

CONHECIMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

Computer-mediated communication (CMC) is communication that takes place between human beings via the instrumentality of computers. Twenty years ago, this activity was largely unknown outside of a few elite government and academic research institutions in the United States. Today, text-based CMC is engaged in regularly by millions of people around the world, an increasing proportion of whom now gain access to the global network — known as the Internet — through commercial providers rather than through institutional mainframes.

The phenomenal growth of CMC has captured both popular and scholarly imaginations. Cultural theorists and technophiles have been quick to envision sweeping changes in the social order as a result of the democratic and anarchic possibilities inherent in widespread use of a networked medium which allows anyone with access to speak out more or less anonymously, and which is not as yet subject to any centralized authority or control. Utopian visions of class- and gender-free virtual societies have arisen alongside of dystopic visions involving information overload, e-mail addiction, uninhibited aggression, and the eventual breakdown of people's ability to engage one another face-to-face. The popular media contribute to the clamor by focusing on sensational aspects of life in "cyberspace" (as computer networks are collectively and metaphorically known) such as electronic pornography, pirated data, and virtual rape.

C. S. Herring *Computer-Mediated Communication*. John Benjamins, 1996 (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the following items.

- 51 The widespread use of a networked medium has not yet come to be under total control.
- 52 Virtual society has been regarded either as a moment of ideal perfection especially in social conditions, or as an imaginary situation in which everything in society is extremely bad.
- 53 Virtual society can ultimately prevent people from getting together personally.
- 54 The media have been bringing about harmful effects to society.
- 55 Two decades ago, CMC was not known by people other than those belonging to some elite government and academic research in the USA.
- 56 Nowadays, many people, the world over, are regularly involved in text-based CMC activities.
- 57 The number of people with access to the Internet has now decreased.
- 58 Not only cultural theorists but also technophiles have quickly foreseen unimagined changes in our present-day orderly society.

The text below refers to items from 59 through 66.

- 1 Stylistics is the description and analysis of the
variability of linguistic forms in actual language use. The
concepts of 'style' and 'stylistic variation' in language rest on
4 the general assumption that within the language system, the
same content can be encoded in more than one linguistic form.
Operating at all linguistic levels (e.g. lexicology, syntax, text
7 linguistics, and intonation), stylisticians analyze both the style
of specific texts and stylistic variation across texts. These texts
can be literary or nonliterary in nature. Generally speaking,
10 style may be regarded as a choice of linguistic means; as
deviation from a norm; as recurrence of linguistic forms; and
as comparison. Considering style as choice, there are a
13 multitude of stylistic factors that lead the language user to
prefer certain linguistic forms to others. These factors can be
grouped into two categories: user-bound factors and factors
16 referring to the situation where the language is being used.
User-bound factors include, among others, the speaker's or
writer's age; gender; idiosyncratic preferences; and regional
19 and social background. Situation-bound stylistic factors depend
on the given communication situation, such as medium (spoken
vs. written); participation in discourse (monologue vs.
22 dialogue); attitude (level of formality); and field of discourse
(e.g. technical vs. nontechnical fields). With the caveat that
such stylistic factors work simultaneously and influence each
25 other, the effect of one, and only one, stylistic factor on
language use provides a hypothetical one-dimensional variety.
Drawing on this methodological abstraction, stylistic research
28 has identified many correlations between specific stylistic
factors and language use.

Encyclopedia of Linguistics Alphabet-S, Chapter-49: STYLISTICS (adapted).

Each of the following items offers a suggestion for a translation into Portuguese of some excerpts of the text above. If the proposed translation is accurate and acceptable, label the item C (certo). Otherwise, label it E (errado).

