

Innovations in Teaching Seminar IIT\$ 2017

Pedagogies of learning technologies: how does technology create new possibilities for learning?

3 Oct 2017, Tuesday Lecture Theatre 7 (NS1-02-03) 8.30am to 5.00pm



Faculty Showcase

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Social Media and The New Teaching Environment



Organized by Centre for IT Services (CITS), in collaboration with Teaching, Learning & Pedagogy Division (TLPD).



HT9102 (Language Foundation for Translation)

 This course provides an introduction to the distinctive language features of Chinese and English and aims at highlighting the mechanics of translation as a process of linguistic transfer.

Intended Learning Outcomes

- ➢ identify Chinese and English as two languages with distinct grammatical features at words, sentences and texts levels
- > apply contrastive approaches to the analysing and overcoming of practical syntactic problems in translation
- demonstrate linguistic fluency in the translation of English-Chinese and Chinese-English



HT9301 (Linguistics, Culture and Translation)

• This course not only considers differences between Chinese and English in terms of semantics, rhetoric and pragmatics but also provides students with a basic understanding of the cognitive and epistemic issues involved in cross-cultural encounters and dialogues, introducing students to the larger cultural forces at work in translation such as the ideology, poetics and patronage of both the source and target cultures and investigating a variety of bumps and barriers faced by the translator due to differences in customs, manners, imagination, values and beliefs underlying the two cultures under study.

Intended Learning Outcomes

- identify some of the cultural, social, ideological and historical influences on the works studied
- > show a basic knowledge of differences between cultures and cultural perceptions
- > acquire strategies in terms of rhetoric and pragmatics for translating culture-specific texts



HT9401 (Translation: Appreciation, Criticism and Evaluation)

• This course introduces students to the methods and principles of appreciating and evaluating translated texts in both Chinese and English, and inculcates in them the ability to tackle the theoretical issues involved and to adopt appropriate strategies in translation. Translation criticism is an essential link between translation theory and its practice. Original and translated texts of classical, modern and contemporary literary works in both English and Chinese, dealing with a set of themes selected from genres like poetry, prose, fiction and drama will be examined.

Intended Learning Outcomes

- demonstrate the ability to analyze the elements and articulations of main forms in poetry, prose, fiction and drama
- evaluate, at a more sophisticated level, the products of literary translation from Chinese to English and from English to Chinese; and understand some possible applications of translation theory to the translation of literature, and the limitations of such applications
- > apply translation-critical methods to your own works



Traditional teaching methods of translation

- ➤ lack effective communication between the learner and the teacher
- revolving around the teacher explaining key theories and techniques of teaching
- >time and space restrictions of a traditional class environment





The new teaching environment

- multimedia tools have been introduced into teaching
- >videos, images, audio recordings
- > Wechat, Whatsapp, Facebook and Recap





My teaching philosophy and key examples of effectiveness and innovativeness in teaching

1. The enjoyment of learning

• The enjoyment of learning is crucial for students to excel and it is my belief that translation study should be fun. However, traditional translation classes tend to be dry and technical and hence discourage students from enjoying the learning process. I incorporate interesting videos in my teaching so that students' interests in learning are aroused by seeing how translation is applied in work and life. Audio clips and video clips also help to enhance students' understanding of translation phenomena and theories.



Example 1. Screenshots of Youtube clips and PPT slides for Sentence Structure, HT9102

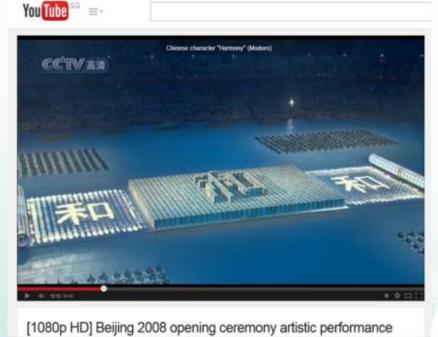
















Example 2. PPT slides for HT9102



二、英语篇章内容的表达模式: 直线式结构

在内容组织方面,英语篇章结构比起汉语段落结构要显得简单得多。



v.youtube.com/watch?v=teAgKRRSSH4&feature=related





Example 3. PPT slides for the Translation of Drama and Novel, HT9401

二, The Importance of Being Earnest的翻译

- 1. Oscar Wilde 简介
- 2. 余译本中人名及称呼的归化
- 3. 修辞的翻译(以双关语为例)
- 4. 风格的翻译



- (贾母)又问第三本(戏),贾珍道:"第三本是《南柯梦》。"贾母听了便不言语。 ——《红楼梦》
- 为什么贾母听了便不言语?
- "南珂一梦"如何翻译?

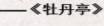




//www.youtube.com/watch?v=d28Py0J2SK0&feature=related

、曲牌名的定义和翻译

【蝶恋花】忙处抛人闲处住。百计思量,没个为欢处。白日消磨肠断句,世间只有情难诉。玉茗堂前朝后暮,红烛迎人,俊得江山助。但是相思莫相负,牡丹亭上三生路。





思考: 在戏剧表演中能否使用加注法?

Iftp://www.youtube.com/watch?y=oe34TrPwYKQ







2. E-learning and self-directed learning

 My modules rely heavily on NTULearn tools, LAMS, Facebook, video websites such as Youtube and Tudou, Google Translate, and so on. NTULearn is used for communication (announcement and Q&A), uploading of teaching materials and resources, as well as management of student conduct. I engage students actively by inviting them to online learning through Whatsapp, Facebook, Youtube, and NTULearn's discussion board since the use of these e-tools makes learning more flexible and accessible for them. In group discussions, I also encourage students to google the background of source texts, authors, and translators via internet in class to facilitate their understanding of source 201 texts. The scenarios given as googling will most probably be the first-step before they embark on serious research in their own study.



