

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MACERATA

DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI UMANISTICI LINGUE, MEDIAZIONE, STORIA, LETTERE, FILOSOFIA

*Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Lingue Moderne
per la Comunicazione e la Cooperazione Internazionale (Classe LM-38)*

A. A. 2013/2014, II semestre

*Traduzione per la Comunicazione Internazionale – Lingua Inglese, Modulo B:
Strumenti e Tecnologie per la Traduzione Specialistica*

Dott. Federico Gaspari

Email: Federico.Gaspari@unimc.it

Lezioni: lunedì, ore 10:00-13:00 – Aula F di Palazzo Ugolini

Ricevimento: lunedì, ore 13:00-14:00 – Aula F di Palazzo Ugolini

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Lezioni: lunedì, ore 10:00-13:00 – Aula F di Palazzo Ugolini

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Ore: 30

Crediti: 6

SSD: L-LIN/12 (Lingua e traduzione inglese)

Metodi didattici

La didattica si svolge principalmente tramite lezioni frontali, tenute in lingua inglese, che prevedono il coinvolgimento e la partecipazione attiva degli studenti. In preparazione alle lezioni e come supporto alla didattica svolta in aula con il docente, agli studenti sono assegnate regolarmente attività, letture ed esercizi di approfondimento e consolidamento degli argomenti presentati, che vengono poi discussi e corretti collegialmente.

Prerequisiti

Ottima conoscenza della lingua inglese, buone competenze traduttive tra l'inglese e l'italiano per tipologie testuali appartenenti a diversi ambiti specialistici. Nozioni basilari di utilizzo del computer e dimestichezza con i programmi più comunemente diffusi per la videoscrittura e la navigazione in Internet.

Obiettivi formativi

Il modulo mira a fornire un quadro del ruolo svolto dalla tecnologia nel lavoro dei traduttori professionisti, presentando una gamma di risorse online e strumenti informatici utilizzabili per la traduzione specialistica. Gli studenti apprenderanno le principali funzionalità di diversi strumenti tecnologici attualmente a disposizione dei traduttori e verranno preparati a valutarne le potenzialità e i limiti, in modo da poterne usufruire consapevolmente in contesti professionali.

Programma

La presentazione di una serie di risorse online e strumenti informatici disponibili per la traduzione specialistica verrà accompagnata da esemplificazioni pratiche dei loro principali utilizzi. Tramite una riflessione critica sul ruolo svolto dalla tecnologia informatica nel lavoro dei traduttori professionisti verranno messi a fuoco i vantaggi e i potenziali problemi che essa presenta.

Le lezioni del modulo, tenute in lingua inglese, presentano una gamma di risorse online e strumenti informatici utilizzabili per la traduzione specialistica.

Verrà discusso l'impiego di Internet come punto di partenza per documentarsi a livello linguistico ed enciclopedico, illustrando tecniche di approfondimento tematico e strategie avanzate di reperimento di informazioni in più lingue (concentrandosi in particolare sulla coppia linguistica inglese-italiano) tramite motori di ricerca e ricorrendo a una serie di risorse disponibili in rete, quali ad esempio banche dati terminologiche, dizionari specialistici, glossari settoriali, forum di discussione e mailing list per traduttori e interpreti, ecc.

Saranno quindi delineate le tappe fondamentali della storia della traduzione automatica, con particolare riferimento alle principali architetture dei relativi sistemi (basati su regole e su approcci statistici) e alle modalità di impiego di questi programmi in contesti industriali e istituzionali per la produzione efficiente di documentazione multilingue (con un approfondimento delle tecniche di pre-editing, post-editing e scrittura controllata).

Sarà inoltre proposta una panoramica dei principali strumenti di traduzione assistita dal computer, trattando in particolare i pacchetti di gestione terminologica informatizzata e i programmi di memorie di traduzione (quali ad esempio SDL Trados Studio, Kilgray memoQ e OmegaT). Verrà quindi affrontata l'applicazione di corpora linguistici elettronici all'elaborazione e all'analisi delle traduzioni specialistiche, con un'illustrazione delle principali modalità per costruirli, anche in maniera semi-automatica, e consultarli (con riferimenti a questioni di annotazione linguistica, etichettatura morfosintattica, generazione di concordanze, ecc.), facendo ricorso a una serie di corpora monolingui e multilingui di varia natura (generalisti e specialistici, pre-compilati e costruiti ad-hoc dagli studenti, paralleli e paragonabili, consultabili online tramite interfaccia web, ecc.).

Verranno rese disponibili dall'inizio del corso dispense con i materiali utilizzati durante le lezioni e per assegnare agli studenti attività ed esercizi da svolgere autonomamente, con opportune integrazioni effettuate durante lo svolgimento delle lezioni.

L'esame scritto finale, da svolgere in lingua inglese, comporterà una verifica dell'acquisizione dei contenuti presentati nel modulo in merito all'impiego delle varie tecnologie applicabili alla traduzione specialistica per la coppia di lingue inglese-italiano. Gli studenti dovranno rispondere in forma scritta in inglese a una serie di domande aperte (da scegliere tra una rosa di opzioni); l'esame sarà valutato in base alla correttezza tecnica dei contenuti, all'eshaustività delle risposte rispetto allo spazio disponibile e alla chiarezza dell'esposizione, tenendo conto della qualità complessiva dell'inglese scritto utilizzato dagli studenti.

Testi (A)dottati e (C)onsigliati

1. (A) H. Somers (ed.), *Computers and Translation: a Translator's Guide*, John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia, 2003
2. (C) F. Austerlühl, *Electronic Tools for Translators*, St. Jerome, Manchester, 2001
3. (C) L. Bowker, *Computer-aided Translation Technology: a Practical Introduction*, University of Ottawa Press, Ottawa, 2002
4. (C) L. Bowker & J. Pearson, *Working with Specialized Language: a Practical Guide to Using Corpora*, Routledge, London, 2002
5. (C) C.K. Quah, *Translation and Technology*, Palgrave/MacMillan, Basingstoke/New York, 2006
6. (C) F. Zanettin, *Translation-Driven Corpora: Corpus Resources for Descriptive and Applied Translation Studies*, St. Jerome, Manchester, 2012
7. (C) G. Bersani Berselli (a cura di), *Usare la Traduzione Automatica*, CLUEB, Bologna, 2012
8. (C) C. Lecci e E. Di Bello, *Usare la Traduzione Assistita*, CLUEB, Bologna, 2012

Altre risorse / materiali aggiuntivi

Tramite la pagina web ufficiale del modulo verranno rese disponibili dispense con i materiali utilizzati durante le lezioni e per assegnare agli studenti attività ed esercizi da svolgere autonomamente, con opportune integrazioni effettuate durante lo svolgimento delle lezioni.

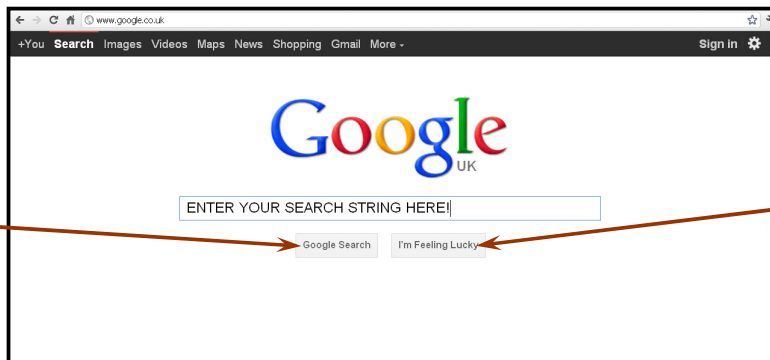
Modalità di valutazione: Scritto

Lingue, oltre all'italiano, che possono essere utilizzate per l'attività didattica: Inglese

Lingue, oltre all'italiano, che si intende utilizzare per la valutazione: Inglese

Google's a translator's best friend

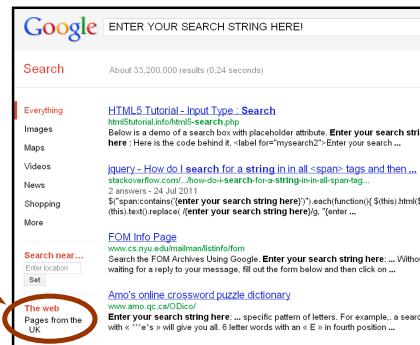
After entering the search string in the field above, click on this button to see all the hits of the index provided by Google (10 hits shown per page)



After entering the search string in the field above, click on this button to be taken directly to the Internet address of the first hit of the index provided by Google

www.google.co.uk

Selects only hits stored on servers with the final extension of that country, thus presumably – but not necessarily! – with information in its main or official language(s)



Search engine Google

URLs (Internet addresses):

www.google.com	
www.google.co.uk	(UK English)
www.google.fr	(French)
www.google.de	(German)
www.google.it	(Italian)
www.google.es	(Spanish)

Tips and tricks for effective searches (note that searches are not case sensitive):

"AAAA BBBB CCCC"	=	returns hits containing the words (as many as you want) in this sequence
"XXXX * YYYY ZZZZ"	=	returns hits containing the sequence of words XXXX, something unspecified in the middle and then YYYY ZZZZ (the * is a <i>wildcard</i>)
+KKKK	=	returns hits containing this word (+ is not necessary for a single word)
-JJJJ	=	returns hits that do not contain this word

You can use these symbols in combination to perform advanced textual searches, e.g.:

+ "XXXX * YYYY ZZZZ" +KKKK -JJJJ (leave one blank space between the search criteria)

(SELECTED) ONLINE RESOURCES FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

The following list of online resources does not claim to be exhaustive. It should, however, be a good starting point for further explorations of the Internet and to search for popular and useful web-based resources of interest to translators and interpreters (both for research-oriented and professional purposes, in a range of specialised domains). All the links listed below have been checked and are active as of 30th January 2014, and they are grouped into broad categories for ease of consultation.

You are strongly advised to see the separate handout on how to exploit the search engine Google, so as to locate more easily resources (e.g. mailing lists, newsgroups, glossaries, online monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, etc.) for the languages and topics that you are most interested in for your own work and create your own list of favourite bookmarks.

- **ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATABASES**

http://opac.unimc.it	Online catalogues of the libraries in the Macerata area (including UniMC)
http://www.bl.uk	Gateway to the services and catalogues of the British Library
http://www.loc.gov	Gateway to the services and catalogs of the Library of Congress

- **SEARCH ENGINES**

http://www.philb.com/webse.htm	Index of general search engines grouped according to type
http://www.philb.com/countryse.htm	Index of country-based and regional search engines

- **DICTIONARIES AND THESAURI**

http://www.wordreference.com ,	http://www.lai.com/glossaries.html ,
http://www.foreignword.com ,	http://www.dictionary.com

Indexes of bi- and multilingual dictionaries, thesauri, as well as subject-specific glossaries

<http://www.m-w.com>, <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>, <http://www.oed.com> (subscription only)

High-quality monolingual English dictionaries and thesauri

- **TERMINOLOGY, TERMINOLOGICAL BANKS AND DATABASES**

http://iate.europa.eu	InterActive Terminology for Europe
http://www.logos.it	Multilingual glossary/dictionary

- **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT)**

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/parliament/public/staticDisplay.do?id=155&pageRank=3	European Parliament – Multilingualism and Translation
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/translation/index_en.htm	Directorate-Gen. Translation of the EU Commission
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/scic/index_en.htm	Directorate-General for Interpretation

- **JOURNALS, PUBLICATIONS, BULLETINS, NETWORKS**

http://www.eupublishing.com/journal/tal	Translation and Literature journal
http://www.translatum.gr/journal/index.htm	Translatum Journal
http://www.catranslation.org/two-lines	Two Lines
http://www.atanet.org/publications/index.php	ATA publications
http://www.erudit.org/revue/meta	Meta journal
http://www.stjerome.co.uk	St. Jerome Publishing
http://www accurapid.com/journal	Translation Journal (<i>online journal</i>)

- **PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIETIES**

http://www.aiti.org	Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti (AITI)
http://marche.aiti.org	Associazione Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti (sezione Marche)
http://www.aniti.it	Associazione Nazionale Italiana Traduttori e Interpreti
http://www.fit-ift.org	International Federation of Translators
http://www.atanet.org	American Translators Association
http://www.iti.org.uk	Institute of Translation & Interpreting (UK)
http://www.iol.org.uk	Chartered Institute of Linguists (UK)
http://www.bclt.org.uk	British Centre for Literary Translation (Uni. of East Anglia)
http://www.ceatl.eu	European Council of Associations of Literary Translators
http://www.ciuti.org	CIUTI (Universities of Translation & Interpreting)
http://www.atc.org.uk	Association of Translation Companies (UK)
http://www.unilingue.it	Associazione di Fornitori di Servizi Linguistici (Italia)
http://www.euatc.org	European Union of Associations of Translation Companies
http://www.est-translationstudies.org	European Society for Translation Studies
http://www.iatis.org	International Assoc. for Translation and Intercultural Studies

- **MAILING LISTS, NEWSGROUPS AND DISCUSSION FORUMS**

http://list.cineca.it/archives/langit.html	Langit (translators working with Italian)
http://it.groups.yahoo.com/group/Biblit	Biblit (literary translation into and out of Italian)
http://seagate.sunet.se/archives/lantra-l.html	Lantra (international and multilingual)
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Translat2000	Translat2000
http://www.uwasa.fi/viestintatieteeet/terminology	Terminology Forum
http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/TRANSLATIO.html	Translatio, Translation Studies forum for PGs
http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk	National Academic Mailing List Service (UK)

- **MISCELLANEA**

http://www.unesco.org/culture/xtrans	Index Translationum
http://www.biblit.it	Miscellaneous resources for literary translators (in Italian)
http://www.aquarius.net	Aquarius, marketplace for translation and localization projects
http://www.proz.com	ProZ.com, global community of language professionals
http://www.translationdirectory.com	Portal for language professionals and their clients
http://www.translationresearch.com	Translation Research Webring
http://www.lai.com/thc.html	The Translator's Home Companion

- **PLUS...**

Newspapers, magazines, searchable news archives, indexed directories, e-books, encyclopaedias, downloadable papers, articles, virtual libraries, documentation centres, glossaries, shareware and freeware software, calendars of upcoming events and forthcoming gatherings (conferences, public lectures, courses, e-learning training, etc.), websites on linguistics, languages, language learning, e-commerce websites for online purchases (e.g. printed books and dictionaries), etc. for English and Italian as well as lots of other languages!