- 59 "Operating at all linguistic levels (e.g. lexicology, syntax, text linguistics, and intonation), stylisticians analyze both the style of specific texts and stylistic variation across texts." (l.6-8) — Ao operar em todos os níveis linguísticos (i.e. nos níveis lexicológico, sintático, da linguística textual e entoação), os estudiosos do estilo analisam tanto os estilos de textos específicos como a variação linguística através de textos.
- 60 "With the caveat that such stylistic factors work simultaneously and influence each other, the effect of one, and only one, stylistic factor on language use provides a hypothetical one-dimensional variety." (l.23-26) — Considerando a limitação de que os fatores linguísticos trabalham simultaneamente e se influenciam, o efeito de um, e de tão somente um, fator estilístico no uso da língua fornece uma variedade unidimensional hipotética.
- 61 "Stylistics is the description and analysis of the variability of linguistic forms in actual language use." (l.1-2) — A Estilística consiste na descrição e análise das variações das formas linguísticas em uso corrente na língua.
- 62 "The concepts of 'style' and 'stylistic variation' in language rest on the general assumption that within the language system, the same content can be encoded in more than one linguistic form." (l.2-5) — Os conceitos de "estilo" e de "variação linguística" residem na hipótese geral de que, dentro de um sistema linguístico, o mesmo conteúdo pode ser decodificado em mais de uma forma linguística.

Based on the text, judge the following items.

- 63 Several factors are supposed to be considered whenever a choice of style is required.
- 64 Language users set up which style to adopt regardless of the text to be presented.

In the fragment "...style may be regarded as a choice of linguistic means..." (l.10),

- 65 **regard** is the same as **to look carefully at something or someone**.
- 66 **regard** means **to consider or have an opinion about something or someone**.

In the sentence

- 67 "She expected that he would be here before her arrival but he didn't do so.", "do so" refers to "be here before her arrival".
- 68 "The new gas stove in the kitchen which I bought last month has a very efficient oven.", the subject is "The new gas stove in the kitchen".
- 69 "Bernard is now the best student at that college.", "the best student" is a direct object.
- 70 "Seeing the large crowd, John stopped his car.", "Seeing the large crowd" is an adverbial clause.
- 71 "They elected Prof. Palmer the head of that department for the second time.", "the head of that department" is a direct object.
- 72 "They give Anne a rather interesting book every single year.", the verb **give** can be said to be a ditransitive verb.

The following text refers to items from 73 through 77.

1 The term 'standard grammar' is most typically associated with written language, and is usually considered to be characteristic of the recurrent usage of adult, educated

4 native speakers of a language. Standard grammar ideally reveals no particular regional bias.

7 The typical sources of evidence for standard usage are literary texts, quality journalism, academic and professional writing, etc. Standard grammar is given the status of the official record of educated usage by being written down in grammar

10 books and taught in schools and universities.

Spoken transcripts often have frequent occurrences of items and structures considered incorrect according to the

13 norms of standard written English. However, many such forms are frequently and routinely used by adult, educated native speakers.

16 Standard spoken English grammar will therefore be different from standard written English grammar in many respects if we consider 'standard' to be a description of the

19 recurrent spoken usage of adult native speakers. What may be considered 'non-standard' in writing may well be 'standard' in speech.

R.Carter, M. McCarthy, *Cambridge Grammar of English*. Cambridge University Press, 2010 (adapted).

Each of the following items offers a suggestion for a translation into Portuguese of some excerpts of the text above. If the proposed translation is accurate and acceptable label the item C (certo). Otherwise, label it E (errado).

- 73 "The typical sources of evidence for standard usage are literary texts, quality journalism, academic and professional writing, etc." (l.6-8) — As fontes típicas que evidenciam o uso padrão são os textos literários, o jornalismo de qualidade, os escritos acadêmicos e profissionais etc.
- 74 "Standard spoken English grammar will therefore be different from standard written English grammar in many respects if we consider 'standard' to be a description of the recurrent spoken usage of adult native speakers." (l.16-19) — O padrão gramatical da língua inglesa oral será, no entanto, diferente do padrão escrito da gramática inglesa em muitos aspectos, se considerarmos como "padrão" a descrição do uso repetido da língua oral por falantes nativos adultos.
- 75 "The term 'standard grammar' is most typically associated with written language, and is usually considered to be characteristic of the recurrent usage of adult, educated native speakers of a language." (l.1-4) — O termo "gramática padrão" é tipicamente associado com a linguagem escrita e é geralmente considerado característico do uso repetitivo falado pelo nativo adulto educado de uma língua.

