

Degree	Type	Year
2500249 Translation and Interpreting	OT	4

## Contact

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## Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

## Prerequisites

On starting the course students should be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the strategies and techniques for translation into a foreign language
- Apply this knowledge to translate texts for the non-specialised inverse translation market
- Collect and interpret information related to the specific problems of inverse translation and make judgements on the decision adopted to solve them
- Use technological and documentation tools for inverse translation

This subject requires a native or near native level of Spanish and a very high level of English (e.g. level B2 of the CEFR)

## Objectives and Contextualisation

### Contextualisation

The purpose of this subject is to develop the ability to produce translations of specialised texts in a foreign language which are of market standard.

### Objectives

On successfully completing this course students will be able to:

- Demonstrate that they know the strategies and techniques involved in specialised translation into a foreign language
- Apply this knowledge to translate texts for the specialised inverse translation market
- Collect and interpret information related to the specific problems of specialised inverse translation and make judgements on the decisions adopted to solve them
- Use technological and documentation tools for specialised inverse translation

## Competences

- Applying topic-based knowledge in order to translate.
- Mastering the main methodological principles of translation.
- Producing written texts in a foreign language in order to translate.
- Producing written texts in language A 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 a foreign language 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 terminological resources in order to solve translation problems: Applying terminological resources in order to solve translation problems.
4. 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 a translation and carrying out the assigned tasks.
5. Comprehending the communicative purpose and sense of written texts of several fields: Comprehending the communicative purpose and sense of written texts of several fields.
6. Finding the most appropriate translation solution in each case: Finding the most appropriate translation solution in each case.
7. Identifying the specific translation problems of each field: Identifying the specific translation problems of each field.
8. Implementing strategies in order to produce written texts of different fields and with specific communicative purposes: Implementing strategies in order to produce written texts of different fields and with specific communicative purposes.
9. Implementing strategies in order to understand written texts from different fields: Implementing strategies in order to understand written texts from different fields.
10. Incorporating topic-based knowledge in order to solve translation problems: Incorporating topic-based knowledge in order to solve problems of audiovisual translation and localisation.
11. Producing written texts from different fields and with specific communicative purposes: Producing written texts from different fields and with specific communicative purposes.
12. Producing written texts that are appropriate to their context and possess linguistic correctness: Producing written texts about personal and general topics from well-known areas that are appropriate to their context and possess linguistic correctness.
13. Solving interferences between the working languages: Solving interferences between the working languages.
14. Students must demonstrate they know the techniques and strategies needed to solve translation problems: Students must demonstrate they know the techniques and strategies in order to solve back translation problems of different types of non-specialised written texts and specialised texts addressed to a non-specialised public.
15. Using the appropriate strategies and techniques in order to solve translation problems: Using the appropriate strategies and techniques in order to solve translation problems.

## Content

- Methodological principles governing the practice of specialised inverse translation.
- Fundamental problems, techniques and strategies in specialised inverse translation.

- Solution of translation problems for specialised genres: medical, business, administrative, legal, financial, technical and scientific.
- Use of advanced technological and documentation tools for specialised inverse translation.

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Carrying out translation activities	25	1	
Class exercises	20	0.8	
Type: Supervised			
Debates and discussions about important aspects of translation	5	0.2	
Preparation of translations and associated tasks	10	0.4	
Type: Autonomous			
Documentation searches	15	0.6	
Preparation of translations and translation tasks	40	1.6	
Translation exercises	27.5	1.1	

A range of active methodologies are used.

Possible methodologies:

- Carrying out translation tasks
- Carrying out translation projects
- Exercises
- Presentation of individual/group work
- Debates
- Cooperative learning techniques

Teaching activities are organised in three blocks, according to the level of autonomy required by the students:

- Directed activities: these activities take place as a planned programme of activities within the timetable and require the presence of a lecturer.
- Supervised activities: these activities may require the supervision of a lecturer from time to time e.g. tutorials.
- Autonomous activities: students organise their work in their own time individually or in groups.

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.

## Assessment

## Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Exercises related to important aspects of translation	20%	2	0.08	1, 8
Group translations and translation projects: "Business and/or Finance"	20%	1.75	0.07	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Group translations and translation projects: "Legal"	20%	1.75	0.07	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Group translations and translation projects: "Medical"	20%	1.75	0.07	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
Oral presentation(s)	20%	0.25	0.01	6, 7, 14, 15

Continuous assessment:

Students must present evidence of their learning in the form of completed tasks and tests.

Possible assessment activities:

- The production of real or simulated translations, or tasks related to important aspects of translation.
- Carrying out translation projects.
- Reports / forum discussions on translation or tasks related to important aspects of translation.
- Logs/exercise sheets/ reports on the learning process or on the process of carrying out the translations.
- Reading articles on specialised translation

The information about assessment, the types of assessments and their relative weighting is for orientation purposes only. The lecturer coordinating this subject will give specific details at the beginning of the course.