EXERCISES AND ASSIGNMENTS FOR HOMEWORK

These practical exercises will be discussed in class, addressing any problems that you encounter, doubts, questions, etc. The exercises are based on the topics that have been introduced and explained in class, so make sure that you read the handouts, slides and class notes carefully before working on them. The guided tasks are designed to help you explore a range of related skills and practise a variety of Internet search strategies that should be of interest to you for language learning and translation purposes.

The exercises are numbered for your convenience and should be completed in the order in which they are presented on the worksheet. Each exercise focuses on a language-related question or practical translation-oriented “problem” on which you should work using the Internet (as well as any other resource that you find helpful, in particular a good monolingual English dictionary). You are strongly encouraged to take the guided tasks as a starting point to explore any other issues that catch your attention and that you find interesting or useful.

- **Exercise 1 – “array” vs. “range”** (cf. slides 15 and 16)

Using Google (with searches limited to the.uk domains) and the search strategies that have been shown to you in class (see the handout on the syntax for effective searches), find the adjectives that most frequently collocate with two nouns that are considered (near-)synonyms, i.e. “array” and “range” (some suggestions on how to do this are provided on slide 15 of the module pack). Look at a number of search results (say approximately 100) for each of the two nouns, and then arrange their adjectival collocates roughly in order of frequency, from most to least frequent. Then compile two separate lists with 10 items each, showing the most frequent adjectival collocates of “array” and “range”, respectively (slide 16). Now compare the two lists: to what extent do they overlap? Do you spot any similarities and differences in the most common collocational patterns of “array” and “range”, which are considered (near-)synonyms?

- **Exercise 2 – “on the brink of” vs. “on the verge of” vs. “on the cusp of”**

The three English phrases “on the brink of”, “on the verge of” and “on the cusp of” have a very similar meaning. However, they are used in fairly different ways, as they have distinct sets of collocates and also convey different evaluative attitudes. Using Google and the search strategies that have been illustrated in class, find the words that most frequently follow (i.e. collocate to the right with) each of these three phrases. Look at a number of search results (as many as you deem necessary) for each of the three phrases, and compile three separate lists with 10-15 items each, showing the most frequent right-hand collocates of “on the brink of”, “on the verge of” and “on the cusp of”, respectively. Now compare the three lists: are there collocates that frequently appear in all three lists? Are there collocates that appear in one or two of the list(s), but are absent from the other(s)? Which of the three phrases seem to consistently convey (i.e. be associated with) negative events/ideas/concepts/notions, etc.? Which of the three phrases tend to at least occasionally express (i.e. be associated with) neutral or positive events/ideas/concepts/notions, etc.?

- **Exercise 3 – “Google’s a translator’s best friend”** (cf. slides 13, 14 and 15)

Some slides used in class (numbered 13, 14 and 15) are entitled “Google’s a translator’s best friend”. This is a pun or a play on words, as there is a fairly clear allusion to a well-known phrase (this linguistic phenomenon is known technically as “intertextuality”). Do you recognise the phrase that is being “echoed” in the title of the slides? If so, do a search on the Internet using Google to verify and double-check your intuition. If, on the other hand, you cannot recognise the hidden reference, search the Web to find out the original phrase that is being alluded to in the slides (you need to search for similar sequences of words, with a trial and error approach, starting from shorter versions in which some of the elements of the phrase are omitted, or replaced by the wildcard *).

- **Exercise 4 – colligation of the lemmas “good” and “condition”**

Explore the colligational patterns of these two phrases: “in good condition” vs. “in good conditions”. Which of the two seems to be more widely used?

- **Exercise 5 – unusual animal sounds**

Devise creative searches to find out from the Internet the verbs used in standard English to describe the sounds produced by the following four animals (as in *lions* > *roar*, *dogs* > *bark*, etc.): penguins, kangaroos, pandas, toads. Please note that in some cases it may be impossible to find correct/accurate answers...

- **Exercise 6 – groups/sets of animals and fruits**

Devise creative searches to find out from the Internet the nouns used in standard English to describe groups or sets of the following animals and fruits (as in *pack of wolves*, *bunch of grapes*, etc.): fish(es), birds, bananas, blueberries/bilberries. Please note that in some cases different options may correspond to subtle differences as to which kind of group/set is being referred to...

- **Exercise 7 – “free range”**

In (British) English the phrase “free range” is used to describe certain types of foods. First of all, use Google to find out what types of foods are most commonly defined “free range” in English (a couple of examples/nouns will be particularly common in connection with this phrase). Then check what “free range” means when it occurs in connection with those nouns, using reliable English-language sources (and/or cross-checking the information coming from a variety of websites, including those of online dictionaries, if any of them are helpful). Finally, explore information sources and websites in Italian to find suitable Italian translations of the phrase “free range” (depending on the nouns used in connection/collocation with it). To do this, you need to generate hypotheses of (partial) possible equivalent translations in Italian, and verify if they are attested, how they are used, how often they occur, in which Italian-language sources (asking yourself e.g. how varied and reliable these are), etc.

- **Exercise 8 – “spin doctor”**

Have you ever come across the English expression “spin doctor”? Who is a “spin doctor” and what does he/she do? Find out the meaning of the phrase and provide a suitable explanation in English in your own words. In what field does the phrase “spin doctor(s)” seem to be most often used? How did the phrase originate? Does “spin doctor” seem to have mostly negative, neutral or positive connotations? Find the name of a spin doctor who became particularly prominent in Britain in the late 1990s, and who was associated with the Labour Party during Tony Blair’s premiership. Is the expression “spin doctor” used as a loan word in Italian? Explore Italian websites to find out if/how/where it is used. Is this English phrase used by Italian newspapers? Does it occur in institutional contexts? Do you think it is a good idea to use the loan phrase “spin doctor” in Italian texts? Are you happy with the attested Italian translations of the expression “spin doctor”? After you have understood who a “spin doctor” is and what he/she does, try to come up with a translation into Italian of this phrase which is better than the ones that are already attested/used on the Web.

Note that differently from the previous worksheet, the following questions and exercises do not look exclusively at linguistic issues, but also focus at least to some extent on the cultural dimension, showing you how the Web can be exploited as a sort of encyclopaedia which can help you to understand culture-bound elements that are familiar to the source-text readers, but may be unknown to you as the translator and to your target audience. You are strongly encouraged to take the guided tasks as a starting point to explore any other issues that you find interesting or useful.

- **Exercise 9 – “zero-day”**

In specialised English the phrase “zero-day” is used in a fairly technical field to refer to some specific situations and events. Using Google, try to understand the meaning of this phrase, find out in what specialised domain it is commonly used, and what are its most frequent collocates in English. Is this English phrase also used in technical texts written in Italian as a loan word? Does it seem to have the same meaning in Italian as it has in English?

- **Exercise 10 – “a spate of” vs. “a volley of”**

Using Google (with searches limited to the .uk domains) and the search strategies that have been shown to you in class (see the handout on the syntax for effective searches), find the most frequent right-hand collocates of the two similar phrases “a spate of” and “a volley of”. Look at a number of search results (approximately 100) for each of the two phrases, and try to arrange their right-hand collocates roughly in order of frequency, from most to least frequent. Then compile two separate lists with about 20 items each, showing the most frequent collocates of “a spate of” and “a volley of”, respectively. Now compare the two lists: to what extent do they overlap? Do you spot any similarities and differences in the most common collocational patterns that they display? Do you think that these two phrases have a predominantly positive or negative semantic prosody? Do these two phrases have exactly the same semantic preference? To answer the last question, you may want to consider which of the two phrases is more often associated with crimes and illegal actions and which one, on the other hand, tends to be more commonly used to introduce right-hand collocates indicating the use of foul language or rude/aggressive words.

- **Exercise 11 – “June 16”**

June 16 marks a very special day for the English language, and in particular for literature in English, as this date is associated with one of the greatest literary masterpieces of all time. Do you know the title and the name of the author of the very famous book based on the fictional story that is supposed to have taken place on this date? In particular, the events that are narrated in the book are set on June 16 of a year at the very beginning of the 20th century. Which year was it exactly, and what weekday was June 16 in that particular year? In what city do the fictional events narrated in the book take place? Every year celebrations are held to mark the anniversary of June 16 and pay tribute to the legacy of this literary masterpiece; what is the name traditionally given to this annual celebration by literature enthusiasts? If you don't know any of the answers to these questions, look for the missing pieces of information on the Web (without restricting your searches to any country-specific domains, as in this case you are looking for cultural references and factual information/knowledge, so it makes sense to search on as many websites as possible, at least in the first instance, provided that the sources you find are reliable).

- **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.:

<i>rivelare</i>	=	reveal, show, demonstrate, display, exhibit, etc.
<i>grande</i>	=	big, large, great, etc.
<i>abilità</i>	=	ability/abilities, skill/skills, prowess, etc.

Generate a number of possible English translations for “rivelando grande abilità” combining in different collocational and colligational patterns these constituent words (you can use the ones 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 find via Google, can you choose a suitable collocation/translation into English of which you are reasonably confident?

- **Exercise 13 – Humphrey**

“Humphrey” was the name of a fairly peculiar character associated with the British government for a few years since the late 1980s, when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister. More specifically, even though “Humphrey” was not a human being, he became an honorary member of the staff of the official residence of the Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street in central London. Find out who “Humphrey” was, in what sense he became associated with the staff of the British government when Margaret Thatcher was in office, and what happened to him when new tenants moved into 10 Downing Street in the 1990s.

- **Exercise 14 – “dressing down” vs. “dress down day”**

The phrase “dressing down” is used in (informal) English in an idiomatic sense, i.e. to mean something that does not have anything to do with the usual basic meanings of the constituent words “to dress” and “down”. Search for the expression “dressing down” on the Web to: (i) understand its meaning; (ii) find out how it is properly used in informal English, i.e. with what other words it typically occurs in actual complete sentences (to do this you need to find out what verbs are normally used in connection with “dressing down” in its idiomatic sense and the complete construction of a typical sentence). Then think about a suitable equivalent expression in Italian that would be appropriate in the relevant contexts you have found on the Web, possibly with the same informal register.

A “dress down day” is a specific kind of event – note that this phrase is not related to the idiomatic meaning of “dressing down” above. Find out what a “dress down day” is, where it normally takes place, who are the people who typically take part in it, and for what reasons. Is there an equivalent expression in Italian? Are you familiar with a similar concept or event in Italy? How would you translate the phrase “dress down day” into Italian, e.g. if you were to translate for an Italian audience one of the English-language texts found on the Internet in which this phrase occurs?

- **Exercise 15 – “soft spot”**

The phrase “soft spot” is used in (informal) English in an idiomatic sense, i.e. to express a meaning that does not have anything to do with the basic literal sense of the constituent words “soft” and “spot”. Search for this expression on the Web to: (i) understand its meaning; (ii) find out how it is properly used in informal English, i.e. with what other words it typically occurs in actual complete sentences (to do this you need to find out what verbs are normally used in connection with “soft spot” in its idiomatic sense and the complete construction of a typical sentence). Then think about a suitable equivalent expression in Italian that would be appropriate in the relevant contexts you have found on the Web, possibly with the same informal register.

However, “soft spot” is also a semi-technical medical term which is used to refer to specific parts of the body of young children. Find out what “soft spots” (in this other sense) are, on which part of a baby’s body they are located, and why they are particularly sensitive areas that need to be protected and regularly checked in the early months of the baby’s life. What is the equivalent semi-technical expression in Italian (typically used for example by parents to refer to those body parts)? Find out the more correct technical medical terms to indicate “soft spots”, both in English and Italian (in this case you want to find the more accurate specialised terms that would be normally used by doctors or specialists in the two languages).

Note that you are not expected to translate the following two passages (I and II). You are only asked to focus on some specific parts to think about how you would translate those sections into Italian, because they contain some interesting linguistic and/or cultural issue.

Passage I is an extract from the description of “Hogs of War”, a popular PlayStation game.

Passage II is the beginning of the 2005 book by the English writer Nick Hornby entitled “A long way down”.

- ***Passage I – “jet packs” (line 9)***

Do you know the meaning of the phrase “jet pack”? How would you translate it into Italian? This is a fairly unusual word, and unless you’ve played with “Hogs of War” before it’s unlikely that you know what it refers to. Most paper or online monolingual and bilingual dictionaries (including recent ones) will be of no help in this case. One of the exciting things you can do when you use the Internet to help you translate is use the Web as a sort of “visual dictionary”. This strategy works particularly well when you have to translate concrete nouns, especially when you need to understand what an object actually is or what it looks like in the first place.

Log on to www.google.com and click on the “Images” link in the top left-hand corner of the search engine’s default page. When you are in “Google images” (as shown by the logo of the search engine) enter the string “jet pack” (including the double quotes on either side) into the search field and click the “Search Images” button. You will then see a series of small pictures, most of which show you what a “jet pack” is. This should help you to understand what sort of device a “jet pack” is, in case you’re not familiar with it. With this visual information, you should be able to come up with one or more suitable translations into Italian. Then verify your candidate translations into Italian to check whether they are actually attested in Italian-language webpages. Would it be a possibility and a good idea to use “jet pack” as a loan word in the Italian translation of this text?

- ***Passage I – “blow the swine to pigdom come” (line 18)***

The last line of the passage contains a pun, as it is based on a common idiomatic expression in English, which however is slightly modified in some parts. Use Google to find out which “original” idiomatic expression is alluded to, and explain why the modification is relevant to the whole passage.

Is it possible to translate the final part of the passage into Italian using a similar pun? What translation would you propose for the very last part of the passage, trying to preserve a similar style and to achieve an equivalent impact on the readers of the target text?

- *Passage II – “left-wing councils banning ‘Baa Baa Black Sheep’” and “EEC directives banning British sausages” (lines 14-15)*

This passage (which is the beginning of the novel) contains a cultural reference to controversial socio-political events that took place in the UK a few years ago. If you were translating (the beginning of) this book into Italian, you would probably not understand the reference, unless you were living in Britain at the time of these events, or keeping up-to-date on a regular basis with current affairs through the British media.

Assuming that you do not understand the reference hidden in this sentence (as is most likely the case), check on the Internet to find out first of all what “Baa Baa Black Sheep” is, and secondly to understand why the narrator of the novel is mentioning it in connection with a ban issued by left-wing councils. What is the story behind this reference which leads the narrator to include “left-wing councils banning ‘Baa Baa Black Sheep’” and “EEC directives banning British sausages” in the list of pros when considering whether the assistant bank manager from Guildford should leave his life behind and emigrate to Sydney? Can you find good, reliable and authoritative sources to verify the cultural elements hidden in this reference which make it a meaningful allusion in the original text?