In the text, the word "bias" (l.5)

- 76 can be correctly understood as **the expressing of an unquestionable preference towards a particular subject or thing, while rejecting others**.
- 77 means **often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment**.

Considering translation and some of the notions it involves, judge the following items.

- 78 Acceptations which go beyond the primary meaning of a linguistic expression can be said to be connotative.
- 79 Equivalence is a much debated term in translation studies for want of a widely accepted definition.
- 80 Context can be defined as extra-textual features which determine the translation of a linguistic expression or a whole text.
- 81 Concerning translation, faithfulness and adequacy can be used interchangeably as they both refer to the same translation strategy.
- 82 Formal correspondence is a concept which refers to the equivalence between the original text and the translated text in terms of register.
- 83 Translation should be understood as communication and the search for an exact equivalence between the languages involved in the process.

1 One major development in the professional world that
must be taken on board in designing translator and interpreter
training syllabuses is the increased emphasis on accountability,
4 now a key word in all professions.

Increased accountability has led to increased visibility,
and hence greater pressure on the profession as a whole to
7 demonstrate that it is cognizant of its impact on society.

This process is made increasingly difficult today by an
intense push for globalization in all walks of life, a rampant
10 corporate culture, a growing sense of social injustice within and
across communities, and a re-emergence of aggressive political
ideologies that have initiated or re-ignited violent conflict in
13 many parts of the world.

M. Baker e C. Maier, 2011 (adapted).

Based on the text above, judge the items below.

- 84 The word “rampant” (ℓ.9) is the same as **restrained**.
- 85 The fragment “that must be taken on board” (ℓ.1-2) can be correctly translated as **que deve influenciar**.
- 86 The word “hence” (ℓ.6) means **also**.

Judge the following items, which offer a suggestion for a translation into Portuguese of passages in English.

- 87 Consider the following passage (adapted from Internet: <www.pearsonlongman.com>).

The Mayan Indians lived in Mexico for thousands of years before the Spanish arrived in the 1500s. The Maya were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. They had farms, beautiful palaces, and cities with many buildings. The Mayan people knew a lot about nature and the world around them. This knowledge helped them to live a better life than most people of that time, because they could use it to make their lives more comfortable and rewarding. Knowledge about tools and farming, for instance, made their work easier and more productive.

An appropriate and correct translation of this passage would be: Os índios maias viveram no México há milhares de anos, mesmo antes da chegada dos espanhóis em 1500. Os maias eram um povo inteligente, culturalmente rico, cujas conquistas foram muitas. Eles tinham fazendas, belos palácios e cidades com muitos edifícios. O povo maia sabia muito sobre a natureza e o mundo ao seu redor. Esse conhecimento os ajudou a viver uma vida melhor do que a maioria das pessoas daquele tempo, porque poderiam usá-lo para tornar suas vidas mais confortáveis e gratificantes. Conhecimento sobre ferramentas e agricultura, além disso, fizeram o seu trabalho mais fácil e mais produtivo.

- 88 The passage “Sir Patrick Moore and his team of astronomers tell us what’s on view in the night sky. From comets to quasars, there is always something fascinating to discuss in the Universe.” can be correctly translated as Sir Patrick Moore e seu time de astrônomos nos dizem o que está em exibição no céu noturno. Tanto cometas quanto quasars sempre são algo fascinante para discutir sobre o Universo.

Judge the following items, which refer to text typology.

- 89 In technical translation, the effect on the readers matters more than the actual words or the syntactic layout and the translator will probably follow an idiomatic or a free translation.
- 90 The following text, adapted from the website www.bbc.co.uk can be said to be a descriptive text: “There is a surprising truth about how we all see the world. You may think a rose is red, the sky is blue and the grass is green, but it now seems that the colours you see may not always be the same as the colours I see. Your age, sex and even mood can affect how you experience colours”.
- 91 Attempts at building text type based models for translation practice has proved controversial because text types often exhibit overlapping features.
- 92 Texts can be classified in terms of their communicative intentions.
- 93 Argumentative texts are types of text in which a thesis is cited and then extensively defended.

