**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA**
**CENTRO DE COMUNICAÇÃO E EXPRESSÃO**
**PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM INGLÊS: ESTUDOS**
**LINGUÍSTICOS E LITERÁRIOS**


Willian Rosa Salmória


**HOW TRANSLATION STRATEGIES MAY APPROXIMATE**
**BRAZILIAN ABSTRACTS TO ENGLISH USED IN FOREIGN**
**JOURNALS**

<div align="right">

Dissertação submetida ao Programa de Pós-graduação em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina para a obtenção do Grau de Mestre em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários.
Orientador: Prof. Dr. Lincoln P. Fernandes

</div>

Florianópolis
2017

Willian Rosa Salmória

**HOW TRANSLATION STRATEGIES MAY APPROXIMATE BRAZILIAN ABSTRACTS TO ENGLISH USED IN FOREIGN JOURNALS**

Esta Dissertação foi julgada adequada para obtenção do Título de "Mestre em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários" e aprovada em sua forma final pelo Programa de Pós-Graduação em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários.

Florianópolis, 5 de Setembro de 2017.

_____
Prof. Dr. Celso Henrique Soufen Tumolo
Coordenador do Curso

**Banca Examinadora:**

_____
Prof. Dr. Lincoln P. Fernandes
Orientador
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

_____
Prof. Dr. Malcolm Coulthard
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

_____
Prof. Dr. Marcos Antonio Morgado de Oliveira
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina

To all the inspiring professors and teachers I met throughout my life

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*"I got my head checked*
*by a jumbo jet.*
*I wasn't easy,*
*but nothing is… no"*
– Blur, *Song 2*

*"Technical language is not universal; there is no one-to-one correspondence among different tongues when they express scientific information."*

– Montgomery (2010)

# ABSTRACT

The translational relation in the parallel production of Brazilian abstracts in Portuguese and English seems to be an underexplored topic. This exploratory study discusses translation strategies (Chesterman, 1997) used in the production of English Language abstracts in the Brazilian academic context. More specifically, it addresses the translation of expressions that seem to be recurrent and specific to this genre, focusing on the functional/rhetoric unit that Dos Santos (1995) terms 'Move 2', which seems to be notably marked by the expressions that signal it and describe the reported study and/or its purpose, such as "This article discusses" and "The purpose of this study is". The main purpose of this study is to investigate how translation strategies may be useful in approximating Brazilian, English language abstracts to the English used in foreign journals. For this purpose, both a parallel corpus and a comparable corpus were created. The parallel corpus consists of one hundred abstracts in Portuguese collected from a Brazilian journal and their versions into English. The comparable corpus consists of these same English versions plus a monolingual corpus of one hundred 'originals' collected from a foreign journal. Analysis of the translation strategies observed in the parallel corpus was carried out and this raised issues that were further investigated by means of the comparable corpus. Besides the findings of the analyses, corpus-based suggestions on the use of translation strategies are also discussed, aimed at novice translators and Brazilian researchers. Several further research possibilities on the topic are also presented.

**Key-words:** Academic Translation; Translation Strategies; Abstracts Translation; Parallel Corpus; Comparable Corpus; Genre-specific Expressions.

# RESUMO

A relação tradutória na produção paralela de resumos e abstracts brasileiros parece ser um tópico ainda pouco explorado. Este estudo exploratório discute estratégias de tradução (Chesterman, 1997) usadas na produção de abstracts no contexto acadêmico brasileiro. Mais especificamente, a pesquisa aborda a tradução de expressões que parecem ser recorrentes e específicas desse gênero textual, tendo como enfoque a unidade funcional/retórica que Dos Santos (1995) nomina '*Move 2*'. Tal '*move*' parece ser notavelmente marcado por expressões que o sinalizam enquanto descrevem a pesquisa reportada e/ou seu objetivo, como por exemplo, "Este artigo discute" e "O objetivo desta pesquisa é". O objetivo central do presente estudo é investigar como estratégias de tradução podem ser úteis no aproximar abstracts brasileiros à linguagem usada em periódicos estrangeiros. Para tanto, foram elaborados um corpus paralelo e também um corpus comparável. O corpus paralelo consiste em cem resumos provenientes de um periódico brasileiro e suas versões em inglês. O corpus comparável consiste nessas mesmas versões em inglês, somadas a um corpus monolíngue de 'originais' coletados a partir de um periódico estrangeiro. Conduziu-se a análise das estratégias de tradução observadas no corpus paralelo, que levantou questões a serem investigadas por meio do corpus comparável. Além dos resultados das análises, são discutidas também sugestões com base em corpus sobre o uso de estratégias de tradução, voltadas para tradutores iniciantes e pesquisadores brasileiros. São apresentadas também algumas sugestões para pesquisas futuras sobre o tema.