After you have checked on the Web and understood the factual information behind this cultural reference which is deeply embedded in Britain’s recent history of socio-political controversies, how would you translate this part of the novel into Italian? Would you try to preserve the original cultural reference (perhaps with some kind of explanation for the target readers)? Would you rather omit it, or perhaps replace the original reference with something that the Italian readers would more easily relate to, as it is closer to the target culture? In this specific case, which would be the best translation in your opinion?

PASSAGE I

Hogs of War



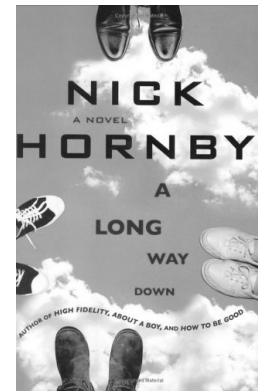
There are 25 missions of varying complexity to keep the single player occupied, but it is in the multi-player mode that *Hogs of War* really becomes truly demonic fun. As with *Worms*,
3 you can pit your military might against up to three friends and putting your friendship temporarily to one side, blow them all over the countryside. It's heart-warming in the extreme to see your friend's pig cowering (and they do cower) as you level a rocket
6 launcher at him, his trembling trotters covering his eyes as you prepare to turn him into scorched crackling.

As you progress throughout the game, you're faced with a dizzying variety of weapons, a
9 staggering 50 in all, from sniper rifles to jet packs, from tanks to heavy artillery, each with its own special brand of havoc wreaking characteristics and abilities. Another great feature is the chance to earn points and then spend them gaining extra abilities which you can
12 bestow upon various members of your troop, eventually promoting them from lowly Grunt all the way through to expert Spymaster.

It's true to say that the graphics are a little too much on the basic side but the overall
15 gameplay rescues *Hogs of War* from any of its shortcomings by being just so much fun. The satisfaction of preparing to atomise an enemy pig is both indecently intoxicating and psychopathically addictive, so you can only begin to imagine what it's like to actually fire
18 the thing and blow the swine to pigdom come.

PASSAGE II

**Hornby, Nick (2005) *A long way down*.
London: Penguin Books (pages 3-4)**



Can I explain why I wanted to jump off the top of a tower block? Of course I can explain why I wanted to jump off the top of a tower block. I'm not a bloody idiot. I can explain it because it wasn't inexplicable: It was a logical decision, the product of proper thought. It wasn't even very serious thought, either. I don't mean it was whimsical—I just mean that it wasn't terribly complicated, or agonized. Put it this way: Say you were, I don't know, an assistant bank manager in Guildford. And you'd been thinking of emigrating, and then you were offered the job of managing a bank in Sydney. Well, even though it's a pretty straightforward decision, you'd still have to think for a bit, wouldn't you? You'd at least have to work out whether you could bear to move, whether you could leave your friends and colleagues behind, whether you could uproot your wife and kids. You might sit down with a bit of paper and draw up a list of pros and cons. You know

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 12 | CONS | aged parents, friends, golf club |
| | PROS | more money, better quality of life (house with pool, barbecue, etc.), sea, sunshine, no <u>left-wing councils banning "Baa Baa Black Sheep"</u> , no <u>EEC directives banning British sausages</u> , etc. |
| 15 | | |

It's no contest, is it? The golf club! Give me a break. Obviously your aged parents give you pause for thought, but that's all it is—a pause, and a brief one, too. You'd be on the phone to the travel agent's within ten minutes.

Well, that was me. There simply weren't enough regrets, and lots of reasons to jump. The only things on my "cons" list were the kids, but I couldn't imagine Cindy letting me see them again anyway. I haven't got any aged parents, and I don't play golf. Suicide was my Sydney. And I say that with no offense to the good people of Sydney intended.

Machine translation exercise 16a

Using online MT services – lonely hearts ads (*Google Language Tools*)

The original ads whose translations are shown on the next three pages were taken from a website for lonely hearts in the Brussels area. The ads were translated into Italian using the free online machine translation (MT) service *Google Language Tools*, which is available at this URL:

www.google.com/language_tools

Read through these machine-translated ads quickly (without searching for or looking at the original ads – you will see them later) and answer these three questions:

- i) In what language do you think that these lonely hearts ads were originally written, before they were machine-translated into Italian? On what basis can you guess the source language of these translations?
- ii) Imagine that you are in Brussels and would like to meet new friends or potential soul mates. Based on the translated ads below (and regardless of their obvious mistakes and shortcomings), can you still understand which ads could be from people that you would potentially be interested in to start a new friendship or relationship, or, on the other hand, the ones that you would not take into consideration as they do not meet your expectations?
- iii) What kinds of frequent mistakes and serious language problems do you see in these translations? Is there anything that strikes you in particular (either positively or negatively)?

[Inserire un annuncio in 'Lonely Hearts'](#) [Rimuovere il tuo annuncio](#)

Lonely Hearts

Totale annunci trovati nella categoria "Lonely Hearts": 27 - Elenco di annunci da 1 a 25

[next](#)

Rif 72512 - gio 04 dicembre 2008

Felice, curioso e ben educati cerca signora matura per la prima volta QFP incontro. Lei, 28, greco, bello. Egli, 30, alto, belga, sportivo.

Si consiglia di rompere il ghiaccio con i prodotti alimentari e bevande, e quindi, se l'atmosfera è giusta, vediamo che cosa succede accanto ... Divertimento è la chiave!

Se sei troppo curioso, non esitare a goccia noi una linea! Abbiamo felicemente inviare una foto in cambio di tuo.

purplevoltxyz@yahoo.com (rimuovere xyz)

Contatto: J & J

E-mail: purplevoltxyz@yahoo.com

Rif 72477 - gio 04 dicembre 2008

Sono HI PUCHONG 38yrs dal Tibet Vivere in gente unica per circa 7 anni, alla ricerca di qualche bella donna matura per essere amico.

se qualche l'una goccia mi interessa una e-mail,

Contatto: PUCHONG Jigme

E-mail: gentpuchong@yahoo.com

Rif 72430 - mercoledì 03 dicembre 2008

Cerchi per alcuni femminile thats annoiato e vorrei qualcosa sul lato, non sembra importante che si yust mail me come vorrei incontrare qualcuno per amicizia, che conosce ciò che accade accanto

Contatto: lo

E-mail: jogibear2903@gmail.com

Rif 72343 - martedì 02 dicembre 2008

Salve,

Sono 35yo, 1.75h, 80kg, uomo sposato, vive a Bruxelles. Ogni donna, nel suo annoiato routine quotidiana e possono essere alla ricerca di sale e pepe, perché non si tenta di rispondere da questo annuncio?

Contatto: Whynot

E-mail: iwanttotryeverything@hotmail.com

Rif 72317 - martedì 02 dicembre 2008

Se sei un voluttuoso donna, io sono interessato a te. Sono nella mia primi 30's. La tua età non è importante.

Contatto: XP

E-mail: givemevolume@yahoo.com

Rif 72287 - martedì 02 dicembre 2008

28 anni attraente l'uomo è alla ricerca di stringhe non-iscritti rapporto con la bella donna. L'età e lo stato non importa.

Contatto: mi

E-mail: lanostradolcevita@libero.it

Rif 72255 - martedì 02 dicembre 2008

Unico europeo ragazzo disposti a rispettare asiatico ragazza 20/35 anni ...

Contatto: N

E-mail: yayahi@ymail.com

Rif 72230 - lunedì 01 dicembre 2008

Georgiano unico madre finito con successo la sua storia virtuale in Georian "Come ho avuto negli adulti cerca amici"!

Grazie a Charlie Bell e Pam.

Contatto: Tamar Mtvarelidze

E-mail: m.tamara@ymail.com

Rif 72149 - lunedì 01 dicembre 2008

Alla ricerca di una donna che godranno di incontro qualcuno più giovane.

Contatti:.

E-mail: leatheralien@yahoo.com

Rif 72145 - lunedì 01 dicembre 2008

Sono un uomo che vive in Bruxelles-alla ricerca di una esperienza con una ragazza nera sottile :-) Si prega di allegare la tua foto a un messaggio e-mail.

Contatto: Tom

E-mail: brussels43@live.be

Rif 72040 - domenica 30 novembre 2008

Sono una vera donna di 34, gli interessati in filosofia, auto-terapia, mineralogia e pietre preziose, alla ricerca di un uomo nuovo che non ha paura di me, una lunga e triste fattura storie. Inglese hanno in particolare considerazione.

Contatto: grande cat

E-mail: coolcatfreetherapy@gmail.com

Rif 72038 - sabato 29 novembre 2008

Bello gay ragazzo alla ricerca di altri omosessuali o bisessuali o anche il più curioso di amicizia, romanticismo e divertimento anche alcuni.

Contatto: Patrick

E-mail: twhpat@yahoo.com

Rif 71897 - venerdì 28 novembre 2008

Bella donna sensuale, 43, cerca uomo onesto, senza aprire gli allegati di cuore intimità. Sto cercando di aprire il mio cuore, di dare e ricevere amore, per avere qualche divertimento e per imparare lungo la strada. Con la porta aperta alla relazione di lungo termine consente di scoprire ciò che si sviluppa tra noi Se questo parla a voi, mi calo con una linea un po' di te e di quello che stai cercando e consente di vedere ciò che abbiamo per dare ad ogni altro.

Si prega di rimuovere da xxx indirizzo di posta elettronica.

Contatto: celebrare ogni giorno

E-mail: xxxcelebrateeveryday@gmail.comxxx

Rif 71892 - gio 27 nov 2008

Salve,

Sono 33 anni, giovani in cerca ragazzo solitario che l'amore per soddisfare una graziosa signora di buona compagnia. Mi piace praticare sport, viaggiare e guardare film.

Contatto: Gerrard

E-mail: cybermunich28@yahoo.com

Rif 71760 - mercoledì 26 novembre 2008

Ciao ragazze, sono un giovane 41 anni, ragazzo inglese che vivono solo qui a Bruxelles.

Cercando di soddisfare una giovane donna per qualche grande azienda e divertente volte, si dovrebbe preferibilmente essere divertente di essere con, aperte di vedute, come notti in o out e oserei dire un elevato sessuale e non ha paura di usarla !!!... un sacco di risate.

Così le ragazze, se per il tuo divertimento qualche goccia di me quindi una e-mail, andremo da lì, come lento o veloce come ti piace. Mwah!

Ricorda: - la vita non è una prova generale, in modo viverla al massimo.

Contatto: Charlie

E-mail: icling4u@gmail.com

Rif 71710 - mercoledì 26 novembre 2008

Divertente, intelligente, atletico, cercando bene e, purtroppo, sposato borsista è comunque curioso di esplorare la possibilità di creare un discreto rapporto con una donna in circostanze analoghe. Discrezione è la parola, ma che non dovrebbe ostacolare lo sviluppo di un interessante e divertente partenariato. Sarei lieto di continuare a conversare in circostanze meno pubblico ...

Contatto: Stefano

E-mail: etienne.stephen@yahoo.com

Rif 71689 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

Ciao, come stai?

Sono un ragazzo italiano di bello aspetto, ho 31 anni Sono ingegnere, gli occhi sono verde scuro e sono 182 cm di altezza, io vivo in Italia, ma sono spesso a Bruxelles.

Se c'è qualche donna interessata a soddisfare me, una donna che si vuole avere un buon tempo e che ama viaggiare, senza alcuna inibizione, scrivetemi una e-mail a l'indirizzo di posta elettronica chicopro@hotmail.it, l'invio di foto di me e il numero di telefono per essere in grado di parlare.

Ti amo

Contatto: Chicco

E-mail: chicopro@hotmail.it

Rif 71674 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

"Let It Snow!": Una donna, 40 anni, bello, elegante, intelligente, con un sacco di gioia e di idee positivo, è aperto a trovare un uomo molto bello perché è presto tempo di Natale e, come nella canzone "Tu sei il presente solo ho bisogno".

Contatto: SnowWoman

E-mail: SkyDreamFor2@ahoo.com

Rif 71666 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

Hi there, è bello per individuare AM 30YR e sono alla ricerca di qualche bella età tra uomo 32-38 VISUALIZZA a me intorno e, se possibile, si può fare clic sulla rete, io sono unico e alla ricerca di un unico uomo.

Contatto: LINDA

E-mail: linda272008@live.com

Rif 71645 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

Ciao,

Sono alla ricerca di un nuovo uomo nella mia vita,
il ragazzo dovrebbe essere aperte di vedute, dovremmo avere divertimento, dobbiamo viaggiare, cenare insieme e amorevole,
per un lungo a lungo termine
età tra i 40 - 50, serio e non stare una notte (deve essere scritto qui

Includere una foto

contatti: missbricou@yahoo.fr

Contatto: Bricou

E-mail: missbricou@yahoo.fr

Rif 71589 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

Me: 34 anni di sesso maschile, sportivo, cordiale, ben istruita, blah blah.

Lei: una sexy coppia felice adulti in cerca di divertimento.

Età e razza, non importa.

Contatto: Jake

E-mail: outtafocus@hotmail.co.uk

Rif 71569 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

Me = donna, alto (1,80), fine anni Trenta, in forma, sorridente e appassionato. Ha bisogno di una forte alta sorridente società per stretching e rilassante gambe, la mente e l'orizzonte. Sono misto europeo di discesa e, dopo molto viaggiare, è stata chiamata a Bruxelles a casa per un po' di tempo.

Contatto: Ginger

E-mail: expressoandginger@yahoo.com

Rif 71568 - martedì 25 novembre 2008

L'uomo, 36, la passione per i piaceri epicurei, cerca femmina Playmate per il divertimento e risate.

Contatto: istinti di base

E-mail: basic.instincts36@gmail.com

Machine translation exercise 16b

Machine-translated lonely hearts ads – originals (source texts) in English

The ads (originally written in English) shown on the next pages were taken from a website for lonely hearts in the Brussels area, which is available at this URL:

www.xpats.com/cgi-bin/classifieds/xpats_clads.cgi?Session=&Action=view_cat&cat=5003

(downloaded on 5 December 2008)

Read through these original ads in English quickly and answer these three questions:

- iv) Are all these ads written in correct standard English (in terms of spelling, punctuation, grammar, use of vocabulary, etc.)?
- v) Find the parts in which the Italian translations provided by the free online machine translation (MT) service *Google Language Tools* were clearly wrong, and try to understand why the MT software made those serious (lexical, grammatical, syntactic, etc.) mistakes, looking at the source-language version of the ads in English in the following pages.
- vi) Apart from the specific examples that you have looked at in this exercise, do you think that in general these kinds of original texts (lonely hearts ads) lend themselves to being translated well by free online MT services, to a large extent regardless of the source and target languages involved? Which typical features or specific elements of this particular text type can pose serious difficulties to machine translation?

