

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In fact, both the academic Translation Studies discipline and the act of translating may have much to gain being in contact with Corpus Linguistics. Indeed, corpus-based investigation has great potential to show evidences of both language and translation patterns. Moreover, Corpus-Based Translation Studies is an area which conducts researches based on the integration of Translation Studies and Corpus Linguistics fields. Indeed, significant insights might be gained within this interface of studies since they can be considered complementary rather than mutually exclusive subjects. Thus, the present thesis intends to capitalize on the overlap of Translation Studies and Corpus Linguistics. The present investigation will be based on Corpus-Based Translation Studies, that is, an empirical view of the language that relies on analyzing a large amount of data in order to observe, among other features, how a given word or phrase has been translated into the target language.

The present work is focused in analyzing *quite* translation occurrences from English into Portuguese within the corpus COMPARA. For the purpose of clarifying the corpus content, some further description is provided later in this work. The main purpose of this investigation is to identify the general tendency of translations in what regards this given word. Furthermore, this study also analyses the possibility of standardizing some Portuguese translations relying on a set of *quite* derived from the corpus as well as to discuss what the solutions found in COMPARA reveal in terms of language equivalence. A

sample of the commonest Portuguese words used as *quite* equivalents in the referred corpus is provided in Chapter 5.

Besides the corpus which was an essential element to conduct the present investigation, a special software developed to facilitate linguistic analysis was also used. This latter research need was fulfilled by *WordSmith Tools* which enabled the researcher better to visualize the similarities and differences about *quite* translations. This corpus-based contrastive analysis between English and Portuguese may provide some explanations to answer why translations of *quite* in COMPARA are made as they are. Particularly, this work is centered on the field of Cross-linguistic research, that is, it intends to throw light on theoretical and practical matters from observing and comparing the referred language pair.

Moreover, some collocations are found throughout the analysis of the parallel corpus of English and Portuguese - COMPARA. Granted that one of the main purposes of this research is to establish some patterns of meaning, not only the comparison of these collocational findings and their correspondent translations into Portuguese but also the collocational effects in the target language are also the focus of this investigation. Indeed, *quite* usually raises some doubts when it is rendered from English into Portuguese. This may be explained by their dependence on collocation. That is, word meanings can change according to the words that precede or follow them.

This thesis is organized in six chapters which attempt to present the general tendencies of *quite* translations. In the present chapter I have introduced some broad guidelines followed in this study *i.e.*, not only its main purposes but also how this study is organized. Then, Chapter 2 is designed to present the general theoretical concepts and perspectives framed in the present investigation like the interface between corpus-based approaches and Translation Studies as well as the usefulness of corpus annotation. Some

points are also highlighted about collocations and translation equivalence followed by the description of translational correspondences.

The third chapter reports the corpus composition and the details of the analytical procedures adopted in the annotation scheme. Chapter 4 tests the annotation scheme results by crosstabulating the data and it displays the statistical results in five different charts. Next, Chapter 5 presents some comments on *quite* morphosyntactic features and its most common Portuguese equivalent words. In addition it also brings some further discussion about some patterns of translation found in the corpus. Finally, Chapter 6 reports the general findings of the investigation as well as some suggestions for further researches.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Linguistics is a discipline which studies language both in its own right and as a tool for generating meanings. It should therefore have a great deal to offer to the budding discipline of translation studies; it can certainly offer translators valuable insights into the nature and function of language. Baker, 1992

Nowadays, linguists are able to carry out thorough language investigation by manipulating computational tools. Both computational aids and corpus-based studies have produced fruitful results when applied to language analysis and description. Regarding different linguistics areas, Sardinha (2004) compiled a list that comprises some eminent researchers' names and their respective works which were developed by corpus analysis. Indeed, analysis based on corpus can reveal and promote broader perspectives in language investigation. In fact, corpus-based studies have great potential for affording multidisciplinary research. As an attempt of overcoming the resistance of using technology by some language scholars and translators, a substantial amount of discussion has been carried out regarding this language research paradigm.

The crucial points argued in the present review intend to hold a brief discussion about the broad scope of Corpus-Based Translation Studies. Indeed, there is a need to point out some difficulties found in this burgeoning field as well as potential results that may be achieved within this area of investigation. In fact, the focus of attention in Corpus-Based Translation Studies in this thesis might be relevant for future improvements of Machine

Translation systems. To this end, there is a need of pointing out aspects of collocations and corpus annotation since they are directly related to the development of such systems. Concerning the technique of annotating a corpus, it might be usefully applied to Corpus-Based Translation Studies as it actually showed to be in the present thesis. Indeed, the issue of collocations is related to translation equivalence in that the words do not mean alone in a text. Moreover, Cross-linguistic terminology is also used here because this research is interested in finding translation patterns between English and Portuguese.

2.1 – Some Central Roles of Corpus-Based Approaches in Translation Studies

Sardinha (2002b) acknowledges that both translators and translation scholars can substantially benefit by corpus analysis. On the other hand, he reports that this integration between Corpus Linguistics and Translation Studies is not firmly established among the researchers of the fields. Sardinha (2002b) points three possible reasons for the slow integration within both disciplines. Indeed, the two first reasons he quoted from Baker (1999): the first one is related to the corpus linguists' erroneous assumption against translated text while the second reason is the translators' rough idea about linguistics. Finally, the third difficulty for a further integration between Corpus Linguistics and Translation Studies is related to technology in that, there are few parallel corpora as well as specialized software for its compilation and/or manipulation.

In fact, the possibility of interfacing corpus-based investigation with Translation Studies is not only argued by Corpus Linguistics scholars but it is also endorsed by the map

of Translation Studies developed by Holmes (1972)¹. He asserts that descriptive studies *i.e.*, the description of translation phenomena, may be concerned with Product-Oriented Descriptive Translation Studies. In other words, it is a study that yields the description of existing textual translations. In addition, Holmes (1972) also cites the term *rank restricted*, that is, a study focused on specific linguistic ranks or levels.

In conformity to Wilss (1999), the interface between Computer Science and Translation Studies may be relevant and complementary if they share the same translation definition, *i.e.*, if both fields understand translation “as a special case of routine linguistic performance” (p.142). In fact, such translation definition may ground the activity of finding out patterns of translations in a given language pair by observing in a parallel corpus for instance, how their most frequent collocations are usually translated. In fact, Partington (1998) cites collocation as one of the main representative language phenomena explored by corpus-based approaches. Indeed, collocations could only have been efficiently studied after computational devices had been applied to language research. Moreover, the establishment of language patterns is a common procedure applied to software developments which are designed to run as Machine-aided Translation. Wilss (1999) confirms the importance of such conduction of linguistic investigation, observing that the development of Machine Translation “might have taken a different course if professional translators had shown an interest in its development”(p.141).

¹ It should be noted that, although the use of the term *corpus-based* was not in current use in 1972 it has been widely applied to Translation Studies researches.

Corpus Linguistics² has shown that its approach to language studies may change many old conceptions about language. Partington asserts that “in many cases the evidence of language use obtained from corpora is able to refine, or even correct, the information that other resources provide” (Partington, 1998, p.01). Corpus-based approaches are not only a quite new way of conducting language investigation, but it is also a minority group as compared to intuition-based linguistics. Thus, it is clearly evident that before corpus-based approaches advances, intuition was the most common and convenient way of describing languages. Definitely, there are marked differences between introspective judgments towards the language and observations made through corpus analysis. Moreover, McEnery and Wilson (1997) highlight the advantages of corpus-based language investigation in that it is able to statistically demonstrate the evidences used in order to support a linguistic theory. Indeed, the current development of research based on corpus is fundamentally related to both these reasons: first linguists are interested in “language use rather than language systems in the abstract” (Johansson, 1998, p.3) and second because modern technology enables compiling and exploring extensive data.

According to Sinclair (1997), intuition may give a common sense about languages because it may not make accurate judgments about features invisible to naked eye. Furthermore, Sardinha (1999) argues that humans barely notice ordinary language elements, in other words, they are able to notice what is different or irregular. Indeed, these two positions towards a scientific observation of language objects set computers as a key

² McEnery (1997) and Sardinha (2000) acknowledge the difficulty of placing Corpus Linguistics inside Linguistic Science. Granted that Corpus Linguistics is actually a brand new way to conduct research in language studies, the divergences about demarking and framing it within the scientific environment are quite comprehensible. Some language scholars consider Corpus Linguistics simply as a methodology, which enables the analysis of a vast amount of data. In conformity to McEnery and Wilson (1997) “Corpus Linguistics (...) is a methodology rather than an aspect of language requiring explanation or description” (p.02)

element to cope with this kind of investigation. It is valuable to note that either to observe what is invisible without technological tools or to verify some intuitive statements, computers play a central role in language investigation.

Regarding some requirements of corpus-based investigation, it is relevant to highlight that the role of computers can be summarized as a research tool that helps the researcher extracting information from a large amount of texts. Furthermore, Sinclair (1997) adds that corpus-based method manages to capture existing samples instead of being engaged on inventing language. Consequently, this research approach may change the current relation between the linguist and the data, since “it will become obviously unprofessional to select the evidence that suits a certain hypothesis” (Sinclair, 1997, p.29). Leech (1992) adds that the possibility of manipulating the data enabled by computers stimulates the “observational and generalizing skill of the investigator” (p.114). Naturally, the researcher is the responsible for the research findings, given that it is entirely his/her responsibility to select or compile an appropriate corpus for his or her investigation aim, as well as the correct use of classification and statistical methods because according to McEnery & Wilson (1997) “nothing more than the processing of data to provide information occurs even on the most advanced super-computer” (p.14).

Concerning the characteristic of corpus-based approaches of using existent language samples it might be possible to connect such feature to a certain extent with the development of Example-Based Machine Translation (EBMT)³ systems. In other words, EBMT not only make use of existent translations but it also recognizes the importance of

³ EBMT (Example-Based Machine Translation) may be broadly defined as an approach in Machine Translation field that “process natural language by analogy” (Jones, 1996, p.10). According to Jones (1996) this translation system is based on examples of translation, while RBMT (Rule-Based Machine Translation) is compositionally concerned, in that rules of language are taken into account.

examples of language use. According to Jones (1996), examples of language and their context of usage “can be very useful for disambiguation purposes” (p.11). Therefore, the relation between corpus-based approaches and EBMT may be supported by their dependence on examples which come from corpus analysis. Indeed, corpus examination may have great potential for affording EBMT the ability of developing accurate translations because the corpus content may be selected or manipulated for the purpose of, for instance, doing appropriate translations into a given genre or language variety. Baker (1995) endorses these ideas noting that corpus analyses enable to extract knowledge from “what happens in real life” (p.224) instead of considering pre-formulated rules.

2.2 – Cross-Linguistic Research and the Usefulness of Corpus Annotation.

Different research approaches and terminologies have been created during Translation Studies development. Naturally, the focuses of the translation scholars may have been either on a pair of language or on linguistic universals⁴. However, some terminologies were standardized related to research or methods such as *contrastive*, *cross-linguistic* and *analogical*. According to Johansson (1998) the differences in the terms *contrastive analysis* and *cross-linguistic research* are mainly concerned on their research functions. In other words, the former is based on differences on linguistic systems which may improve foreign language teaching methodology. Thus, contrastive analysis performs an applied role in language studies. On the other hand, Johansson (1998) asserts that Cross-linguistic research is focused not only on applied but also on theoretical perspectives, which adds importance

⁴ These “linguistic universals” are understood here as the main objective of Chomsky’s theory, *i.e.*, a specific code that would explain the mechanisms present within all human languages.

to the approach in terms of “understanding of language in general and for the study of the individual languages compared” (p.4).

Aside from the two first Translation Studies terminologies related to research approaches Jones (1996) also acknowledges *analogy* as a “general process of deriving information about some new piece of language by comparison with known piece(s) of language” (p.4). This definition implies that analogical approach to language investigation needs to be grounded on a model of language where other language segments may be contrasted with. Moreover, Jones (1996) implies the connection between analogy and corpus-based research methods when he recognizes that “the use of analogical techniques has great potential for affording computational linguistic research the ability to make use of real linguistic data” (p.5). In other words, analogical techniques draw on examples extracted from a representative corpus.

Regarding corpus-based approaches, Garside, Leech & McEnery (1997) effectively endorse the usefulness of corpus annotation. According to these authors, a corpus just contains information but both the role of gathering and/or systematizing new knowledge as well as the responsibility about its accuracy is attributed to the researcher. Hence, the need of annotating a corpus becomes indispensable in many corpus-based investigations. McEnery and Wilson (1997) note that it is easier and quicker to obtain information in a corpus when it is annotated. Garside, Leech & McEnery (1997) define corpus annotation as “the practice of adding interpretative, linguistic information to an electronic corpus of spoken and/or written language data” (p.2). However, this ‘interpretative information’ should be grounded “as far as possible on consensual or theory-neutral analysis of the data” (Garside, Leech & McEnery, 1997, p.7). On the other hand, the characteristic of including

the researcher interpretation in the corpus may confirm Leech's (1992) proposition of corpus-based studies being dependent not only on quantitative but also qualitative methods.

Since annotating a corpus is widely acknowledged as a time-consuming activity, the reusability of an annotated corpus might be considered as one of its most important features in language studies. In fact, Garside, Leech & McEnery (1997) suggest that such a corpus should be provided along with detailed documentation on the tagging scheme. The transparency provided by the tagging scheme of a given annotated corpus may allow its application to other studies.

2.3 – Collocations and Translation Equivalences

Collocations are seen in corpus-based approaches as a basic feature of human languages. This explains why it has been extensively investigated by corpus-based methods. Indeed, the possibility of observing a vast number of the same co-occurrence of words might be considered a result of the computer capacity of showing what is invisible to the naked eye. In conformity to Partington (1998), these associations may be considered interesting if they are both repeated and if they have a purpose to happen. Partington (1998) quotes Hoey's (1991) collocation definition as the most appropriate explanation applied to corpus-based approaches: "collocation has long been the name given to the relationship a lexical item has with items that appear with greater than random probability in its (textual) context" (p.16). This definition fits precisely into corpus-based approaches because computers allow analyzing a large sample of language and they can also help with statistical results about the words' behavior in a given corpus.

Partington (1998) argues that there are different kinds of collocations that can vary from the most fixed phrases to items that can collocate with a wide range of words. The latter is the case of most words in a lexicon, that is, most words accept many different collocations. The referred author concludes that “every lexical item in the language has its own individual and unique pattern of behavior” (p.27). Biber, Conrad and Reppen (1999) corroborated the previous researcher statement conducting a research about collocations and their research findings have shown that words tend to be selective regarding the use of other words. Regarding the collocational feature of recurrent words, McEnery & Wilson (1997) claim that “natural observation of data seems the only reliable source of evidence for such features as frequency” (p.12).

Indeed, measuring how frequently a word occurs in a text or in relation to others seems to be of common interest for several corpus-based researchers. Moreover, Baker (1992) asserts, that instead of just indicating some collocations as not admissible in a language, collocation studies should also consider the language context where they may appear. Moreover, the referred author also exemplifies the importance of collocations in interpreting individual word meanings: “What we do when we are asked to give an account of the meaning of a word in isolation is to contextualize it in its most typical collocations rather than its rarer ones” (p.53).

Regarding this statement it may be possible to assert that synonymy words often share a set of similar context dependent collocations because “there is a strong relationship between the number of senses a word has and its collocational range” (Baker,1992,p.50). In addition, Partington (1998) acknowledges the need of dictionaries and thesauri contextualize a given word usage in order to better expose its possible synonyms. He also

argues for the advantages of overlapping synonym investigation with a corpus-based approaches:

Comparing the collocational behaviour of so-called synonyms in concordance data may supplement dictionary information and help learners decide in what circumstances substitution of one item for another is possible in a text. (Partington, 1998, p.29)

The concern about what could be considered as synonym terms between distinct languages assigned different concepts to frame the term *equivalence* within Translation Studies as well as in other language research fields. In contrast to definitions of equivalence which essentially take into account the substitution of suitable lexical items from source language to target language, Shuttleworth, M. & Cowie, M. (1999) claim about the need of considering “cultural, textual and other situational factors” (p.50) as essential component of equivalence in translation. In fact, an adequate definition which builds on the idea expressed by the previous statement is provided by Vinay & Darbelnet (1958/1995). According to them, equivalence is the replication of “the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording” (p.342). Partington (1998) reports Sager’s (1994) opinion about the concept of equivalence and translation unit which constitute central points of practical discussion in any translation theory. The referred author claims that equivalence may be thought of in three distinct ways: “cognitive, pragmatic and linguistic equivalences” (Sager, 1994, p.142 *apud* Partington, 1998, p.49).

Furthermore, Carl James (1980) cited by Johansson (1998) points translation corpus as data derived from efforts of representing equivalent translated texts which may be used as a rich source for contrastive analysis. According to Santos (1998), instead of presuming differences in a contrastive study the objective should be pointing out “similarities of

differences” (p.319) Johansson (1998) also points out the risk of making definitive statements about equivalent terms and implies that equivalence would be thought in terms of “degrees or types of equivalence” (p.6).

2.4 – Translational Correspondences

This section reports part of a previous study developed by Thunes (1998) in English-Norwegian parallel texts, which is partially replicated in this investigation. It is based on measuring the complexity of translations, by analyzing “which lexical units and which syntactic constructions of the two language systems are translationally related” (Thunes, 1998, p.25). To this end, four types of translational correspondences were created for the purpose of categorizing each corpus occurrence in one of these types. These types are organized in a hierarchy where the translational complexity gradually increases from *type 1* to *type 4*. Thunes (1998, p.26), differentiate these types of equivalence levels according to their “constituent structure” (syntactic), “semantic representations” (semantic) and “communicative effect in the utterance situation” (pragmatic).

Thunes (1998) acknowledges two different kinds of equivalence in relation to corresponding texts: compositional and non-compositional. The first, she defines as “not only global equivalence between the entire signs, but also local equivalence between corresponding constituents of the two signs” (p.39), while in the second equivalence kind there is not semantic equivalence between corresponding constituents, however there exists global meaning between language pairs. The referred author argues that *type 3* and *type 4* present complex translation strategies, that is, they are beyond the surface structures,

achieving complex semantic translational correspondences. It should be noted here that these types of translational correspondences (*i.e.*, *types 3 and 4*) are further illustrated in subsection 3.3.3 for the purpose of facilitating a better comprehension of them.

In conformity with Thunes (1998), “translational correspondences of *type 1* are cases of word-by-word correspondences” (p.25). Indeed, the author admits that in this category it may be possible to encounter some morphological differences in the languages analysed. However, it must have syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence levels between both languages. The following example fits in *type 1* because it not only contains the same number of equivalent words, but the translation also has the same syntactic, semantic and pragmatic function:

(1a) And a big hill *quite* close.

(1b) E um grande monte muito perto.

Regarding *type 2* correspondences, Thunes (1998) asserts that in this kind of translational correspondence “there may be differences between source and target string with respect to word order and/or the use of grammatical function words” (p.26). Furthermore, she also emphasizes that it must be possible to find in the target text correspondent words with the same lexical category and syntactic function to every lexical word from source text. These characteristics of *type 2* imply not an exact syntactic equivalence between language pairs, even though semantic and pragmatic equivalence are maintained. Example (2) is classified as *type 2* because *is* and *not* show different word order as compared with the Portuguese rendering:

(2a)...but that **isn't** *quite* the same thing.

(2b)...mas isso **não é** bem a mesma coisa.

In what regards *type 3*, syntactic equivalence between language pairs does not exist though semantic and pragmatic equivalences are maintained. Naturally, this type of correspondence is more complex than the two previous types. In fact, its main characteristic is that “there is at least one lexical word in one of the strings for which the other string lacks an equivalent word of the same lexical category and with the same syntactic function” (Thunes, 1998, p.28). Example (3) is classified in this type because instead of syntactic, it maintains semantic and pragmatic equivalence:

(3a) I was *quite* right.

(3b) Tinha toda a razão.

Correspondences of *type 4* are the highest level of the translational correspondences proposed by Thunes (1998). It means that “there do not exist implicational relations between types of equivalence related to different linguistic levels” (Thunes, 1998, p.29). In other words, in this particular type there is not syntactic and semantic equivalence between the languages, although some pragmatic equivalence may be achieved by translating, for instance, cultural differences in a way which the communicative effect may be essentially the same. Moreover, the referred author also cites both addition and omission of information as two possible mismatches on the semantic level. The following sentence illustrates the translational correspondence of *type 4* since the translation pair just keep pragmatic equivalence:

(4a) ...but he enjoyed *quite* as little the vacant alternative.

(4b) ...mas a perspectiva do contrário não lhe era menos penosa.

Aiming to better illustrate the procedures adopted in the corpus annotation, more examples are presented in the next chapter. Moreover, Chapter 3 also presents the methodological aspects of the research work carried out in this thesis.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

“There can be no claim that the annotation scheme represents ‘God’s truth’. (...) It does not come with any ‘gold standard’ guarantee, but is offered as a matter of practical usefulness only, on the assumption that many users will find it valuable to use a corpus with annotations already built in” (Garside, Leech & McEnery, 1997, p.6).

3.1 – Corpus Composition

According to what was previously pointed out in the introduction section of this thesis further explanation about the content of COMPARA is presently added. In fact, it is a remarkable parallel corpus⁵ of Portuguese/English available in both translation directions. More specifically COMPARA is vertically aligned and it considers the source text sentence as its unit of alignment. Currently, it is freely available for searches online at the site <http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA>. The referred corpus is essentially composed by fictional texts written and translated by different authors and translators who are from different English and Portuguese-speaking countries.

Moreover, besides other available resources, COMPARA also enables the researcher to select and analyze specific language varieties, *i.e.* English and Portuguese spoken in different countries around the world, as well as different translations of the same original

⁵ It is worth noting that, in conformity to Frankenberg-Garcia & Santos (2002), parallel *corpus* here means a collection of source texts and their respective translations properly aligned.

text. The total number of words covered in this corpus is of 969.747⁶. Besides this description, it is possible to access the internet for the purposes of gathering further information about its content.

