

## Translation Guidelines

When translating the CIPPS corpus there are a number of discrepancies and difficulties. The abnormal use of language is caused by the illness itself (e.g., slips, neologisms) however, there is a set of phenomena also related to prototypical spoken conversations e.g., conversational breakdowns, new planning, repair strategies, non-agreement, etc.

The primary goal for this translation was preserving the meaning, or no-meaning as it originally comes across when listening to the recordings and reading the transcriptions, without completely change the overall sentence structure used by the patients. In order to make a tight comparison for each turn between the Italian and the English version, the translation was reported between square brackets “[...]” after each turn in Italian.

The code-switching between Neapolitan dialect and standard Italian highlights important parts of the patients’ discourse. The translation tried to provide a sense of ‘dialect’, especially for Patient B’s case, by employing terms marked diastatically and diaphasically.

The following list contains ad hoc strategies and solutions adopted to manage the most recurrent linguistic phenomena of the Corpus.

1. Interjections (e.g., *ah*, *eh*), sounds of agreement (e.g., *mh*) as well as filled pauses with or without nasalization (e.g., *eeh*, *ehm*) were maintained and reported in the same form as the Italian version.
2. Fragmented words (truncations) signaled with a “+” sign, interruptions within the word, signaled with a “\_” sign, <unclear> words and repair strategies signaled with a “/” sign were reported when feasible, in the translation in the same places in which they occurred in the Italian dialogue.
3. Conversely, the tags <vocal>, <NOISE>, <MUSIC>, <inspiration>, <breath>, <tongue click>, <laugh>, <sp> and <lp> as well as elongations at the word beginning or final were not reported in the translation in order to ease the reading. For the same reason, also those parts of the text overlapping with those of another speaker, which were included between two “#” signs, were not reported in the translation but they are visible in the Italian text
4. The non-agreement between forms and other errors preceded by an asterisk in the Italian text were reported with an asterisk before the word and translated as similarly as possible in English, i.e., repeating a similar mistake of non-agreement. When the nature of the error was not easily traceable, we decided to create a footnote exemplifying the single occurrence.
5. Furthermore, whenever possible, the word choice for the English translation was based on root proximity with the Italian ones (e.g., *riflettere* – *reflect*), hence trying to literally reproduce the same sounds and annexed phenomena if the word was truncated or spelled wrong.

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