

The top-left portion of the slide features a series of thin, black, overlapping lines that form various geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, creating a complex, abstract pattern.

CLOSING REMARKS

T&R 7 SIMPLE, DILL

Simplification varies according to the needs of the target audience/cultures/languages and to the translation/writing purpose

- It is culture-specific, hence universal rules of simplification are applied differently depending on the language, the cultural expectations of the readers and the *skopos*.
- Simplification varies according to the genre and produces different effects in translation (i.e., make explicit the pragmatic context and underlying system of references, create cultural gaps and loss of humorous subtexts, can both satisfy & dissatisfy the reader)
- the boundaries between writing, rewriting, translation, retranslation, adaptation, re-complexification and simplification are fuzzy

Simplification can promote a cultural / ideological / social turn

- used to rid language of cultural stereotypes (gender, species, disabilities, etc) and to make communication in various domain-specific languages more easily accessible to users; hence it can democratize communication by promoting inclusiveness
- visual simplification techniques play a role in changing our perception of information and thus of the world; like lexical and syntactic simplification, it needs to be tailored to fit the needs of the recipients
- the use of artificial-intelligence based tools, Machine Translation and Translation Memories helps the writing & translation processes, but human expertise is needed to avoid inconsistencies and mediate the lack of contextual information

There are still some open questions

- with terminology both intra- and interlingually (eg. Leichte Sprache/Einfache Sprache, Easy/Easy-to-Read/Plain language, FALC/langue simplifiée, linguaggio facile, rédactologie/writing studies etc.) and the definition of concepts
- with simplification guidelines and regulations: similar across languages but vary in application (according to the language); different juridical status in different countries; universal vs. language-specific guidelines
- with research: empirical studies are still needed, intuitive rules are not sufficient
- with ethical issues: related to the use of artificial intelligence-powered tools and ideas of authorship;
but also concerning the question: when and how is it most appropriate to simplify a text?

There are still some open questions

- with oversimplification and standardization of writing patterns:
 - Can they lead to a linguistic-cultural impoverishment and a lack of the writers' and translators' creativity?
 - Can a reduced version at all levels (grammatical, syntactic and content) lead to a possible desemanticization of the source text? And thus dissatisfy the readers' expectations?



THANK YOU ALL
FOR YOUR
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