1 The process of translation involves a chain of
disparate and consecutive entities, ranging from the
conceiver(s) of the original text, via the text itself to the
4 receivers of the translated version of it. Even the translational
product is a complex notion. As a simultaneously presented
synthesis of signs constituting either a mono- or polysemiotic
7 text, the translated text encompasses much more than the
rephrasing of original verbal utterances. Even in the case of
‘words-only’ – i.e. monosemiotic – texts, other factors than
10 verbal semantics form part of translational products.

Although the notion of translational strategies, a
well-established one in translation studies, was criticized for
13 lending itself to conceptions of translators as near-omniscient
beings consciously selecting solutions to translational
conundrums, the role of the translator is central. The
16 measurable importance of semiotic structures notwithstanding,
the style and talents of the individual translator will always play
a key role in shaping the translated text. With regard to
19 inspirational translation, this is a matter of course, but even
within conventionalized translation, this remains a fact.

Henrik Gottlieb. **Multidimensional Translation: Semantics turned Semiotics**. Challenges of Multidimensional Translation, Conference Proceedings, Copenhagen, 2007, p. 36-61(adapted).

Judge the following items based on the text above.

- 94 Translators are near-omniscient beings consciously selecting solutions to semiotic translational problems.
- 95 Inter-semiotic translation can be said to be a translation between two different communication systems.
- 96 The translation act can be described as the rephrasing of original verbal utterances.
- 97 In the text, the word “disparate” (ℓ.2) is the same as **distinct**.
- 98 The fragment “translational conundrums” (ℓ.14-15) could be correctly and appropriately **enigmas apresentados pelo texto original** or as **enigmas tradutórios**.

1 It is generally agreed that context is essential in
translation studies. However, according to Baker (2006),
“translation scholars have so far largely ignored the obvious
4 centrality of the notion of context to their own discipline”. She
suggests that instead of treating context as a constraint, “a set
of restrictions on what we can or cannot achieve in translation
7 and other communicative events,” it might be more productive
to “recognize context as a resource”.

Translators should carefully assemble the needed
10 types of context for a given project and ask for additional
resources. Human translators who understand source texts in
their full context need not be afraid of machine translation.
13 Rather, they should be happy that machine translation can take
care of some tedious and boring work while they apply their
minds to work that cannot be done properly by a computer.

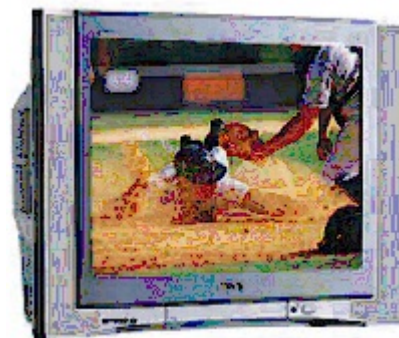
16 Those considering the use of machine translation
should evaluate the types of context needed to produce an
acceptable translation of the source texts in question.
19 Computers are incapable of taking into account non-text. When
texts are tightly restricted to a narrow domain and are highly
uncreative, all the context that is needed may be present in the
22 source text, monolingual dictionaries, and processed bitexts.

When understanding of the source text and adherence
to a variety of specifications is required, it is probably better to
25 ask a human to produce the initial draft translation rather than
post-edit a raw machine translation.

Alan K. Melby e Christophe Foster. *Context in translation: definition, access and teamwork*. In: *The International Journal for Translation & Interpreting Research*, vol. 2, n.º 2, 2010 (adapted).

Considering the text and the topics to which it refers, judge the items below.

- 99 Context should be treated as a constraint or a set of restrictions on what one can or cannot achieve in translation.
- 100 The word “assemble” (l.9) is synonymous with **gather** or **put together**.
- 101 The word “rather” (l.25) can be correctly translated as **da mesma forma**.
- 102 Humans should always produce the initial draft translation instead of post-editing a raw machine translation.
- 103 The notion of context has been extensively invoked and elaborated in the study of translation and interpreting.