**Palavras-chave:** Tradução Acadêmica; Estratégias de Tradução; Tradução de Resumos; Corpus Paralelo; Corpus Comparável; Expressões Específicas do Gênero.

# LIST OF FIGURES

# LIST OF TABLES

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ST(s) – Source-text(s)
TT(s) – Target-text(s)
SL – Source Language
TL – Target Language
GSE(s) – Genre-specific Expression(s)
RA(s) – Research Article(s)
RQ – Research Question
ELF – English as Lingua Franca
CTS – Corpus-based Translation Studies

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# CHAPTER 1
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introductory Remarks

According to Mauranen (2006), English became a 'common language' for international communication in academia: its global-level importance for the research world is growing at a fast pace since the Second World War and the language has "increasingly dominated research publishing" (p. 146). Swales and Feak (2009) affirm that abstracts in English are now often required in the process of publishing articles written in other languages, "doubtless in an attempt to bring the summarized findings to a broader audience" (p. 81). Johns' (1992) affirmation that Brazilian researchers feel the "pressure to publish in English" (p. 09) is still valid today. The author argued for the study of linguistic features that may be relevant to the communicative effectiveness of abstracts written in English, if their inclusion in Brazilian research articles is "not to become a meaningless ritual" (p. 09). In the Brazilian academic context, the parallel production of equivalent abstracts in the Portuguese-English language pair may be seen as a translational relation, since translators are many times required for the service of producing abstracts for scholars who do not perceive themselves as capable of performing such task. Furthermore, parallel abstract-pairs are usually expected to be equivalent as translations in content/information and exhibit a global tendency towards literal translation in form, even if non-literal "translation strategies" (Chesterman, 1997) may commonly be found when it comes to small stretches of text (e.g. words; phrases).

While analyzing genre specificities in his corpus of 94 abstracts, Dos Santos (1995) observed formula-like sentence patterns in some of the texts' functional 'moves'. Pezzini (2003) also observed genre-specific "expressions which signal what information is coming" (p. 88), marking the moves of texts. Expressions like 'this paper discusses' (in move 2) and 'results show' (in move 4) are found in abstracts, sometimes presenting somewhat predictable formula-like patterns. These 'genre-specific expressions' (or GSEs) are here understood as sequences of lexical items to be considered within their **grammatical**, **semantic**, and **pragmatic** relations and textual context. These three dimensions are related to the tripod formed by Chesterman's (1997) basic categories (or ten subcategories sets) of translation strategies: grammatical, semantic,

and pragmatic strategies. The main focus of the present study lies on the strategies used in the translation of these genre-specific expressions.

This exploratory case study approaches data gleaned from a parallel translational corpus following a descriptive framework. Considering the classification for Translation Studies research proposed by Chesterman (2000), the approach here proposed relies on a product-oriented **comparative model**, which uses Chesterman's (1997) typology of **translation strategies** as the methodological apparatus for textual analysis of genre-specific expressions found in the translational pairs. The GSEs in the target texts from the parallel corpus were compared with a monolingual corpus of 'originals' in English (published together with articles in the same language) in order to observe in what kind of instances, by means of what translation strategies, and to what extent the translators of the parallel corpus approximated their translational choices to the language used in a major journal on the same discipline (i.e. on Translation Studies), in what concerns expressions that are genre-specific of abstracts.

The proposed study is based on the assumption that genre-specific expressions stand as a relevant object of study for research focused on generic aspects of abstracts, for GSEs are composed of recurrent lexis no matter the differences of field and topic from report to report.

This study has, as a possible outcome, the production of knowledge helpful to areas such as Translator Education and Genre Translation. The latter may benefit from data and considerations from research that explore the specificities of the intercrossing between genre (in this case, abstracts) and translation issues (in this case, the use of translation strategies). The area of Translator Education may benefit in the sense this study may inform future development of didactic material and class planning on academic translation. Although the focus is on translational phenomena, the genre-specific aspects of abstracts addressed in this study may situate it in an intersection between Translation Studies and Genre Studies, the latter also providing part of its theoretical basis.