[Insert an ad in 'Lonely Hearts'](#) [Remove your ad](#)

Lonely Hearts

Total Ads found in category "Lonely Hearts": 27 - Listing ads 1 to 25

[next](#)

Ref 72512 - Thu 04 Dec 2008

Happy, curious & well-educated couple seeks lady for first-time MFF encounter. She, 28, Greek, handsome. He, 30, tall, Belgian, sporty.

We suggest to break the ice with food and drinks, and then, if the atmosphere is right, we see what happens next... Fun is key!

If you're curious too, don't hesitate to drop us a line! We happily send you a picture in exchange for yours.

purplevoltxyz@yahoo.com (remove xyz)

Contact: J&J

E-mail: purplevoltxyz@yahoo.com

Ref 72477 - Thu 04 Dec 2008

HI i am PUCHONG 38yrs from Tibet Living in gent single for about 7 years, looking for some nice mature woman to be friend. If some one interested drop me a mail,

Contact: PUCHONG Jigme

E-mail: gentpuchong@yahoo.com

Ref 72430 - Wed 03 Dec 2008

Looking for some female thats bored and would like something on the side ,looks not important yust you mail me as i would like to meet somebody for friendship, who knows what happens next

Contact: lo

E-mail: jogibear2903@gmail.com

Ref 72343 - Tue 02 Dec 2008

Hi,
I'm 35yo, 1.75h, 80kg, married man, living in Brussels. Any lady, bored in her daily routine and may be looking for salt and pepper, why don't you try by replying this ad?

Contact: Whynot

E-mail: iwanttotryeverything@hotmail.com

Ref 72317 - Tue 02 Dec 2008

If you are a voluptuous woman, I am interested in you. I am in my early 30's. Your age is not important.

Contact: XP

E-mail: givemevolume@yahoo.com

Ref 72287 - Tue 02 Dec 2008

28 y.o. attractive man is looking for no-strings-attached relationship with good-looking woman. Age and status doesn't matter.

Contact: me

E-mail: lanostradolcevita@libero.it

Ref 72255 - Tue 02 Dec 2008

Single European guy Willing to meet Asian girl 20/35 yo...

Contact: N

E-mail: yayahi@ymail.com

Ref 72230 - Mon 01 Dec 2008

Georgian single mother successfully FINISHED her virtual story in Georian "How I got in ADULT FRIEND FINDER"! Thanks to Charlie and Pam Bell.

Contact: Tamar Mtvarelidze

E-mail: m.tamara@ymail.com

Ref 72149 - Mon 01 Dec 2008

Looking for a woman who will enjoy meeting someone younger.

Contact: .

E-mail: leatheralien@yahoo.com

Ref 72145 - Mon 01 Dec 2008

I am a man living in Brussels- looking for an experience with a thin black girl:-)Please attach your photo to an e-mail message.

Contact: Tom

E-mail: brussels43@live.be

Ref 72040 - Sun 30 Nov 2008

I am a full-blown woman of 34, interested in philosophy, self-therapy, mineralogy and precious stones, looking for a NEW man who is not afraid of me, a long bill and sad stories. Englishman have special consideration.

Contact: Big Cat

E-mail: coolcatfreetherapy@gmail.com

Ref 72038 - Sat 29 Nov 2008

Good-looking gay guy looking for other gays or bisexuals or even the curious ones for friendship,romance and even some fun.

Contact: Patrick

E-mail: twhpat@yahoo.com

Ref 71897 - Fri 28 Nov 2008

Beautiful sensuous woman, 43, seeks honest man with no attachments for open hearted intimacy. I'm looking to open my heart, to give and receive love, to have some fun and to learn along the way. With the door open to long term relationship lets find out what develops between us If this speaks to you, drop me a line with a bit about yourself and what you are looking for and lets see what we have to give each other.

Please remove xxx from email address.

Contact: Celebrate Every Day

E-mail: xxxcelebrateeveryday@gmail.comxxx

Ref 71892 - Thu 27 Nov 2008

Hi,

I am 33 year old young looking lonely guy who would love to meet a pretty lady for good company. I enjoy practicing sports, travelling and watching movies.

Contact: Gerrard

E-mail: cybermunich28@yahoo.com

Ref 71760 - Wed 26 Nov 2008

Hi Girls, I'm a 41 year young, English guy living here alone in Brussels.

Looking to meet a young lady for some great company and fun times, you should preferably be fun to be with, open minded, like nights in or out and dare I say a high sex drive and not scared to use it!...lol.

So girls, if your up for some fun then drop me a mail, we'll go from there, as slow or fast as you like. Mwhah!!

Remember:- life is not a dress rehearsal, so live it to the max.

Contact: Charlie

E-mail: icling4u@gmail.com

Ref 71710 - Wed 26 Nov 2008

Fun, intelligent, athletic, good looking and, alas, married fellow is nonetheless curious about exploring the possibility of forging a discrete relationship with a women in similar circumstances. Discretion is the buzzword but that shouldn't hinder the development of an interesting and fun partnership. I'd be delighted to continue to conversation in less public circumstances...

Contact: Stephen

E-mail: etienne.stephen@yahoo.com

Ref 71689 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

hi, how are you?

I am an Italian boy of beautiful aspect, I am 31 years old I am engineer, green eyes are dark and 182 cms are tall, I live in Italy but they are often to Bruxelles.

If there is some interested woman to meet me, a woman that is wanted to have a good time and that he likes to travel, without any inhibition, write me an email to the address of electronic mail chicopro@hotmail.it, sending me photo and the telephone number to be able to speak.

I love you

Contact: chicco

E-mail: chicopro@hotmail.it

Ref 71674 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

"Let It Snow!": A woman, 40s, beautiful, elegant, smart, with a lot of joy and positive ideas, is open to find a very nice man because soon it's Christmas time, and like in the song "You are the only present I need".

Contact: SnowWoman

E-mail: SkyDreamFor2@yahoo.com

Ref 71666 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

HI THERE,IT'S NICE TO LOCATE AM 30YR AND AM LOOKING FOR SOME NICE MAN AGE BETWEEN 32-38 TO SHOW ME AROUND AND IF POSSIBLE WE CAN CLICK ON THE NET,I AM SINGLE AND LOOKING FOR A SINGLE MAN .

Contact: LINDA

E-mail: linda272008@live.com

Ref 71645 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

Hello,

I am looking for a new guy in my life,
the guy should be open minded, we should have fun, we should travel,have dinner together and loving, for a long long term
age between 40- 50,serious and no one night stand (needs to be written here

include a picture

contacts:missbricou@yahoo.fr

Contact: Bricou

E-mail: missbricou@yahoo.fr

Ref 71589 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

Me : 34 yrs old male, sporty, friendly, well-educated, blah blah.

You : a sexy happy couple looking for adult fun.

Age & race do not matter.

Contact: Jake

E-mail: outtafocus@hotmail.co.uk

Ref 71569 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

Me = woman, tall (1.80), end thirties, fit, smiling and passionate. Needs a tall strong smiling company for stretching and relaxing
legs, mind and horizon. I am of mixed European descent and have, after much travelling, been calling Brussels home for a while.

Contact: Ginger

E-mail: expressoandginger@yahoo.com

Ref 71568 - Tue 25 Nov 2008

Man, 36, passion for epicurean pleasures, seeks female playmate for fun and laughter.

Contact: basic instincts

E-mail: basic.instincts36@gmail.com

Machine translation exercise 17

Evaluating MT output – comparative evaluation of the English>Italian language combination

0. Remember the following acronyms and technical terms:

MT	=	machine translation
input	=	source text
output	=	target text
system/service/engine	=	MT software
pre-editing	=	modifying the input to improve the performance of the MT software
post-editing	=	modifying the output to improve the final translation

1. This exercise consists in a fairly informal (i.e. loose, without any attempt to be comprehensive or rigorous) examination and evaluation of the linguistic quality of the raw output provided by some of the leading free online MT services. You will be looking at translations from English into Italian, trying to classify some of the main errors contained in the output. The input is taken from an online document produced by the EU commission entitled “Machine Translation” (downloaded in January 2009 from <http://ec.europa.eu/idabc/servlets/Doc?id=19931>).
2. Examine the Italian output provided in the following table, first looking at each column individually, and then comparing the performance of the four services that are taken into consideration (with reference to the input in English). Then answer questions 3-5.

These are the four free online MT services used to obtain the output included in the following table, accompanied by the URLs at which they can be accessed:

BF	=	Babel Fish	http://babelfish.yahoo.com
FT	=	FreeTranslation	www.freetranslation.com
GLT	=	Google Language Tools	www.google.com/language_tools
MST	=	Microsoft Translator	www.microsofttranslator.com/

<i>Original input</i>	<i>Raw output by BF</i>	<i>Raw output by FT</i>	<i>Raw output by GLT</i>	<i>Raw output by MST</i>
The linguistic policy of the European Union is built on the principle of multilingualism. Indeed, multilingualism is a legal requirement: it is essential that legislative texts are translated and published in all official EU languages. A variety of measures are necessary if the principle is to be respected. These include the use of professional translators, language training for administrators, and the provision of language tools such as Machine Translation (MT), which can offer a fast and cost-effective means of obtaining raw translations of reports, minutes and e-mails. The European Commission has been running an MT service for many years, and the results are used both by administrators in their day-to-day work and by translators as a basis for producing professional translations. The service is open to all EU staff as well as to public administrations in the Member States. In general, the raw output is sufficient for browsing information, but if the results are to be distributed, the translation needs to be revised.	La politica linguistica di Unione Europea è sviluppata per principio di plurilinguismo. Effettivamente, il plurilinguismo è un'esigenza giuridica: è essenziale che i testi legislativi siano tradotti e pubblicati in tutte le lingue del funzionario UE. Varie misure sono necessarie se il principio deve essere rispettato. Questi comprendono l'uso dei traduttori professionisti, la formazione linguistica per i coordinatori e la fornitura di gli attrezzi di lingua quale la traduzione automatica (la TA), che può offrire un modo veloce e redditizio di ottenere le traduzioni non riviste di rapporti, di minuti e di email. La Commissione Europea sta facendo funzionare per molti anni un servizio della TA ed i risultati sono usati sia dai coordinatori nel loro lavoro giornaliero che dai traduttori come base per la produzione delle traduzioni professionali. Il servizio è aperto a tutto il personale di UE così come alle pubbliche amministrazioni negli stati membri. Il prodotto grezzo è generalmente sufficiente per informazioni di lettura rapida, ma se i risultati devono distribuirsi, la traduzione deve essere modificata.	La linea di condotta linguistica dell'Unione Europea è costruita sul principio di multilinguismo. Veramente, il multilinguismo è un requisito legale: è dei testi essenziale che legislativo sono tradotti e sono pubblicati in tutta le lingue di UE ufficiali. Una varietà di misure sono necessaria se il principio è essere rispettato. Questi includono l'uso di traduttori professionali, l'allenamento di lingua per gli amministratori, ed il provvedimento di attrezzi di lingua come la Traduzione Automatica (il M), che può offrire un digiuno ed uni mezzi efficaci sotto il profilo dei costi di ottenere le traduzioni crude di relazioni, i minuti e le e-mail. La Commissione Europea è stata corsa un servizio di M per molti anni, ed i risultati sono usati entrambi dagli amministratori nel loro giorno per giorno lavoro e dai traduttori come una base per produrre le traduzioni professionali. Il servizio è aperto a tutta il personale di UE come pure alle amministrazioni pubbliche negli Stati di Membro. In generale, l'uscita cruda è sufficiente per le informazioni di curiosare, ma se i risultati sono essere distribuito, i bisogni di traduzione di essere rivisti.	La politica linguistica dell'Unione europea è costruita sul principio del multilinguismo. Infatti, il multilinguismo è un obbligo giuridico: è essenziale che i testi legislativi sono tradotte e pubblicate in tutte le lingue ufficiali dell'UE. Una serie di misure sono necessarie se il principio è quello di essere rispettati. Questi includono l'utilizzo di traduttori professionisti, la formazione linguistica per gli amministratori, e la fornitura di strumenti linguistici come la traduzione automatica (MT), che è in grado di offrire una veloce ed efficace mezzo di ottenere materie prime traduzioni delle relazioni, i verbali e le e-mail. La Commissione europea è in corso uno MT servizio per molti anni, ei risultati sono utilizzati sia dagli amministratori nel loro quotidiano lavoro e traduttori come base per la produzione di traduzioni professionali. Il servizio è aperto a tutti i funzionari UE, nonché alle amministrazioni pubbliche negli Stati membri. In generale, il greggio di produzione è sufficiente per la navigazione informazioni, ma se i risultati devono essere distribuiti, la traduzione deve essere rivisto.	La politica linguistica Dell'unione europea è costruita sul principio del multilinguismo. In effetti, il multilinguismo è un obbligo legale: è essenziale che testi legislativi siano tradotti e pubblicati in tutte le lingue DELL'UE ufficiale. Una serie di misure sono necessarie se il principio è essere rispettati. Questi includere l'impiego di traduttori professionisti, formazione linguistica per gli amministratori e la fornitura di strumenti linguistici come traduzione automatica (MT), che può offrire uno strumento veloce e conveniente di ottenere greggio traduzioni di relazioni, minuti e messaggi di posta elettronica. La Commissione europea è in esecuzione un servizio MT per molti anni e i risultati sono utilizzati sia dagli amministratori nel loro lavoro quotidiano e da traduttori come base per produrre le traduzioni professionali. Il servizio è aperto a tutti i funzionari UE nonché come alle amministrazioni pubbliche negli Stati membri. In generale, l'output greggio è sufficiente per l'esplorazione di informazioni, ma se i risultati devono essere distribuiti, la traduzione deve essere riveduto.

3. Compare the output in Italian provided by the four free online MT services. Do you think that some services produce similar output? Which services seem to you to produce output that is most similar? In what ways does the output of these services look similar?
4. Now look in more detail at the output provided by each service, and fill in the following table classifying the main errors that you identify (only the most obvious ones, you do not have to include all of them!). In your classification you should group the errors into the types/areas that are provided, and divide them up according to how serious you consider them. Serious errors are the ones that make the output incomprehensible or distort the meaning of the input; minor errors, on the other hand, are the ones that do not have serious consequences for the readability of the output and do not affect the transfer of key information and general meaning from the input.

<i>Type of error</i>		<i>Babel Fish</i>	<i>Free Translation</i>	<i>Google Language Tools</i>	<i>Microsoft Translator</i>
<i>Spelling, format and layout</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Morphology (word structure, number/gender agreement, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Vocabulary (word choice and lexical combinations – specific meanings, collocations, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Syntax (sentence structure – word order, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Other errors</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				

5. In your opinion which free online MT service provides the best output (i.e. translation) for the given input? On what basis do you have this preference?

Machine translation exercise 18

Evaluating MT output – comparative evaluation of the Italian>English language combination

0. Remember the following acronyms and technical terms:

MT	=	machine translation
input	=	source text
output	=	target text
system/service/engine	=	MT software
pre-editing	=	modifying the input to improve the performance of the MT software
post-editing	=	modifying the output to improve the final translation

1. This exercise consists in a fairly informal (i.e. loose, without any attempt to be comprehensive or rigorous) examination and evaluation of the linguistic quality of the raw output provided by some of the leading free online MT services. You will be looking at translations from Italian into English, trying to classify some of the main errors contained in the output. The input is taken from an online review of a recent book by Umberto Eco on translation (downloaded in January 2009 from www.ibs.it/code/9788845253973/eco-umberto/dire-quasi-stessa).
2. Examine the English output provided in the following table, first looking at each column individually, and then comparing the performance of the four services that are taken into consideration (with reference to the input in Italian). Then answer questions 3-5.

These are the four free online MT services used to obtain the output included in the following table, accompanied by the URLs at which they can be accessed:

BF	=	Babel Fish	http://babelfish.yahoo.com
FT	=	FreeTranslation	www.freetranslation.com
GLT	=	Google Language Tools	www.google.com/language_tools
MST	=	Microsoft Translator	www.microsofttranslator.com

<i>Original input</i>	<i>Raw output by BF</i>	<i>Raw output by FT</i>	<i>Raw output by GLT</i>	<i>Raw output by MST</i>
«Che cosa vuol dire tradurre? La prima e consolante risposta vorrebbe essere: dire la stessa cosa in un'altra lingua. Se non fosse che, in primo luogo, noi abbiamo molti problemi a stabilire che cosa significhi "dire la stessa cosa"...» Umberto Eco incomincia così l'introduzione al suo nuovo libro che affronta un tema a lui particolarmente caro ma spesso trascurato e relegato, a torto, al solo ambito specialistico. Il volume è essenzialmente una raccolta di saggi, alcuni tratti da conferenze e seminari o già pubblicati in riviste di settore, altri nuovi ed inediti. Tutti propongono riflessioni sulla traduzione e sono corredati di molti esempi e diretti riferimenti alla pratica. Il proposito dell'autore infatti non è proporre «un libro di teoria della traduzione (di fatto il libro - precisa lo stesso Eco- «lascia scoperti infiniti problemi traduttologici»); il suo intento è piuttosto quello di affrontare, con esemplificazioni pratiche dettate dalla sua lunga ed eccezionale esperienza personale e professionale, le problematiche concrete, i dubbi e le questioni che si presentano a chi si trova di fronte a un testo da trasporre in un'altra lingua.	“What wants to say translate? Before and consoling the answer would want to be: to say the same thing in an other language. If it were not that, in the first instance, we have many problems to establish what we mean “to say the same thing”...” Umberto Echo begins thus the introduction to its new book that faces a topic to he particularly neglected and often relegated beloved but, to twisted, to the single specialistico within. The volume is essentially a collection of tests, some features from conferences and seminaries or already published in reviews of field, other new and unknown ones. All propose reflections on the translation and are equipped with many examples and directed references to the practical one. The purpose of the author in fact is not to propose “a book of theory of the translation (of fact the book - the same Echo specifies “leaves discoveries infinites traduttologici problems”); its attempt is rather that one than to face, with practical esemplificazioni dictated from its long one and exceptional personal and professional experience, the concrete ones, the doubts and the issues that introduce who are found of forehead to a text to transpose in an other language.	"What it means to translate? The first one and comforting answered would want to be: to say the same thing in a' other tongue. If not pits that, in the first place, we have a lot of problems to establish what you mean "to say the same thing" ..." Umberto Echo begins so l' introduction to its new book that confronts a subject to him especially expensive but often neglected and banished, to wrong, to specialized the only field. The volume is essentially a collection of tests, some strokes om lectures and seminars or already published in magazines of area, other novelties and unpublished. All propongono reflections on frthe translation and are furnished of a lot of examples and direct references to the practice. The resolution dell' author in fact is not propose "a book of theory of the translation (of fact the book - precise the same Echo- "leaves uncovered infinite problems traduttologici"); its purpose is rather that of to confront, with exemplifications puts into practice dictated from its long and exceptional personal and professional experience, the concrete problems, the doubts and the matters that present themselves to who it is found facing a text to transpose A' other tongue.	"What does it mean to translate? The first and consoling answer would be: say the same thing in another language. Except that, firstly, we have many problems to determine what it means to "say the same thing" ..." Umberto Eco so begins the introduction to his new book that addresses a subject particularly dear to him but often neglected and relegated, wrongly, the only specialized field. The book is essentially a collection of essays, some from conferences and seminars or already published in magazines of other new and unpublished. All offer reflections on the translation and are accompanied by many examples and direct references to the practice. The purpose of the author is not proposing "a book of theory of translation (in fact the book - the exact same Eco-'leaves discovered endless problems of translation), its intention is rather to deal with practical examples dictated by the his long experience and exceptional personal and professional issues concrete, the doubts and questions that occur to those who are faced with a text to translate into another language.	' What means translate? The first good response and would like to be: say the same in UN' other language. If it were not that, firstly, we have many problems to establish what it means “ say the same ” ...' Umberto Eco begins l' introduction to his new book that deals with a particularly dear to him but often overlooked and relegated wrongly within specialist. The volume is essentially a collection of wise men, some from conferences and seminars or already published in magazines, other new and unreleased. All propose thoughts about the translation and shall be accompanied by many examples and direct references to practice. The Dell' author is not propose a ' book theory of translation (in fact the book - the same eco - ' leaves discovered endless problems traduttologici '); its intention is rather to address, with examples practices dictated by its long and exceptional experience personal and professional issues, concrete, the doubts and issues in those faced with a text to transpose in UN' other language.

3. Compare the output in English provided by the four free online MT services. Do you think that some services produce similar output? Which services seem to you to produce output that is most similar? In what ways does the output of these services look similar?
4. Now look in more detail at the output provided by each service, and fill in the following table classifying the main errors that you identify (only the most obvious ones, you do not have to include all of them!). In your classification you should group the errors into the types/areas that are provided, and divide them up according to how serious you consider them. Serious errors are the ones that make the output incomprehensible or distort the meaning of the input; minor errors, on the other hand, are the ones that do not have serious consequences for the readability of the output and do not affect the transfer of key information and general meaning from the input.

<i>Type of error</i>		<i>Babel Fish</i>	<i>Free Translation</i>	<i>Google Language Tools</i>	<i>Microsoft Translator</i>
<i>Spelling, format and layout</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Morphology (word structure, number agreement, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Vocabulary (word choice and lexical combinations – specific meanings, collocations, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Syntax (sentence structure – word order, etc.)</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				
<i>Other errors</i>	<i>Serious</i>				
	<i>Minor</i>				

5. In your opinion which free online MT service provides the best output (i.e. translation) for the given input? On what basis do you have this preference?

Machine translation exercise 19

Pre-editing MT input

0. Remember the following acronyms and technical terms:

MT	=	machine translation
input	=	source text
output	=	target text
system/service/engine	=	MT software
pre-editing	=	modifying the input to improve the performance of the MT software
post-editing	=	modifying the output to improve the final translation

1. This exercise focuses on pre-editing, giving you an opportunity to explore ways in which it is possible to modify input sentences in order to avoid or prevent some problems commonly encountered by MT software in processing certain linguistic structures. To help you look at specific issues in more detail, you will work on pre-editing individual, isolated sentences. This task consists in modifying (or eliminating) the parts of the input sentences (in English, in this case) – like polysemous words, terms not recognised by the MT software, ambiguous structures, complex constructions (such as anaphoras and elliptical sentences), “special” expressions like idioms and metaphors, etc. – that can give rise to totally wrong or incomprehensible output in the target language (Italian, in this case). The purpose of the pre-editing is to improve the overall quality of the final resulting translation, making it more acceptable (but not necessarily perfect!).
2. Remember that in this scenario style and nuances of meaning or register are irrelevant (both in the pre-edited input and in the resulting output). What matters, on the other hand, is eliminating potential causes of serious/misleading translation errors, so as to ensure the overall understandability of the final output, along with its general “fidelity” to the essential meaning of the input, with a view to exploiting to the fullest the capabilities of the MT software, especially in terms of reducing the time and costs required for the translation.
3. Example: suppose that you have to translate from English into Italian the sentence “We must polish the Polish furniture”, using a free online MT service. Whilst this sentence can be easily understood by anybody who has some knowledge of English (including those with a very limited knowledge of the language), and would be successfully translated by a student with a basic knowledge of the source and target languages, it can pose serious problems for an MT system. This is the raw output in Italian provided by four of the leading free online MT services for this English sentence:

3o	We must polish the Polish furniture
	<i>Original input in English</i>
3a	Noi dobbiamo lucidare i mobili polacco
	<i>Bing Translator</i> (www.bing.com/translator)
3b	Dobbiamo lucidare i mòbili di polacco
	<i>FreeTranslation</i> (www.freetranslation.com)
3c	Dobbiamo polacco polacco mobili
	<i>Google Language Tools</i> (www.google.com/language_tools)
3d	Ci deve polacco l'arredamento polacco
	<i>Microsoft Translator</i> (www.microsofttranslator.com)

4. Probably none of the four proposed Italian translations is ideal or 100% correct, even though a couple of them are relatively clear and can be understood with a little bit of effort (the other two, on the other hand, verge on the absurd). Let us then pre-edit the original sentence in English, changing it as little as possible, whilst trying to avoid ambiguities and problems that might result in translation mistakes with information becoming unintelligible or misleading compared to the input sentence. A possible pre-edited alternative, which preserves roughly the same meaning in English, could be “We must clean the Polish furniture” (replacing the verb “polish” with “clean”, and leaving the rest as it is). Let’s see if the translations of this pre-edited version of the input provided by the same four free online MT services are any better:

4o	We must clean the Polish furniture
	<i>Pre-edited input in English</i>
4a	Noi dobbiamo pulire i mobili polacco
	<i>Bing Translator</i> (www.bing.com/translator)
4b	Dobbiamo pulire i mòbili di polacco
	<i>FreeTranslation</i> (www.freetranslation.com)
4c	Dobbiamo pulire il polacco mobili
	<i>Google Language Tools</i> (www.google.com/language_tools)
4d	Abbiamo necessario pulire l'arredamento polacco
	<i>Microsoft Translator</i> (www.microsofttranslator.com)

5. Note that all the resulting translations vary compared to the previous ones, even though we do not obtain substantial improvements or ideal output as a result of our initial pre-editing. Since pre-editing is aimed at saving time, money and efforts while using MT software, if it is not possible to achieve significant improvements to the output with limited interventions at the pre-editing stage, one has to make do with the less-than-perfect or poor quality of the output. In any case, substandard output can be further ameliorated at a later stage, for example with post-editing (we’re going to look at this in a separate exercise).
6. The sentences in English given below are very easy to understand and translate into Italian for any person (even for somebody with a very limited knowledge of the source and target languages). However, these simple sentences are likely to pose very serious challenges to MT software. Try and perform basic pre-editing (which should be as quick as possible) on each of these sentences in English, in order to obtain a better final output in Italian using the same free online MT services. See if your time-efficient pre-editing actually leads to significant improvements in the output, and particularly if you can obtain optimal translations (i.e. of a quality that would be expected of a human translator). Remember that your pre-editing should be as limited and quick as possible, so you should use a “minimum effort, maximum effect” approach. Are there cases in which you can make productive changes, i.e. which result in final comprehensible output which conveys the same meaning as the input, but taking less time than would be required by manual translation from scratch? The initial examples have been (partially) completed for you, to illustrate the procedure to be followed; fill in the blank spaces in the remaining parts of the exercise.

BI	=	Bing Translator	www.bing.com/translator
FT	=	FreeTranslation	www.freetranslation.com
GLT	=	Google Language Tools	www.google.com/language_tools
MST	=	Microsoft Translator	www.microsofttranslator.com

7	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	They were too close to the door to close it.	They were too near to the door to shut the door.
BI	Erano troppo vicini al portello per chiuderli.	Erano troppo vicino al portello per chiudere il portello.
FT	Erano troppo vicini alla porta di chiuderlo.	Erano troppo vicino alla porta di chiudere la porta.
GLT	Essi erano troppo vicino alla porta per chiuderla.	Essi erano troppo vicino alla porta per chiudere la porta.
MST	Erano troppo vicino alla porta a chiuderlo.	Erano troppo breve per la porta a chiudere la porta.

8	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?	How can I say this to my best friend?
BI	Come posso annunciare questo al mio maggior parte del amico intimo?	Come posso dire questo al mio migliore amico?
FT	Mi può come intimo questo al mio amico più intimo?	Come posso dire questo al mio migliore amico?
GLT	Come faccio a questa intima al mio amico più intimo?	Come faccio a dire al mio migliore amico?
MST	Come è possibile dichiarare questo al mio amico più intima?	Come posso dire questo al mio migliore amico?

9	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	Since there is no time like the present, he thought it was time to present the present.	There is no time like the present. So he decided to give the gift.
BI	Poiché non ci è tempo come il presente, ha pensato che fosse tempo di presentare il presente.	Non ci è tempo come il presente. Così ha deciso di dare il regalo.
FT	Poiché non ci è tempo come il presente, l'ha pensato era ora di presentare il presente.	Non ci è tempo come il presente. Dunque ha deciso di dare il regalo.
GLT	Poiché non c'è tempo come l'attuale, ha pensato che fosse tempo di presentare il presente.	Non c'è tempo come il presente. Così ha deciso di dare il dono.
MST	Poiché non c'è nessun momento come il presente, ha pensato che fosse tempo per presentare il presente.	Non c'è tempo come il presente. Così ha deciso di dare il dono.

10	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	The accountant at the music store records records of the records.	
<i>BI</i>	Il ragioniere al deposito di musica registra le annotazioni delle annotazioni.	
<i>FT</i>	Il ragioniere al negozio di musica registra delle a tempo di record delle a tempo di record.	
<i>GLT</i>	Il contabile presso il negozio di musica record record dei record.	
<i>MST</i>	Il contabile alla musica memorizzare i record i record dei record.	