2. E-learning and self-directed learning

 As Andy Hargreaves and Michael Fullan say, "It is what teachers think, what teachers do, and what teachers are at the level of the classroom that ultimately shapes the kind of learning that young people get." The quote above epitomizes my teaching philosophy. But my definition of "classroom" goes behind the four walls. Despite the paramount importance of the classroom as a place where individuals actually meet and intensive learning takes place, the learning and teaching aiming at producing independent critical thinkers should be extended outside of the classroom and the "classroom" is anything that serves as a conduit to knowledge transfer. I utilize the Internet, the indispensable learning tool in students' daily life in my courses. Online tools such as Blogs and Journals provide quieter students the platform to express their opinions and help me gauge my students' progress. Discussion Board and Facebook enable me to communicate effectively and efficiently with students on a more personal level. And commutation via emails and face-to-face consultation sessions are also learning opportunities for students.



Example 4. Screenshot from NTULearn, HT9401







Example 5. Screenshots of documentary film of Fu Lei







Example 6. Screenshots of my conversation with students on Facebook





Example 6. Screenshots of my conversation with students on Facebook





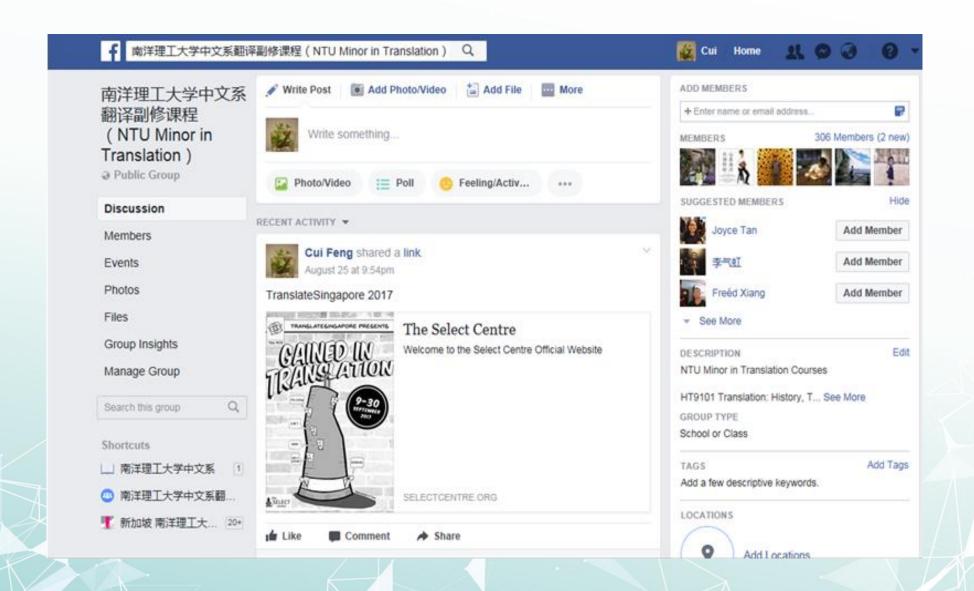


Example 7. a facebook group for the Minor in Translation program





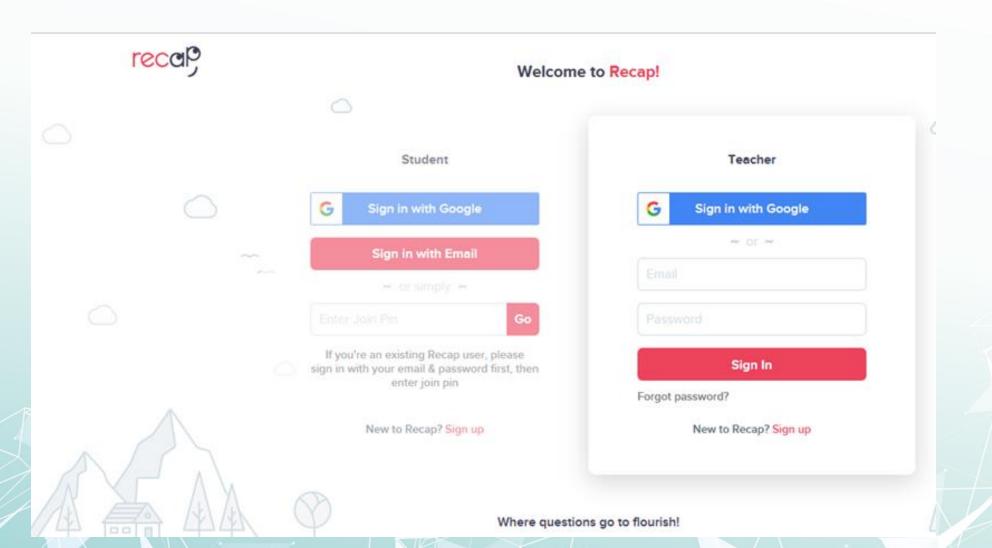








Example 8. the platform of Recap





3. Other activities/commitments

- contact me through social media such as Facebook, Wechat and WhatsApp
- ➤ organize a live video conference session for students from NTU
 and Guiyang University to exchange ideas on translation study
 using QQ, the Chinese version of Skype, in the class of
 HT9301





Example 9: a live video conference session









Thank you!