### Revision

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

### Re-assessment

1. Students must fulfil the following requirements to be eligible for re-assessment: 1) have completed a minimum of 66.6% of the evaluated tasks for the course, 2) have a global average between 3.5 and 4.9. Students may resubmit the assessments the assignments that they have failed for re-assessment.
2. In cases where the student has completed between 25.1% and 66.5% of the assessed tasks for the course, they are not eligible for re-assessment and the global mark obtained during the course will be assigned (whether a pass or fail mark).
3. In cases where the completed evaluated tasks are 25% or less, the grade of "non-assessable" will be assigned.
4. In cases of assessment(s) resulting in a fail mark due to copying or plagiarism, the student is not eligible for re-assessment.
5. In no case will it be possible to make a final evaluation / final evaluations the equivalent of 100% of the grade

### IMPORTANT

Reminder: "copying" is considered to be work that reproduces all or a large part of the work from one to another colleague, and "plagiarism" is the act of presenting part or all of an author's text as one's own, that is, without citing the sources, whether it is published on paper or in digital form on the Internet. Copying and

plagiarism are intellectual theft and therefore contravene university regulations that will be sanctioned with a "zero" mark. In the case of copying between two students, if it is not possible to know who copied who, the sanction will be applied to both students. If there are several irregularities in the assessment activities of the same subject, the final grade for this subject will be zero.

In case of retaking, maximum grade will be 5 (Pass).

#### Single assessment

This subject may be assessed under the single assessment system in accordance with the terms established in the academic regulations of the UAB and the assessment criteria of the Faculty of Translation and Interpreting. Students must make an online request within the period established by the faculty and send a copy to the teacher responsible for the subject, for the record. Single assessment will be carried out in person on one day during week 16 or 17 of the semester. The Academic Management Office will publish the exact date and time on the faculty website. On the day of the single assessment, teaching staff will ask the student for identification, which should be presented as a valid identification document with a recent photograph (student card, DNI/NIE or passport).

#### Single assessment activities

Single assessment will include a minimum of three assessment activities of different typology, as stated in the evaluation guidelines. Grade revision and resit procedures for the subject are the same as those for continuous assessment. See the section above in this study guide.

## Bibliography

Please note that much of the bibliography is available online through the UAB Libraries Service

#### References:

- Alcaraz, E. & Brian Hughes (2002) *Legal Translation Explained*. Manchester UK & Northampton MA: St. Jerome Publishing.
- Alcaraz Varó, E. (2000) *El inglés jurídico. Textos y documentos*. Barcelona: Ariel Derecho.
- Bowker, L. and Pearson, J. (2002). *Working with Specialized Language: A Practical Guide to Using Corpora*. London/New York: Routledge.
- Corpas Pastor, G. (2004). "Localización de recursos y compilación de corpus vía Internet: aplicaciones para la didáctica de la traducción médica especializada". A García Yebra, V. i Gonzalo García, C. (eds.). 2004. *Manual de documentación y terminología para la traducción especializada*. (Colección Instrumenta Bibliologica). Madrid: Arco/Libros. pp. 223-506.
- Hervey, S., Ian Higgins & Louise M. Hayward (1995) *Thinking Spanish Translation. A Course in Translation Method: Spanish to English*. London/New York: Routledge.
- Johns, T. (2000). *Tim John's Kibbitzers* < <http://lexically.net/TimJohns/index.html> >
- Maglie, R. (2009) *Understanding the Language of Medicine*. Rome:Aracne.
- Pearson, J. (2000) "Surfing the Internet: Teaching students to choose their texts wisely". In Burnard, L. and T. McEnery (eds.) *Rethinking Language Pedagogy from a Corpus Perspective: papers from the third international conference on teaching and language corpora*, Hamburg: Peter Lang, pp. 235-239.
- Wilkinson, M. (2005a). "Using a Specialized Corpus to Improve Translation Quality". *Translation Journal*, 9(3). < <http://translationjournal.net/journal//33corpus.htm> >

- Wilkinson, M. (2005b). "Discovering Translation Equivalents in a Tourism Corpus by Means of Fuzzy Searching". *Translation Journal*, 9(4). < <http://translationjournal.net/journal//34corpus.htm> >
- Wilkinson, M. (2006). "Compiling Corpora for Use as Translation Resources". *Translation Journal*, Volume 10, No 1. < <http://translationjournal.net/journal//35corpus.htm> >
- Wilkinson, M. (2010). "Quick corpora compiling". *Translation Journal*, 14(3). < <http://translationjournal.net/journal//53corpus.htm> >

Other online resources:

- Acronymfinder < <http://www.acronymfinder.com/> >
- Cercaterm < <http://www.termcat.cat/ca/Cercaterm> >
- IATE < <http://iate.europa.eu> >
- Pubmed < <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed> >
- Medline Plus < <https://medlineplus.gov/spanish> >
- Investopedia < <http://www.investopedia.com/>

Further resources will be provided during the course.

## Software

- Antconc < <http://www.antlab.sci.waseda.ac.jp/software.html> >
- Sketch Engine < <https://www.sketchengine.eu/> >

## Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PAUL) Classroom practices	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed