

ABSTRACT

Invited Talks 3 September 2013

Invited Talk 1

Date and Time: September 3rd

Speaker: Prof. Gloria Corpas Pastor

Organisation: University of Malaga (Spain)

Bio: Gloria Corpas Pastor, PhD is Professor in Translation and Interpreting at the University of Malaga (Spain) and Visiting Professor in Translation Technologies at the University of Wolverhampton (Great Britain). She is currently member of the advisory council of EUROPHRAS (European Society for Phraseology) and secretary of AIETI (Iberian Association for Translation and Interpreting). Prof. Corpas has taught translation and interpreting courses for both undergraduate and postgraduate programs since 1989. She has published a large number of papers and books on translation technologies, specialised translation of legal and scientific texts, corpus-based translation, lexicography, terminology and phraseology. She has also taken part and/or led many European and Spanish R&D projects. Prof. Corpas is co-author of a patent for a method to determine corpus representativeness (ref. no. P200695657). At present, she is Research Group Leader (Ref. No. HUM-106 "Translation and Lexicography", since 1997) and Project Leader for a number of R&D projects for the Spanish Ministry of Education and the Andalusian Ministry of Education. In addition, she plays an important role in University evaluation and curricula design within the Spanish Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation (ANECA). Prof. Corpas is part of national and international committees (AEN/CTN 174, CEN/BTTF 138, ISO TC37/SC2-WG6), whose goal is to implement a number of standardised regulations in the field of translation and interpreting.

Title: All that glitters is not gold when translating phraseological units

Abstract: *Phraseological unit* is an umbrella term which covers a wide range of multi-word units (collocations, idioms, proverbs, routine formulae, etc.). Phraseological units (PUs) are pervasive in all languages and exhibit a peculiar combinatorial nature. PUs are usually frequent, cognitively salient, syntactically frozen and/or semantically opaque. Besides, their creative manipulations in discourse can be anything but predictable, straightforward or easy to process. And when it comes to translating, problems multiply exponentially. It goes without saying that cultural differences and linguistic anisomorphisms go hand in hand with issues arising from varying degrees of equivalence at the levels of system and text. No wonder PUs have been considered *a pain in the neck* within the NLP community. This presentation will focus on contrastive and translational features of phraseological units. It will consist of three parts. As a convenient background, the first part will contrast two similar concepts: *multi-word unit* (the preferred term within the NLP community) versus *phraseological unit* (the preferred term in phraseology). The second part will deal with phraseological systems in general, their structure and functioning. Finally, the third part will adopt a contrastive

approach, with especial reference to translators' strategies, procedures and choices. For good or for bad, when it comes to rendering phraseological units, human translation and computer-assisted translation appear to share the same garden path.