Since it is an open-ended corpus the editors often make available new corpus versions in the referred site. Therefore, the data used in this research comes from the 5.6 version and were extracted on August 15, 2004. Moreover, the internet user interface permits some options in order to frame the search selection. For the purposes of this work, it was selected the English – Portuguese translation direction by means of a complex search. It means that the entire corpus was used, that is, all the original texts and their translation versions are considered in the analysis. Consequently, there may be for the same *quite* occurrence more than one translation in the corpus. Whenever two translations for the same *quite* token are found, they count as two translation tokens.

3.2 – Analytical Procedures

Morphosyntactic, Translation Forms and Translational Correspondences are the three variables used to classify every *quite* occurrence present in COMPARA. Indeed, the total number of *quite* tokens available to this investigation is 278 out of the total number 494.049 words of English originals, what means in fact 0,014% of them. Some steps were followed in order to achieve some objectives of this investigation, *i.e.* to propose some procedures aimed at observing and explaining how this particular adverb is translated into

⁶ It is valuable to note here that according to Sardinha (2002), this particular corpus is classified as medium size, that is, it is between 250 thousand and 1 million words.

Portuguese. Furthermore, the results from this observation may also contribute to improve a machine translation system.

The first step taken in this investigation was to run a concordance for *quite* as the search word using *WordSmith*. In this particular study only the *Concord Tool*⁷ was used to obtain the present results. It is relevant to note that every example used henceforth in this work is extracted from the selected corpus with the purpose of illustrating the features of categories used in the annotation scheme. Thus, the source language (*i.e.*, English) was observed in the parallel corpus through the referred analytical tool aiming first, to classify the subsequent *quite* word into morphosyntactic categories. This procedure was adopted here because I assumed that there would be some morphosyntactic patterns regarding *quite* subsequent words which could throw light on translations patterns. After that, some collocations were extracted from the corpus, since the combination of *quite* plus some recurring words were quite frequent.

The second step was to classify every *quite* translation equivalents in the target language. In fact, this research procedure aimed at first to enumerate all the words and/or expressions which were used in Portuguese as *quite* translations to the end of comparing translation findings with their English morphosyntactic correspondents. Thus, it was necessary to create a particular category for each *quite* equivalent word. However, this research procedure did not become a viable method, since the corpus analyzed does not support such vast number of categories (see section 3.3.2). Consequently, this annotation also regarded general translation categories instead of listing all the Portuguese equivalent words. That is, the categories are based on some marked characteristics of *quite* Portuguese translations.

⁷ *Concord Tool* is one of the three programs available in *WordSmith*. The others are *KeyWords* and *WordList*.

The third annotation proposed in this investigation relies on the translational correspondences designed by Thunes (1998). It is valuable to note that this variable was adopted in this study because it complements the first two variables in that, it deals with both syntactic and semantic equivalence between language pairs. As a matter of fact, all the occurrences were reappraised several times until they were distinctly classified into their most appropriate annotation category. Further information on these categories is provided below.

3.3 – Annotation Scheme

After gathering all *quite* occurrences from COMPARA, three new documents were formatted in the *Concord Tool*. Each document was created in order to annotate the occurrences according to a set of categories created for a particular variable. A key point in this section is the description of different concepts of unit of analysis and the unit of translation considered in each of these variables. Concerning the syntactic annotation, the immediate lexical word after *quite* was the criterion adopted to define its unit of analysis. The primary reason for adopting the first word after *quite* as the main criterion of analysis was suggested by its intensifier function. Evidently, this definition permits to include alternative attributes that better explain some instances of *quite* occurrences which do not perfectly fit in the referred unit of analysis. Some examples are provided in section 3.3.1 to illustrate them. In short, this corpus annotation is concerned with observing how *quite* behaves in COMPARA English originals.

The focus of attention in the second variable *i.e.*, *Translation Forms*, is on translations disposable in COMPARA which rendered *quite* into Portuguese. Moreover, it

also observes the main tendencies for the translation of *quite*, in other words, which translation procedures are used in translation tokens in the corpus to give *quite* equivalence in Portuguese. The unit of translation selected in this category is primarily related to the correspondent translation of *quite* that is, its equivalent word in the target language. From this conjuncture it was deemed evident that it would not be possible to find only single word equivalents of *quite* in the target language. Because of the existence of a remarkable variety of *quite* translations, the first impetuous decision, as commented above, was creating distinct categories for each different equivalent word or expression. However, the small number of *quite* occurrences did not allow such procedure. Under this condition the solution found was to provide this variable with four broad categories whereby every *quite* Portuguese equivalent translation could be conveniently classified. Although the large number of possible *quite* translations is indeed a problem for the statistical analysis, it is nevertheless, relevant information for the discussion of results. Thus, this issue is further analyzed in the subsequent chapters.

Then, the last variable draws on Thunes (1998) translational correspondences, which, in fact, does not use exactly the same unit of translation employed in the present investigation. To the purpose of this study, instead of considering finite clause as the main segment of text in the analysis, I take into account the orthographic sentences, in other words, those sentences which contain *quite* and are distinguished by capital letter and punctuation marks. In fact, the orthographic sentences are first observed in the source language *i.e.*, English, and then their translational correspondents are analyzed in the target language *i.e.*, Portuguese. Because in some cases the information present in the target language are not found between punctuation marks as in the source language, orthographic sentences may not be a tight constraint of segment of text in the translational

correspondences analysis. In these cases, the whole parallel sentences provided in the corpus are analyzed, focusing particularly on *quite* phrases, which might or not be between punctuation marks.

3.3.1 – Morphosyntactic Annotation

First, this section aims to verify how *quite* behaves in English occurrences present in the corpus, that is, its modifier/intensifier function inside the language. For this purpose, every *quite* occurrence is classified according to its immediately subsequent word. It should be noted that, the use of the term ‘word’ here refers not only to the orthographic word but also to multiwords sharing the same morphosyntactic unit⁸.

It is worth noting that a similar annotation was previously applied in the same data. However, it was not possible to get consistent statistical results from it due to the small size of the corpus contrasted with the large number of categories created. More specifically there were 12 categories such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, comparisons, articles and adverbs. Indeed, two practical solutions were found: to reduce the number of categories, or increase the corpus. Instead of going deeper into the pros and cons of each option, it is important to bear in mind that the second one was notoriously difficult, even maybe impossible to afford with. Such statement is drawn on the fact that COMPARA cannot be manipulated by the users without the publishers’ permission. Indeed, this access restriction is reasonably expected since it is a common feature of online corpora.

⁸ Leech (1997) claims that an orthographic word is “recognizable on the page by the white space preceding and following – but not interrupting it” (p.21) and he also cites *in spite of* as an example of a morphosyntactic word (that is, a preposition) composed by three orthographic words.

As it was necessary to resume the annotation in this variable, the tokens of *quite* were reappraised in order to find out other few and general categories which could better fit in the present corpus proportions. Although the first results could not be fully used, the new set of categories is based on the previous annotation scheme mentioned above. Thus, the category grouping process considered only the most distinctive characteristics observed in the first annotation. In other words, the most frequent morphosyntactic functions that followed *quite* were the main method used in this grouping process. As a result, three categories constitute the current tagset developed to investigate how *quite* behaves in COMPARA source texts:

- **(A) Adjectives and Adverbs:** The main reason for the creation of this category is the considerable number of instances where *quite* performs like an adjective or an adverb intensifier. Indeed, *quite* functions like this in more than fifty per cent of the occurrences. The following examples (5a and 5b) can illustrate this category:

(5a) Sometimes it's *quite* pretty.

(5b) I fear the general public will find they can get along *quite* well without universities for a day.

- **(W) Other Word Classes:** The present category represents all the other word classes out of adjective and adverb found in the corpus. That is, all *quite* subsequent words which are classified as verbs, articles, nouns, prepositions and conjunctions. Indeed, to classify a given word after *quite* as one of these grammatical categories, a clear bias towards the grammar tagging must be pointed out. It is important to note here that the words classified as a component of a given word class are observed through a morphosyntactic perspective.

That is, there exists interdependence between word classes and syntactic analysis, since the latter may change some established concepts formulated by the former.

More simply, it may be possible to a word that is traditionally classified as an adjective by many grammarians to function as a noun in other sentences. It might be exemplified by the different functions performed by ‘blue’ in the following example: “the *blue* ocean” and “The *blue* in the ocean”. In the former example ‘blue’ is an adjective, while in the latter it functions as a noun. This may endorse what corpus-based studies claim as observing the language behavior instead of only considering its established rules.

Examples (6) and (7) may illustrate not only the main guidelines applied in this word class category but also the decisions taken in this research about units of analysis that do not fit exactly in its previous definition. In the first example (6) the word ‘understand’ is perfectly classified as a word class category since it is the subsequent word after *quite* and in this particular sentence it functions as a verb. Because it is followed by a comma, the second example transgresses the delimitations previously established of considering the word immediately after *quite*. Therefore, there is a need to shift the focus of analysis onto *quite* function. Indeed, in example (7), *quite* is related to the verb phrase ‘haven’t got’ instead of the conjunction ‘but’, what implies that its intensifier unit is the referred phrasal verb.

(6) I *quite* understand what you feel about it.

(7) I haven’t got to that stage yet, not *quite*, but I know what they mean

•(C) Collocations:

It should be noted here that the use of the term *collocation* in this research refers to the most common co-occurrences of words that are immediately subsequent of *quite* in the referred corpus. Indeed, the definition⁹ proposed by Hoey (1991) in subsection 2.3 may also fit in this research context. Bearing this definition in mind, the observation of co-occurrence words in the right side of *quite* tokens was afforded by a specific *Concord Tool*, which clearly displayed a list of frequent *quite* collocations. The whole list of frequent collocations is available for further examination in Appendix 3. The following table concerns the main findings based on the list of frequent collocates:

Table 3.1 – Main *Quite* Collocations

Main collocations (<i>quite</i> + ...)	Number of occurrences
a / an	28
Sure	10
the same	9
Right	7
So	7
Enough	6

In fact, only the collocations with a frequency higher than six were considered in this investigation. As can be seen, there is a marked discrepancy between the number of collocations with ‘a/an’ and with the other most frequent co-occurring words. This particular collocation has great potential for further analysis, such as investigating the third word after *quite*, that is, ‘*quite* + a/an + ___’. Although, this might be an attractive subject to investigate, this study purposes do not take into account the second word after *quite*.

⁹ In other words, Hoey (1991) claims that collocations are related to the probability of words appearing in a given lexical item “(textual) context”.

However, while the data was being manipulated by means of the case sensitive option available in *Concord Tool*, it was observed the co-occurrence of ‘quite the same’. It is worth noting that this collocation is composed by two words after *quite* what may be deemed an inconsistency concerning the unit of analysis previously constrained. Indeed, this finding presented here might be endorsed by Sinclair (1987) cited by Partington (1998, p.19). He defines it as a “collocational principle” case *i.e.*, “a large number of preconstructed or semi-preconstructed phrases that constitute single choices, even though they appear to be analyzable into segments”. Another reason for devoting a close attention to this particular collocation is its substantial number of occurrences. To put it another way, from the thirteen ‘quite the’ occurrences, nine of them were followed by the word ‘same’. Because it represents a substantial number it seems unreasonable to disregard it in this study.

3.3.2 – Translation Forms Annotation

Similarly to *Morphosyntactic* variable, the present categories in this variable ensued from a previous annotation. In the first attempt to categorize the data, it was found twenty different translation procedures of *quite* into Portuguese, and each one was treated as an individual category. Eventually, it was not possible to extract adequate results from this first *Translation Forms* annotation, because the sample size does not allow the use of standard statistical procedures with such a large number of categories. Thus, the best solution found to cope with this problem was to separate the data into four general categories aiming thus, to distinguish the major characteristics from those translations observed in the corpus. In fact, this is not to say that the analysis of

individual translations has not been carried out in the study, as will be made clear in Chapter 4. Thus, the following categories were created to take the present section into account:

- **(O) Omission:**

Actually, the need of creating this particular category existed since the first informal observation of the sample analysed. Indeed, after submitting the corpus to a close scrutiny, I noticed that there are some translations which simply disregard any semantic representation of *quite* in the target text. It is worth noting that the term *omission* does not directly concern Aubert's (1998) definition. According to him, "omission occurs whenever a given text segment of Source Text and the information it contained cannot¹⁰ be traced in the Target Text" (p.135). On the contrary, for the purposes of this investigation this terminology is applied to translations, which instead of being unable to find a Portuguese equivalent word or expression to translate *quite*, they also completely ignore any semantic value of it. In other words, all translations which do not transmit any *quite* meaning, neither through modulation (see the next category in this section) is categorized as *omission*. Examples (8) and (9) demonstrate how this category works:

(8a)...and found that the living-room was *quite* deserted,

(8b)... e achou a sala (___) deserta.

(9a) I think you told me that your earnings from abroad are *quite* considerable?

(9b)... não foi você mesmo que me disse que seus ganhos no exterior são (___) consideráveis?

¹⁰ My own underline mark.

- **(M) Modulation:**

This particular category may be explained by Aubert's (1998) conception of modulation, that is, when "a given text segment is translated in such a manner as to impose an evident shift in the semantic surface structure, albeit retaining the same overall meaning in the specific context and co-text." (p.138). It is valuable to note that Aubert (1998) exemplifies through phrase structures his concept of 'text segment', which differs from the one adopted in the present variable annotation, *i.e.* the lexical word *quite*. However, this research constraint does not mean that modulation occurs only in terms of the single *quite* lexical word. On the contrary, it often takes place together with other words, such as collocations. Thus, this category relies on different translation strategies used to translate *quite*, such as adding new words or idioms to frame the information into Portuguese. On the other hand, the other three categories created for the present *Translation Forms* variable are not only focused on potential Portuguese words but also upon other relevant linguistic phenomena observed in *quite* translations.

The following examples may both illustrate how the *modulation* category was comprised in the corpus and also clarify some decisions taken when two categories overlapped to some extent. Example (10) shows what is classified in this annotation scheme as a *modulation* category:

(10a) Not as good as yours, but *quite* out of the ordinary.

(10b) Não tão boa quanto a sua, mas mesmo assim fora do vulgar.

As can be seen in this particular example, *mesmo assim* does not represent a primarily equivalent Portuguese word of *quite* in that, if its translation direction were inverted, they would not be equivalents. In other words, *mesmo assim* might rarely be translated into

English as *quite*. Nevertheless, this analytical method of inverting the direction should not be a crucial guideline to classify *quite* translations as modulation, because this method does not tightly fit in what was previously defined as its major characteristics. On the other hand, inverting the translation direction might be a helpful technique to find *quite* equivalent words in Portuguese, and it may help to identify and explain other devised translation strategies.

Example (11) illustrates how some doubts arose during the corpus annotation. In fact, hard-to-classify tokens pose difficulties to the analyst concerning which category they would be included in. In this particular example, the uncertainty increased when omission was recognized as a potential category to classify this translation. The incidence of the noun phrase *com firmeza* was the responsible for this overlap of categories. Indeed, an effective Portuguese translation of the adverb phrase *quite firmly* could be, for example: “com muita firmeza”. At a first glance, the lack of the word *muita* would characterize this translation as an omission category. However, for the purposes of this annotation scheme, it was taken into account that the translation *com firmeza* has significantly changed the original “semantic surface structure”. So, according to these evidences and to what was previously defined as omission, this example is classified as modulation.

(11a) ..., held it for a moment *quite* firmly,

(11b) ..., segurou-a durante um momento com firmeza

- **(D) Adverbials:**

The present category was created owing to the expressive number of occurrences where English adverb phrases were translated as adverb Portuguese words. The main characteristic of these words relies on a morphological feature, that is, they are composed

by the suffix *-mente*. Indeed, the most frequent ones may be exemplified by: *completamente*, *totalmente*, *absolutamente* and *perfeitamente*. Further observation of these translations may permit to predict some hypotheses on the influences of *quite* upon this linguistic phenomenon. The following examples may illustrate this category:

(12a) Her voice was *quite* neutral.

(12b) respondeu num tom de voz absolutamente neutro.

(13a) ..., that particular shelf was always *quite* empty,

(13b) ..., essa mesma prateleira estava quase sempre completamente vazia,

• **(I) Intensifiers:**

Finally, the present category represents the single words used as a direct transfer of *quite* meaning. A common feature between these words is that they function as intensifier adverbs in the sentences. Furthermore, it may also mean that they represent potential Portuguese words which may accurately translate *quite*. Among these direct Portuguese translations of *quite* the most common are: *muito* and *bastante*. However, due to the corpus size, there was a need to systematize all these semantically related words into few and general categories. Examples (14) and (15) may illustrate some decisions taken while annotating occurrences into this group.

(14a) I am *quite* serious.

(14b) Digo-lhe isto muito a sério.

(15a) You see there's one thing I want to make *quite* clear.

(15b) Mas esperem: há uma coisa que eu quero deixar bem clara.

It is important to bear in mind that the focus of attention in the present research relies on how the transfer of the semantic value of *quite* occurs from English into Portuguese. Thus, the referred example expresses its equivalence by the word *muito*. A similar case is noticed in (15b) where the segment to *make quite clear* were translated as *deixar bem clara*, which showed the word *bem* as a direct translation of *quite*. It is worth noting here that although the possibility of grouping *adverbials and intensifiers* into a single variable seems feasible from a semantic point of view, it was discarded mainly, due to the substantial number of *muito* and *bastante*, and also because the suffix *-mente* is a common translation feature.

3.3.3 – Translational Correspondences Annotation

This particular annotation scheme draws on Thunes (1998) translational correspondences. In fact, this is considered a convenient route to follow in this study because the present research also copes with corpus-based translation issue, and more specifically, they both observe syntactic and semantic equivalence between particular language pairs. Nevertheless, there are some different constraints in relation to Thunes's investigation and the procedures followed in the present study such as, the unit of translation, and the nonexistence of focus on the scale of accessibility proposed by Thunes (1998). On the other hand, the present investigation decided to equally apply the subtype's concepts of *type 3* and *4* proposed by the referred author. The adoption of these subtypes aims to better recognize the differences between these both distinct types when annotating the corpus. Indeed, for the purpose of facilitating comprehension of these subtypes, they are further explained within the text.

Thunes (1998) acknowledges two different kinds of equivalence in relation to corresponding texts: compositional and non-compositional. The first, she defines as “not only global equivalence between the entire signs, but also local equivalence between corresponding constituents of the two signs” (p.39), while in the second equivalence kind there is not semantic equivalence between corresponding constituents, however there exists global meaning between language pairs. The referred author argues that *type 3* and *type 4* present complex translation strategies, that is, they are beyond the surface structures, achieving complex semantic translational correspondences.

In order to illustrate the main routes followed while annotating the corpus in this variable some examples are extracted from COMPARA aiming to illustrate not only, how Thunes’s (1998) categories are applied in this study, but also affording close attention to the subtypes of *type 3* and *4*. Definitely, the need of close attention to these translational correspondences types, contributed to increase the number of examples used to illustrate them. Instead of demonstrating separately each of these subtypes, they are randomly presented in order to clarify some decisions taken to annotate the corpus. Example (16) may contribute to give some clarification about it:

(16a) Farid and I sit an expanding silence for *quite* some time.

(16b) Ficamos os dois sentados em silêncio durante algum tempo.

According to the definitions provided in this thesis (section 2.3), this translational correspondence cannot be classified neither as *type 1* nor *type 2*, because of its slight structural discrepancies. Likewise, the possibility of classify it as *type 4* was excluded because this translation keeps semantic equivalence, and does not omit neither add information. In fact, there may be the feeling of omitting the subject because, in the

Portuguese version the personal name (Farid) is excluded. On the contrary, Thunes (1998) argues that if the translation maintains the referential equivalence even designing different anaphoric strategies it can be classified as *type 3*. Furthermore, the classification of *type 3* in example (16) may be also endorsed by Thunes (1998) when she asserts that “a pair of semantic representations *a* and *b*, identical except that *b* is less specified (contains less information) than *a*, still counts as ‘the same’ for the purpose of our typology if the additional information in *a* is expressed by grammatical means.” (p.43). The following occurrence exemplifies *type 4* cases:

(17a) It had never been *quite* the same (had anything?) after their extended American honeymoon.

(17b) Nunca mais como na lua de mel americana (mais também nada mais fora tão maravilhoso).

In (17) it is possible to observe some semantic shifts from source to target language in that, there is omission and addition of information. In other words, there is not a correspondent meaning to the word *extended* in (17b) whereas, the adjective *maravilhoso* is added by the translator. Thunes (1998) confirms this classification when she asserts that “the translator has added some information, typically because he or she is able to infer that piece of information from the context of the source text, often in combination with information from his or her own world knowledge” (p.47).

For the purpose of conducting this research, it is necessary to clarify that *quite* translations which omitted its word level equivalence in the target language, and did not represent its meaning even by grammatical means, were classified as *type 4* translational correspondence. The following example (18) demonstrates this case:

(18a) My hands are *quite* small too,

(18b) Minhas mãos são pequenas,

However, when *quite* appears grammatically or lexically induced¹¹ in the target language it is classified as *type 3*. For the purpose of this research, I decided to consider in this category all the cases similar to examples (19) and (20) based on the hypothesis that there would be no better translation into Portuguese. Not only the reason previously mentioned can endorse this classification but also “a certain distinction of meaning which is expressed grammatically in one of the texts is not expressed in the other text because it is not a grammaticalised distinction in that language system.” (Thunes,1998, p.42). That is, giving a direct word equivalent to *quite*, such as *muito* or *bastante*, would sound an odd word besides the word *tão* applied into the Portuguese version.

(19a) ..., which isn't *quite* as impressive as it sounds to a British ear,

(19b) ..., o que não soa tão impressionante para um ouvido inglês,

(20a) Not many people perceived this *quite* so soon.

(20b) Poucas pessoas entenderam isto tão cedo.