11	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	The bandage was wound around the wound.	
<i>BI</i>		
<i>FT</i>		
<i>GLT</i>		
<i>MST</i>		

12	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.	
<i>BI</i>		
<i>FT</i>		
<i>GLT</i>		
<i>MST</i>		

13	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.	
<i>BI</i>		
<i>FT</i>		
<i>GLT</i>		
<i>MST</i>		

14	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	After a number of injections my jaw got number.	
<i>BI</i>		
<i>FT</i>		
<i>GLT</i>		
<i>MST</i>		

15	<i>Original input</i>	<i>Pre-edited input</i>
	Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.	
<i>BI</i>		
<i>FT</i>		
<i>GLT</i>		
<i>MST</i>		

Machine translation exercise 20

Post-editing MT output

0. Remember the following acronyms and technical terms:

MT	=	machine translation
input	=	source text
output	=	target text
system/service/engine	=	MT software
pre-editing	=	modifying the input to improve the performance of the MT software
post-editing	=	modifying the output to improve the final translation

1. This exercise focuses on post-editing, giving you an opportunity to explore ways in which it is possible to modify raw MT output (i.e. its first version) in order to remove or mitigate some problems commonly encountered by MT software in processing certain linguistic structures. We have already looked at pre-editing, which is a different activity – however, pre- and post-editing can be combined for the same text in order to improve the overall final quality of translations obtained with MT software. In these scenarios one has to decide if the effort required in terms of time and resources is justified, i.e. if it would be more cost-effective to have the whole source text translated from scratch by a human (professional) translator, either manually or e.g. with the help of corpora and translation memories, which would of course result in a translation of higher quality.
2. The objective of post-editing is to compare the raw output in the target language with the source-language input, modifying the parts of the output which are totally wrong or incomprehensible by means of targeted and quick changes in the target language. These interventions are aimed at making the final translation more acceptable/usable, not necessarily perfect. Remember that, similarly to what we saw in the case of pre-editing, in this scenario the style and the nuances of meaning or register are irrelevant. What matters, on the other hand, is eliminating serious/misleading translation errors, making a few adjustments so as to ensure the overall understandability of the final output, along with its general “fidelity” to the essential meaning of the input, with a view to exploiting to the fullest the capabilities of the MT software, especially in terms of reducing the time and costs required for the translation.
3. There are different levels of post-editing, ranging from minimum to full/complete. The level of intervention that is required in the post-editing varies according to the circumstances, and is usually specified on the basis of a series of parameters, such as: addressees/users/readers of the output (internal staff of a company or an institution vs. external public), amount of time for which the translation in question is going to be used, urgency with which the translation needs to be available, etc. It is therefore possible that in some situations a full/complete post-editing is required, in which the raw output is modified to the extent that its final quality can be compared to that of a human professional translation. It is, however, necessary to estimate the cost-effectiveness of carrying out such a complete post-editing for a specific translation requirement (i.e. to ask oneself whether this option is justified in terms of effort vs. benefits, considering for instance the time that it requires). This partly depends, among other things, on the complexity and style of the input text, on the language pair in question, and partly on the MT system that is used (how sophisticated it is, the average quality of the translations that it produces in that particular language combination, etc.). When a minimum or intermediate post-editing is carried out, one has no intention (or need) to obtain a final translation of excellent quality, but it is considered acceptable for it to be legible, comprehensible, with a general meaning that roughly corresponds to that of the original input.
4. The following table shows an example of post-editing, based on a section of the company profile of Amstrad, originally written in English (downloaded in January 2009 from their website at www.amstrad.com/about/profile.html) and translated into Italian with Babel Fish (now replaced by Bing Translator):

<i>Original input</i>	<i>Raw output</i> (provided by Babel Fish – note that this online MT system is no longer available)	<i>Post-edited output</i> (the <u>underlined</u> parts indicate the interventions of post-editing that have been carried out)
1968 - Amstrad founded by the present Chairman Alan Sugar, trading in electrical goods 1980 - Amstrad lists on the London Stock Exchange. Amstrad doubles in size each year during the early 1980s. 1984 - Amstrad launches the first mass market Home Computer package, designed by Amstrad engineers in the UK. This product captures the market from the existing players Commodore and Sinclair. 1986 - Amstrad launches the first mass market IBM compatible PC (PC 1512). At £399 this unit is less than a quarter of the price of established market leaders. Within 6 months of its launch, Amstrad captures 25% of the European Personal Computer market. The introduction of the PC1512 alters the face of the computer market throughout Europe and brings Amstrad international recognition as a major force in the home and business computer sectors. 1990 - Amstrad launches the world's first Personal Digital assistant (PDA600). 1997 - Alan Sugar appointed Chairman of the Board at Betacom. Amstrad launches Dancall dual band mobile phone (World phone). Amstrad sells Dancall Telecom to German telecoms manufacturer Bosch Telecom for c£96m. 2008 - On 30 June 2008 Sir Alan Sugar stepped down as Chairman and CEO of Amstrad, in a planned move following the Company's acquisition by BSKyB in September 2007. For the ten months since the acquisition, Sir Alan has worked closely with Amstrad's Managing Director Alun Webber, who took over the day-to-day running of the Company following the acquisition.	1968 - Amstrad ha fondato dallo zucchero attuale del Alan del presidente, commerciale nelle merci elettriche 1980 - Liste di Amstrad sulla borsa valori di Londra. Amstrad si raddoppia ogni anno nel formato durante l'inizio degli anni 80. 1984 - Amstrad lancia il primo pacchetto del calcolatore personale del gran pubblico, progettato dagli assistenti tecnici del Amstrad nel Regno Unito. Questo prodotto blocca il mercato dal commodoro e dal Sinclair attuali dei giocatori. 1986 - Amstrad lancia il primo IBM del gran pubblico - PC compatibile (PC 1512). A £399 questa unità è di meno che un quarto del prezzo dei leader di mercato stabiliti. Entro 6 mesi del relativo lancio, Amstrad blocca 25% del mercato con computer personale europeo. L'introduzione del PC1512 altera il fronte del mercato di calcolatore durante Europa e porta a Amstrad il riconoscimento internazionale come forza importante nella casa e nei settori del calcolatore per problemi commerciali. 1990 - Amstrad lancia il world' di s assistente in primo luogo Digital personale (PDA600). 1997 - Presidente dell'Assemblea nominato zucchero del Alan a Betacom. Amstrad lancia il telefono mobile a due bande di Dancall (telefono del mondo). Amstrad vende le Telecomunicazioni di Dancall alle Telecomunicazioni tedesche di Bosch del fornitore delle Telecomunicazioni per c£96m. 2008 - Il 30 giugno 2008 il sir Alan lo Sugar ha fatto un passo - giù come il presidente e CEO di Amstrad, in un movimento previsto che segue l'acquisizione dell'azienda da BSKyB nel settembre 2007. Per i dieci mesi dall'acquisizione, il sir Alan ha lavorato molto attentamente con Amstrad' direttore di controllo di s Alun Webber, che ha assunto la direzione del funzionamento giornaliero dell'azienda che segue l'acquisizione.	1968 - Amstrad fondata dall'attuale Presidente Alan <u>Sugar</u>, <u>specializzata</u> nelle merci elettriche 1980 - Amstrad <u>viene quotata</u> sulla borsa valori di Londra. Amstrad si raddoppia ogni anno <u>in grandezza</u> durante i <u>primi</u> anni 80. 1984 - Amstrad lancia il primo pacchetto del calcolatore personale <u>per il</u> gran pubblico, progettato dagli <u>ingegneri</u> Amstrad nel Regno Unito. Questo prodotto <u>conquista</u> il mercato dai <u>concorrenti</u> Commodore e Sinclair. 1986 - Amstrad lancia il primo IBM del gran pubblico - PC compatibile (PC 1512). A £399 questa unità è di meno che un quarto del prezzo dei leader di mercato stabiliti. Entro 6 mesi del relativo lancio, Amstrad <u>conquista il 25%</u> del mercato <u>dei personal</u> computer europeo. L'introduzione del PC1512 altera <u>l'aspetto</u> del mercato <u>dei computer in tutta</u> Europa e porta a Amstrad il riconoscimento internazionale come forza importante nei settori del <u>computer per la casa e per gli affari</u>. 1990 - Amstrad lancia il primo <u>computer palmare al mondo</u> (PDA600). 1997 - <u>Alan Sugar nominato</u> Presidente del <u>Consiglio di Amministrazione</u> di Betacom. Amstrad lancia il telefono <u>cellulare dual band</u> Dancall (telefono del mondo). Amstrad vende Dancall <u>Telecom</u> a Bosch <u>Telecom, un produttore di telecomunicazioni</u> tedesco per <u>circa £96 milioni</u>. 2008 - Il 30 giugno 2008 sir Alan Sugar <u>si è dimesso dalle cariche di</u> presidente e <u>amministratore delegato</u> di Amstrad, in una <u>mossa prevista</u> che segue l'acquisizione <u>da parte dell'azienda di</u> BSKyB nel settembre 2007. Per i dieci mesi <u>dopo</u> l'acquisizione, sir Alan ha lavorato <u>a stretto contatto con il direttore esecutivo di Amstrad</u> Alun Webber, che ha assunto la direzione del funzionamento giornaliero dell'azienda <u>dopo</u> l'acquisizione.

5. Carry out *minimum* post-editing on the following raw output, limiting yourself to improving the output only in order to make it comprehensible and ensuring that it roughly has the same general meaning as the input. The left-hand column of the table shows the original input, i.e. a passage originally written in 2005 by Jeff Allen, taken from an article entitled “What is Post-editing?” (downloaded in January 2009 from www.geocities.com/mtpostediting/TA_IssueFour.pdf). The middle column shows the raw output in Italian provided by Google Translate for this input. You should post-edit the raw output in the shortest possible time, making only those changes that are essential in order to make the revised output comprehensible. The idea is that thanks to MT and to your post-editing a reader who can only speak Italian can have a fairly clear and accurate idea of the information given in the original source text in English.

<i>Original input</i>	<i>Raw output</i> (provided by Google Translate)	<i>Version after minimum post-editing</i> <i>carried out by you</i>
So, what really is this concept of Machine Translation (MT) Post-editing (PE) that we keep hearing about in the translation software field? And does it really provide a significant enough return on investment? PE is the task of editing pretranslated text that has been processed by an MT system from a source language into a target language. PE has been used to play a role in both Inbound (i.e. content gisting) and Outbound (i.e. Translation for Publication) focused translation system implementations. Different levels of PE have been previously defined as minimal PE, rapid PE, partial PE, maximum PE, full PE. Several organizations have conducted internal studies with regard to the human effort exerted in the PE process. Some of these have resulted in internal reports and PE guidelines. Two published books treat the topic and there were also several articles by Muriel Vasconcellos in the 1970s-80s that provide MT PE results using the PAHO Spanam system. However, user studies, results and information about the used PE methodology have rarely been made available publicly. Before making any MT PE productivity claims, it is important to determine a measure benchmark against the human translation process. Let us keep in mind that an average professional human translator produces approximately 2,400 words of translated text per day based on a recent survey.	Allora, che cosa è realmente questo concetto di traduzione automatica (MT) Post- editing (PE) che continuiamo a sentir parlare nel campo del software di traduzione ? E fa davvero fornire un rendimento abbastanza significativo sugli investimenti ? PE è il compito di modifica del testo pretranslated che è stato elaborato da un sistema MT da una lingua di partenza in una lingua di destinazione . PE è stato utilizzato per svolgere un ruolo sia in entrata (cioè il contenuto Gisting) e in uscita (cioè di traduzione per pubblicazione) si è concentrato implementazioni di sistemi di traduzione . Diversi livelli di PE sono stati precedentemente definiti come PE minimo , rapido PE , PE parziale , massima PE , PE pieno . Diverse organizzazioni hanno condotto studi interne per quanto riguarda lo sforzo umano esercitata nel processo PE . Alcuni di questi hanno dato luogo a rapporti interni e linee guida PE . Due libri pubblicati trattano l'argomento e c'erano anche diversi articoli di Muriel Vasconcellos nel 1970 degli anni '80 che forniscono risultati MT PE utilizzando il sistema OPS SPANAM . Tuttavia, gli studi degli utenti , risultati e informazioni sulla metodologia utilizzata PE raramente sono stati resi pubblici. Prima di effettuare qualsiasi richiesta di produttività MT PE , è importante determinare un benchmark misura contro il processo di traduzione umana . Teniamo a mente che un traduttore umano medio professionale produce circa 2.400 parole del testo tradotto al giorno in base a un recente sondaggio .	<i>COPY & PASTE HERE THE RAW OUTPUT TAKEN FROM THE MIDDLE COLUMN, AND THEN CARRY OUT <u>MINIMUM</u> POST-EDITING WITH LIMITED INTERVENTIONS THAT YOU DEEM ESSENTIAL, KEEPING AN EYE ON THE ORIGINAL INPUT.</i>

6. Carry out *full/complete* post-editing on the same output.

<i>Original input</i>	<i>Raw output (provided by Google Translate)</i>	<i>Version after complete post-editing carried out by you</i>
So, what really is this concept of Machine Translation (MT) Post-editing (PE) that we keep hearing about in the translation software field? And does it really provide a significant enough return on investment? PE is the task of editing pretranslated text that has been processed by an MT system from a source language into a target language. PE has been used to play a role in both Inbound (i.e. content gisting) and Outbound (i.e. Translation for Publication) focused translation system implementations. Different levels of PE have been previously defined as minimal PE, rapid PE, partial PE, maximum PE, full PE. Several organizations have conducted internal studies with regard to the human effort exerted in the PE process. Some of these have resulted in internal reports and PE guidelines. Two published books treat the topic and there were also several articles by Muriel Vasconcellos in the 1970s-80s that provide MT PE results using the PAHO Spanam system. However, user studies, results and information about the used PE methodology have rarely been made available publicly. Before making any MT PE productivity claims, it is important to determine a measure benchmark against the human translation process. Let us keep in mind that an average professional human translator produces approximately 2,400 words of translated text per day based on a recent survey.	Allora, che cosa è realmente questo concetto di traduzione automatica (MT) Post- editing (PE) che continuiamo a sentir parlare nel campo del software di traduzione ? E fa davvero fornire un rendimento abbastanza significativo sugli investimenti ? PE è il compito di modifica del testo pretranslated che è stato elaborato da un sistema MT da una lingua di partenza in una lingua di destinazione . PE è stato utilizzato per svolgere un ruolo sia in entrata (cioè il contenuto Gisting) e in uscita (cioè di traduzione per pubblicazione) si è concentrato implementazioni di sistemi di traduzione . Diversi livelli di PE sono stati precedentemente definiti come PE minimo , rapido PE , PE parziale , massima PE , PE pieno . Diverse organizzazioni hanno condotto studi interne per quanto riguarda lo sforzo umano esercitata nel processo PE . Alcuni di questi hanno dato luogo a rapporti interni e linee guida PE . Due libri pubblicati trattano l'argomento e c'erano anche diversi articoli di Muriel Vasconcellos nel 1970 degli anni '80 che forniscono risultati MT PE utilizzando il sistema OPS SPANAM . Tuttavia, gli studi degli utenti , risultati e informazioni sulla metodologia utilizzata PE raramente sono stati resi pubblici. Prima di effettuare qualsiasi richiesta di produttività MT PE , è importante determinare un benchmark misura contro il processo di traduzione umana . Teniamo a mente che un traduttore umano medio professionale produce circa 2.400 parole del testo tradotto al giorno in base a un recente sondaggio .	<i>COPY & PASTE HERE THE RAW OUTPUT TAKEN FROM THE MIDDLE COLUMN, AND THEN CARRY OUT <u>FULL/COMPLETE</u> POST-EDITING, KEEPING AN EYE ON THE ORIGINAL INPUT.</i>

