

TRA6001 Translation Technology: Knowledge and Skills

Supplementary Handout 11

Activity 3 (Discussion)

Question 1: Avoiding Cantonese expressions

Original ST: 不過佢係咪真係咁？

MT Output: But is it really true?[?]

Pre-edited ST: 不過他是否真的如此？

New MT Output: But is he really so?

Question 2: Clarifying the source text

Original ST: 太遠，不去了。

MT Output: Too far to go. [?]

Pre-edited ST: 那裡離得太遠，所以我不會去了。

New MT Output: It's too far away, so I won't go.

Question 3: Restructuring the sentence, adding conjunctions and providing additional information (e.g., “港元”)

Original ST: 月入逾 30 萬元的財爺也自稱中產。

MT Output: The rich man [?] who earns more than 300,000 yuan [?] a month also claimed to be middle class [?].

Pre-edited ST: 雖然財政司司長月薪超過 30 萬港元，他仍然把自己稱為中產的成員。

New MT Output: Although the Financial Secretary earns more than HK \$ 300,000 a month, he still calls himself a member of the middle class.

Question 4: Clarifying sentences, using alternative expressions, and avoiding Cantonese

Original ST: 搵到一千萬的人可買名錶名車，感到富足，但搵到二千萬便又想買豪宅遊艇，才發現錢不夠便呻「窮」。

MT Output: When 10 million people [?] can buy watches and cars, they feel rich, but when they reach 20 million [?], they want to buy luxury yachts, only to find that the money is not enough, they are [?] "poor."

Pre-edited ST: 賺到一千萬\$的人可買名錶名車，感到富足，但賺到二千萬\$便進而想買豪宅及遊艇，那時發現錢不夠，便抱怨自己「窮」。

New MT Output: People who make \$ 10 million can buy luxury watches and cars, and feel rich, but then they want to buy luxury homes and yachts when they make \$ 20 million, and then they find that they don't have enough money

and complain about being "poor."

Question 5: Using shorter sentences and avoiding Cantonese

Original ST: 要你跑步減肥可能會嫌辛苦，但如果有人話你知，其實唱歌都可以減到肥，仲好有效，咁會唔會有少少心動呢？唔同國家嘅研究都證實，唱歌唔單止可以燃燒脂肪，仲對身體有好多好處。唱首歌等於跑一百米！

MT Output: It may be hard for you to lose weight by running, but if someone knows that you can actually reduce fat to singing, Zhong Hao is effective, how can you have a little heartbeat? [?] Studies in different countries have confirmed that singing alone can burn fat, which has many benefits to the body [?]. The clicker [?] is equal to running a hundred meters!

Pre-edited ST: 要你跑步減肥可能會嫌辛苦，但如果有人告訴你，其實唱歌也可以減肥，而且非常有效，那麼你會否想試試呢？不同國家的研究都證實，唱歌不單可以燃燒脂肪，而且為身體帶來很多好處。唱一首歌等於跑一百米！

New MT Output: It may be hard for you to lose weight by running, but if someone tells you that singing can also lose weight and it is very effective, would you like to try it? Studies in different countries have confirmed that singing not only burns fat, but also brings many benefits to the body. Singing a song is equivalent to running a hundred meters!

Question 6: Using shorter sentences and clarifying the source text

Original ST: 研究發現，當大腦對藥物顏色與其效果產生關聯，不管是否真的有效，它都會「成真」，這是著名的「安慰劑效應」。想想也是。藍色，讓人聯想鎮靜。紅橙，彷彿有興奮作用。鮮黃，似乎可以抗抑鬱。青綠，像能減低焦慮。純白，儼如舒緩止痛。顏色帶來的心理作用，確實微妙。

MT Output: Studies have found that when the brain associates the color of a drug with its effect, whether it is really effective or not, it will "realize", which is [?] the famous "placebo effect." Think about it too. Blue, reminiscent of calm. Red and orange, as if having an exciting effect. Bright yellow seems to be antidepressant. Green, like, can reduce anxiety. Pure white, like soothing pain. The psychological effect of color is really subtle.

Pre-edited ST: 研究發現，當大腦對藥物顏色與其效果產生關聯，不管藥物是否真的有效，藥效都會「真的出現」。這是著名的「安慰劑效應」。想想也覺得這個發現有道理。藍色讓人聯想鎮靜。紅色和橙色彷彿有興奮作用。鮮黃似乎可以抗抑鬱。青綠色好像能減低焦慮。純白色則儼如舒緩止痛。顏色帶來的心理作用，確實微妙。

New MT Output: Studies have found that when the brain has a relationship between the color of a drug and its effect, no matter whether the drug is actually effective or not, the effect will "really appear". This is the famous "placebo effect". I think this finding makes sense. Blue is reminiscent of calmness. Red and orange seemed to have excitement. Bright yellow seems to be antidepressant. Verdure seems to reduce anxiety. Pure white is like soothing pain. The psychological effect of color is really subtle.