On the contrary, example (21) may illustrate when *quite* does not represent a relevant meaning in translation, because it is entirely substituted within its sentence by an equivalent message. Hence, it is classified as *type 3* because it maintains equivalent semantic representation.

¹¹ ‘Induced’ here means what Thunes (1998) describes as “a certain distinction of meaning which is expressed grammatically in one of the texts is not expressed in the other text because it is not a grammaticalised distinction in that language system.” (p.42)

(21a)...the bad part lay quite close to the good part:

(21b)... o lado mau da coisa confundia-se com o lado bom:

Another close distinction between translational correspondences of *type 3* and *type 4* can be illustrated by the following examples (22) and (23):

(22a) I haven't got to that stage yet, not quite, but I know what they mean.

(22b) Ainda não cheguei a esse ponto, pelo menos não tanto, mas sei o que eles querem dizer com isso.

(23c) When it was *quite* dark,...

(23c) Ao cair da noite,...

In accordance to Thunes (1998), the example above may be classified as *type 3* since it keeps a global semantic equivalence, even though it is not compositionally equivalent, *i.e.*, their particular constituents do not belong to the same word classes in their languages.

The following example (24) may contribute to illustrate what Thunes (1998) defines as *specification* in *type 4*. The noun phrase *de susto* added in target text is not presented in the English version hence, in (24) there is addition of information.

(24a) ..., so like a sheep that Alice *quite* started.

(24b)..., como se se tratasse de uma ovelha, o que fez estremecer Alice de susto.

The next example (25) may illustrate when the denotative difference between coreferential noun phrases is lexically marked. For the purpose of this annotation scheme such definition is applied also to adjective phrases, because its proximity to definition

concept. In (25) the adjective *high* is translated as *pronunciado*, what implies a difference in denotative equivalence.

(25a) ..., *quite* a high arch, ...

(25b) ..., um arco bastante pronunciado,...

Although the following example (26) has great potential for affording *type 3* and also *type 4* translational correspondence, it is classified as *type 4* since this annotation scheme is drawn on Thune's (1998) research guidelines. In other words, the author asserts that when a particular translation segment fits somehow in two types of translational correspondences the highest type, in this case *type 4*, is the criterion used to classify such category crossing.

(26a) The man was *quite* impassive [and] waited for his orders.

(26b) O criado, [porém], absolutamente impassível, aguardava as ordens do amo.

The category crossing presented here is between *type 3* and *type 4*. The first category is observed in the italicized related words *The man* / *O criado* and *his orders* / *do amo*, which show different anaphors but referential equivalence in the translation. In contrast, the latter category might be illustrated by *and* / *porém* relationship. According to Thunes (1998, p.48), *type 4* here is characterized by having "different argument structures" which might be illustrate by (26) since *and* has an additional denotative representation, while *porém* infers an adversative semantic representation.

Type 3 is also according to Thunes (1998) cases where "original and translation are semantically equivalent since they both express generic reference by *grammatical means*" (p.41). Moreover, the example she uses to illustrate this subtype is similar to the one below

(27) because both show the same reference but different denotation about number that is, singular or plural marked by underlined words in this example:

(27a) That if I did go on my own I could probably save *quite* a lot of money.

(27b)... que se eu for sozinho podemos economizar bastante dinheiro.

Thunes (1998) also asserts that when a translation changes the original modality, it should be classified as *type 4*. Example (28) may illustrate it although the modality word *can* in this case was not changed by another semantic different Portuguese word, but the modal verb was omitted in (28b). Furthermore, according to what was previously pointed out in this chapter, this particular example can be classified as *type 4* because (28b) omitted any *quite* word level equivalence.

(28a) This can be *quite* funny sometimes.

(28b) Às vezes, é divertido.

The next chapter discuss the annotation scheme findings and presents the statistical procedures as well as the significance of the variables chi-square test significance. Moreover, tables and charts are displayed within Chapter 4 for the purpose of better visualizing the results.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSING THE ANNOTATION SCHEME FINDINGS

The present section reports the main results based on comparative analysis between the research annotations. As previously pointed out in chapter 3, the analyzed data were made up by 277 *quite* occurrences classified according to an annotation scheme containing three variables, namely: *Morphosyntactic*, *Translation Forms* and *Translational Correspondences*. The first annotation classifies every *quite* token in the data, according to word classes and collocations within the English sentences. The second property of the annotation scheme, that is, *Translation Forms*, aimed at quantifying all the words and/or expressions which were used in Portuguese as *quite* translations. Finally, the last annotation scheme property, which is called *Translational Correspondences*, is a manner of dealing with both syntactic and semantic equivalence between English and Portuguese.

In fact, the key research findings may be better visualized by the tables and charts displayed in this chapter. Such results are based on statistics obtained from crosstabulating *Morphosyntactic* against *Translation Forms* and *Translational Correspondences* annotations. Indeed, the latter two are seen as dependent variables in each of the crosstabulations, whereas the variable *Morphosyntactic* is considered the predictor variable in both crosstabulations. It should be noted here that, the terms *adverbials* and *intensifiers* used in the second annotation, *i.e.*, *Translation Forms*, were used for the purposes and needs of this study, while *omission* and *modulation* bear a relationship to Aubert's classification.

Although corpus-based approaches allow a degree of conceptual blending according to investigation requirements, it is necessary to bear in mind that there is a conceptual discrepancy within *Translation Forms* categories. In other words, *omission* and *modulation* differ from *adverbials* and *intensifiers* in that they are both based on introspective judgments¹² of given translation phenomena, while both latter categories have standard grammatical reference. Moreover, it might be possible to define the two first categories as translations procedures while the two last ones could be identified as general categories that frame existent equivalent words for *quite* in Portuguese.

A brief summary of the charts and tables shown in this section is meant to specify more precisely some research findings. Table 4.2 which summarizes the crosstabulation carried out with syntactic categories against translation and translational correspondences. Moreover, the 5 charts presented in this study were produced with the purpose of exploring the results derived from the general crosstabulation. Chart 4.1 represents the percentages of *Morphosyntactic* categories while Charts 4.2 and 4.4 represent respectively the percentages of the two dependent variables, that is, the *Translation Forms* categories and the *Translational Correspondences* categories. In addition, Charts 4.3 and 4.5 show the percentages of both dependent annotations categories in relation to the *Morphosyntactic* categories.

¹² The term 'introspective judgments' here is in agreement with McEnery & Wilson's (1997) definition. That is, they are claims which are derived from the reflection about a given language phenomenon, which are often not based on corpus observation.

4.1 – Statistical Analysis

The present subsection deals with the results obtained from crosstabulating the annotation scheme categories. Although, the statistical analyses reveal modest results, they offer somewhat positive encouragement for searching relevant findings. The statistical analysis relies essentially on running chi-square tests and an association test known as the *Goodman and Kruskal tau*; it was carried out by using the statistical package *SPPS for Windows 8.0*. These statistical tests are complementary rather than mutually exclusive. Since chi-square is difficult to interpret in terms of strength of relationship, it has become relatively standard to run association tests along with chi-square tests in statistical analyses in order to measure how strong a relationship between two variables is.

A chi-square test for *Morphosyntactic* and *Translation Forms* variables reached significance. This means that these two variables are related. If we see it as a matter of making good predictions, it might be said that knowing the *Morphosyntactic* category of *quite* would help predict the *Translation Form* in a target text of any kind. The probability of this effect, considering the distribution of frequencies in the table, being a result of chance is very small ($p < 0.017$), which means that, if one hundred samples of the same size were collected, only 1.7 would have this distribution by chance. On the other hand, *Goodman and Kruskal tau* points to a weak association, namely, 0.018. This number can be interpreted as a proportional reduction of error. Thus, it means that, once the *Morphosyntactic* category is known, predictions regarding the *Translation Forms* category will improve in 1.8% of cases. This may not be considered a great number, however significant. Furthermore, the likelihood ratio presents greater reliability than chi-square when values in cell are low, as it is the case in this study. Thus, the likelihood ratio number

$p < 0.006$ points to a six-in-one-thousand probability of obtaining such a frequency distribution by chance.

The second variable that analyses translations, namely *Translational Correspondences*, also reaches significance in chi-square test, with a satisfactory probability of the result being due to chance of $p < 0.013$. This means that only 13 in one thousand samples of the same size could have a similar distribution by chance. Note that a second significance test run automatically by *SPSS*, the likelihood ratio, shows $p < 0.005$, that is, chance would only yield a similar frequency distribution in five samples out of one thousand. Although the improvement is not large, Goodman and Kruskal shows a significant association: 0.024. It means that predictions regarding translational correspondences would improve 2.4 % if the syntactic category was known in relation to simply assign all cases to the one most frequent category.

In brief, the chi-square points to a relationship between *Morphosyntactic* and the two other variables namely, *Translation Forms* and *Translational Correspondences*, that cannot be attributed to the chance, but the association is weak. Indeed, it is not a surprise since all the highest values are in the same *adjectives and adverbials* category row. It means that the *Morphosyntactic* variable does not substantially help predicting the assignment of a case to a given category in any of the other two translation variables. Bearing this limitation on mind, some further observations about translation patterns are provided in this thesis aiming at explaining some *quite* translation procedures (see section 5.2).

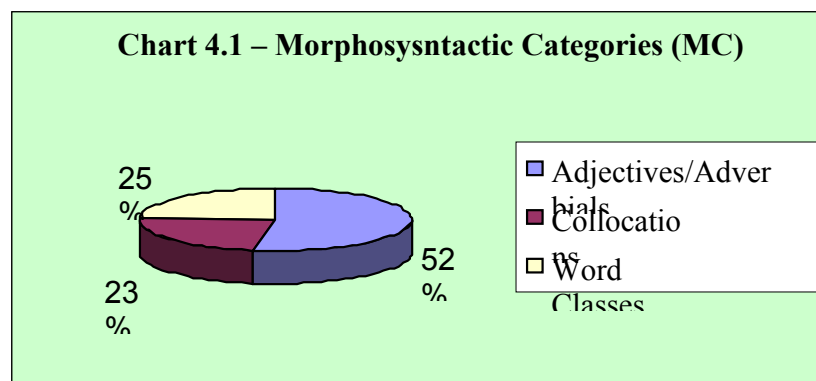
4.2 – Cross-Tabulation Results

The results from the general cross-tabulation between *Morphosyntactic* categories and the two other variables: *Translation Forms* and *Translational Correspondences* are provided in Table 4.1. The numbers presented here are related to the number of occurrences instead of percentages. As mentioned above, the results in Table 4.1 are further commented in the analysis of the charts which rely on these table findings.

Table 4.1 – General Cross-Tabulation of Data

SYNTACTIC CATEGORY	CATEGORIES OF ANALYSIS									
	TRANSLATION CATEGORY					TRANSLATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE				
	ADVERBIALS (D)	INTENSIFIERS (I)	MODULATION (M)	OMISSION (O)	TOTAL	TYPE1 (T1)	TYPE2 (T2)	TYPE3 (T3)	TYPE4 (T4)	TOTAL
ADJCTIVES/ADVERBIALS (A)	20	40	49	37	146	11	9	48	78	146
COLLOCATIONS (C)	1	18	33	11	63		5	35	23	63
WORD CLASSES (W)	8	11	28	21	68	1		27	36	68
TOTAL	29	69	110	69	277	12	18	110	137	277

Chart 4.1 indicates that *quite* followed by adjectives or adverbials occurred almost twice as many the other two categories, that is, collocations and other word classes. In other words, 146 out of 277 occurrences of *quite* function as an adverb or adjective intensifier, while 68 (25%) *quite* units intensify other word classes. Moreover, 63 out of 277 occurrences (23%) consist of collocations, which, in this research means co-occurrences of words immediately after *quite* above a given threshold of frequency, as specified in Chapter 3. It is important to bear in mind that the results in Chart 4.1 also work as the basis for the analyses shown in Charts 4.3 and 4.5.



The comments on Chart 4.2 regard what was previously presented in this chapter about the conceptual discrepancy between the categories created for *Translation Forms* annotation. The referred chart reveals that the categories based on introspective judgments, *i.e.*, *modulation* and *omission*, represent 64 % percent of the *quite* translations. On the other hand, the categories which have standard grammatical references amount to 36% percent of the translations. In other words, 100 out of 277 occurrences translate *quite* into a given equivalent word in Portuguese. In contrast, two categories from those different concepts, that is, *omission* and *intensifiers* present exactly the same percentage of occurrences (25%). Thus, it may be possible to claim that the translations of *quite* tend to omit or assign its meaning by means of modifying the way to express any given *quite* semantic value instead of using a direct single equivalent word.

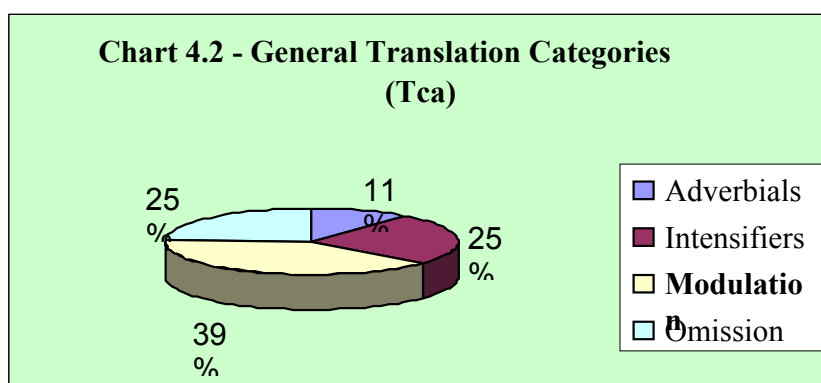
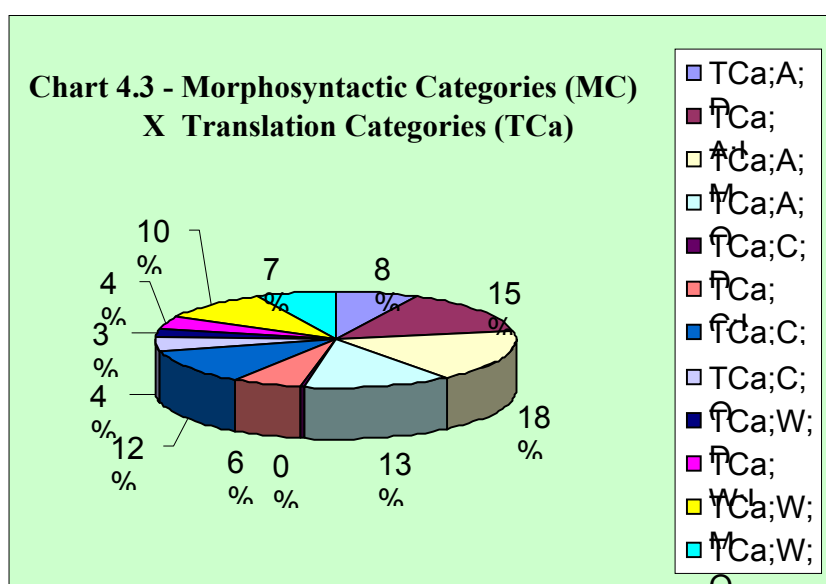
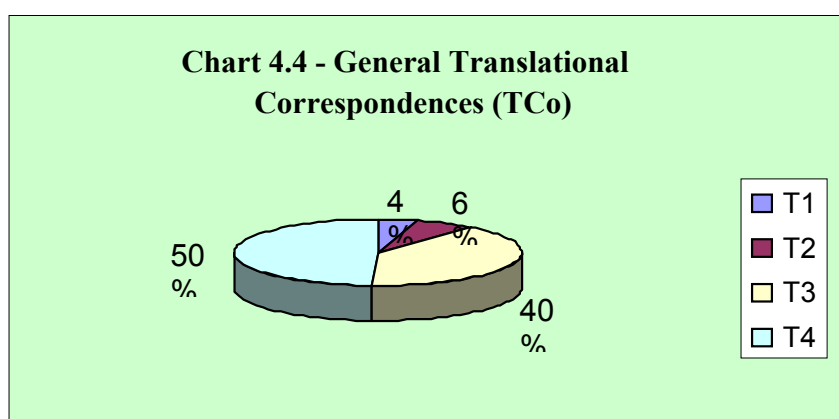


Chart 4.3 contrasts the *Morphosyntactic* categories and *Translation Forms* categories with the purpose of verifying whether the results from these structures¹³ may be fruitful in the sense of claiming interesting findings. Although the categories are distributed in fairly similar frequencies around the chart, it may be possible to assert some central outcomes about their embedment. As can be seen in the chart, with the exception of the structure [TCa;A;D], the most significant structures are the groups of *adjective and adverb* with the *modulation, intensifiers* and *omission* categories. These patterns together represent 46% percent of the categories what suggest that *adjective and adverb* category is likely a key feature in this study. Then, the presence of *modulation* is highly likely to influence in the percentages of the structures because, according to Chart 4.2, *modulation* is the most common translation procedure. Moreover, *adverbials* category has just one occurrence with *collocations* and appears related to *other word classes* in 8 occurrences (3%) and with *adjectives and adverbs* in 21 tokens (8%).



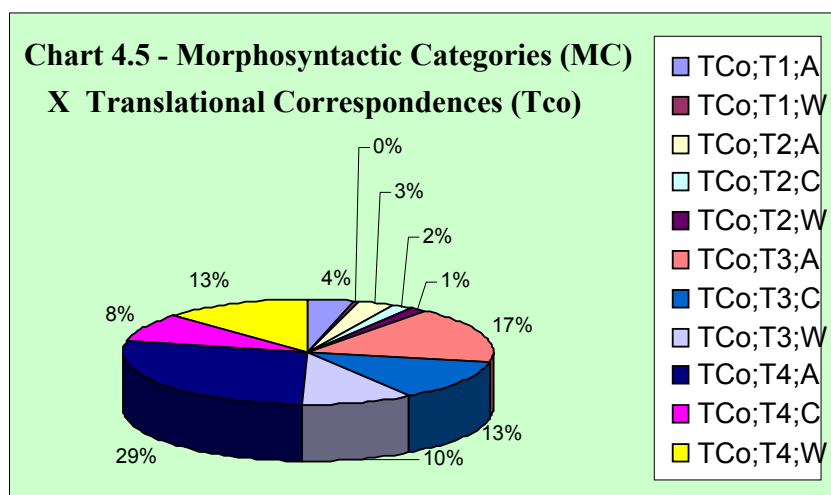
¹³ 'Structures' should be understood in this section as a combination of three categories, such as [TCa,A,M,].

The results of Martha Thunes study's reproduction is reported in Chart 4.4. As can be seen, the non-compositional types that is, *types 3 and 4*, represent 90% percent (247 out of 277 occurrences) of the *Translational Correspondences*. Since *types 3 and 4* reflect an absence of syntactic equivalence between language pairs, there is a good possibility of this significant percentage (90%) being associated to the findings in Chart 4.2. In other words, *modulation* and *omission* are categories of *Translation Forms* which change the semantic surface or even omit any representation in the target text. On the other hand, there are only 30 occurrences of *types 1 and 2* what amounts to 10% of the *Translational Correspondences*. Thus, it may be possible to claim that the main reason for this high percentage (90%) of *types 3 and 4* may not be associated exclusively to translation procedures but also to the discrepancies in grammatical structures between the two languages involved. This statement may be supported by the low percentages of *types 1 and 2*, which are intrinsically related to word order and grammatical function words.



The results derived from the cross-tabulation between *Morphosyntactic* and *Translational Correspondences* became almost predictable, since *types 3 and 4* represent

the majority of occurrences *i.e.*, 110 out of 277 for *type 3* and 137 out of 277 for *type 4*. Thus, the structures with high percentages contain one of the types mentioned above. Similarly to the results in Chart 4.3, the structures which contain the *adjective and adverb* category represent the highest number of occurrences. It should be noted here that the *collocation* category is less frequent (8%) than *other word class* only in the structure that contains *type 4*. The other two types that is, *1* and *2* are almost equally distributed, each one represent 3% of the total. However, *type 1* does not have any occurrence related to collocations and only 1 related to other word classes.



CHAPTER 5

COMMENTS ON *QUITE* MORPHOSYNTACTIC FEATURES AND ITS PORTUGUESE EQUIVALENT WORDS

After analyzing the tokens of *quite* in the corpus according to an annotation scheme containing three variables, namely: *Morphosyntactic*, *Translation Forms* and *Translational Correspondences* the translation procedures observed in the sample required an explanation. Thus, considering the results obtained in the chi-square tests I decided to focus on the relationship between the morphosyntactic patterns and *quite* equivalent Portuguese words in order to find out some patterns of translation. However, as pointed out in Chapters 3 and 4, the corpus analyzed does not bear a thorough analysis regarding particular Portuguese equivalent words since the number of occurrences of the word, which is not very large, would be distributed by too many categories. The following frequencies in the cells would make most statistical procedures unreliable, particular chi-square. Bearing this condition on mind, I attempted to work towards a feasible solution that could reach satisfactory results. In other words, even not being sure about the success that such procedure would achieve, I grouped Portuguese words according to their synonym relationship.

Moreover, the most common words and procedures of translation used in the research data are summarized in table 5.1. As can be seen, *modulation* and *omission* reach together almost twice as many equivalent words being by far, the most significant translation procedures in rendering *quite* into Portuguese. It may be necessary to analyze in depth the Portuguese words used as *quite* equivalents because this study is focused on both *quite*

equivalent words and on its patterns of translations. Table 5.1 reveals that 71 out of 100 equivalent words of *quite* (25.55% of 277 *quite* occurrences) consist of *muito*, *bastante*, *bem* and *suficiente*. The other words are not as representative as the ones pointed out above. However, as mentioned before, it is possible to group these words into semantic groups, since the similarity within the groups is real.