Machine translation exercise 21
Controlled language for MT

1. Compare the two texts below in Italian (A and B) in the left-hand column of the table. The text at the top is a typical example of official bureaucratic language ('burocratese'), while the text at the bottom is the result of its reformulation using a simpler style (following a very loose form of controlled language), keeping the same information. Compare the two output texts in English provided by Google Translate that are shown in the right-hand column: which of the two seems better? What kind of changes (at the lexical, grammatical, syntactic, stylistic, etc. levels) have been made to the source text that in your opinion have helped the most to improve the quality of the output shown at the bottom of the table?

www.i-dome.com/articolo/3270-.html	<i>Machine translation by Google Translate</i>
<i>Text A – Example of bureaucratic language</i> Al fine di ottenere una più rapida definizione delle contestazioni sulle cartelle esattoriali relative al 2010, si invitano tutti i contribuenti interessati a presentarsi presso i nostri uffici ove, tramite un'istanza corredata dalla documentazione giustificativa della contestazione alla pretesa tributaria, si può ottenere la definizione senza procedere alla spedizione del ricorso che comunque sarebbe necessario dopo le semplici informazioni che si possono ottenere presso quest'Ufficio.	In order to achieve a more rapid conclusion of the disputes over tax assessments for 2010, all taxpayers are encouraged interested parties to submit to our office where, through an instance is accompanied by documentation supporting the complaint to the tax claim, you can obtain the definition without carrying out the expedition of the appeal, however, that would be needed after the basic information that can be obtained at this office.
<i>Text B – Reformulation</i> I contribuenti che vogliono risolvere rapidamente le contestazioni sulle cartelle esattoriali del 2010 possono rivolgersi personalmente ai nostri uffici. Se presentate direttamente la domanda con i documenti che giustificano la contestazione, la procedura è più rapida. In questo caso non serve spedire la richiesta dopo aver ricevuto le informazioni da questo ufficio.	Taxpayers who want to quickly resolve disputes about tax assessments of 2010 may apply in person at our office. If you submit the application directly with documents justifying the protest, the process is much faster. In this case you do not need to send the request after having received the information from this office.

2. Compare the two texts in Italian (C and D) shown in the left-hand column of the table below and their respective translations in the right-hand column. The text at the bottom has been reformulated, keeping the same content, applying some very simple and general rules of controlled language to the text at the top. Can you understand which kinds of rules/restrictions were applied for this reformulation?

www.eius.it/giurisprudenza/2007/	<i>Machine translation by Google Translate</i>
Text C – Original text In materia di pubblicità occulta, il criterio dirimente per la dimostrazione del fine promozionale del messaggio, allorché manchi la prova storica del rapporto di committenza, è incentrato sulle modalità di raffigurazione del prodotto e, in particolare, sulla "innaturalità" della sua esibizione, da valutarsi in relazione all'insistenza sul marchio del prodotto, alla reiterazione delle citazioni o alla gestualità esasperata, forzata o comunque artificiosa dei personaggi, dovendosi quindi accertare se la citazione del marchio risulti del tutto estranea rispetto al contesto narrativo e assolutamente non giustificata da alcuna esigenza di caratterizzazione dei personaggi o della situazione ambientale.	In the case of subliminal advertising, nullifying the criterion for the demonstration of the end of the promotional message, when lack the historical evidence of the commission report, focuses on how the representation of the product and, in particular, about the "unnaturalness" of his performance, by assessed in relation to the insistence on the product label, the recurrence of quotations or exaggerated gestures, execution or otherwise contrived character since it must then determine whether the citation of the mark entirely extraneous to the narrative context and certainly not justified by any need characterization of the situation or environment.
Text D – Reformulation Senza la prova di un rapporto commerciale, il criterio fondamentale per smascherare la pubblicità occulta riguarda la raffigurazione del prodotto. La poca naturalezza nel mostrare il prodotto deve essere valutata con l'insistenza sulla marca. Bisogna decidere se tante citazioni o i gesti esagerati dei personaggi sono ingiustificati dalla situazione.	Without proof of a business relationship, the basic criterion to expose the hidden advertising concerns the representation of the product. The lack of naturalness in showing the product should be evaluated with the emphasis on the brand. You have to decide whether many citations or exaggerated gestures of the characters are unjustified by the situation.

3. Open two separate web browsers and log on to these two websites:

- <http://translate.google.com>
- www.eius.it/giurisprudenza/2009/

(scroll down the page, looking at the short texts included in the sections entitled “Corte di cassazione”, “Consiglio di stato” and “Tribunali Amministrativi Regionali” – if necessary, select documents from a different year, using the links at the top of the page)

- 4. Choose from the website eius.it a text in Italian of approximately 5-10 lines of average complexity and translate it (as it is) into English using the MT service Google Translate. Look at the output and the input to understand what sort of mistakes the system makes and why. Then reflect on the changes that you might make to the input in Italian, applying a controlled style that might result in an overall improvement of the quality of the translation into English offered by the MT software.**

5. In the left-hand panel of Google Translate modify the text in Italian according to the controlled language rules that you think might improve the performance of the MT system, paying attention to preserve the global meaning of the source text. Can you obtain a correct and understandable translation into English in the right-hand panel?
6. You probably have to carry out a series of changes at the lexical, phraseological, syntactic, etc. levels with a trial-and-error approach, to gradually understand how you can solve some of the problems that persist in the output in English. It might even be the case that a change made to the input results in a worse translation. During this process make a note of the further rules of controlled language that you apply to modify the input in Italian, and that help you obtain a better overall final quality of the output in English.
7. The figure below shows a summary of the main technical specifications of a smartphone in Italian:

MISURE E DIMENSIONI Peso: 137 gr. Altezza: 115 mm. Larghezza: 59 mm. Profondità : 9 mm.	• Scrivi un commento • Scrivi una Recensione
DISPLAY Display: 640x960 Doppio Display: No Principale: 640x960 a 3,5 pollici TFT touch a 16,7 milioni di colori Secondario: No Touchscreen: Si multi-touch, schermo Retina a 326 ppi, contrasto 800:1	COMUNICAZIONE Mms: Si Ems: Si Email: Si (pop3, smtp, imap) Istant Msn: Si Fax: No
AUTONOMIA Batteria: Li-Ion Standby: 300 h Conversazione: 11 h	MULTIMEDIA Loghi: Si Suonerie: Si (Download) Polifoniche: Si Formati Suonerie: MP3, Aac, iTunes Giochi: Si (Download) Screensaver: Si (Download) Java: Si (MIDP 2.0) Lettore Mp3: Si (Player) Lettore Mpeg4: Si (Player) Radio FM: No Visual Radio: No
HARDWARE E SO S.O.: iPhone OS Versione: 4.0 Processore: Apple A4	FORMATI AUDIO E VIDEO Audio: AAC, MP3, Audible (formati 1, 2 e 3), Apple Lossless, AIFF, WAV; Video: H.264, M4V, MPEG4, MOV.
FUNZIONI BASE Rubrica: Avanzata Fotorubrica: Si Vibracall: Si Voice Memo: Si Vivavoce: Si Scrittura Facilitata: Si Tastiera Qwerty: Si (touchscreen)	MEMORIA Interna: 16.384 o 32.768 Mb Esterna: No
DATI E CONNETTIVITA' Usb: Si (Conn. Pin) Miniusb: No Pc Sync: Si Pict to Bridge: No Push to Talk: Si Push to Mail: Si Bluetooth: Si (2.1 con EDR) Irda: No Wifi: Si (802.11 b/g/n)	FOTOCAMERA Fotocamera: Si (doppia) Tipo Fotocamera: 5,0 Mpx + VGA Risoluzione Foto: 2592x1944 Registrazione Video: Si Risoluzione Video: 720p Opzioni Fotocamera: video, auto focus, tap to focus, macro, geo tagging, flash LED, zoom digitale 5x Videochiamata: Si
BROWSER Html (Safari)	VIDEO E TV Video: Si Videostreaming: Si Tv Mobile: No Uscita Tv: Si
SUPPORTO RETI Rete: Hsdpa/Gsm (900/1800/1900) Wap: Si (2.0.0) Gprs: Si (Classe 10, 48 kbps) Umts: Si (384 kbps) Imode: No Edge: Si (Classe 10, 236 kbps) Hscsd: Si Hsdpa: Si (7,2 Mbps) Wimax: No Lte: No	SPOT Annunci Google New Iphone Version Jailbroken Iphone Iphone Download Iphone Development

8. Use the information and data provided in five sections of the smartphone's technical description of your choice ("misure e dimensioni", "funzioni base", "fotocamera", etc.) and for each of them write a sentence in Italian of maximum 20 words that describes the main features of the product, using the rules of controlled language that you think are most effective to obtain high-quality MT output in English.
9. To write this short text in Italian regarding the smartphone, log on to the online MT service Google Translate at: <http://translate.google.com> . Set the choice of the language pair to translate from Italian into English. Write your sentences in Italian in the left-hand panel, and as you write check that you are satisfied with the English-language translation appearing in the right-hand panel. If there are still serious mistakes, change the Italian until you are happy that the resulting output is generally correct (even if not perfect), as well as clear and understandable.
10. Now translate the controlled input text in Italian that you have written in this way into another language of your choice (different from English) with which you are familiar. What is your impression of the output translated into this new target language? Do you notice problems in the output in the new target language that were not present in the previous translation into English?

OLD USER MANUAL – PRINTER LM-38 (2013)		NEW USER MANUAL – PRINTER LM-38X (2014)	
Product/Accessory Part Numbers:	P766249: ACME SpeedPrint 720 C835285: Black ink cartridge C835286: Color ink cartridge	Product/Accessory Part Numbers:	P766256: ACME SpeedPrint 1440 C835285: Black ink cartridge C835286: Color ink cartridge
Printing Method	Four color (CMYK) ink jet technology	Printing Method	Four color (CMYK) ink jet technology
Nozzle Configuration	Monochrome Head: 64 nozzles Color Head: 21 nozzles x 3 (CMY)	Nozzle Configuration	Monochrome Head: 128 nozzles Color Head: 64 nozzles x 3 (CMY)
Resolution	720 x 720 dpi; 360 x 360 dpi; 180 x 180 dpi	Resolution	1440 x 1440 dpi; 720 x 720 dpi; 360 x 360 dpi; 180 x 180 dpi
Sound Level	45 dB(A)	Print Speed	Maximum engine rated print speeds up to 10 PPM monochrome; 8 PPM color.
Dimensions (W x D x H)	18.9" x 9.4" x 6.7" 11.8 lbs.	Sound Level	45 dB(A) (ISO 7779)
Input Buffer	10 Kb	Dimensions (W x D x H)	26" x 19.4" x 7.7" 24.8 lbs.
Interface	8-bit bi-directional parallel interface (IEEE-1284)	Input Buffer	64 Kb
Printable Area	8.26" x 10.34" (letter size) Top margin: .12" Left margin: .12" Right margin: .12" Bottom margin: .54"	Interface	Bi-directional parallel interface (IEEE-1284)
Paper Capacity	Input paper tray: 100 sheets/ 10 envelopes Output paper tray: 30 sheets	Printable Area	8.26" x 10.34" (letter size) Top margin: .12" Left margin: .12" Right margin: .12" Bottom margin: .54"
Paper handling	Single sheets: Letter, legal, A4, B5, executive, statement, user definable Thickness: .003" to .004" Weight: 17 to 24 lbs.	Paper Capacity	Input paper tray: 100 sheets/ 10 envelopes Output paper tray: 30 sheets
Environmental Characteristics	Temperature: Operating: 50° to 95° F (10° to 35° C) Storage: -4° to 140° F (-20° to 60° C) Humidity: Operating: 20 to 80% relative humidity Storage: 5 to 85% relative humidity (no condensation)	Paper handling	Single sheets: Letter, legal, A5, A4, A3, B5, executive, statement, user definable Thickness: .0025" to .004" Weight: 17 to 24 lbs.
Safety Approvals	Safety Standards: UL1950 with D3 CSA22.2 950 with D3 R.F.I. FCC Part 15 subpart B class B CSA C108.8 class B	Environmental Characteristics	Operating: 50° to 95° F (10° to 35° C) Storage: -4° to 140° F (-20° to 60° C) Humidity: Operating: 20 to 80% relative humidity Storage: 5 to 85% relative humidity (no condensation)
Reliability	Print head life: 2000 million dots/nozzle (color and monochrome) Total print volume: 10,000 pages (letter or A4)	Safety Approvals	Safety Standards: UL1950 with D3 CSA22.2 950 with D3 EMI FCC Part 15 subpart B class B
Electrical Requirements	Rated voltage: 120V AC +/- 10% Rated frequency: 50 to 60 Hz Rated current: 0.4 Amp (Maximum) Power consumption: Approx. 15W (self test mode)	Reliability	Print head life: 2000 million dots/nozzle (color and monochrome) Total print volume: 75,000 pages (A3)
Ink Cartridge Life	Black ink life: 540 pages at 5% coverage Color ink life: 300 pages at 15% coverage (5% each cyan, magenta, yellow) Shelf life: 2 years from production	Electrical Requirements	Rated voltage: 120V AC +/- 10% Rated frequency: 50 to 60 Hz Rated current: 0.4 A Power consumption: Approx. 21W (ISO/IEC 10561 Letter Pattern)
Warranty	One year limited	Ink Cartridge Life	Black ink life: 1000 pages at 5% coverage Color ink life: 320 pages at 15% coverage (5% each cyan, magenta, yellow) Shelf life: 2 years from production
Support: ACME Automated Support ACME Download Service Pre-Sales Support Internet Website	800-226-2886 800-226-3537 800-226-7725 http://www.acmeprinters.com	Warranty	Two year limited
		Support: ACME Automated Support ACME Download Service Pre-Sales Support Internet Website	800-226-2886 800-226-3537 800-226-7725 http://www.acmeprinters.com



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Registro delle Imprese di Milano,
Codice fiscale e P. IVA 13194800150

I Signori Azionisti sono convocati in Assemblea Ordinaria in Rho (MI), presso l'Auditorium del Centro Servizi del nuovo Quartiere Fieristico, Strada Statale del Sempione n. 28, (disponibilità di parcheggio riservato con ingresso da Porta Sud), per il giorno 28 aprile 2008 alle ore 15:00 in prima convocazione e, occorrendo la seconda convocazione, per il giorno 29 aprile 2008, stessi ora e luogo, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno

1. Bilancio al 31 dicembre 2007, Relazione del Consiglio di Amministrazione sulla gestione e Relazione del Collegio sindacale; deliberazioni inerenti e conseguenti;
2. Autorizzazione all'acquisto e disposizione di azioni proprie; deliberazioni inerenti e conseguenti.