SONY TV

36" FD Trinitron (R) WEGA (R) TV KV-36FV310

1 Meet Sony on the cutting edge of style and technology
when you indulge in the 36" FD Trinitron (R) TV. A pleasure
to look at on and off, this new TV offers a better overall image
4 on screen.

Internet: <www.englishdaily626.com>

Considering the SONY TV ad above, it is correct to state that

- 104 “indulge” (l.2) could be correctly translated as **permitir-se**.
- 105 “cutting edge” (l.1) means **different**.

Considering linguistics aspects of English, judge the following items.

- 106 There is an ambiguity in the following excerpt: “The British Government makes little effort to tap European Community Funds for training women because they discriminate against men, according to the Department of Employment”.
- 107 The following sentence presents a problem of “meaning”: “Emotion is running high at the moment, but that emotion must not be allowed to temper sensible judgement”.
- 108 The sentence “The catching and eating of other animals is by no means the sole diet of a wild carnivore” is inaccurate and has defects which might easily be carried over into a translation.

Judge the following item on translation and semiotics.

- 109 The relationships between the different signs of a specific language are unique. However, such relationships can be identically reproduced during the translation process depending on the skills of the translator.
- 110 All texts can be analysed from a semiotic perspective.

1 Translation exists because men speak different
 languages. This truism is, in fact, founded on a situation which
 can be regarded as enigmatic and as posing problems of
 4 extreme difficulty. Why should human beings speak thousands
 of different, mutually incomprehensible tongues? Why does
 homo sapiens, whose digestive tract has evolved and functions
 7 in precisely the same complicated ways the world over, whose
 biochemical fabric and genetic potential are, orthodox science
 assures us, essentially common, the delicate runnels of whose
 10 cortex are wholly akin in all peoples and at every stage of
 social evolution – why does this unified, though individually
 unique mammalian species not use one common language?

13 We do not speak one language, nor half a dozen, nor
 twenty or thirty. Four to five thousand languages are thought to
 be in current use. This figure is almost certainly on the low
 16 side. It seems reasonable to assert that the human species
 developed and made use of at least twice the number we can
 record today. A genuine philosophy of language must grapple
 19 with the phenomenon and rationale of the human ‘invention’
 and retention of anywhere between five and ten thousand
 distinct tongues. However difficult and generalizing the detour,
 22 a study of translation ought to put forward some view of the
 evolutionary, psychic needs or opportunities which have made
 translation necessary. To speak seriously of translation one
 25 must first consider the possible meanings of Babel, their
 inherence in language and mind.

George Steiner. *After Babel: aspects of language and translation*. 2.^a ed.
 Oxford University Press, 1992, p. 51-4 (adapted).

Based on the text, judge the items from 111 to 120.

111 If the phrase “grapple with” (ℓ.18-19) were to be replaced by
deal with, **come to grips with**, or **tackle**, the general idea
 conveyed in the text would remain the same.

112 In the text, the expression “to put forward” (ℓ.22) can be
 correctly replaced by **define** or **establish**.

113 For the author, the act of translation is connected with
 philosophical issues which have a straightforward and easy
 explanation: “men speak different languages” (ℓ.1-2).

114 In the first paragraph the author emphasizes the biological
 similarities presented by human beings and claims that people
 are the same but for the different languages they speak.

115 The choice of language used in the second paragraph indicates
 the author’s certainty both about the existence of a large
 quantity of tongues spoken by humans and about the number
 of such languages.

116 In line 6, the verbal form “functions” has as its subject “homo
 sapiens”.

117 The use of “runnels” in “the delicate runnels” (ℓ.9) is
 connotative, for the primary meaning of **runnel** is a **small
 stream or brook**.

118 An adequate and correct translation of the passage “akin in all
 peoples and at every stage of social evolution” (ℓ.10-11) would
 be **semelhantes em todos os povos e em todas as fases de
 evolução social**.

119 “However” (ℓ.21) can be correctly replaced by
notwithstanding.

120 The fragment of a sentence “one must first consider” (ℓ.24-25),
 in which the word “one” indicates an unspecified individual,
 can be correctly translated as **deve-se levar em conta**.