Table 5.1 - Portuguese Equivalents of 'Quite'

Words / Categories	Number of Occurrences	Percentage %
Absolutamente	07	2.52
Bastante	15	5.41
Bem	10	3.61
Completamente	05	1.80
Exatamente	05	1.80
Inteiramente	02	0.72
Muito	42	15.1
Perfeitamente	06	2.16
Precisamente	01	0.36
Suficiente	04	1.44
Totalmente	03	1.08
TOTAL	100	36.1
Modulation	109	39.3
Omission	68	24.5
TOTAL	277	99.9

Then, three distinct groups of *quite* equivalent words in Portuguese were formed following the criteria of similar meanings: The first one is associated with words that express quantities, namely: *Suficiente*, *Bem*, *Bastante* and *Muito* group. The second one is related to component parts that cover the whole: *Absolutamente*, *Completamente*, *Inteiramente* and *Totalmente* and the last group conveys the idea of defects and errors: *Exatamente*, *Precisamente* and *Perfeitamente*. Appendix 4 provides the definitions of these words, which were extracted from a monolingual Portuguese dictionary, with the purpose

of facilitating comprehension on the synonymy relationship between the words which make up each one of the groups.

The morphosyntactic patterns emerged from a simple comparison of the annotated English sentences. In other words, each source language occurrence from a given synonymous group was first syntactically annotated and then drawn on analogy with other annotated sentences from the same group of *quite* equivalent words in Portuguese. Thus, figure 5.1 displays the syntactic units used to annotate the data.

Figure 5.1 – Abbreviations for Morphosyntactic Annotation

MORPHOSYNTACTIC LEGEND	
SP	Subject Pronoun
OP	Object Pronoun
DP	Demonstrative Pronoun
RP	Relative Pronoun
IP	Indefinite Pronoun
PP	Possessive Pronoun
AV	Auxiliary Verb
MV	Main Verb
MoV	Modal Verb
Vtb	Verb To Be
N	Noun
C	Conjunction
PRE	Preposition
ADJ	Adjective
ADV	Adverb
DA	Definite Article
IA	Indefinite Article

5.1 – Discussion on Morphosyntactic Patterns

It may be important to explain the coding guidelines applied in the elaboration and writing of the morphosyntactic patterns. For the purpose of framing the patterns from the

whole source language structure, they come between square brackets which may enclose some round brackets in. This latter punctuation mark refers to morphosyntactic units that occasionally appear in some source language occurrences. In addition, there are cases where the abbreviations inside both kinds of brackets are divided by a slash mark, which means that both morphosyntactic units share the same pattern independently. Indeed, figures 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 were designed to present the morphosyntactic patterns divided by their equivalent *quite* translations groups. All the morphosyntactic patterns found in the first group of *quite* equivalent words *i.e.*, *suficiente*, *bem*, *bastante* and *muito*, are shown in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 – List of Morphosyntactic Patterns for Suficiente, Bem, Bastante and Muito

Type	Morphosyntactic Pattern
A	[(SP/N)+MV+ (OP)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(DA) + ADJ]
B	[SP+(AV)+MoV+(NOT)+(ADV)+ <i>QUITE</i> +MV]
C	[SP+MoV+(ADV)+MV+(OP)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(IA)+N]
D	[SP+MoV+MV+ <i>QUITE</i> +ADJ/ADV]
E	[SP+Vtb+(NOT)+(ADV)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(IA)+ADJ/ADV+ (NOUN)]
F	[DP+Vtb+(NOT)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(DA)+ADJ/ADV]
G	[RP/N+Vtb+ <i>QUITE</i> +ADJ/ADV]
H	[N+ <i>QUITE</i> +(IA)+ADJ +(N)]
I	[SP+(AV/MoV/Vtb)+(NOT)+(ADV)+ <i>QUITE</i> +MV]

As can be seen in Table 5.2 below, pattern A is the most frequent source language structure where *quite* may be translated as one of these Portuguese synonymous words. The investigation also revealed that 18 out of 24 occurrences of pattern A follow the basic pattern, that is, [MV+ *QUITE*+ADJ]. The data also presents pattern E as the second most frequent structure within this group of synonym words. Indeed, 12 out of 15 occurrences of

pattern E are translated as *muito*, thus it is possible that this pattern may be an appropriate structure which can accept *muito* as an equivalent word of *quite*. Since most *quite* translations as *muito* fit in patterns A and E, it may be useful to analyze them together. Indeed, they both share very similar basic structures, *i.e.*, the main difference between them is the kind of verb which precedes *quite*. Moreover, together patterns A and E amount to 59.5% of the translations as *muito*.

On the other hand, *bastante* was revealed by Table 5.2 as the most adaptable *quite* translation regarding the morphosyntactic patterns. That is, *bastante* is distributed in 5 out of 9 different patterns. Concerning the definitions stated in Appendix 4, *quite* translations as *bastante* might be easily adaptable within different morphosyntactic patterns because it seems to be the broadest adjective in that it fully encompasses the meanings of the other adjectives. Although pattern C contains only *bastante* as *quite* Portuguese equivalent word, the small number of cases does not ensure statistical significance. The same is true of patterns F and H. On the limited data available, there is a slight possibility of considering patterns D and I as equally functional in translating *quite* into *bem* or *muito*.

Table 5.2– Morphosyntactic Patterns for *Suficiente*, *Bem*, *Bastante* and *Muito*.

Types of Morpho-syntactic Patterns	Number of Occurrences				Total
	<i>Suficiente</i> (4)	<i>Bem</i> (10)	<i>Bastante</i> (15)	<i>Muito</i> (42)	(71)
A	3	5	3	13	24
B	0	0	3	3	6
C	0	0	3	0	3
D	0	1	0	5	6
E	0	0	3	12	15
F	0	2	0	0	2
G	0	0	3	4	7
H	1	0	0	0	1
I	0	2	0	5	7
Total	4	10	15	42	71

Indeed, the first synonymous group considerably exceeded the second group in number of morphosyntactic patterns. In other words, while the first synonymous group presents 9 morphosyntactic patterns, the second group could be summarized into only 2 different types of patterns, presented in figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3 – List of Morphosyntactic Patterns for *Absolutamente*, *Completamente*, *Inteiramente* and *Totalmente*.

Type	Morphosyntactic Pattern
A	[N/SP+(C)+Vtb+(NOT)+(ADJ)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(IP)+(N) +ADJ/ADV]
B	[SP/OP +(AV/PRE/C)+(IA)+MV+(OP/IP)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(PRE)+ADJ/N]

It is worth pointing out here that the information about source language structure in the second group had to be generalized in the elaboration of morphosyntactic patterns. Such procedure derives from the limited number of *quite* translations that compound this set of synonymous words. As a consequence, the patterns are wider than the ones presented in figure 5.2. Although this data do not contain substantial numbers, they might allow moderate claims about this group of synonymous translations. As shown in table 5.3, pattern A exceeded B in almost twice the number of total occurrences. Particularly, translations of *quite* into *absolutamente* are almost entirely in pattern A, while *completamente* and *inteiramente* are distributed equally between structures. On the other hand, twice as many *totalmente* translations follow structure B.

Table 5.3 – Morphosyntactic Patterns for *Absolutamente*, *Completamente*, *Inteiramente* and *Totalmente*.

Types of Morphosyntactic Patterns	Number of Occurrences				Total (17)
	<i>Absolutamente</i> (7)	<i>Completamente</i> (5)	<i>Inteiramente</i> (2)	<i>Totalmente</i> (3)	
A	6	3	1	1	11
B	1	2	1	2	6
Total	7	5	2	3	17

Figure 5.4 shows the set of morphosyntactic patterns associated to translations of *quite* as one of the words that conveys the idea of defects and errors, that is, as *exatamente*, *precisamente* and *perfeitamente*.

Figure 5.4 – List of Morphosyntactic Patterns for *Exatamente*, *Precisamente* and *Perfeitamente*

Type	Morphosyntactic Pattern
A	[SP/N+ (OP)+Vtb/MV+ <i>QUITE</i> +ADJ]
B	[SP+Vtb/MV+(NOT)+ <i>QUITE</i> +(DA)+(ADJ)+N]
C	[SP+AV+(NOT)+MV/MoV+ <i>QUITE</i> +(C)+MV+(OP)]

Table 5.4 shows that the group of translations, which conveys the idea of defects and errors, tends to be fairly distributed among patterns. Indeed, the number of morphosyntactic patterns seems to be suitable when compared to the number of lexis in this group. As can be seen in a comparison of the three words, *perfeitamente* is the only *quite* equivalent translation that follows pattern A. In contrast, patterns B and C accept two out of three different *quite* Portuguese translations. However, *perfeitamente* does not fit into pattern B, as well as *precisamente* is not incorporated in pattern C.

Table 5.4– Morphosyntactic Patterns for *Exatamente*, *Precisamente* and *Perfeitamente*.

Types of Morpho-syntactic Patterns	Number of Occurrences			Total
	<i>Exatamente</i> (5)	<i>Precisamente</i> (1)	<i>Perfeitamente</i> (6)	(12)
A	0	0	4	4
B	4	1	0	5
C	1	0	2	3
Total	5	1	6	12

There is a slight possibility of claiming that there are patterns which will not incorporate given words. In other words, the possibility of a given *quite* equivalent word been translated within a certain morphosyntactic pattern, may be highly improbable. However, for the purpose of validating such hypothesis it would be necessary to investigate such observable fact in a larger sample because the statistics presented here may not be enough to draw satisfactory conclusions.

5.2 – Further Comments about Translation Patterns

The present section attempts to comment on further findings revealed by data analyses. Such discussion becomes relevant because cross-tabulating the annotation scheme and analyzing the relationship between *quite* morphosyntactic features and its translations to Portuguese obtained limited statistic results. Indeed, the points highlighted here are derived from the observation of the corpus by means of *Concord Tool* on translation procedures. However, the comments are typically based on qualitative instead of quantitative relevance.

It is only to be expected that the most frequent and thus unmarked translation is used, although it might be argued that the actual unmarked translation is the modulation or the omission, since frequencies signal this way. Thus, it might be argued that *quite* is typically not translated in a direct word-by-word way, but rather it is either omitted or has its semantic content expressed by other linguistically means in Portuguese. Because *muito* occurred 42 times as *quite* equivalent, thus being the most frequent word used to translate it, some morphosyntactic features from the original texts of these translations are analysed. Positively, I could observe that 25 *quite* tokens are followed by adjectives while adverbs follow *quite* in 7 occurrences. The same number, *i.e.*, 7 tokens, are followed by nouns preceded by the indefinite article *a*; and 3 are followed by verbs.

The word *muito* may be a way to guarantee that the *much* meaning is conveyed, rather than the *enough* meaning, which would be aptly expressed by *bastante*. It might be argued thus that the *muito/bastante* variation is not random, but is restricted to textual situations in which the difference between *not much* and *not enough* is likely to be irrelevant, like, for instance, in the *quite simply* phrase, translated by *muito simplesmente*. The *differently* adverb preceded by *quite* is also translated by its correspondent Portuguese cognate *i.e.*, *muito diferentemente*. On the other hand, the three occurrences of *quite different* are straightly translated as *completamente diferente*. Such difference may suggest that the suffix *-ly* influences somewhat in translations. Indeed, there is a possibility of omitting *quite* translations in these cases where *quite* precedes adverbs ended in *-ly*, since 6 out of 9 tokens following this morphosyntactic structure are classified as omission.

In addition, there are two different translations of the same *manage quite nicely* token. They use different strategies but basically the phrases *passar muito bem* and *se arranjar muito bem* are chosen as solutions. Clearly the translational choice of verb seems to have an

impact in the choice of translations for *quite*. Verbs *passar* and *arranjar-se* collocate regularly with *bem e muito bem*, and that seems to lead to the subsequent choice of translation for *quite*. In short, the choice of translation for the verb being modified by the adverb becomes the crucial aspect to be considered.

The Portuguese collocational effect is at work in *passar muito bem e muito em breve*; translations of *get along quite well* and *quite soon*, respectively. All these are rather common forms in Portuguese, and thus natural choices once the decisions to use *passar* and *em breve* are made. Therefore, as a typical intensifier, and thus a modifier rather than a phrase head, *quite* is translated pretty much as a consequence of a choice for the translation of the head. In these cases, *passar bastante bem* would be fairly acceptable, although somewhat weaker, but *bastante em breve* is much less so and not *quite* what should be expected. Thus, instead of using features of the original text as a basis for the analytical work, it seems more revealing, broadly, to look at the choice of translation for the phrase head which is modified by *quite*.

The principle of observing the *quite* phrase heads seems to be in force for *muito + adjective* combinations. Indeed, there is a strong collocational effect in the Portuguese text deriving from the choice of translation for the head. The word *diferentemente* may be quite rare in the *muito diferentemente* phrase in Portuguese, and it is thus replaced by the form *diferente*. Here probably the variation with *bastante* as a translation choice would attribute the same meaning. The word *bastante* would often weaken the effect obtained by *muito* in combinations such as *muito contente*, although here one often gets the feeling that the intensifiers are fairly interchangeable in many cases, although it would seem as an odd choice in negative constructions such as *não parecia bastante calmo*, or whenever emphasis is meant to be stronger, such as *era realmente muito popular*.

It is also interesting to note that the phrase *quite a surprise* is translated by a verb-plus-adjective combination in both cases in the sample. There is clearly a pattern here, that can also be detected in other English phrases, such as *quite an artistic home* and *quite a civil question to ask*, both changed into verb-plus-adjective combinations. There are three combinations in Portuguese involving a verb followed by *muito*, two of them use *muito bem*, and one of them, in a typical European Portuguese fashion, uses *lá*. The fact is that, in combinations with verbs, the word *muito* seems to need reinforcement, or it simply does not feel quite so natural. Once again, the Portuguese collocational patterns exert influence over the choice of translations for *quite*, since the word is a modifier, and thus subordinate to the characteristics of a phrase head.

The choice of *bastante* seems to hinge upon text semantics. Typically, *bastante* seems to be preferred whenever *muito* leads to a connotation of excess which is undesirable in a given context. Thus, *they heard a plane fly over, quite low*, translated as *ouviram um avião sobrevoar o navio bastante baixo*, would not be adequately translated if *bastante* had not been used, since, in Portuguese, *muito* is often understood as *too* or *excessively*, which does not seem to be the intention in the passage. Moreover, approximately 15 *quite* strong collocations are translated into *bastante* for the sake of softening a possible connotation of excess. These collocations are represented by nine adjectives following up *quite*, one adverb, four nouns (three *quite a lot* and one *quite a while*) and one prepositional phrase (into another air). In all cases, translators seem to prefer *bastante* whenever *muito* may have a connotation of excess, although there are cases of two translations for the same token in which the variation is present. The fact that the translation may vary does not seem to be a reason to discard the contrast in which *muito* is a stronger version of *bastante* as intensifier.

It is valuable to note here that although the meaning of *quite* is omitted in some following examples, I decided to annotate them as belonging to the modulation category. The main reason for such decision is that the collocational principal does not allow a direct meaning of *quite*, in other words, there would be an odd Portuguese collocation if, for instance, *quite enough* and *quite so* were translated as *muito suficiente* and *muito tão*, respectively. In fact, 4 out of 8 phrases composed by *quite so* are, unsurprisingly changed into modulation since the *quite so* combination does not really have a neat correspondence in the Portuguese lexicon. However, 3 occurrences are translated into the individual Portuguese word *tão*. In other words, *muito/bastante tão* would seem an odd Portuguese collocation thus, *quite* omission seems reasonably acceptable here.

In addition, *quite enough* phrases may also justify the *quite* omission in translations drawing on the same collocational principle. Indeed, 8 out of 15 *quite enough* occurrences are translated as *suficiente*. Another interesting finding is the relationship between the *quite the same* collocation and their correspondents in Portuguese. Indeed, there are 9 cases of this collocation and all of them are related to a negative connotation in that words like *not*, *isn't* and *never* preceds *quite the same* in the sentences. In fact, 7 out of them are essentially composed by *never quite the same*. Moreover, 6 out of these 7 occurrences were basically translated as *nunca mais a(o) mesma(o)*. The two last collocations presented in Table 3.1 are *quite right*, with 7 tokens, and *quite sure* represented by 10 occurrences. *Quite right* was translated by *razão* 4 times while *certeza* is the equivalent word for all *quite sure* occurrences. In addition, 9 out of 10 *quite sure* are essentially structured by the Portuguese verb *ter* + *certeza*.

CHAPTER 6

FINAL REMARKS

This investigation was mainly concerned with analyzing patterns of *quite* translations found in COMPARA. Indeed, the main reason that motivated this study is the considerable number of different translation procedures noticed since the first brief analysis of the corpus. Aiming at understanding the adoption of different translations to the word *quite* there was a need of employing different research methods. As a consequence, the corpus was reappraised and annotated several times for different purposes. It should be noted that it is unlikely that such annotations are totally exempt of arbitrary decisions. Thus, there is a possibility that the present annotation contains a small margin of error that might, for instance, be derived from mismatches of categories. In particular, the concept of semantically or pragmatically equivalent may depend to some extent on the analyst point of view, since these concepts contain abstract references. The following example (29) may illustrate the interface between the semantic and pragmatic equivalence:

(29a) though the idea *quite* took her breath away at first.

(29b) ainda que a custa de ter ficado sem pinga de sangue.

The reason to classify the translation above as a translational correspondence of *type 4* may be justified by the absence of syntactic and semantic equivalence although it maintains pragmatic representation. On the other hand, there is a reasonable possibility of confusing it with *type 3* since the translation conveys synonymous expressions and “the relations they express have different syntactic scope” (Thunes, 1998, p.40).

As a consequence of limited data, the equivalent Portuguese words of *quite* had to be divided in four distinct groups, following the semantic similarity criteria. The purpose of finding morphosyntactic patterns to explain the translation procedures was essentially maintained in the study, although the constraints resulting from the small sample prevented the study from reaching more reliable conclusions. The decision on considering the findings derived from morphosyntactic patterns in this thesis draws on the possibility of being helpful in future researches, specially in the field of machine translation. In other words, these findings might contribute to design algorithms which might be profitable for further researches in computer-assisted translation or even favouring the development of Machine Translation systems.

Furthermore, the collocational findings between English and Portuguese might be also useful for Machine Translation systems. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1999), translations performed by computers may be “improved by ensuring that the input is in a form which the system will find easy to analyze” (p.100). Certainly, the collocational research perspective may be effectively endorsed by the Example-Based Machine Translation principle. In other words, some examples of collocational patterns may be inserted in the machine translation software system as data input. Thus, the most appropriate *quite* translation choices seem to be those that consider the target language collocations instead of being firmly based in morphosyntactic rules. However, this thesis is not essentially concerned with improving Machine Translation systems, even though the findings might be useful for this area.

Overall, the main purposes set for this study could partially be achieved. First, the identification of *quite* general tendency of translations was explained by the large number of occurrences of *modulations* and *omissions*. Indeed, this result implies that *quite* meaning

is usually omitted, or either expressed by different means than a given equivalent word. Moreover, this may also be illustrated by Chart 4.4 where translations that are not based on syntactic and semantic equivalence, *i.e.*, *type 4*, represent half of the occurrences, followed by *type 3*, since neither represent syntactic equivalence between languages. For this reason, it might be possible to assert that translation procedures are not exclusively concerned with syntactic rules exchanges between language pairs but they are also part of the translators work into conveying meanings between languages.

However, this study could point out some Portuguese words used as *quite* equivalents, where *muito* and *bastante* represent the most frequent translations. Indeed, there was a good possibility of discussing in this thesis the differences in translations regarding these both *quite* equivalents. The most relevant finding is that the main translation procedure regarding the choice between *muito* or *bastante* is related to Portuguese collocations in that, *muito* seems to convey a connotation of excess, whereas *bastante* does not.

Indeed, examining the target language collocations before translating a piece of language may corroborate Partington's (1998) arguments in that collocations may be interesting to investigate if they have a purpose to happen and also because "every lexical item in the language has its own individual and unique pattern of behavior" (p.27). This suggests that as a typical intensifier, *quite* may be often translated as a consequence of choice for the translation of the phrase head. On the other hand, this translation procedure implies that observing the phrase head choice of translation seems an appropriate way of adopting an accurate *quite* equivalent, as compared to using features of the original text as the basis for the translation.

In addition, section 5.2 offers further comments regarding main translation procedures presented in the corpus because the findings obtained from morphosyntactic patterns could

not achieve significant statistical results. Indeed, the limitation of the study might be basically concerned with the limited number of translation occurrences available in COMPARA 5.6 version. In fact, more occurrences of *quite* translations could validate more specific instead of general categories of analysis. Such research procedure would show more details in terms of *quite* equivalent Portuguese choices. Regarding future studies in a larger sample, it would be interesting closely to investigate both cases: *quite* modifying words containing the *-ly* suffix, since, based on general observation, this morphological pattern tends to lead to the omission of *quite* in translations; and also the subsequent word in ‘*quite + a/an*’ structure which was the most common *quite* collocation.

Moreover, in the context of larger data for future analysis it would be also interesting to devise a category related to modulations that implies softer *quite* connotations in Portuguese, like for instance, *pouco*, *uma certa* and *uma boa porção*. Thus the potential results could be contrasted with the *intensifier* category in order to closely investigate the main differences between collocational behavior present in this language pair. It also seems reasonable to suggest for future studies a different form of grouping the translations. Thus, it would be possible to obtain further information about patterns of translations since the focus would be inverted, that is, more patterns would be derived directly from translations instead of morphosyntactic patterns.

In short, this work pointed out different methods as well as their constraints and efficiency on describing procedures for the translations of *quite*. Furthermore, this study might be useful in discussing Corpus-Based Translation Studies methods and it may also contribute to improve tagging softwares designed to help Machine Translation development.