Hanno diritto di intervenire all'Assemblea, ai sensi della legge e dello Statuto sociale, gli Azionisti in relazione ai cui possessori azionari sia pervenuta presso la sede legale della Società, o, preferibilmente, presso la sede operativa ed amministrativa in Rho (MI), SS del Sempione, 28, Centro Servizi, *reception* uffici, almeno due giorni non festivi precedenti la data fissata per la riunione assembleare la prescritta comunicazione rilasciata dal rispettivo intermediario incaricato.

La documentazione relativa agli argomenti all'ordine del giorno prevista dalla normativa vigente verrà depositata presso la sede legale della Società e presso la sede operativa ed amministrativa in Rho (MI), SS del Sempione, 28, Centro Servizi, *reception* uffici, presso Borsa Italiana e sul sito internet della Società (www.fieramilano.it), a disposizione dei Soci e del pubblico, nei termini prescritti. Gli Azionisti hanno facoltà di ottenere copia di tutta la predetta documentazione.

Rho (Milano), 26 marzo 2008

Il Presidente del Consiglio di Amministrazione
Michele Perini

(avviso pubblicato sul quotidiano "Il Sole 24 Ore" del 27 marzo 2008)

Convocazione dell'Assemblea

Original ITA 2007 Old aligned Number 1

I Signori Azionisti sono convocati in Assemblea Ordinaria in Rho (MI), presso l'Auditorium del Centro Servizi del nuovo Quartiere Fieristico, Strada Statale del Sempione n. 28, (disponibilità di parcheggio riservato con ingresso da Porta Sud), per il giorno 27 aprile 2007 alle ore 10:00 in prima convocazione e, occorrendo la seconda convocazione, per il giorno 28 aprile 2007, stessi ora e luogo, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno

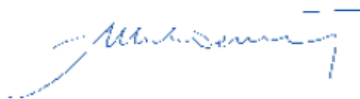
1. Bilancio al 31 dicembre 2006, Relazione del Consiglio di Amministrazione sulla gestione e Relazione del Collegio sindacale; deliberazioni inerenti e conseguenti.
2. Proroga della durata dell'incarico di revisione alla società PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA, in adeguamento al novellato art. 159, comma 4, del D.Lgs. 24.02.1998, n. 58 e conseguente riallineamento del relativo compenso; deliberazioni inerenti e conseguenti.

Hanno diritto di intervenire all'Assemblea, ai sensi della legge e dello Statuto sociale, gli Azionisti in relazione ai cui possessi azionari sia pervenuta presso la sede legale della Società, o, preferibilmente, presso la sede operativa ed amministrativa in Rho (MI), SS del Sempione, 28, Centro Servizi, reception uffici, almeno due giorni non festivi precedenti la data fissata per la riunione assembleare la prescritta comunicazione rilasciata dal rispettivo intermediario incaricato.

La documentazione relativa agli argomenti all'ordine del giorno prevista dalla normativa vigente verrà depositata presso la sede legale della Società e presso la sede operativa ed amministrativa in Rho (MI), SS del Sempione, 28, Centro Servizi, reception uffici, e presso Borsa Italiana, a disposizione dei Soci e del pubblico, nei termini prescritti. Gli Azionisti hanno facoltà di ottenere copia di tutta la predetta documentazione.

Rho, 26 marzo 2007

Il Presidente del Consiglio di Amministrazione
Michele Perini



(avviso pubblicato sul quotidiano "Il Sole 24 Ore" del 27 marzo 2007)

Summoning of Shareholders' Meeting

Translated ENG 2007 Old aligned Number 2

Shareholders are summoned to attend an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in Rho (Milan) at the Auditorium of the Centro Servizi (Service Centre) at the new Exhibition Centre, Strada Statale del Sempione 28, (reserved parking space available with entry from Porta Sud - the South Gate) at 10 a.m. on April 27th 2007 on first call and, if a second call is necessary, on April 28th 2007 at the same time and place to discuss and vote on the following

Agenda

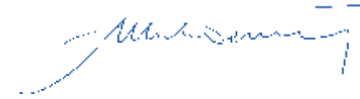
1. Year-end financial statements as at December 31st 2006, Directors' Management Report, and Report of Statutory Auditors' Committee; relevant and consequent resolutions.
2. Extension of the term of office of the auditing agreement with PricewaterhouseCoopers SpA, in line with the new Article 159 paragraph four of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24th 1998, and resulting realignment of the relative fee; related and consequent decisions.

In accordance with applicable law and the company's by-laws, the meeting may be attended by all shareholders who have provided the required communication, issued by their respective financial intermediaries, in relation to their respective shares to the company's registered office or, preferably, to the operations and administration offices in Rho, MI (Italy), SS del Sempione no. 28, Centro Servizi, reception offices, at least two business days prior to the date set for said meeting.

The documentation concerning the items on the agenda as required by prevailing laws and regulations will be available to shareholders and to the public at the company's registered office, the operations and administration offices in Rho, MI (Italy), SS del Sempione no. 28, Centro Servizi, reception offices, and the offices of Borsa Italiana Shareholders have the right to obtain a copy of all such documentation.

Rho, 26 March 2007

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
Michele Perini



(notice published in "Il Sole 24 Ore" on 27 March 2007)

1 a dark-haired young man with flashing black eyes came and stood alone in the dim light. He was
turned and looked at him with piercing black eyes. 'You liked it, though?' 'I think it's the most wond
woman, with a very red face and bright black eyes. Mary did not like her, but that was not surprisin
pursed, and concern clouded her large blue eyes. It was hundreds of miles away. For the first time
5 d, taking the friar by the hand, her bright blue eyes full of life, 'this is the first time I have met you. P
mercurial, with a stocky figure, piercing blue eyes, and bristling beard. He was at once gentle, cor
y-eight. He had a round pink face, little bright eyes, a small body, a lot of fair hair, quick fingers, a
ht yeah. Let's send to them. mean, big brown eyes. No he hasn't. Where's he gone? Oh! like some
side in the tight white dress, with huge brown eyes and a tiny, rosebud mouth, was being introduce
10 Margaret, white-faced and with dark-ringed eyes, nodded slightly and Catesby prised loose the
in life she had been glamorous. Her greenish eyes were wide open, staring sightless at the ceiling
on the swell of her breasts. She had fine grey eyes that were heavy lidded, giving her a sensual lo
onium across the Atlantic, and it has shut its eyes to the consequences. So far, no one has explai
dividual can fence himself off from the prying eyes or fingers of the state, can maintain his private
15 his tangled beard and his horns and his ruby eyes. And there, too, was the fisherman's little son, ly
anor. It had not escaped the Brownies' sharp eyes that Mr. Gordon turned up near the close of eac
tractions and certainly raised its value in the eyes of the applicants. In the 1830s the total number
ent. So, if the job at the new location is, in the eyes of the tribunal, a suitable one for that employee
the enactment of the legislation which, in the eyes of British (although not Irish) constitutional law,
20 eet half of Liverpool's electricity needs. In the eyes of the Department of Energy, wave power on a
ns will largely be dictated by business. 'In the eyes of government officials, therefore,' he says, 'bu
it is, it's happening right in front of th the very eyes of the Jewish leaders and the Jewish authoritie
technology industry — away from the watchful eyes of the HSE and GMAG. The same voluntary not
u watch it carefully, particular not to take your eyes off it. There's a certain bone, a little crotch bone
25 onsidering our Vets coverage. So keep your eyes peeled ! Age old row Further to the letter from T
'. Alternatively, the reply could be 'Close your eyes and, keeping them closed all the time, try to fin

Concordance A for nodeword "eyes" (aligned 1L) generated from the BNC

1 down again this morning. We must keep an eye on that. Yeah. Cos between one and two bar o
dded. 'Listen, Geraci, I want you to keep an eye on the other two for me.' The inspector stared
uble between the rival fans. let's er keep an eye on the bottom now. Summat gone over the top
nts and had a member of staff 'keeping an eye' on them. Clearly, time, energy and commitme
5 e, Desmond said: 'I think I'd better keep an eye on young Hilary.' And Margaret said: 'I'm going
him straight away, then I meant to keep an eye on him,' he interrupted grimly. Her lower lip tre
oth glasses in the same place and keep an eye on them for about half an hour. Which melts fa
se in thirty years (Sam Brittan, 'Keeping an eye on the national wealth', Financial Times , 16 J
ctors know this is going on and turn a blind eye. They know that it bumps up sales figures. Inex
10 ile many others turned a conveniently blind eye to their arms merchants' activities. Never agai
. Some parents are better at turning a blind eye than others. Teachers, who have to cope with
icing. Political pundits are keeping a close eye on the sticky survey. Gargy Patel reports. Vide
ding will make it important to keep a close eye on this potential problem in future. Moreover, a
performing many of the stunts requires good eye and hand coordination, as well as lots and lot
15 something or other and they've got a good eye for a thoroughbred." It looks like a woman." I
machinery of life, beginning with the human eye, a favourite example which Darwin was later t
nice one. Let's test the power of the human eye. Breeze complied, and they talked of trivial m
ailed spectra of stars as faint as the human eye can see. Alternatively the other detector can ta
r view of him and he can hold the important eye contact. The line being spoken is always in the
20 e. Vis , only visible, not visible to the naked eye. Look at this. Eyes undressed. What's the matte
ntish nova, just about visible with the naked eye and easily seen with binoculars. He telephone
due south. It should be visible to the naked eye as a fuzzy patch (without a tail) two to three tir
the thing that started, at least to the naked eye, in Berkeley, California about 1964, and sweep
ons, she feels a need to keep in the public eye, so she didn't want to turn it down, but she ins
25 uch a problem as he was less in the public eye. In 1940 he fell for an actor who was his lover f
ust her 75-year-old husband into the public eye. Mrs Kluge, 40, has pursued the royal family re

Concordance B for nodeword "eye" (aligned 1L) generated from the BNC

er of sustainable transport , an **issue** I have been involved in personally in this House on this **very important issue** , especially since I represent a part regarded as the most **important issue** within **that** part of the United Kingdom on their everyday life , is **a key issue** as regards EU credibility . It has , is doubtless a **very** sensitive **issue** , **and** great effort should be made to combat social exclusion is **a serious issue** needing constructive action . My report . She has gone into **the issue** in some depth and in the committee report . In short , **the issue** is an important one . If we look at it , I would now like to comment **on the issue** itself . We have confidence in the work of this committee . I am raising **the issue** just to reiterate Parliament 's position that more attention is paid **to the issue** of safety , be it on the roads , or in the sea . Less has been made in this area since **the issue** of the fifth periodic report . I could say that it has already been said **on the issue** of the islands and I would also like to mention the report which has , at its heart , **the issue** of transport safety . The report on energy , we would have liked **the issue** of support for renewable energy . I would just like to mention **the issue** of the use of Structural Funds . The Commission should address **the issue** once **and** for all . The time has come for the Parliament , and I have raised **the issue** time **and** time again . The Commission express its opinion **on this issue** **and** **that** we then proceed to the next . This is not the first time that **this issue** has not been given the consideration it deserves . In a transit country , where **this issue** plays a particularly important role . Parliament has addressed **this issue** several times already . Decisions have been successful in our work . **This issue** , which has an impact on their everyday

il trasporto rurale include anche **la questione** dei trasporti sostenibili , che è stata discussa durante la discussione **di un tema** di tale importanza , specialmente in relazione al Parlamento europeo **sul tema** considerato il più importante nel campo dei trasporti del nostro **operato** . **Questo tema** , **che influisce** sulla loro vita quotidiana , si tratta indubbiamente **di un tema** molto sensibile , che richiede una decisione del Parlamento secondo cui l ' esclusione sociale è un grave problema . L ' analisi dettagliata **di questo argomento** e ha inserito molti emendamenti . In breve , l ' importanza del **tema** è enorme . Per quanto attiene al merito , Vorrei ora entrare brevemente nel merito .

Io faccio rilevare per ribadire nuovamente la posizione del Parlamento che deve prestare maggiore attenzione alla **questione della sicurezza** nei trasporti su tutto il territorio delle regioni dell ' Unione europea segna un passaggio importante . Come ha espresso da un collega sulla **questione** delle isole , e vorrei attirare l ' attenzione su **la sua relazione incentrata sul tema della sicurezza** dei trasporti e in particolare sull ' uso dei Fondi strutturali e dei Fondi di sviluppo regionale . In questo rapporto , naturalmente come quello che stiamo attraversando , mi preme evocare il problema in esame questo preciso **argomento** . Ora , signor Commissario , è noto che ho già **trattato questo argomento a più riprese** . E continueremo a farlo . Il prego di chiedere alla Commissione di esprimersi subito e poi di farlo . Ho già **trattato questo argomento a più riprese** . E continueremo a farlo . Un paese di transito in cui **la questione** assume particolare importanza . È un problema occupato ripetutamente della **questione** . Esistono anche alcune decisioni del nostro **operato** . **Questo tema** , **che influisce** sulla loro vita quotidiana

Concordance C for nodeword "issue" (as a noun) generated from a bilingual parallel English-Italian corpus of EU parliamentary proceedings