activity and its weight on the subject is for information purposes only. The teacher in charge of the subject will specify it at the beginning of the teaching.

Review

When publishing final marks prior to recording them on students' transcripts, the lecturer will provide written notification of a date and time for reviewing assessment activities. Students must arrange reviews in agreement with the lecturer

Missed/failed assessment activities

Students may retake assessment activities they have failed or compensate for any they have missed, provided that those they have actually performed account for a minimum of 66.6% (two thirds) of the subject's final mark and that they have a weighted average mark of at least 3.5.

The lecturer will inform students of the procedure involved, in writing, when publishing final marks prior to recording them on transcripts. The lecturer may set one assignment per failed or missed assessment activity or a single assignment to cover a number of such activities. Under no circumstances may an assessment activity worth 100% of the final mark be retaken or compensated for.

Consideration of "not assessable"

In the event of the assessment activities a student has performed accounting for just 25% or less of the subject's final mark, their work will be classified as "not assessable" on their transcript.

Misconduct in assessment activities

Students who engage in misconduct (plagiarism, copying, personation, etc.) in an assessment activity will receive a mark of "0" for the activity in question. In the case of misconduct in more than one assessment activity, the students involved will be given a final mark of "0" for the subject.

Students may not retake assessment activities in which they are found to have engaged in misconduct. Plagiarism is considered to mean presenting all or part of an author's work, whether published in print or in digital format, as one's own, i.e. without citing it. Copying is considered to mean reproducing all or a substantial part of another student's work. In cases of copying in which it is impossible to determine which of two students has copied the work of the other, both will be penalised.

Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Oral defence of the translation project	10%	1	0.04	1, 3, 2, 13, 8, 11, 10, 12, 9, 15, 16, 17, 5, 7, 18

Translation activities	20%	2	0.08	1, 3, 2, 4, 14, 13, 6, 8, 11, 10, 12, 9, 15, 16, 17, 5, 7, 18
Translation project	30%	1	0.04	1, 3, 2, 4, 13, 6, 8, 11, 10, 12, 9, 15, 16, 17, 5, 7, 18
Translation tests 1+2	40%	1	0.04	1, 3, 2, 4, 14, 13, 6, 8, 11, 10, 12, 9, 15, 16, 17, 5, 7, 18

Bibliography

Dossier "Übersetzung in die Fremdsprache"

(manual de la traducción al alemán desde un concepto funcionalista)

Grauwinkel, G., Neunzig, W.: "El uso inteligente de las tecnologías de información".: Graser, R., Rey.J., (Eds.) Insights into Scientific and Technical Translation, Barcelona, PPU,2005.

Hagemann, Susanne: Einführung in das translationswissenschaftliche Arbeiten, Berlin, Frank& Timme 2016

Hansen-Schirra, Kiraly Don (Hg): Projekte und Projektionen in der translatorischen Kompetenzentwicklung, Frankfurt Main, Peter Lang 2013

Hönig, H.G. / Kußmaul, P.: Strategie der Übersetzung, Tübingen, Narr 1982

(manual de la traducción al alemán desde un concepto funcionalista)

Kadrik,Mira u.a.: Translatorische Methodik, Wien, Facultas Verlag 2005

Koller, Werner: Einführung in die Übersetzungswissenschaft, Tübingen, Narr 2011

Kußmaul, P.: Verstehen und Übersetzen, Tübingen, Narr 2007

Nord, C., Einführung in das funktionale Übersetzen. Am Beispiel von Titeln und Überschriften. Tübingen, UTB, 1993 (una introducció a la teoria funcional de la traducció).

Nord, C., "Wer nimmt mal den ersten Satz?"; En: Truffaut, L. (Ed): La traduction professionnelle. Lausanne, Etienne Dolet 1999 (l'aplicació del concepte funcional a l'aprenentatge de la traducció)

Pasewack, Silke u.a. (Hg): Interkulturalität und (literarisches) Übersetzen, Tübingen, Stauffenburg 2014

Dictionarios de consulta:

Der kleinde Duden Deutsche Grammatik ISBN:3-411-05573-1

Duden Deutsche Sprache - schwere Sprache? ISBN: 3-411-70746-1

Der kleine Duden Band 1: Deutsches Wörterbuch ISBN: 3-411-04665-1

Der kleine Duden Band 5: Fremdwörterbuch ISBN: 3-411-04674-0

Duden - Das Synonymwörterbuch ISBN: 3-411-06375-0

Duden: Die deutsche Rechtschreibung ISBN: 3-411-04666-1
(Papier und Online-Version)

Software

no specific software is used