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APPENDIX 1

CORPUS ANNOTATED

COMPARA 5.6 [http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA/\[15-Agosto-2004\]](http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA/[15-Agosto-2004])

- 001) (EJBT1-1487) Her voice was **quite** [A,D,f,] neutral.
 respondeu num tom de voz absolutamente neutro.
- 002) (EJBT2-816) Without being asked, Franklin went on, ‘I think these visitors to the ship are **quite** [A,M,f,] serious.
 Sem que lho pedissem, Franklin acrescentou: - Creio que estes nossos visitantes têm intenções e objectivos muito firmes.
- 003) (EJBT2-230) This was **quite** [A,M,f,] normal.
 Nada de mais natural.
- 004) (EBDL1T1-958) True, she’s free to live theatre for about four months a year, between series, but that’s not **quite** [A,M,h,] long enough for a West End production and anyway Sod’s Law would ensure that the parts she wanted didn’t come up when she was available.
 É verdade que ela tem disponibilidade para fazer teatro ao vivo quarto meses por ano, entre cada série, mas esse tempo não chega para uma produção do West End e, além disso, a lei de Salomão faria de certeza com que os papéis que ela quisesse fazer não aparecessem quando estivesse disponível.
- 005) (EJBT1-1152) Sometimes it’s **quite** [A,I,o,] pretty –
 Às vezes é muito bonito.
- 006) (EBOW1-610) I am **quite** [A,I,f,] serious.
 Digo-lhe isto muito a sério.
- 007) (EBDL1T2-958) True, she’s free to live theatre for about four months a year, between series, but that’s not **quite** [A,O,h,] long enough for a West End production and anyway Sod’s Law would ensure that the parts she wanted didn’t come up when she was available.
 É verdade que fica livre para atuar em peças de teatro uns quarto meses no ano, entre as séries, mas não é tempo suficiente para poder atuar numa produção do West End e, de qualquer maneira, a lei de Murphy prevaleceria para fazer com que os papéis que lhe dariam prazer só aparecessem em épocas em que ela não estivesse disponível.
- 008) (EBDL1T1-664) When she asks me where I get these ideas from, I tell her magazines and books, and she’s **quite** [A,M,f,] satisfied.

- Quando me pergunta onde fui buscar tais idéias, digo-lhe que em revistas e livros, e parece satisfeita com a resposta.
- 009) (EBDL1T1-1150) I felt **quite** [A,O,f,] shocked to see him there, then angry.
Fiquei chocado ao vê-lo ali, e a seguir zangado.
- 010) (EBDL1T2-1150) I felt **quite** [A,O,f,] shocked to see him there, then angry.
Fiquei chocado de vê-lo ali, e depois com raiva.
- 011) (EJB2-512) What happened over the next few generations was **quite** [A,D,h,] predictable: they became shadows of their former selves.
O que aconteceu às gerações seguintes era perfeitamente previsível: transformaram-se em sombras dos seus antepassados.
- 012) (EJB1-776) Dear old Gustave, I murmured to myself, I felt **quite** [A,M,t,] tender towards him.
Querido Gustave, murmurei para mim mesmo; senti uma enorme ternura por ele.
- 013) (ESNG1-396) The teacher smiled as one does at something expected, feared, and already dealt with at four in the mornings, lying **quite** [A,I,f,] still so as not to disturb the sleeper sharing the bed.
O professor sorriu como alguém faz com o que é esperado, temido e já conhecido às quatro hora de várias madrugadas, deitado bem quieto para não perturbar quem dorme ao lado.
- 014) (EBOW1-1413) They say that you corrupt every one with whom you become intimate, and that it is **quite** [A,M,f,] sufficient for you to enter a house for shame of some kind to follow after.
Dizem que corrompe todos aqueles com quem cria intimidade, e que basta a sua entrada numa casa para a vergonha a infamar.
- 015) (EBOW1-1565) The surface seemed to be **quite** [A,M,f,] undisturbed and as he had left it.
A superfície parecia achar-se tal qual ele a deixara, sem haver sofrido a mais leve alteração.
- 016) (EJB1-6) The thrower remained a stylish, temporary statue: knees not **quite** [A,M,h,] unbent, and the right hand ecstatically spread.
O jogador ficou como uma estilizada estátua temporária: os joelhos um pouco dobrados e a mão direita erguida e estática.
- 017) (EBOW1-92) He made no answer at first, but remained **quite** [A,M,f,] still.
Dorian não respondeu.

- 018) (EBDL2-328) When Midland Amalgamated headhunted him for the MD's job at Pringle's they offered him a Rover 3500 Vanden Plas, but Vic stuck out for the Jaguar, a car normally reserved for divisional chairmen, and to his great satisfaction he had got one, even though it wasn't **quite** [A,D,o,] new.
Quando a Midland Amalgamated o caçou para administrador-delegado na Pringle, ofereceram-lhe um *Rover3500 Vanden Plas*, mas Vic insistiu num *Jaguar*, um carro geralmente reservado aos administradores de divisão, e, para sua grande satisfação, conseguiu que lho dessem, embora não fosse totalmente novo.
- 019) (ESNG2-49) After the death of her father, someone who had had no importance in their life, someone who stood **quite** [A,D,o,] outside it, peripheral, one of the hangers on drawn by curiosity who had once or twice looked in on it, appeared at her side.
Após a morte do pai, alguém que não tivera importância na vida deles, alguém que estava absolutamente fora dela, periférico, um dos penduras atraídos pela curiosidade que tinham feito uma breve visita a essa vida uma ou duas vezes, apareceu ao lado dela.
- 020) (EUHJ1-81) It will be **quite** [A,M,f,] untrue; no young man, with a moustache or without, will ever be in love with Catherine.
O que não será de modo nenhum verdade; nenhum jovem, com bigode ou sem ele, se apaixonará por Catherine.
- 021) (EBLC1-53) This sounded a very good reason, and Alice was **quite** [A,M,h,] pleased to know it.
Parecia aceitável e foi com satisfação que Alice ficou a saber mais isto.
- 022) (EBDL3T2-1445) Alarmed, he hurried through the French windows and found that the living-room was **quite** [A,O,f,] deserted, except for a coloured, or rather black, woman emptying ashtrays.
Alarmado, atravessou as portas de vidro e achou a sala deserta. Só havia uma mulher negra, que limpava os cinzeiros.
- 023) (EBLC1-145) 'I'm **quite** [A,I,h,] content to stay here – only I am so hot and thirsty!' 'Sinto-me muito bem aqui – a única coisa é que estou cheia de calor e de sede!'
- 024) (EBDL3T2-24) The seats are so remarkably comfortable that one feels **quite** [A,O,h,] big enough for all the people who are going to get into it.
As poltronas são tão confortáveis que qualquer um se sente bem de ficar sentado, mas de toda forma é conveniente que o corredor esteja livre, no caso de se desejar passear por ele.
- 025) (EBLC1-618) 'Is it really?' said Alice, **quite** [A,I,h,] pleased to find that she *had* chosen a good subject, after all.
'Verdade?' disse Alice, muito contente por descobrir que afinal tinha escolhido um bom assunto.

- 026) (EURZ2-157) She was really **quite** [A,I,t,] popular, though by now her name has all but disappeared.
Era realmente muito popular, embora hoje em dia, a bem dizer, não se ouça falar nela.
- 027) (EURZ1-3121) Not as good as yours, but **quite** [A,M,h,] out of the ordinary.
Não tão boa como a tua, mas ainda assim fora do vulgar.
- 028) (EBDL3T2-21) His own plane, for instance, just outside the window of the assembly lounge, doesn't look **quite** [A,M,h,] big enough for all the people who are going to get into it.
Seu avião, por exemplo, em frente à janela do saguão de embarque, não parece ter tamanho suficiente para acomodar todas as pessoas que vão embarcar nele.
- 029) (EBJT2-954) 'It isn't just the facts,' Ana said, 'though these are **quite** [A,M,f,] bad enough, but the complications.
-Não são apenas os fatos – prosseguiu Ana - , embora estes já sejam suficientes, mas as complicações.
- 030) (EBJB2-407) You see, there's one thing I want to make **quite** [A,I,t,] clear.
Mas esperem : há uma coisa que eu quero deixar bem clara.
- 031) (EBDL3T1-1445) Alarmed, he hurried through the French windows and found that the living-room was **quite** [A,O,h,] deserted, except for a coloured, or rather black, woman emptying ashtrays.
Alarmado, apressou-se a entrar e viu a sala deserta, à exceção duma mulher de cor, aliás, preta, que limpava os cinzeiros.
- 032) (EBDL1T2-1919) In fact, I think you told me that your earnings from abroad are **quite** [A,O,h,] considerable?
De fato, não foi você mesmo que me disse que seus ganhos do exterior são consideráveis?
- 033) (EUEP1-493) When it was **quite** [A,M,h,] dark he got through the hole in the bulkhead, having taken the precaution to arrange the bedclothes in the berth so as to convey the idea of a person covered up.
Ao cair da noite, deslizou pelo buraco do tabique não sem antes precavidamente, ter composto as mantas de forma a similar um homem deitado.
- 034) (EBDL3T1-21) His own plane, for instance, just outside the window of the assembly lounge, doesn't look **quite** [A,D,h,] big enough for all the people who are going to get into it.
O avião dele, por exemplo, visto do lado de fora da janela do "lounge", não parece suficientemente grande para toda a gente que vai entrar.

- 035) (EUHJ3-275) He was **quite** [A,M,f,] aware that it was apparent he was not superficial about Nona, and abundantly determined, into the bargain, that the rehearsal of the piece should not sacrifice a shade of thoroughness to any extrinsic consideration.
 Todos já tinham percebido que ele tratava Nona com certos cuidados; ele sabia-o e estava decidido a não sacrificar o mínimo de consciência profissional a considerações estranhas.
- 036) (EBJT1-1461) Zoe said, **quite** [A,M,f,] undismayed, ‘Doesn’t mean he isn’t a feeling one, too.’
 - Isso não quer dizer que seja insensível retorquiu Zoe, sem se deixar desencorajar.
- 037) (EBJT2-2223) He did not seem **quite** [A,I,t,] composed.
 Não parecia muito calmo.
- 038) (EBOW1-308) There is something to me **quite** [A,M,h,] beautiful about her death.
 Há para mim uma certa beleza na sua morte.
- 039) (EBJT1-1216) Joe had seemed **quite** [A,M,f,] relaxed with her, able to talk to Caro about her in a way that Robin couldn’t do naturally.
 Joe mostrava-se à vontade, era capaz de falar com Caro a respeito dela de uma maneira que Robin não conseguia fazer com naturalidade.
- 040) (EBOW1-1296) One often imagines things that are **quite** [A,D,h,] absurd.
 A gente muitas vezes imagina coisas que são inteiramente absurdas.
- 041) (EBJB1-452) 1846 – When I was still **quite** [A,I,f,] young I had a complete presentiment of life.
 1846 – Quando era ainda muito jovem tive um pressentimento da minha vida.
- 042) (EBDL1T2-664) When she asks me where I get these ideas from, I tell her magazines and books, and she’s **quite** [A,M,h,] satisfied.
 E quando pergunta de onde vêm essas idéias, digo que leio nas revistas e nos livros e parece que fica satisfeita.
- 043) (EBLC1-284) Then came another of those melancholy little sighs, and this time the poor Gnat really seemed to have sighed itself away, for, when Alice looked up, there was nothing whatever to be seen on the twig, and, as she was getting **quite** [A,M,f,] chilly with sitting still so long, she got up and walked on.
 Então ele deu um daqueles melancólicos suspiros, mas desta vez o pobre Mosquito pareceu realmente afundar-se nele, pois quando Alice olhou já nada havia que se visse no ramo e como começava a ficar com frio por ter estado tanto tempo sentada, levantou-se e seguiu o seu caminho.

- 044) (EBJT1-836) He just felt, looking back on those years of an endeavour he believed he'd put his whole heart into, the endeavour of Caro, that there was a moment he realized he'd grown to like being on his own and to be **quite** [A,O,f,] calm even indifferent about the unending puzzle of understanding her.
Tudo o que sentia, ao lembrar esses anos de um esforço em que julgava ter-se empenhado a fundo, era que havia um momento em que se dera conta de que passara a gostar de estar sozinho, de estar sossegado – e até indiferente- e desistir do eterno quebra-cabeças de tentar compreendê-la.
- 045) (EBDL1T2-1807) This can be **quite** [A,I,f,] funny sometimes.
Isso pode ser muito engraçado.
- 046) (EBJT2-2259) Luis gave Frances a look almost anguish and then shook his head, as if trying to understand something **quite** [A,O,f,] impossible.
Luis deitou a Frances um olhar quase de angústia e depois abanou a cabeça, como que a tentar compreender qualquer coisa impossível.
- 047) (EJB1-702) I said they were still **quite** [A,O,f,] interesting, but they weren't worth much because half of them were written in French.
Disse-lhe que ainda eram interessantes mas tinham pouco valor porque metade delas estava escrita em francês.
- 048) (EUHJ2-443) There were passages it was **quite** [A,D,f,] conceivable that even in moments of the tenderest expansion he should have withheld.
Era perfeitamente plausível que ele nunca tivesse falado de certos episódios da sua vida, nem mesmo nas horas de mais ternas expansões.
- 049) (EURZ1- 505) Master Abraham made it **quite** [A,I,h,] clear we were not to discuss such matters with him for the time being.
Mestre Abraão deixou bem claro que não devíamos falar nisso com ele por enquanto.
- 050) (ESNG2-1770) Oh it could be **quite** [A,I,h,] interesting.
Ah, é capaz de ser bem interessante.
- 051) (EBDL1T1-1919) In fact, I think you told me that your earnings from abroad are **quite** [A,O,f,] considerable?
Disse-me, alias, que recebe do estrangeiro proventos consideráveis...
- 052) (EBDL1T1-1341) Which was **quite** [A,M,f,] logical, but not particularly helpful, since I don't have an idea for a new show, and am unlikely to get one in my present state.
Embora tivesse um certa lógica, este argumento não me ajudou muito, porque não só não tenho qualquer idéia para um programa novo, como, no estado de espírito em que me encontro, é altamente improvável que venha a tê-la.

- 053) (EBDL3T1-24) The seats are so remarkably comfortable that one feels **quite** [A,O,f,] big enough for all the people who are going to get into it.
Os assentos são tão confortáveis, que as pessoas se sentem contentes por ficar no lugar, mas é tranquilizador que a coxia esteja livre, para o caso de quererem percorrê-la.
- 054) (EUHJ2-562) He reflected, with a want of sincerity of which he was **quite** [A,D,o,] conscious, that it would be difficult to determine that place.
Com uma falta de sinceridade de que estava perfeitamente consciente, Stranson achava que era difícil arranjar sítio para outro recém-chegado.
- 055) (EJB2-465) The public explanation was **quite** [A,D,t,] different, of course.
Como está bom de ver, a explicação pública foi completamente diferente.
- 056) (EBDL1T2-1341) Which was **quite** [A,I,o,] logical, but not particularly helpful, since I don't have an idea for a new show, and am unlikely to get one in my present state.
O que era muito lógico, mas não ajudava muito, já que eu não tenho qualquer idéia para um novo *show* e será muito difícil que venha a ter no meu presente estado mental.
- 057) (EBJT2-1648) I'm **quite** [A,M,f,] easy, you know.
Sabes que tenho bom feitio.
- 058) (EBOW1-786) The man was **quite** [A,D,f,] impassive and waited for his orders.
O criado, porém, absolutamente impassível, aguardava as ordens do amo.
- 059) (EJBT2-605) He looked back up at her with a look **quite** [A,D,h,] devoid of sympathy.
Ele devolveu-lhe um olhar totalmente isento de compreensão.
- 060) (EBDL1T1-1419) She always apologizes if a particularly strong reaction to the needle makes me jump; and, when (very rarely) she can't find the spot, and has to have several tries, she gets **quite** [A,M,h,] distressed.
Sempre pede desculpa quando me sobressalto numa reação mais extrema a uma de suas agulhas. E quando (muito raramente) ela não acha o ponto certo e tem de tentar várias vezes, fica num estresse tremendo.
- 061) (EBDL1T1-1419) She always apologizes if a particularly strong reaction to the needle makes me jump; and, when (very rarely) she can't find the spot, and has to have several tries, she gets **quite** [A,I,h,] distressed.
Pede-me sempre desculpa se uma ou outra reação particularmente forte a uma agulha me faz dar um salto; e ; quanto não consegue encontrar o sítio certo à primeira e tem de fazer várias tentativas – o que é muito raro -, fica muito transtornada.

- 062) (EBDL2-325) In fact it is not **quite** [A,D,h,] half-an-hour – the journey usually takes twenty- four minutes, but Vic wishes it were longer.
Na realidade, não é exactamente meia hora – a viagem leva vinte e quatro minutos, mas Vic gostaria que levasse mais.
- 063) (EBJT2-843) Out on the July streets, where there was no wind except perverse little gusts whose sole aim seemed to be to blow dust in your eyes, it had really been **quite** [A,O,f,] difficult to breathe.
Nas ruas, batidas pelo sol de Julho, onde não havia vento, exceto rajadazinhas perversas, cujo único objetivo parecia ser soprar poeira para os olhos, era difícil respirar.
- 064) (EBDL1T1-1807) This can be **quite** [A,O,f,] funny sometimes.
Às vezes é divertido.
- 065) (EBJT2-2169) Barbara said her flat was **quite** [A,M,f,] high up in a tall house off Lansdown, and it had a balcony and a view and plenty of sunshine.
Bárbara dizia que o seu apartamento ficava no cima de um prédio alto de Lansdown, que tinha uma varanda, uma boa vista e era cheio de sol.
- 066) (EBDL3T1-1169) The installation of the colour TV had made Dr O’Shea **quite** [A,O,f,] ill with excitement.
O instalar da televisão a cores pô-lo doente de excitação.
- 067) (EBDL3T2-1169) The installation of the colour TV had made Dr O’Shea **quite** [A,M,h,] ill with excitement.
A instalação da tevê colorida excitou o doutor O’Shea ao ponto de ele adoecer.
- 068) (EBJT2-2313) ‘My flat is **quite** [A,I,t,] high up too’, Frances wrote to Barbara, ‘and it gets the sun in the morning, and there’s a balcony just big enough for Antonio’s pram.
‘O meu apartamento também é muito alto’, escreveu Frances a Barbara, ‘tem sol da parte da manhã e há uma varanda com o tamanho à justa para pôr o carrinho do Antonio.
- 069) (EUHJ2-232) Over this idea they grew **quite** [A,M,f,] intimate; they rallied to it in a way that marked a fresh start in their confidence.
constatação que ambos admitiram e que teve como resultado ampliar a intimidade mútua.
- 070) (EBDL3T2-938) The second-year groups are rather hard going, especially the Joint Honours, but the first-year group is **quite** [A,I,h,] lively, and I think you’ll find the two final-year groups very interesting.
As turmas do segundo ano são difíceis de aturar, especialmente os veteranos, mas os primeiranistas são bastante alegres e penso que achará os grupos dos dois últimos anos muito interessantes.

- 071) (EBDL3T1-938) The second-year groups are rather hard going, especially the Joint Honours, but the first-year group is **quite** [A,I,h,] lively, and I think you'll find the two final-year groups very interesting.
Os do segundo ano são bastante difíceis, principalmente os que escolheram duas áreas, mas o do primeiro é muito animado, e penso que vai achar interessantes os dois grupos finalistas.
- 072) (EBOW1-1153) He was **quite** [A,D,f,] conscious that this would tell them nothing.
Estava absolutamente convicto de que o quadro nada revelaria a que, porventura, o visse.
- 073) (EBDL1T2-434) My hands are **quite** [A,I,f,] small too, but with long, shapely fingers. Like a pianist's, not that I can play any keyboard except an IBM one.
Minhas mãos são pequenas, mas com dedos longos, esbeltos como os de um pianista, se bem que o único teclado que eu saiba usar seja o de meu IBM.
- 074) (EBJB2-102) There were times when Noah and his sons got **quite** [A,D,h,] hysterical.
Momentos houve em que Noé e os filhos ficaram perfeitamente histéricos.
- 075) (EBOW1-1297) He was really very devoted to me and seemed **quite** [A,I,o,] sorry when he went away.
Era-me realmente dedicadíssimo e parecia muito penalizado quando se foi embora.
- 076) (EUEP1-450) It was near daybreak, however, before he completed the second division of the board (which was about a foot above the first cut), thus making an aperture **quite** [A,D,f,] large enough to admit his passage through with facility to the main orlop deck.
Amanhecia já e ele ainda não terminara a segunda parte do trabalho, que consistia em abrir um buraco a cerca de um pé acima do primeiro, deixando uma abertura suficientemente larga para poder passar com facilidade para os bailéus do porão.
- 077) (EUHJ2-72) He felt **quite** [A,M,h,] determined, as he walked away, never in his life to go near her.
Já longe deles, Stransom tomou a determinação de nunca mais se chegar ao pé daquela mulher.
- 078) (EBDL1T1-2082) Eventually I managed to produce a spurt of jism by sheer physical effort, so I know the plumbing is basically sound, but my cock is **quite** [A,I,h,] sore an it hasn't done my tennis elbow any good either.
Acabei por conseguir produzir um esguichinho, por puro esforço físico. Sei, por isso, que, basicamente, a canalização está de boa saúde, mas fiquei com a pila um bocado dorida e o cotovelo também não ficou nada bom.
- 079) (EBDL1T2-2082) Eventually I managed to produce a spurt of jism by sheer physical effort, so I know the plumbing is basically sound, but my cock is **quite** [A,M,h,] sore an it hasn't done my tennis elbow any good either.

Alguns tempo depois, consegui produzir um jatinho de esperma por puro esforço físico, por isso agora sei que a parte mecânica está em ordem mas meu pau ficou muito dolorido e, além disso, não foi nada bom para o meu reumatismo causado pelo tênis.

- 080) (EBDL1T1-434) My hands are **quite** [A,O,h,] small too, but with long, shapely fingers; like a pianist's, not that I can play any keyboard except an IBM one.
Também tenho umas mãos bastante pequenas, mas com uns dedos compridos e bem feitos, como os de um pianista, mas para mim teclados só o do IBM.
- 081) (EBDL1T1-430) My feet are **quite** [A,O,f,] small, size seven, and narrow, with a high instep.
Os pés são pequenos (calço o 40) e magros e tenho o peito do pé alto.
- 082) (EBDL1T2-268) I thought I would see what it was like to do something **quite** [A,M,f,] simple and ordinary, like making a cup of tea, without being able to see.
Queria tentar fazer alguma coisa rotineira e simples, como preparar uma xícara de chá sem poder ver nada.
- 083) (EURZ1-1370) Farid notices, however, that this is not **quite** [A,M,h,] true.
Farid no entanto repara que não é bem assim.
- 084) (EBDL1T2-430) My feet are **quite** [A,O,f,] small, size seven, and narrow, with a high instep.
Meus pés são pequenos, tamanho 40, e estreitos, com o peito do pé alto.
- 085) (EBDL1T1-268) I thought I would see what it was like to do something **quite** [A,O,h,] simple and ordinary, like making a cup of tea, without being able to see.
Depois tentei perceber como seria fazer qualquer coisa do mais simples e vulgar, como, por exemplo, um chá, sem ver nada.
- 086) (EBOW1-151) 'It is **quite** [A,D,h,] true, Dorian', said Lord Henry, gravely.
É absolutamente certo, Dorian – disse Lord Henry, gravemente.
- 087) (EBLC1-134) And they went so fast that at last they seemed to skim through the air, hardly touching the ground with their feet, till suddenly, just as Alice was getting **quite** [A,O,f,] exhausted, they stopped, and she found herself sitting on the ground, breathless and giddy.
E iam tão depressa que, a certa altura, pareciam ir a voar, mal tocando o chão com os pés, até que de repente, quando Alice estava já a ficar exausta, pararam e encontraram-se sentada no chão, sem fôlego e com a cabeça a andar à roda.
- 088) (EBJB1-834) And her letters were really **quite** [A,I,h,] fine in their way too.
E as cartas dela também eram á sua maneira, muito interessantes.

- 089) (EUEP1-788) No one, however, stirred, and it was **quite** [A,O,f,] evident that the whole party were wound up to the highest pitch of nervous excitement.
Ninguém se mexeu; era evidente que tinham atingido o grau mais elevado de excitação nervosa.
- 090) (EBDL2-759) He said that although he was personally **quite** [A,I,h,] happy with things as they were, he understood her doubts and perhaps a trial separation would resolve them one way or the other.
Disse que, embora no que lhe dizia respeito estivesse muito satisfeito com as coisa como estava, compreendia as dúvidas dela, e talvez uma separação à experiência as resolvesse de uma maneira ou de outra.
- 091) (EBJT2-2220) It was **quite** [A,I,o,] easy.
Foi bastante fácil.
- 092) (EBLC1-461) The hop seemed to be full of all manner of curious things – but the oddest part of it all was, that whenever she looked hard at any shelf, to make out exactly what I had on it, that particular shelf was always **quite** [A,D,f,] empty: though the others round it were crowded as full as they could hold.
A loja parecia estar cheia de coisas curiosas – mas o mais curioso de tudo era que sempre que ela fixava os olhos numa prateleira para descobrir o que lá estava, essa mesma prateleira estava quase sempre completamente vazia, embora todas as outras em volta estivessem cheias até mais não poder.
- 093) (EBJT1-1266) He thought of making love to her – she never initiated sex but she almost always acquiesced – and how he had been thinking one thing al those time, and she had known something **quite** [A,D,h,] different.
Pensou em fazer amor com ela – ela nunca iniciava as relações, mas estava quase sempre de acordo – e recordou como durante todo esse tempo tinha andado a pensar numa coisa e ela conhecia outra completamente diferente.
- 094) (EBL2-883) I fear the general public will find they can get along **quite** [A,I,h,] well without universities for a day.
Receio que o público em geral descubra que pode passar muito bem sem as universidades durante um dia.
- 095) (EBDL1T1-335) I mean the breathing exercises are **quite** [A,I,t,] effective, for about five minutes after I've done them.
Ou seja, os exercícios respiratórios são bastante eficazes durante os cinco minutos que se seguem à conversa.
- 096) (EBJT2-360) The longing made her feel **quite** [A,M,f,] faint.
até se sentir fraquejar.
- 097) (EBJT2-1250) he looked not so much shrunken as collapsed, his sweet, worn face **quite** [A,O,f,] devitalized.

Não estava tão enrugado quanto flácido, com o seu rosto meigo, gasto e desvitalizado.

- 098) (EUHJ3-537) ‘Is it **quite** [A,D,o,] different?’ Wayworth asked, sharing his mystification.
 ‘-É completamente diferente?’ – perguntou Wayworth, tão embaçado como o encenador.
- 099) (EBDL1T2-335) I mean the breathing exercises are **quite** [A,I,h,] effective, for about five minutes after I’ve done them.
 Quero dizer, os exercícios de respiração têm sido muito eficazes, pelo menos por uns cinco minutos depois que os faço.
- 100) (EBDL3T1-1422) And you can get out into the country **quite** [A,O,f,] easily.
 E você pode sair da cidade para o campo com facilidade.
- 101) (EBJB1-161) But then the aim of *Un couer simple* is **quite** [A,O,f,] elsewhere: the parrot is a perfect and controlled example of the Flaubertian grotesque.
 Mas o objetivo de *Un Coeur simple* é outro: o papagaio é um exemplo perfeito do grotesco flaubertiano.
- 102) (EBJT2-45) She had done this twice **quite** [A,O,f,] deliberately, out of a most enormous need to be entirely sure, a need which seemed to rise out of her like a physical reflex she couldn’t possibly control.
 Fizera isso duas vezes, deliberadamente, impelida por uma necessidade enorme de ter a certeza absoluta, uma necessidade que parecia ter origem num reflexo como que físico que não lhe era possível controlar.
- 103) (EBJTt2-157) The next time they met, after this suggestion had been made to José, he had looked at Frances **quite** [A,I,h,] differently, with suspicion and disapproval.
 Da vez seguinte que se haviam encontrado olhara Frances de uma forma muito diferente, com desconfiança e desaprovação.
- 104) (EUHJ1-437) Lavinia simpered, as if this might not be **quite** [A,O,h,] enough, and Catherine, with her forehead touching the window-panes, listened to this exchange of epigrams as reservedly as if they had not each been a pin-prick in her own destiny. Lavinia sorriu-se, como se isto não fosse suficiente e Catherine, com a testa encostada à vidraça, escutava esta troca de galhardetes tão calada como se cada um deles não constituísse uma alfinetada no seu próprio destino.
- 105) (EUHJ2-190) The next morning in the midst of his work he **quite** [A,M,f,] suddenly and irrelevantly reflected that his impression of her, beginning so far back, was like a winding river that had at last reached the sea.
 Na manhã seguinte, já a trabalhar, veio-lhe a idéia insólita de que recuado até uma data remota, a impressão que dela tinha era como a de um rio de meandros sinuosos que finalmente tivesse alcançado o mar.

- 106) (EBDL3T1-1422) And you can get out into the country **quite** [A,O,f,] easily.
E vai-se facilmente ao campo.
- 107) (EUHJ1-590) Morris was not a young man who needed to be pressed, and he found **quite** [A,I,h,] enough encouragement in the superior quality of the claret.
Morris não era pessoa que precisasse de ser instada, e a superior qualidade do clarete constituiu para ele encorajamento bastante.
- 108) (EBLC1-38) ‘Didn’t you know *that?*’ cried another Daisy, and here they all began shouting together, till the air seemed **quite** [A,M,f,] full of little shrill voices.
‘Não sabias isto?’, exclamou outra margarida e aí começaram todas a gritar ao mesmo tempo e o ar encheu-se de gritinhos estridentes.
- 109) (EBJB2-897) On the other hand, the bad part lay **quite** [A,M,h,] close to the good part being unhysterical, the visitors might also prove reliable, efficient, hard to diver from their purpose.
No entanto, o lado mau da coisa confundia-se com o lado bom: é que, sobre não serem nada histéricos, os visitantes poderiam ainda revelar-se determinados, eficientes, firmes quanto aos seus objectivos.
- 110) (EBLC1-152) ‘No, thank you,’ said Alice: ‘one’s **quite** [A,M,h,] enough!
‘Não, obrigada’, disse Alice, ‘uma chega muito bem!’
- 111) (EBLC1-221) But this was such a wonderfully small sigh, that she wouldn’t have heard it at all, if it hadn’t come **quite** [A,I,f,] close to her ear.
Mar era um suspiro tão maravilhosamente pequeno que teria passado despercebido, se não tivesse suspirado mesmo ao seu ouvido.
- 112) (EHJ1-621) That is very well; but it is not **quite** [A,O,f,] what I should have liked you to say.
Está bem; mas isso não é o que eu queria ouvi-la dizer.
- 113) (EUHJ1-724) Under the circumstances, that is **quite** [A,I,h,] enough.
E já é bastante, dadas as circunstâncias.
- 114) (EBDL1T2-1029) But I could live **quite** [A,O,f,] comfortably on the money I’ve already earned from *The People Next Door*.
Mas posso viver confortavelmente com o dinheiro que já fiz com *Os vizinhos do lado*.
- 115) (EBJT1-1151) And a big hill **quite** [A,I,o,] close.
E um grande monte muito perto.
- 116) (EBDL1T1-1162) The new vagrants are usually **quite** [A,O,f,] nicely clothed, in new-looking anoraks and jeans and Doc Martens, and they have thickly quilted sleeping bags that wouldn’t disgrace an Outward Bound course.

Os novos vagabundos andam geralmente bem vestidos, como anoraques novos, calças de ganga e sapatos Doc Martens, e têm bons sacos-cama, que não envergonhariam uma escola de montanhismo.

- 117) (EBDL1T2-1162) The new vagrants are usually **quite** [A,O,f,] nicely clothed, in new-looking anoraks and jeans and Doc Martens, and they have thickly quilted sleeping bags that wouldn't disgrace an Outward Bound course.
Esses vadios novos estão geralmente bem vestidos, com jaquetas e *jeans* com ar de novos, sapatos Doc Martens, e sempre se enrolam em sacos de dormir de primeira qualidade, que não desonrariam uma expedição de exploradores.
- 118) (EBDL3T1-230) He bore his children no ill-will, but he thought he could manage **quite** [A,I,f,] nicely without them, thank you, for six months.
Não tinha má-vontade em relação às crianças, mas pensava que passaria bem seis meses sem elas, muito bem mesmo.
- 119) (EBOW1-610) I am **quite** [A,M,f,] serious.
Digo-lhe isto muito a sério.
- 120) (EBJT2-868) she took her hand, held it for a moment **quite** [A,O,h,] firmly, and then dropped it.
Pegou-lhe na mão, segurou-a durante um momento com firmeza e a seguir deixou-a cair.
- 121) (EUHJ2-216) This happy advantage now served him anew, enabling him when she finally met his eyes – it was after a fourth trial – to predetermine **quite** [A,M,f,] fixedly his awaiting her retreat.
Mas essa descrição tornou também possível que ele se mostrasse amável num concerto posterior e, disposto a sujeitá-la a uma quarta prova, deixasse que a desconhecida se levantasse, para se ir embora.
- 122) (EBDL3T2-230) He bore his children no ill-will, but he thought he could manage **quite** [A,I,h,] nicely without them, thank you, for six months.
Não que tivesse alguma coisa contra seus filhos, mas achava que poderia se arranjar muito bem sem eles por seis meses, muito obrigado.
- 123) (EBDL3T2-865) The search, he understood, might take several hours; but as he was turning away it ended **quite** [A,O,f,] suddenly with a muffled explosion high up in the building and a tinkle of shattered glass.
A busca, pelo que entendeu, podia se estender por hora; mas quando Philip se voltou para ir embora, tudo parou abruptamente com uma explosão abafada no topo do prédio e o barulho dos estilhaços.
- 124) (EBOW1-1707) Dorian was sleeping **quite** [A,O,f,] peacefully, lying on his right side, with onehand underneath his cheek.

Dorian dormia ainda tranquilamente, deitado, com uma mão por baixo da face.

- 125) (EBJT2-1011) Then she said, not **quite** [A,M,f,] steadily, ‘ It is a tragedy, this life of ours.
Em seguida afirmou, num tom menos seguro: - A nossa vida é uma tragédia.
- 126) (EBJT1-1391) She was right, Lyndsay reflected, drawing the brush round the curve of her lower lip, Rose was out of control, quite a long way out, but then so was Joe, her wonderful Joe, who was, **quite** [A,I,o,] simply, her world – and she didn’t know in the least what to do about either of them.
Tinha razão, pensou Lyndsay, contornando o lábio inferior com o pincel, a Rose era indomável há muito tempo, mas o Joe também era, o seu maravilhoso Joe, que era, muito simplesmente, o seu mundo – e ela não fazia a menor idéia do que havia de fazer com eles.
- 127) (EBDL2-1093) One day **quite** [A,M,f,] soon in fact, Brian Everthorpe is going to have to concentrate his mind on the difference between a wife and an employer.
Um dia, que na realidade não está longe, Brian Everthorpe vai ter de se compenetrar da diferença entre uma esposa e um patrão.
- 128) (EBDL3T1- 205) Anyway, it’s **quite** [A,O,f,] out of the question for us all to go at such short notice.
De qualquer modo, está fora de questão irmos todos assim, com tão pouca antecedência.
- 129) (EBJB1-278) I hoped to get my replies **quite** [A,I,h,] soon.
Fiquei com esperança de receber respostas muito em breve.
- 130) (EBDL3T1-865) The search, he understood, might take several hours; but as he was turning away it ended **quite** [A,O,f,] suddenly with a muffled explosion high up in the building and a tinkle of shattered glass.
Calculou que a busca demoraria horas; mas quando ia a virar costas ela terminou de repente, com uma explosão abafada no alto do edifício e um som de vidros estilhaçados.
- 131) (EBJB1-735) Oh yes, **quite** [A,M,h,] soon.
Sim, logo depois.
- 132) (ESNG1-610) his own smell – of his skin – that I remember from when I was little and he’d cuddle me, or that used to be there until I **quite** [A,M,h,] lately, when we’d share the bathroom.
Seu próprio cheiro – da sua pele – de que me lembro desde que era pequeno quando me ninava, ou que costumava estar lá até pouco tempo atrás, quando dividíamos o banheiro.
- 133) (EBDL1T2-1822) I snuggled up to her spoonwise and went off **quite** [A,M,f,] , quickly, but was jerked awake at two thirty by internal derangement of the knee.

Aconcheguei-me a ela e dormi quase na mesma hora, mas fui acordado com uma punhalada às duas e meia por causa da síndrome temporária do joelho.

- 134) (EBDL1T1-734) They say that you don't get the same acceleration in the middle range with an automatic, but there's **quite** [A,O,h,] enough if your engine is as powerful as the one in my car.
Dizem que não se consegue a mesma aceleração numa mudança média com um carro automático, ma num motor tão potente como o do meu carro há aceleração suficiente.
- 135) (ESNG1-207) I was allowed to stay up **quite** [A,I,h,] late on Friday night – no school next day – and we'd sit at the table in the kitchen after supper was cleared away, his great black eyes on me, encouraging, serious, crinkling into a smile back in their darkness, while I hesitated to make my move.
- 136) (ESNG2-1212) I understood **quite** [A,I,t,] quickly that Baasie, with whom I lived in that house, couldn't have come here; I understood what Lily meant when she had said he wouldn't like to .
Bem depressa compreendi que Baasie, com quem vivia naquela casa, não podia ter vindo para aqui; compreendi onde queria Lily chegar quando dissera que ele não gostaria de vir.
- 137) (EJB2-911) Late that afternoon they heard a plane fly over, **quite** [A,I,o,] low.
Para o fim da tarde, ouviram um avião sobrevoar o navio, bastante baixo.
- 138) (EBDL1T1-1029) But I could live **quite** [A,O,h,] comfortably on the money I've already earned from *The People Next Door*.
- Mas posso viver confortavelmente do dinheiro que já ganhei com *Os Vizinhos do Lado*.
- 139) (EBLC1-608) (They had had **quite** [A,I,h,] enough of the subject of age, she thought: and if they really were to take turns in choosing subjects, it was her turn now.)
(Basta de assunto de idades, pensou; e já que a vez de escolher assunto cabia ora a um ora a outro, chegara agora a sua vez.)
- 140) (EBJT2-126) It reminded you that, at bottom, life was **quite** [A,O,f,] literally a matter of survival, of making sure that you were still there, living and breathing, at the dawn of a new day.
No fundo, recordava que a vida era literalmente uma questão de sobrevivência, de garantir que uma pessoa continuava viva e a respirar no dealbar de um novo dia.
- 141) (EBDL1T2-734) They say that you don't get the same acceleration in the middle range with an automatic, but there's **quite** [A,O,f,] enough if your engine is as powerful as the one in my car.
Dizem que você não consegue a mesma aceleração nesses carros médios com câmbio automático, mas tem o suficiente se seu motor é tão poderoso quanto o que tenho no meu carro.

- 142) (EBJT1-1391) She was right, Lyndsay reflected, drawing the brush round the curve of her lower lip, Rose was out of control, quite a long way out, but then so was Joe, her wonderful Joe, who was, **quite** [A,I,o,] simply, her world – and she didn't know in the least what to do about either of them.
Tinha razão, pensou Lyndsay, contornando o lábio inferior com o pincel, a Rose era indomável há muito tempo, mas o Joe também era, o seu maravilhoso Joe, que era, muito simplesmente, o seu mundo – e ela não fazia a menor idéia do que havia de fazer com eles.
- 143) (EBJT2-1033) These aren't very rational reasons, I know, but they are **quite** [A,O,f,] tremendously powerful ones and if anyone in my life told me to stop listening to reason and to listen to my feelings instead, it was your brother, and if it's all led to my downfall, it's led to my *bliss* as well and I shan't forget that ever, *ever*, as long as I live.
Sei que não são motivos muito racionais, mas são tremendamente fortes e, se alguma vez na vida alguém me disse que deixasse de escutar a voz da razão e, em vez dela, escutasse a voz dos sentimentos, esse alguém foi o seu irmão; e se isto contribuiu para a minha desgraça também contribuiu para a minha felicidade, o que nunca hei de esquecer, por muito que viva.
- 144) (EBDL1T1-1822) I snuggled up to her spoonwise and went off **quite** [A,I,f,] quickly, but was jerked awake at two thirty by internal derangement of the knee.
Aninhei-me a ela e adormeci bastante depressa, mas acordei sobressaltado às 2.30 com um ataque de disfunção interna do joelho.
- 145) (EBDL1T2-245) Yes, **quite** [C,M,h,] so.
Sim, com certeza está.
- 146) (EBDL1T1-245) Yes, **quite** [C,M,h,] so.
- Pois é.
- 147) (EBDL2-636) Charles was not **quite** [C,O,h,] so committed to the new wave.
Charles não estava tão empenhado na nova onda.
- 148) (EBDL1LT2-1506) There's nothing **quite** [C,M,h,] so satisfying as a sweetly hit backhand, it seems so effortless.
Nada é mais excitante do que um *backhand* bem feito, pois parece tão sem esforço.
- 149) (EBDL2-737) There was a time, early in their days at Cambridge, when a brilliant and handsome research student from Yale make a determined pitch for Robyn, and she had been rather dazzled and excited by the experience (he wooed her with a heady mixture of the latest post Freudian theoretical jargon and devastatingly frank sexual propositions, so she was never **quite** [C,M,f,] sure whether it was Lacan's symbolic phallus he was referring to or his own real one).
Houve uma altura, nos primeiros tempos em Cambridge, em que um estudante de investigação de Yale, brilhante e bonito, se atirou determinadamente a Robyn, e ela ficara deslumbrada e muito excitada com a experiência (como ele lhe fez a corte com

uma mistura arrebatada do último jargão teórico pós-freudiano e propostas sexuais devastadoramente francas, ela nunca teve a certeza se ele se referia ao falo simbólico de Lacan, se ao seu próprio e verdadeiro).

- 150) (EBDL1LT1-1506) There's nothing **quite** [C,M,h,] so satisfying as a sweetly hit backhand, it seems so effortless.
 Não há nada que dê tanto gozo como um *backhand* suave, é algo que aparentemente se faz sem o mínimo esforço.
- 151) (EBDL3T2-223) You're **quite** [C,I,h,] sure you don't mind?
 Você tem certeza absoluta de que não se importa?
- 152) (EBDL3T1-223) You're **quite** [C,M,h,] sure you don't mind?
 Tens mesmo a certeza de que não te importas?
- 153) (EBDL2-782) Robyn was **quite** [C,M,f,] sure she was not; but she enjoyed the warmth and companionship of the group, the hugging and kissing that accompanied their meetings and partings.
 Robyn tinha a certeza de que não o era. Mas agradava-lhe o calor e o companheirismo do grupo, os abraços e beijos que acompanhavam os encontros e as despedidas.
- 154) (ESNG2-1138) When he noticed the ring that had appeared on my finger for the first visit, he kept asking me whether I was **quite** [C,M,h,] sure I liked it?
 Quando reparou no anel que tinha aparecido no meu dedo para a primeira visita, não parava de perguntar-me se eu tinha a certeza de que gostava dele.
- 155) (EBJT2-1511) 'Listen', Lizzie said, speaking rapidly, her head bent low over her plaiting forgors, 'I've got rather a lot to say to you and I'm not **quite** [C,O,f,] sure what order it will come out in.
 'Escuta', pediu Lizzie, falando rapidamente, com a cabeça curvada sobre os dedos que entrançavam as ervas – tenho muitas coisas para dizer e não estou certa da ordem por que elas vão sair.
- 156) (EBOW1-573) 'Only my Christian name, and that I am **quite** [C,M,h,] sure she never mentioned to any one.
 Só o meu nome de baptismo, e tenho a certeza absoluta de que nunca o disse a ninguém.
- 157) (EURZ2-1873) But we didn't think she was **quite** [C,M,h,] right.
 Mas achamos que não servia.
- 158) (ESNG1-251) There was fervent stoep and yard talk, they going to moer the lanies you'll see ou they **quite** [C,M,f,] right make the Boers shit their pants there in Pretoria what you think you talking about they going to get a rope round their necks that what they putting up their hands for, bracelets man bullets up the backside you can't win against whitey.

Havia animadas conversas de quintal e varanda: eles vão invadir as terras...você vai vê pode crer eles fazem os bôeres cagar nas calças lá em Pretória...o que você acha de falar deles colocarem uma corda em volta do pescoço deles...por isso eles estão estendendo as mãos, algemas, cara, as balas vêm em seguida, você não pode lutar com os brancos.

- 159) (EBDL2-313) Vic is **quite** [C,M,h,] sure she has no intention of carrying out his instructions.
Vic tem a certeza de que ela não tencionava levar a cabo as suas recomendações.
- 160) (EBDL2-340) And **quite** [C,I,h,] right too.
E com toda a razão.
- 161) (EBJT2-360) You're **quite** [C,M,h,] right, she said in English.
Tens razão – ripostou ela em inglês.
- 162) (EBJT2-538) You're **quite** [C,M,h,] right.
Tem razão.
- 163) (EBDL2-619) Not many people perceived this **quite** [C,O,h,] so soon.
Poucas pessoas entenderam isto tão cedo.
- 164) (EBDL2-769) There was sex, of course, but although both of them were extremely interested in sex, and enjoyed nothing better than discussing it, neither of them, if the truth be told, was **quite** [C,I,h,] so interested in actually having it, or at any rate in having it very frequently.
Havia o sexo, é claro, mas, embora ambos estivessem muito interessados no sexo e não houvesse nada que mais lhes agradasse discutir, nenhum deles, verdade seja dita, estava muito interessado em praticá-lo, ou, pelo menos, em praticá-lo com frequência.
- 165) (EBDL2-396) There is nothing **quite** [C,O,h,] so forlorn as a closed factory- Vic Wilcox knows, having supervised a shutdown himself in his time.
Não há nada com um aspecto tão abandonado como uma fábrica fechada – Vic Wilcox sabe isto, tendo, em tempos, supervisionado o encerramento de uma.
- 166) (EBOW1-1336) I know now that I was **quite** [C,I,h,] right in what I fancied about him.
Sei agora que tinha toda a razão no que dele imaginava.
- 167) (EBDL2-918) And **quite** [C,M,h,] right, too, Rupert Sutcliffe declared.
“E muito bem”, declarou Rupert Sutcliffe.
- 168) (EBOW1-1254) But I wasn't **quite** [C,I,h,] sure.
Mas não tinha bem a certeza.
- 169) (ESNG2-1139) Quite, **quite** [C,I,h,] sure? – with all the basking persuasiveness of one who has chosen, he knows, exactly what his darling would want.

Tinha mesmo, mesmo a certeza? – com toda a deleitosa capacidade de persuasão de alguém que escolheu, sabe-o bem, exactamente o que a sua amada queria.

- 170) (EBDL3T1-1168) He examined Morris's Japanese cassette recorder with the half-fearful, half-covetous curiosity of a nineteenth-century savage handling a missionary's tinder-box; he seemed astounded that a man might own so many shirts that he could send them to the laundry half-a-dozen at a time; and, invited to fix himself a drink, he was almost (but not **quite** [A,O,h,]) incapable of making a choice from three varieties of whisky, groaning and muttering under his breath as he handled the bottles and read the labels, - Mother of God, what is it we have here, Old Grandad Genuine Kentucky Bourbon and here's th'old josser himself looking none the worse for it, would you believe it...

Examinou o gravador de cassetes japonês de Morris com a curiosidade meio-receosa, meio-cobiçosa do selvagem do século dezanove que pega no isqueiro do missionário; parecia estupefacto por um homem possuir tanta camisas, até podia mandá-las pra a lavandaria às seis de cada vez; e, quando convidado a servir-se duma bebida, foi quase (mas não totalmente) incapaz de escolher entre três variedades de whisky, murmurando e resmungando a perder de fôlego, enquanto pegava nas garrafas e lhes lia os rótulos: - Santa Maria, mas que é isso, *Old Grandad Genuine Kentucky Bourbon* e aqui o velhadas a ver isso, nada mal, não senhor...

- 171) (ESNG2-1139) Quite, **quite** [C,I,h,] sure? – with all the basking persuasiveness of one who has chosen, he knows, exactly what his darling would want.

Tinha mesmo, mesmo a certeza? – com toda a deleitosa capacidade de persuasão de alguém que escolheu, sabe-o bem, exactamente o que a sua amada queria.

- 172) (EBDL1T2-44) I haven't got to that stage yet, not **quite** [W,M,h,], but I know what they mean.

Ainda não cheguei a esse ponto, pelo menos não tanto, mas sei o que eles querem dizer com isso.

- 173) (EBDL3T2-1168) He examined Morris's Japanese cassette recorder with the half-fearful, half-covetous curiosity of a nineteenth-century savage handling a missionary's tinder-box; he seemed astounded that a man might own so many shirts that he could send them to the laundry half-a-dozen at a time; and, invited to fix himself a drink, he was almost (but not **quite** [A,D,f,]) incapable of making a choice from three varieties of whisky, groaning and muttering under his breath as he handled the bottles and read the labels, - Mother of God, what is it we have here, Old Grandad Genuine Kentucky Bourbon and here's th'old josser himself looking none the worse for it, would you believe it...

Examinava o toca-fitas japonês de Morris com uma curiosidade metade gananciosa, metade temerosa, como um selvagem do século XIX olharia para um isqueiro de um missionário; surpreendia-o que um homem possuísse tantas camisas que pudesse mandá-las ao tintureiro meia dúzia de cada vez; e, ao ser convidado a preparar sua própria bebida, era quase incapaz de escolher entre as três variedades de uísque, balbuciando qualquer coisa enquanto manuseava as garrafas e lia os rótulos, - Minha Nossa Senhora, o que temos aqui, *Old Grandad Genuine Kentucky Bourbon* e tem até

a figura do próprio velho, com a aparência mais saudável, quase não se pode acreditar.

- 174) (EBDL1T1-44) I haven't got to that stage yet, not **quite** [W,M,h,], but I know what they mean.
Ainda não cheguei a essa fase, pelo menos não exactamente, mas sei o que é.
- 175) (EUEP1-837) We now found that the vessel did not labour **quite** [W,M,f,] as much as before, but our situation was still exceedingly precarious, and in spite of the utmost exertions, we could not gain upon the leak without the aid of both pumps.
Desta maneira, o barco desgastava-se menos mas a nova situação continuava a ser extremamente precária e, a despeito de todos os esforços, não tínhamos conseguido dominar o veio de água sem o auxílio das duas bombas.
- 176) (EBDL1T1-1089) She was a "creative executive" in the American production company, a Vice-President in fact, which isn't **quite** [W,O,f,] as impressive as it sounds to a British ear, but pretty good all the same for a woman in her early thirties.
A Louise era directora criativa de uma produtora Americana – o seu lugar era de vice-presidente, que não é tão importante como soa a um ouvido europeu, mas suficientemente bom mesmo assim para uma mulher de 30 e poucos anos.
- 177) (EUHJ2-490) He would have hated to plunge again into that well of reminders, but he enjoyed **quite** [W,M,f,] as little the vacant alternative.
era com horror que mergulhava naquele abismo de recordações, mas a perspectiva do contrário não lhe era menos penosa.
- 178) (EBDL1T2-1089) She was a "creative executive" in the American production company, a Vice-President in fact, which isn't **quite** [W,O,h,] as impressive as it sounds to a British ear, but pretty good all the same for a woman in her early thirties.
Ela era a "executiva de criação" na produtora americana, vice-presidente de fato, o que não soa tão impressionante para um ouvido inglês, mas mesmo assim já é uma grande coisa para uma mulher nem bem nos seus trinta anos.
- 179) (EJB2-619) While it was not **quite** [W,D,f,] the uniform some of the passengers expected of a distinguished guest lecturer, it accurately suggested the origin of such distinction as Franklin could command.
Embora não fosse precisamente essa a farda que alguns passageiros esperariam ver num eminente conferencista, a verdade é que ela sugeria de forma muito precisa a origem da fama a que Franklin fazia jus.
- 180) (EJB2-621) But Franklin's fame (which was not **quite** [W,O,h,] as extensive as he thought it) came from television.
Mas a fama de Franklin (que não era tão grande quanto ele pensava) vinha da televisão.

- 181) (EBJT2-826) There was a little pause and then Frances said carefully, ‘He doesn’t want me to have it, but that isn’t **quite** [C,I,t,] the same thing.
Seguiu-se uma pequena pausa e depois Frances disse devagarinho: - Ele não quer que eu o tenha, mas isso não é bem a mesma coisa.
- 182) (EUHJ1-594) And he is uncommonly well turned out; **quite** [W,O,f,]the sort of figure that pleases the ladies.
E é invulgarmente bem parecido, o gênero de figura que agrada às senhoras.
- 183) (EBDL1T2-1134) I didn’t sleep much that night, tossing and turning in my vast bed at the Beverly Wilshire, wondering whether to call Louise and ask if I could have second thoughts, but I didn’t; and although we saw each other again on several occasions it was never **quite** [C,M,f,] the same, she was gradually backing away instead of coming closer.
Naquela noite,não dormi muito, retorcendo-me na enorme cama do Beverly Wilshire, imaginando se deveria telefonar para Louise e perguntar se poderia mudar de idéia , mas não fiz; e depois, apesar de nos encontrarmos em várias ocasiões, nunca mais a coisa foi a mesma , ela gradualmente se distanciou, em vez de se aproximar.
- 184) (EBJT2-1253) I feel **quite** [W,D,h,]the opposite.
Eu penso exactamente o contrário.
- 185) (EBJT2-1685) It had closed so that she could go on with life as it had always had been, except that in actuality she couldn’t, because the closing of the chapter meant, perversely, that her life would never be **quite** [C,M,h,] the same again.
Tinha terminado de tal maneira que ela podia continuar com a vida do costume; só que, na realidade, isso não era possível, pois o fechar do capítulo significava, perversamente, que a sua vida nunca mais voltaria a ser a mesma.
- 186) (EBJT2-1430) ‘Not **quite** [C,D,h,] the same beige’
‘Não é exactamente do mesmo bege...’
- 187) (EURZ2-1433) He may have sensed that ,because he said, ‘There will be a time when you’ll want nothing so much as to be touched, when nothing will be **quite** [C,x,x,] as wonderful as that.
Sem tradução.
- 188) (EBDL3T2-236) It had never been **quite** [C,M,f,] the same (had anything?) after their extended American honeymoon.
Nunca mais como na lua-de-mel americana (mas também nada mais fora tão maravilhoso).
- 189) (EBDL3T1-100) In the years that followed he set about replenishing his mind, but is was never **quite** [C,M,h,]the same.
Nos anos que se seguiram quis recarregar o espírito, mas já não era igual.

- 190) (EBOW1-441) I read of it **quite** [W,M,f,] by chance in a late edition of *The Globe* that I picked up at the club.
Só por acaso li a notícia no *Globe*, à noite no clube.
- 191) (EUHJ1-130) When it had been duly impressed upon her that she was a young lady – it was a good while before she could believe it – she suddenly developed a lively taste for dress: a lively taste is **quite** [W,I,t,] the expression to use.
Quando a convenceram de que já era uma senhora – e foi muito antes de ela poder acreditar em tal – desenvolveu subitamente um vivo gosto pelos vestidos, vivo gosto é bem a expressão a usar.
- 192) (EBDL1T1-1134) I didn't sleep much that night, tossing and turning in my vast bed at the Beverly, Wilshire, wondering whether to call Louise and ask if I could have second thoughts, but I didn't. and although we saw each other again on several occasions it was never **quite** [C,M,h,] the same, she was gradually backing away instead of coming closer.
Não dormi muito nessa noite, às voltas e reviravoltas na enorme cama do Beverly Wilshire, perguntando-me se deveria telefonar à Louise a dizer-lhe que mudara de idéias, mas não telefonei; e, embora nos tenhamos encontrado várias vezes, nunca mais foi a mesma coisa, ela foi-se afastando gradualmente, em vez de se aproximar mais.
- 193) (EBDL3T1-236) It had never been **quite** [C,M,f,] the same (had anything?) after their extended American honeymoon.
Nunca mais for a igual (alguma coisa o fora?) após a prolongada lua-de-mel americana.
- 194) (EURZ1-912) Farid and I sit in an expanding silence for **quite** [W,O,h,] some time; I am still awe-struck by Esther's departure.
Ficamos os dois sentados em silêncio durante algum tempo. Continuou estupefato com a partida de tia Ester.
- 195) (EBJT2-156) He was perfectly used, now, to his mother's relentless vendetta against his father, and his grandmothers lamentations and recriminations about the separation between his parents - after all, plenty of his friends had parents in the same situation and divorce was becoming a commons as marriage – but for his father to marry Frances was **quite** [W,D,h,] another matter altogether, a matter not to be thought of without indignation amounting to outrage.
Estava acostumado aos incessante espírito de vingança da mãe contra o pai, às lamentações e recriminações da avó sobre a separação dos pais – afinal, uma quantidade de amigos dele tinham pais na mesma situação e o divórcio estava a tornar-se tão comum como o casamento - , mas o pai casar com Francês era um assunto completamente diferente, um assunto em que não podia pensar sem indignação e sem se sentir escandalizado.

- 196) (EUHJ1-425) Mrs. Penniman even took for granted at times that other people had as much imagination as herself; so that when, half an hour later, her brother came in, she addressed him **quite** [W,M,f.] on this principle
 Por vezes Mrs. Penniman até partia do princípio de que as outras pessoas tinham tanta imaginação como ela; e assim, quando passada meia hora o irmão entrou, dirigiu-se-lhe movida por esse princípio.
- 197) (EBDL1T2-1505) My backhand was working well for once, and I played a couple of cracking returns of service, low over the net, that took Rupert **quite** [W,O,f.] by surprise.
 Meu *backhand* estava funcionando legal hoje e dei duas devoluções de saque excelentes, quase tocando a rede, e que pegaram Rupert de surpresa.
- 198) (EUHJ2-309) They had only to cross the narrow hall, as he found, to pass **quite** [W,I,f.] into another air.
 Foi só atravessar o pequeno átrio e penetrar numa atmosfera bastante diferente.
- 199) (EBJB2-321) Wet fur growing on a species which takes pride in grooming is one thing; but a dank, slat-encrusted pelt hanging ungroomed from the neck of a negligent species to whom it doesn't belong is **quite** [W,M,f.] another matter.
 Uma coisa é uma pelagem molhada crescendo numa espécie que gosta de andar asseada e bem arranjada, outra coisa é uma pele toda encharcada, cheia de sal e de porcaria, dependurada do pescoço de uma espécie que se está nas tintas para a limpeza e que ainda por cima tem de arrancar as peles aos outros animais para se proteger do frio.
- 200) (EBDL3T2-100) In the years that followed he set about replenishing his mind, but it was never **quite** [C,M,h.] the same.
 Nos anos seguintes, prontificou-se a preencher sua mente de novo, mas nunca mais foi o mesmo.
- 201) (EBDL1T2-619) When Amy goes to see a show, she's not just watching the actors perform their given roles, she's imagining them all the time in other roles, so that by the end of the evening she's assimilated not only their performance on the night, but also their potential for **quite** [W,M,f.] other performances.
 Quando Amy vai a um *show*, não está apenas assistindo à *performance* dos atores naquele papel, mas imaginando esses atores em outros papéis, e assim, quando o espetáculo chega ao fim, Amy não só assimilou a *performance* daquela noite como também o potencial de cada um deles para outros papéis bem diferentes daquele.
- 202) (EBDL3T1-9) Imagine, if you will, that each of these two professors of English Literature (both, as it happens, aged forty) is connected to his native land, place of employment and domestic hearth by an infinitely elastic umbilical cord of emotions, attitudes and values – a cord which stretches and stretches almost to the point of invisibility, but never **quite** [W,M,h.] to breaking-point, as he hurtles through the air at 600 miles per hour.

Imaginem, se quiserem, que cada um dos dois professores de Literatura Inglesa (os dois, aliás, com quarenta anos de idade) está ligado à sua terra natal, ao local de trabalho e ao lar familiar por um cordão umbilical infinitamente elástico de emoções, atitudes e valores, - um cordão que estica, estica, a ponto de ficar quase invisível, mas sem nunca quebrar, enquanto sulca o ar a 900 quilômetros por hora.

- 203) (EUHJ1-580) The fortune she would inherit struck him as a very sufficient provision for two reasonable persons, and if a penniless swain who could give a good account of himself should enter the lists, he should be judged **quite** [W,M,h,] upon his personal merits.
a fortuna que ela herdaria parecia-lhe mais do que suficiente para duas pessoas razoáveis, e se viesse a fazer parte da lista um pretendente sem cheta que desse boas referências, seria apreciado segundo os seus méritos pessoais.
- 204) (EUHJ2-201) But he wasn't left to himself, a fact he discovered **quite** [W,M,f,] at the last, after he had virtually made up his mind to go.
tomada esta resolução, verificou que afinal não estava livre para assim agir.
- 205) (EBJT2-761) I'm not sure I'll ever sleep again, Lizzie thought, gazing at Robert, I feel that I'm **quite** [W,M,f,] beyond it, every nerve cracking but grimly, eternally awake.
Não sei se alguma vez vou conseguir voltar a dormir, pensou Lizzie olhando para Robert, sinto que estou pra além disso, com os nervos quase a cederem, mas eternamente acordada.
- 206) (EBDL1T1-1865) It's **quite** [C,I,h,] a while since I used the Library, and I hardly recognized it from the outside.
Havia já bastante tempo que não ia à biblioteca e quase não reconheci o edifício do exterior.
- 207) (EBOW1-1285) You see your servant made me **quite** [W,D,h,] at home, Dorian.
Vê que o seu criado pô-me inteiramente à vontade.
- 208) (EBDL3T2- 205) Anyway, it's **quite** [W,M,h,] out of the question for us all to go at such short notice.
Mesmo porque não dá nem para pensar em todos nós irmos em tão pouco tempo.
- 209) (EBDL1T1-619) When amy goes to see a show, she's not just watching the actors perform their given roles, she's imaging them all the time in other roles, so that by the end of the evening she's assimilated not only their performance on the night, but also their potential for **quite** [W,O,f,] other performances.
Quando a Amy vai assistir a um espetáculo, não se limita a ver os atores a desempenharem os papéis que lhes foram atribuídos, estando sempre a imaginá-los noutros papéis, e, assim, ao fim da noite, não só assimilou os seus desempenhos, mas também o seu potencial para desempenharem outros papéis.
- 210) (EBLC1-389) Her voice went higher with each 'better', till it got **quite** [W,M,h,] to a squeak at last.

A sua voz foi aumentando cada vez que dizia ‘melhor’ até se tornar quase num guincho.

- 211) (EBDL1T1-1505) My backhand was working well for once, and I played a couple of cracking returns of service, low over the net, that took Rupert **quite** [W,O,f,] by surprise.

O meu *backhand* estava bom e fiz duas devoluções de serviço esmagadoras, junto à rede, que apanharam o Rupert de surpresa.

- 212) (EBDL3T2-9) Imagine, if you will, that each of these two professors of English Literature (both, as it happens, aged forty) is connected to his native land, place of employment and domestic hearth by an infinitely elastic umbilical cord of emotions, attitudes and values – a cord which stretches and stretches almost to the point of invisibility, but never **quite** [W,M,h,] to breaking-point, as he hurtles through the air at 600 miles per hour.

Imagine o leitor, se desejar, que cada um desses professores de literatura inglesa (ambos, por acaso, com quarenta anos) está ligado à sua terra natal, ao seu lugar de trabalho e à sua residência, por um cordão umbilical de elasticidade infinita de emoções, atitudes e valores – um cordão que estica e estica quase ao ponto da invisibilidade, mas nunca chegando ao rompimento, enquanto se arremessa pelo ar a mil quilômetros por hora.

- 213) (EBDL3T2-894) The domestic standard of living of the Rumidge faculty was far below that of the Euphoric faculty, but even the most junior teacher here had a large office to himself, and the Staff House was built like a Hilton, putting Euphoric State’s Faculty Club **quite** [W,M,h,] in the shade.

Os padrões domésticos dos membros do corpo docente de Rumidge eram muito abaixo daqueles da Estadual Eufórica, mas até mesmo o professor de menor escalão tinha a sua própria sala ampla. O prédio de funcionários mais parecia o Hotel Hilton, botando no chinelo o clube da Estadual Eufórica.

- 214) (ESNG2-1316) I knew the arch of the foot that was cocked over the knee, **quite** [C,I,f,] a high arch, which gives a foot a nice line, and the shoes not particularly worn since brown sued seems to look right only when rather shabby.

Reconheci o arco do pé que se erguia sobre o joelho, um arco bastante pronunciado, que confere a um pé uma linha agradável à vista, e os sapatos nem por isso muito gastos uma vez que a camurça castanha só parece ficar bem quando bastante coçada.

- 215) (EBJT1-1391) She was right, Lyndsay reflected, drawing the brush round the curve of her lower lip, Rose was out of control, quite a long way out, but then so was Joe, her wonderful Joe, who was, **quite** [W,O,h,] simply, her world – and she didn’t know in the least what to do about either of them.

Tinha razão, pensou Lyndsay, contornando o lábio inferior com o pincel, a Rose era indomável há muito tempo, mas o Joe também era, o seu maravilhoso Joe, que era, muito simplesmente, o seu mundo – e ela não fazia a menor idéia do que havia de fazer com eles.

- 216) (EBDL3T1-772) Philip has always supposed he despised David Frost but now realizes that in a grudging kind of way he must respect David frost **quite** [C,I,h,] a lot, so sickening has it been to entertain, even for a moment, the idea that Charles Boon is successfully launched upon a similar career.
Philip pensou sempre que desprezava David Frost, ma vê agora que , embora a contragosto, deve até respeitá-lo bastante, de tal modo o chocou a idéia de, nem que fosse por um momento, o Charles Boon se lançar com sucesso numa carreira semelhante.
- 217) (EBJT2-159) It struck José suddenly that perhaps she might not want to marry his father, her choice not his, and this thought threw him into **quite** [C,O,f,]a reverse turmoil of angry feelings.
Passou de súbito pela cabeça de José que talvez ela não quisesse casar com o pai, que a decisão fosse dela e não dele, e esse pensamento lançou-o num tumulto contrário de pensamentos irados.
- 218) (EBDL1T2-1453) It was **quite** [C,O,h,] a long time ago, 1979.
Já faz muito tempo, em 1979.
- 219) (EBLC1-226) What she really wanted to know was, whether it could sting or not, but she thought this wouldn't be **quite** [C,I,f,] a civil question to ask.
O que na realidade ela queria saber era se picava ou não, mas pensou que fazer uma tal pergunta não seria muito delicado.
- 220) (EBJT2-1427) There were **quite** [C,M,f,]a lot of customers, some of them with the holiday- clothed, queuing air of tourists, and Robert was sitting on a rush-seated stool behind the till, smiling and counting out change and putting purchases into the Gallery's new buff-and-dark-blue recycled bags.
Havia uma quantidade de clientes, alguns dos quais com roupa de férias, com ar de turistas, e Robert estava sentado num banquinho com assento de palhinha por trás do balcão, a sorrir, a contar trocos e a enfiar compras nos novos sacos reciclados amarelo-claros e azul-escuros da Galeria.
- 221) (ESNG2-1853) You have **quite** [C,O,f,] an organization, Ivy.
Tens uma organização e peras, Ivy.
- 222) (EBJT1-1391) She was right, Lyndsay reflected, drawing the brush round the curve of her lower lip, Rose was out of control, **quite** [C,O,h,] a long way out, but then so was Joe, her wonderful Joe, who was, quite simply, her world – and she didn't know in the least what to do about either of them.
Tinha razão, pensou Lyndsay, contornando o lábio inferior com o pincel, a Rose era indomável há muito tempo, mas o Joe também era, o seu maravilhoso Joe, que era, muito simplesmente, o seu mundo – e ela não fazia a menor idéia do que havia de fazer com eles.
- 223) (EURZ1-2272) I'm **quite** [C,M,h,] a sight.
Estou um susto.

- 224) (EBLC1-481) ‘Didn’t you hear me say “Feather”?’ the Sheep cried angrily, taking up **quite** [C,O,f,] a bunch of needles.
 ‘Não me ouviste dizer, “Transvia”!’, gritou a Ovelha, zangada, pegando num molho de agulhas.
- 225) (EURZ1-3323) I’m **quite** [C,I,t,] a nice man to those who...
 Sou um homem bastante donairoso para quem...
- 226) (EBDL3T1-894) The domestic standard of living of the Rummidge faculty was far below that of the Euphoric faculty, but even the most junior teacher here had a large office to himself, and the Staff House was built like a Hilton, putting Euphoric State’s Faculty Club **quite** [W,M,h,] in the shade.
 O padrão de vida doméstica na faculdade de Remexe era muito inferior ao da faculdade de Euforia, mas aqui até o mais jovem professor tinha um gabinete grande só para ele e a Casa do Pessoal era construída como o Hilton, metendo a um canto o Clube Universitário do Estado Eufórico.
- 227) (EBJT2-2365) Waste seemed **quite** [C,M,f,] a trivial thing beside pain.
 Os estragos pareciam-lhe qualquer coisa de banal ao lado da dor.
- 228) (EBDL3T2-209) I must admit, - said Philip, freshening the washing-up water and stirring the suds with gusto, - That if I did go on my own I could probably save **quite** [C,I,h,] a lot of money.
 -Tenho de admitir – disse Philip, esfriando a água e misturando o detergente com vontade – que se eu for sozinho podemos economizar bastante dinheiro.
- 229) (ESNG2-1863) I see **quite** [C,M,h,] a few of the people I used to work with...
 Vejo uma boa porção das pessoas com quem trabalhava dantes...
- 230) (EBJT1-1311) I imagine I was **quite** [C,O,h,] a good baby, Hughie said.
 - Espero ter sido um bebê bonzinho – disse Hughie.
- 231) (EBDL3T1-209) I must admit, - said Philip, freshening the washing-up water and stirring the suds with gusto, - That if I did go on my own I could probably save **quite** [C,I,f,] a lot of money.
 Realmente, - disse Philip, deitando mais água no lava-louças e fazendo espuma com agrado, - indo sozinho podia poupar bastante dinheiro.
- 232) (EBDL1T1-1453) It was **quite** [C,O,h,] a long time ago, 1979.
 Foi há muito tempo, em 1979.
- 233) (EBLC1-176) However, this was anything but a regular bee: in fact it was an elephant - as Alice soon found out, though the idea **quite** [W,M,h,] took her breath away at first.

No entanto, aquilo era tudo menos uma abelha; na verdade, era um elefante, como Alice não tardou a descobrir, ainda que à custa de ter ficado quase sem pinga de sangue.

- 234) (EBJT1-1951) Zoe had hers cut every three weeks and rinsed with a vegetable dye to bring it back to the deep burgundy colour that Judy was now **quite** [W,I,h,] used to.
Esta cortava-o de três em três semanas e faziam-lhe uma coloração com um produto vegetal que lhe restituía o tom de vinho tinto profundo a que Judy agora estava tão habituada.
- 235) (EBJC1-26) We talked of everything, he said, **quite** [W,I,h,] transported at the recollection.
Falávamos de tudo, disse, muito encantado ao recordá-lo.
- 236) (EBDL1T2-1865) It's **quite** [C,M,h,] a while since I used the Library, and I hardly recognized it from the outside.
Já fazia um bom tempo que eu não usava a biblioteca e quase não a reconheci pelo lado de fora.
- 237) (EUHJ3-233) His form had now become **quite** [C,O,f,] an ultimate idea to him.
A sua fórmula artística afigurava-se-lhe presentemente o ideal supremo a atingir.
- 238) (EBLC1-222) The consequence of this was that it tickled her ear very much, and **quite** [W,M,f,] took off her thoughts from the unhappiness of the poor little creature.
E fez-lhe tantas cócegas na orelha que depressa se esqueceu dos infortúnios da pobre criatura.
- 239) (EBLC1-541) Humpty Dumpty was sitting with his legs crossed, like a Turk, on the top of a high wall – such a narrow one that Alice **quite** [W,M,h,] wondered how he could keep his balance – and, as his eyes were steadily fixed in the opposite direction, and he didn't take the least notice of her, she thought he must be a stuffed figure after all.
Humpty Dumpty estava sentado com as pernas cruzadas, como um turco, no cimo de um muro alto, - tão estreito que Alice não percebia como ele se conseguia equilibrar como o seu olhar se fixava na direção oposta, sem sequer reparar em Alice, ela pensou que afinal não devia passar de um boneco de trapos.
- 240) (EUHJ3-293) It was **quite** [C,I,t,] an artistic home – not on the scale of Mrs. Alsager's (to compare the smallest things with the greatest!) but intensely refined and honourable.
Era um lar muito artístico, se bem que inferior nesse aspecto ao de Mrs. Alsager (como pode haver comparações entre o ínfimo e o superlativo?), mas com o seu requinte e honorabilidade.
- 241) (EBLC1-588) 'I'm afraid I can't **quite** [W,I,h,] remember it', Alice said very politely.
'Parece-me que já não me lembro bem qual era', disse Alice, bem educada.

- 242) (EUHJ2-537) His irritation took the form of melancholy, and his melancholy that of the conviction that his health had **quite** [W,M,h,] failed.
A sua irritação revestia uma forma de melancolia que o convenceu de que o abandonara a saúde.
- 243) (EBJT1-26) Robin looked up briefly and saw his mother watching him in the calm, mildly curious way she had watched him all his life, as if she could never **quite** [W,I,t,] remember who he was.
Robin ergueu os olhos durante breves instantes e viu a mãe a observá-lo da maneira calma, ligeiramente curiosa com que o observara toda a vida, como se nunca se conseguisse recordar muito bem de quem ele era.
- 244) (EBDL1T1-376) I found it **quite** [C,O,f,]an interesting exercise.
Achei que era um exercício interessante.
- 245) (EBLC1-186) In a moment everybody was holding out a ticket: they were about the same size as the people, and **quite** [W,O,f,] seemed to fill the carriage.
Num instante, todos mostraram um bilhete, eram mais ou menos do tamanho das pessoas e pareciam encher a carruagem.
- 246) (EBDL1T1-549) It gave me **quite** [C,I,h,]a surprise, actually, when she walked along the back of the indoor court with Brett Sutton, the Club coach, because I wasn't expecting to see her there.
Fiquei muito admirado quando a vi passear pelo fundo do *court* com o Brett Sutton, o professor do clube, porque não estava à espera de a ver ali.
- 247) (EBDL1T2-376) I found it **quite** [C,I,t,] an interesting exercise.
Achei o exercício muito interessante.
- 248) (EBJB1-769) He'd mastered **quite** [C,O,f,] a range of English endearments by the end.
No fim ele já dominava uma quantidade de expressões ternas em inglês.
- 249) (EBDL1T2-549) It gave me **quite** [C,I,h,]a surprise, actually, when she walked along the back of the indoor court with Brett Sutton, the Club coach, because I wasn't expecting to see her there.
Fiquei muito surpreso d vê-la entrando na quadra coberta com Brett Sutton, o treinador do clube, porque não esperava vê-la ali.
- 250) (EBDL3T2-772) Philip has always supposed he despised David Frost but now realizes that in a grudging kind of way he must respect David frost **quite** [C,M,f,] a lot, so sickening has it been to entertain, even for a moment, the idea that Charles Boon is successfully launched upon a similar career.
Philip sempre achou que detestava David Frost, mas agora percebe que, de uma maneira meio ressentida, deve respeitá-lo, porque só de pensar, mesmo por um momento, que Charles Boon possa ter se lançado com sucesso na mesma carreira o faz querer vomitar.

- 251) (EJBE-332) That set off **quite** [C,M,f,] a panic.
Foi o pânico geral.
- 252) (EJBE-625) What his special area of knowledge was nobody could **quite** [W,M,h,] discern, but he roved freely in the worlds of archaeology, history and comparative culture.
Ninguém sabia ao certo qual a sua área do conhecimento, mas Hughes divagava com desembaraço sobre arqueologia, história e cultura comparada.
- 253) (EJBE-535) So she went on, wondering more and more at every step, as everything turned into a tree the moment she came up to it, and she **quite** [W,M,f,] expected the egg to do the same.
E lá continuou, mais maravilhada a cada passo, pois tudo se ia transformando em árvore mal ela se aproximava, e chegou a pensar que ia acontecer o mesmo ao ovo.
- 254) (EJBE-155) it had **quite** [W,M,f,] disturbed him.
Isso havia-o perturbado.
- 255) (EJBE-503) Only I couldn't **quite** [W,M,f,] reach it.
Mas não consigo chegar-lhe!
- 256) (EURZ1-3205) You can't read the verses at top speed and reread them when you don't **quite** [W,O,f,] grasp what they mean.
Não podes ler os versículos a toda a velocidade e voltar a lê-los se não apreendeste o que querem dizer.
- 257) (EUHJ3-189) At the end of a year the luster had, to his own eyes, **quite** [W,M,f,] faded from his unappreciated masterpiece, and he found himself writing for a biographical dictionary little lives of celebrities he had never heard of.
No fim do ano, o fulgor da pouco apreciada obra-prima começava, aos olhos dele, a embaciar-se, e o nosso autor deu consigo a trabalhar num dicionário biográfico, escrevendo vidas de celebridades de que nunca tinha ouvido falar.
- 258) (EJBE-2332) While she did that, Frances would work from the dark suite of offices, where she was now, after extraordinary patience and persistence, a partner in a travel company whose new name couldn't **quite** [W,M,f,] be decided upon.
enquanto Frances trabalhava nos escritórios sombrios onde se encontrava agora, depois de uma paciência e persistência extraordinárias, como sócia de uma agência de viagens cujo nome não conseguiam decidir.
- 259) (EJBE-622) Juliet Herbert: A Mystery Solved, by Geoffrey Braithwaite, illustrate with one of those photographs in which you can't **quite** [W,M,f,] read the handwriting.
Juliet Herbert: A solução de um mistério, por Geoffrey Braithwaite, ilustrado por uma dessas fotografias em que ninguém consegue decifrar a caligrafia.

- 260) (EBLC1-22) Alice was so astonished that she could not speak for a minute: it **quite** [W,O,h,] seemed to take her breath away.
Alice ficou tão espantada que não conseguiu dizer nada durante um minuto! Parecia que tinha perdido o fôlego.
- 261) (EBJT1-66) Never **quite** [W,O,t,] seemed able to involve herself with the farm and yet – Harry swallowed.
Nunca parecera capaz de se envolver totalmente com a quinta e, no entanto... Harry dominou a emoção.
- 262) (EBOW1-298) Its mysteries have all the charm of a flirtation a woman once told me, and I can **quite** [W,D,h,] understand it.
Os seus mistérios têm todo o encanto dum namoro, disse-me uma vez uma mulher; e eu compreendo-o perfeitamente.
- 263) (EBLC1-449) The last word ended in a long bleat, so like a sheep that Alice **quite** [W,M,f,] started.
A última palavra transformou-se num longo balido, como se se tratasse de uma ovelha, o que fez estremecer Alice de susto.
- 264) (EBOW1-773) I **quite** [W,D,h,] understand what you feel about it.
Compreendo perfeitamente o que se passa em si.
- 265) (EBDL2-434) They don't know **quite** [W,D,h,] how to react.
Não sabem exactamente como hão de reagir.
- 266) (ESNG2-1015) She did not **quite** [W,I,h,] believe anyone would hit a grown-up, although she knew some people smacked their children.
Ela não acreditava lá muito que alguém batesse num adulto, embora soubesse que algumas pessoas davam bofetadas aos filhos.
- 267) (EBLC1-56) 'I never saw anybody that looked stupider', a Violet said, so suddenly, that Alice **quite** [W,M,f,] jumped; for it hadn't spoken before.
'Nunca vi ninguém tão estúpido', disse uma Violeta tato de repente que Alice deu um salto, pois aquela não tinha falado.
- 268) (EBJT2-880) I should have telephoned, I know, and I don't **quite** [W,O,f,] know why I didn't.
Devia ter telefonado e não sei porque não o fiz.
- 269) (EBJT2-1026) I will tell her so much and no more and I can't **quite** [W,O,f,] explain even to myself, shy I do this.
Não sei explicar, nem sequer a mim mesma, porque o fiz.
- 270) (EBJT2-778) I mean, I can't **quite** [W,O,f,] think how you can really love a man who thinks like that, but you seem to, and he never made any bones about it, did he?

Também não percebo como podes gostar de um homem que pensa dessa maneira, mas pareces gostar, e ele nunca fez mistério disso, pois não?

- 271) (EBLC1-457) ‘I don’t **quite** [W,I,t,] know yet’ Alice said, very gently.
 ‘Ainda não sei bem’, disse Alice, delicadamente.
- 272) (EBLC1-465) But even this plan failed: the ‘thing’ went through the ceiling as quietly as possible, as if it were **quite** [W,I,h,] used to it.
 Mas até este plano falhou: a ‘coisa’ atravessou mesmo o teto, e tão calmamente, que parecia estar muito habituada a fazê-lo.
- 273) (EBJT1-976) She couldn’t **quite** [W,I,h,] tell why, but it impressed her.
 Sem saber muito bem dizer porquê, impressionava-a.
- 274) (EBLC1-116) Alice never could **quite** [W,O,f,] make out, in thinking it over afterwards, how it was that they began: all she remembers is, that they were running hand in hand, and the Queen went so fast that it was all she could do to keep up with her: and still the Queen kept crying ‘Faster!’
 Alice nunca conseguiu explicar, ao pensar nisto mais tarde, como foi que começaram; a única coisa de que se lembra é que iam de mãos dadas e que a Rainha corria tão depressa que ela não conseguia acompanhá-la; e mesmo assim a Rainha não parava de gritar: ‘Mais depressa!’
- 275) (EUHJ2-118) But Stransom subsequently **quite** [W,O,f,] lost himself, floating away on the sea of light.
 Os olhos de Stransom perderam-se então no oceano de luz que tinha à frente.
- 276) (EBJT1-245) If you went to Dilys and said that you couldn’t **quite** [W,M,f,] explain it, but you had the distinct sensation of being at the end of your tether, she would suggest you made chutney, or washed some blankets.
 Se alguém fosse ter com Dilys e dissesse que, sem saber explicar porquê, tinha a sensação de estar a atingir o limite, ela sugeria que fosse fazer *chutney*, ou lavar uns lençóis.
- 277) (EBJT1-235) She never **quite** [W,O,f,] knew what he was thinking, whether he was happy or sad.
 Ela nunca sabia em que estava ele a pensar, se estava feliz ou triste.
- 278) (EBJT1-1869) I don’t **quite** [W,O,f,] know what I’m doing here.
 Não sei o que estou a fazer aqui...

APPENDIX 2**ANNOTATION SCHEME ABBREVIATIONS****Syntactic Categories**

- A** Adjectives or Adverbs
- W** Other Word Classes
- C** Collocations

Translation Forms Categories

- O** Omission
- M** Modulation
- D** Adverbials
- I** Intensifiers

Translational Correspondences

- o** Type one
- t** Type two
- h** Type three
- f** Type four

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF FREQUENT COLLOCATIONS

N	WORD	TOTAL	LEFT	RIGHT	L2	L1	QUITE	R1	R2
01	Was	60	51	9	30	1	0	0	0
02	A	59	8	51	0	0	0	23	5
03	An	13	4	9	0	0	0	5	1
04	The	54	14	40	0	0	0	13	6
05	To	49	17	32	0	0	0	3	15
06	And	41	23	18	4	0	0	0	13
07	Not	25	20	5	17	0	0	0	0
08	Is	21	17	4	11	0	0	0	0
09	Be	15	13	2	10	0	0	1	0
10	Never	15	14	1	10	0	0	0	0
11	Are	14	14	0	12	0	0	0	0
12	Sure	11	0	11	0	0	0	10	1
13	Right	9	0	9	0	0	0	7	0
14	Same	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
15	Lot	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5

APPENDIX 4

**PORTUGUESE DICTIONARY TRANSCRIPTIONS FOR GROUPS OF *QUITE*
EQUIVALENT WORDS**

First Group of Synonymous: related to ‘quantities’

suficiente: *adj.* 1. que ou aquilo que satisfaz ou que basta, que é bastante. 2 que está entre o bom e o sofrível. 3. que tem capacidade para realizar, hábil, apto capaz. 4. que tem a capacidade de viver sem depender de outrem; independente, auto-suficiente 5. que tem excessiva confiança em si mesmo; vaidoso, arrogante presunçoso. 6. em bom número, numeroso, considerável (...) ant. como *adj.*: escasso, insuficiente, pouco.(p.2633)

bem: (...) *adv.* 12. de maneira conveniente, com propriedade; direito. 13. de modo justo, probó ou lícito; com acervo, corretamente. 14. com conforto físico; com comodidade; em boas condições de saúde. 15. em boas condições psicológicas; em paz; à vontade. 16. em bons termos, em harmonia. 17. muito, bastante. 18. com precisão, exatamente. 19. com nitidez ou clarez, distintamente, perfeitamente. (...) 25. com abundância ou suficiência. *pron. indef.* 29. muito, bastante. (p.429)

bastante: *adj.* 1. que basta, que é suficiente, que satisfaz. 2. numeroso, abundante. *adv.* 3. em quantidade suficiente, satisfatoriamente, muito. 4. de maneira acima da média. *s.m.* 5. aquilo que é necessário; suficiente. (p.412)

muito: *pron. indef.* antecedendo o substantivo, expressa quantidade e/ou qualidade definida
1.1 grande parte de; grande porção de. 1.1.1 grande; o maior, 1.1.2 que excede o

normal, demasiado, exagerado, excessivo. 1.1.3 fora do comum; excepcional. 1.1.4 qualquer, nenhuma; maior.1.2 que se apresenta de modo diferente, diverso. 1.3 que está além da capacidade de, para. *adv.* 2 de intensidade, alto grau. 2.1 como determinante de um adjetivo 2.1.1 surpreendentemente, excepcionalmente 2.1.2 extremamente, exageradamente(...) 2.4 como determinante de expressão adverbial; assim, bem (p.1975)

Second Group of Synonymous: Related to ‘parts’

Absoluta: ETIM lat. *absoluta* ‘completa, perfeita, palavras que exprimem ação completa’ (p.30).

Completo: *adj.* 1. a que não falta parte ou elemento algum dos que o constituem ou que deve ter. 2 *fig.* que está no seu máximo de perfeição, total, absoluto. *s.m.* 11 a totalidade, o total (p.776).

Inteiro: *adj.* 1.com todas as partes que lhe são próprias, sem ter sofrido diminuição; completo, total (...) 8. *fig.* sem reservas ou restrições; total; absoluto. 9. *fig.* considerado em toda a sua extensão; considerado na sua totalidade (p.1630)

Total: *adj.* 1. a que não falta nada, que forma ou abrange um todo; inteiro, completo. *s.m.* 2. reunião das várias partes que formam um todo, totalidade. ETIM. lat.medv.*totâlis, e, de tötus, a, um,* ‘todo, inteiro’ (p.2741)

Third Group of Synonymous: Related to ‘defects and/or errors’.

Exato: *adj.* 1. que não contém erro, certo, correto. 2 que tem grande rigor ou precisão. (...) 4 perfeito, irretocável. 5 que é perfeitamente de acordo com o modelo original (p.1280).

Preciso: *adj.* 1.que faz falta, necessário, indispensável. 2 feito ou determinado com absoluto rigor e perfeição; exato, certo, definido. 3 que faz com perfeição aquilo que se propõe; rigoroso, acurado. 4 que atinge exatamente o alvo, exato (p.2281).

Perfeito: *adj.*1 em que não há defeito; que apresenta as melhores qualidades. 2 que se caracteriza por ser completo; cabal, rematado, total. (...) SIN/VAR ver sinonímiade ‘cabal, completo, divino, exato e vernáculo’(p.2186).