## 1.2 Objective and Research Questions

The focus of this study is on the translation of abstracts. More specifically, it addresses the translational choices used in genre-specific expressions of the parallel corpus' target texts. The study aims to identify patterns of strategies (Chesterman, 1997) in these choices and to describe in which cases they make the target texts more akin to the English-written originals in the monolingual corpus. Cases in which the use of strategies

seems to be exclusively caused by differences in the language systems were distinguished from less constrained translational choices.

The general objective above properly relates to the following research questions:

**RQ1**: What strategies can be noted in the translation of move 2 genre-specific expressions in the parallel corpus?

**RQ2**: In what cases do strategies seem to be used due to differences in the language system that constrain the use of literal translation?

**RQ3**: How can translation strategies be used to approximate the translation of Brazilian abstracts to the language found in the corpus of originals, in regards to genre-specific expressions?

These research questions reflect the descriptive nature of this study. They do not imply criticism of the translated abstracts or their producers. Considerations on how close these texts are to the ones from the foreign journal will be made, but this approximation is to be considered a matter of choice (or stand) towards normalization, not leading to appraisal concerning quality. These research questions aim to investigate how translation strategies may help normalizing Brazilian abstracts; not focusing in advocating for normalization, but contributing to inform didactical material aimed at those who regard it as desirable.

# CHAPTER 2
# A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF BRAZILIAN ABSTRACTS

This chapter mostly reviews concepts and notions that stand as the theoretical basis from which the present study departs. However, the not so abundant literature on the topic of translation phenomena regarding Brazilian abstracts is also discussed. The first section presents issues related to the translation of academic texts. Section 2.2 and its subsections concern research article (RA) abstracts, their genre-specific features, functional structure, and related translational phenomena. The third and final section discusses theoretical notions that relate to the methodological design of the present study, although their nature is not that objective and procedural as in the case of the content presented later in the Methods chapter.

## 2.1 Academic Translation

The translation of academic texts is understood by some authors as belonging to 'Scientific Translation'. 'Scientific' - or 'Academic' - translation is sometimes regarded as a sub-type of Technical Translation and related to the use of 'language for special purposes' (Olohan, 2009). When discussing Scientific Translation, Olohan (2009) mentions the recurrence of the phrase 'science and technology' on corpora (Biber et al., 1999, p. 1033, as cited in Olohan, 2009), which may induce the reader to think of 'scientific translation' as restricted to the textual product from research in the so called 'hard' sciences (e.g. Engineering branches). However, the considerations made while she reviews the literature on technical and scientific translation seem to be somewhat pertinent to the translation of texts from other areas, the 'Humanities' included.

Montgomery (2010) defines 'scientific' as relating to the study of the "natural world" (p. 299). In this sense, his definition also covers biological and medical sciences. The Humanities are again not overtly considered, although, as in Olohan (2009), academic reports from social and culture-related areas seem to fit the genre-specific characteristics mentioned by the author. Montgomery's chapter opens with the statement that "translation of science is as old as science itself [being] not less integral to the scientific progress than teaching and research" (p. 299). The issue of specific terminology is addressed by the author as a factor that makes the human agency indispensable in this modality of translation processes, even when electronic tools are used. The target-language is

often prioritized and the genres are varied, ranging from texts already published to lab or conference notes (or even e-mail exchanges with academic content).

Olohan's (2009) choice for bringing together literature on both 'technical' and 'scientific' translation modalities seems to be supported by her reference to the recurrence of the noun phrase 'science and technology' in academic and news corpora (Biber et al., 1999, as cited in Olohan, 2009). However, the titles of the manuals she reviews also seem to indicate both modalities were often studied and taught together in the last century.

Table 1

*Titles with reference to both scientific and technical translation in Olohan (2009)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jumpelt (1961) | *Die Übersetzung Naturwissenschaftlicher und Technischer Literatur* |
| Maillot (1969) | *La Traduction Scientifique et Technique* |
| Pinchuck (1977) | *Scientific and Technical Translation* |
| Hann's (2004) | *A Basis for Scientific and Engineering Translation* |

Table 1. Based on Olohan (2009).

Table 2

*Titles with reference only to technical translation in Olohan (2009)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Finch (1969)[a] | *An Approach to Technical Translation* |
| Bédard's (1986) | *La traduction technique: principes et pratique* |
| Hann's (1992)[b] | *The Key to Technical Translation* |
| Byrne (2006) | *Technical Translation: Usability Strategies for Translating Technical Documentation* |

*Notes*.

[a] Aimed at researchers

[b] The same author from Hann (2004), in the previous table, which discusses scientific translation

Table 2. Based on Olohan (2009).

Olohan brings the issue of low research interest in scientific and technical translation as objects of study, as pointed by some of her

referenced authors (Jumpelt, 1961, Aixela, 2004, as cited in Olohan, 2009). Montgomery (2010) also supports this view. Even the – sometimes superordinate, sometimes co-hyponym – 'technical translation' seems to be neglected by Translation Studies scholars, being labeled by Byrne (2006, as cited in Olohan, 2009) as the "ugly duckling of translation" (p. 249).

The present study, for which this chapter stands as the theoretical framework, will focus on abstracts as a genre within scientific/academic translation. Although the considerations brought into this section apply, the term 'academic translation' will be used here instead. 'Academic Translation' has here a broader scope that comprises the translation of academic textual production from every field usually admitted in academic institutions, including those from the so called Humanities. The next sections go deeper in the somewhat obscure corner where the translation of academic texts is said to lie, focusing on the not often explored topic of the translational relations between Brazilian *resumos* and their versions in English but, first, a brief discussion on the use of English as lingua franca is presented.

### 2.1.1 English as Lingua Franca

Besides the massive translation of academic material into English, academic texts "are now increasingly written with international consumption in mind [using the language as] lingua franca" (Olohan, 2009, p. 246). The non-native speakers of English currently outnumber the native ones, and they "bend the language to their own purposes" (Mauranen, 2010, p. 6). This phenomenon is related to the use of English as a 'common language' in diverse international domains, from politics to interaction between internet users that are native speakers of different languages.

Mauranen (2006) refers to English as an "enormous, varied whole" (p. 146). In domains such as business and academia, the language is used as 'lingua franca' even when no native speakers are present. The *Macmillan Dictionary* defines 'lingua franca' as "a language that people use to communicate when they have different first languages" (Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2009–2017). In the case of English as lingua franca, Mauranen (2010) affirms that communicative skills related to argumentation and negotiation can be more relevant for success in interactions than strict "faithfulness to English as a native language […] standards of form" (p. 6). However, English as lingua franca in the written mode tends to be more conservative than in spoken communication

(Mauranen, 2006). The same author states that discourses in academia belong to no national community alone, having "a long history in employing lingua francas" for international communication and not necessarily following "the norms of a particular national language very closely" (Mauranen, 2006, p.149). Furthermore, in some contexts such as in European higher education, English as Lingua Franca (ELF) is being "accepted as a fact of life" even when it comes to the spoken mode (Mauranen, 2010, p. 9).

   The use of lingua francas in the dissemination of knowledge and related translational activities is far from being a recent phenomenon. According to Montgomery (2010), Arabic, Chinese, and Latin also played such a very significant role. Mauranen (2010) proposes a parallel between the use of Latin and, centuries later, English as lingua franca: both were used for research and educational purposes, but not necessarily focusing on "linguistic or cultural identification with a community that uses [them] as a national language" (p. 9). However, there was a chronological gap between the use of these two languages as lingua franca; a period which Montgomery (2010, p. 301) dates as c. 1680 – c. 1980, when knowledge was transferred between dozens of languages (German, French, English, and Russian being the main ones) without a "truly dominant international tongue".

   English can be truly dominant as the current lingua franca in academia; still, Montgomery (2009, p. 13) affirms that non-native scientists (and other professionals) "participate vitally" in the language while also disseminating it. Furthermore, he states that "English belongs to all who actively use it, who help invigorate it, employ it as a communicational skill" (p. 13). Montgomery's statements seem to be in accordance with Mauranen's (2006) view on academia as a hybrid and global subculture, its English as lingua franca being "the language of an 'interculture'" (p. 150) and not the English of specific nations. Mauranen (2010) suspects that, in the future, the standard reference to the 'educated native speaker' may even be replaced by reference to a 'educated speaker'; not necessarily native, but still a competent user of the English with higher education degree(s). The English as Lingua Franca perspective was adopted in the present study. The ELF notions above relate to some of the methodological choices presented in Chapter 3. The next section reviews literature related to Brazilian abstracts (the academic genre that stands as object of study in this thesis) and their translation into English.

## 2.2 Research Article Abstracts

The research article (RA) abstract is one of the genres used in academia to inform scholars and other interested people about research. According to Swales (1990), genres are "communicative vehicles [discourse communities use] for the achievement of goals" (p. 46). Discourse communities gather themselves due to (and centered on) the pursuit of objectives. These objectives are "prior to those of socialization and solidarity" (p. 24); in opposition to 'speech communities', in which the membership is conditioned by factors such as birth (e.g. ethnic heritage), geography (e.g. neighborhood), or identification (e.g. subcultures). Motta-Roth (1996), on her analysis of academic book reviews from linguistics, economy, and chemistry, considered each of these disciplines as a distinct discourse community (p. 105). If such a further level of specificity would be considered, the discourse community in point would be, then, not academia but mainly Translation Studies scholars with their international vehicles of communication (or the discipline, at a more abstract level). However, there is the assumption in this study that the considerations drawn from this study's analyses are **genre-specific** and apply in spite of discursive discrepancies between disciplines, for the focus is on patterns of **expressions** that are recurrent in RA abstracts in general.

The main criterion for classifying texts or "communicative events" as belonging to the same genre is that they should have common communicative purposes (Swales, 1990, p. 46). The extent which texts may be recognized as more or less prototypical of a genre will depend on secondary genre-specific characteristics related to patterns of "structure, style, content and intended audience", which tend to be constrained by the communicative purposes (p. 58). In 1990, Swales stated that abstracts were still "a neglected field among discourse analysts" even when they are "particularly suited for genre investigation" (p. 181). He links van Dijk's (1980, as cited in Swales, 1990) perception of abstracts as independent discourses to the "fickle" behavior of academic readers, stating that: "of those who will read the title, only some will read the abstract, and of those who read the abstract, only some will read the article itself" (p. 179). Although circulating in the same discourse community (i.e. the academic community), the members of such may sometimes be perceived as using articles and abstracts for slightly different communicative purposes, even if both share the purpose of exposing research. The article may be referred to as a source by other authors while the abstract alone cannot; on the other hand, abstracts reach a wider

audience not only due to the "fickle" nature of the academic reader but also due to questions of projection and restricted access that will soon be discussed in this section.

Abstracts may be categorized as a 'part-genre' found within texts like research articles, 'research article' being a genre in its whole (Swales & Feak, 2009). Abstracts would thus have the same 'dependent' status as RA introductions. This perspective can be sustained in a causal way for, without a research article to be referred to, there would be no RA abstract. John Swales is a major reference in the study of academic genres, so it is in humble manner that the present author deviates from Swales and Feak's (2009) categorization and regards abstracts as an independent genre of whole texts. Besides the terminological coherence with dos Santos (1995) – from whom the present theoretical framework draws many notions – and other authors who studied the topic (Pezzini, 2003; Motta-Roth & Hendges, 1998), a second factor had considerable weight in this decision: abstracts are many times present in instances where their related articles are not. Issues regarding digital access sometimes create distance between abstracts and research articles. In on-line contexts, abstracts are frequently displayed on a webpage prior to the research article. In some cases the article is just one or two mouse-clicks away, where a hyperlink gives access to another page or a downloadable file (e.g. PDF). In this case there is no significant practical barrier, although some distance between the abstract and the research article may perhaps be considered. But in the following situations the reader of an abstract may not have access to the related article unless certain conditions are present or actions taken:

**i)** Access to major journals and databases is often restricted in some way. A library or other academic institution may have to be physically visited or a special, restricted connection to be authorized in order to have home access to the article. Otherwise, the reader is forced to stop her/his reading at the abstract;

**ii)** Sometimes the institutional relation that usually enables the reader to access more than just the abstracts from some journals does not grant the access to some other journals' articles. In this case, the 'one click' between the abstract and the article may turn into several numeric keystrokes in order to purchase the article. The abstract may thus influence not only decisions about 'what to read' but also 'what to pay for'. In this case, if the reader is not willing or able to pay, s/he will possibly stop her/his reading at the abstract;

**iii)** A final point concerns directly the very object of the present study: pairs of equivalent abstracts, such as the *resumo*/abstract parallel

in the Brazilian academic context. Versions of the Portuguese abstracts translated into English (and sometimes Spanish or French, additionally) can be often found in many Brazilian publications, while the translation of the related article is rarely presented. So the reader who is not sufficiently proficient in written Portuguese will probably stop his reading at the abstract.

Abstracts are accessible many times in instances where the articles they relate to are not, be it for the reader's lack of institutional relations, funding / purchasing power, or foreign language skills. In this sense, abstracts differ considerably from introductions and other parts (or part-genres) found in research articles. Abstracts may many times be the whole of what is accessible to the reader. Access issues perhaps turn abstracts into a genre with its own 'life', occupying spaces that the research article does not and informing the reader about the referred study when articles cannot.

It is worth observing that, according to Johns (1992), the academic abstract in Portuguese may perhaps be studied as a "distinct genre" by itself (p. 09). The definition here proposed does not go that far and thus abstracts in Portuguese as well as those in English are here considered as belonging to the same genre and presenting translational relations analyzable by using translation strategies as categories.

### 2.2.1 Genre-specific Features of RA Abstracts

Dos Santos (1995) lists three types of research article abstracts: i) 'informative' ones, many times understood as a stand-alone "miniature" (p.18) of the text; ii) 'descriptive' abstracts, nearly a paragraph version of what is usually found in a table of contents; and iii) 'critical' abstracts, focused on "evaluative comments on the significance of the study" (p. 18). The author's survey of instructional literature indicates the writing of informative abstracts is mostly recommended. Such was the case of all 94 abstracts he analyzed in his study; 37 from *Language Learning* (US), 31 from *Applied Linguistics* (UK), and 26 from *TESOL Quarterly* (TESOL International Association). Based on the whole of his corpus, dos Santos (1995, p. 75) states that the usual place for abstracts (right after the title) is a "strategic positioning" that relates to the communicative purpose of the genre: "it helps the reader to make an informed decision about whether the full article (or parts of it) deserves further attention" (p. 75). This idea further applies nowadays, for abstracts 'come first' not only in the article but even in webpages prior to the [im]possibilities of access to the RA electronic file.

The *Programa de Pós-Graduação em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários* (PPGI-UFSC), for which the present MA thesis stands as partial requirement for obtaining the master's degree, prescribes APA style for monographs on Linguistics topics. In the program's course on academic writing in Linguistics, students are instructed to use APA guidelines provided by the Purdue University Online Writing Lab (OWL). Prescriptions found in the online portal concerning the writing of abstracts are brief but still seem to be a bit more objective and informative than most considerations dos Santos (1995) found in the manuals he surveyed. In his words, the manuals (and style guides, etc.) that do consider abstracts, do so in a "too often vague and nebulous" way (p. 15).

The authors of Purdue's OWL guidelines state that abstracts should consist of "a concise summary of the key points of your research [including] research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions" (Paiz et al., 2013, Abstract section, para. 2). The authors add that the implications of the study and future work related to the findings may also be included. If such a prescription is followed, it will probably lead the writer to elaborate an informative abstract. It can also be noted that a definition ("a concise summary of the key points") is followed by a list from which a structure may be inferred. Indeed some authors claim there is a recurrent pattern, predictable to some extent, regarding what can be understood as sequenced 'parts' or 'functional/rhetorical units' of abstracts. Such phenomenon will be discussed in Sub-section 2.2.2.

There is a general agreement in the prescription that abstracts must be concise. Traditionally, they tend to be presented as a single paragraph. However, segmented 'structured' paragraphs began to be used in 1987, initially spreading from the medical sciences (Swales & Feak, p. 2009). A recurrent prescriptive rule is the maximum limit of 250 words (dos Santos, 1995). Paiz et al. (2013) state that abstracts should have between 150 and 250 words. The average length in dos Santos (1995) corpus was 207 words, while in Johns' (1992) analysis of one hundred Brazilian *resumo*/abstract pairs the average length stood below the usual prescription both for the texts in English (88 words) and those in Portuguese (91 words).

## 2.2.2 Functional Structure of Abstracts

Literature on abstracts suggests a functional (or 'rhetorical') structure where texts belonging to this genre can be divided into smaller units often called 'moves' (Swales, 1990; dos Santos, 1995; Motta-Roth

& Hendges, 1998; Pezzini, 2003; Swales & Feak, 2009). A 'move' can be understood as a functional unit, a "stretch of text that does a particular job" (Swales & Feak, 2009, p. 5), a "stage in de development of the overall structure" (Motta-Roth, 1996, p. 106).

Pezzini (2003) applied Swales' (1990) three-move model for RA introductions to her corpus of academic abstracts and sees potential in it as a tool for genre analysis on this topic. Pezzini refers to Swales's structure that consists of three moves (divided in steps): 1) **Establishing a Territory** (Claiming Centrality / Making Topic Generalization / Reviewing Items of Previous Research); 2) **Establishing A Niche** (Counter Claiming / Indicating a Gap / Question-raising / Continuing a Tradition); and 3) **Occupying a Niche** (Outlying Purposes / Announcing Present Research / Announcing Principal Findings / Indicating RA Structure). Nevertheless, she admits some moves might not be present and that the moves may occur in different order. The author also observed the Introduction-Method-Result-Discussion pattern (IMRD) in the texts analyzed.

Dos Santos (1995) argues for the non-applicability of the Swales' (1990) three-move structure for introductions when it comes to abstracts. The author distinguishes research article introductions from abstracts in the sense that the former mainly puts the study "in perspective" and the latter informs the reader about the "whole content of an article quickly and accurately"; "distinct genres" with "distinct communicative purposes" (dos Santos, 1995, p. 13). Dos Santos claims that abstracts can be better understood through a model of five potential moves:

Table 3

*Dos Santos' (1995) Five-move Model*

| | |
|---|---|
| Move 1 | Situating the Research |
| Move 2 | Presenting the Research |
| Move 3 | Describing the Methodology |
| Move 4 | Summarizing the Results |
| Move 5 | Discussing the Research |

Table 3. Based on Dos Santos (1995).

The difference between dos Santos (1995) model and the IMRD perspective seems to lie in that the two moves 'Situating the Research' and 'Presenting the Research' can be distinguished by function and discussed in more depth when described separately, in opposition to a single 'introduction move' in the IMRD model. This is in accordance with

what Swales and Feak (2009) propose, although these authors affirm the labels may vary. Table 4, below, shows the typical labels they relate to "most researchers" (Swales & Feak, 2009, p. 5), together with the move names proposed by dos Santos (1995):

Table 4

*Move labels by dos Santos (1995) and "most researchers" (Swales & Feak, 2009).*

|  | Dos Santos (1995) | Swales & Feak (2009) |
|---|---|---|
| Move 1 | Situating the Research | Background / introduction / situation |
| Move 2 | Presenting the Research | Presenting research / purpose |
| Move 3 | Describing the Methodology | Methods / materials / subjects / procedures |
| Move 4 | Summarizing the Results | Results / findings |
| Move 5 | Discussing the Research | Discussion / conclusion / implications / recommendations |

Table 4. Based on dos Santos (1995) and Swales & Feak (2009).

According to Hoey (1994) a 'problem-solution' structure in discourse had been identified by linguists for forty years by the time he published a further developed version of it consisting of 'situation-problem-response-result/evaluation'. The result and the evaluation functional units may sometimes be signaled as one, although analysis can separate them by means of 'questioning' the text. The author forwards and further develops notions from both published (Winter, 1977, as cited in Hoey, 1994) and unpublished material from Eugene Winter and states, among other claims, that the functional units of a monologue text may become evident by means of projection into dialog, using carefully elaborated questions. The "implied questions" Swales & Feak (2009, p.5) list for each of abstracts' five moves seem to work when applied as Hoey's (1994) projection into dialog:

Table 5

*Hoey's (1994) Structure and Swales & Feak's (2009) Move-related Questions.*

|  | Hoey's (1994) structure | Swales and Feak's (2009) implied questions |
|---|---|---|
| Move 1 | [what was the] **Situation**? | What do we know about the topic? Why is the topic important? |
| Move 2 | [what was the] **Problem** [in the situation?] | What is this study about? |
| Move 3 | [what was your] **Response** [to the problem?] | How was it done? |
| Move 4 | [what was the] **Result** [of the response]? | What was discovered? |
| Move 5 | [what was the] **Evaluation**? [of the Result] | What do the findings mean? |

Table 5: Based on Hoey (1994) and Swales & Feak (2009).

Hoey (1994) suspects the projection into dialog, although a valid analytical tool, is not how people recognize each functional unit when dealing with written or spoken texts; the units of the structure are "overtly signaled linguistically" (p. 44). Although he mentions clause subordination and the presence of connectors as signalling devices, Hoey believes a third category he terms 'Vocabulary 3' acts as the main structural reference. Hoey's (1994) 'Vocabulary 3' consists of the text's lexical items that indicate the function of each part of the structure. It may be argued that such is the case when the reader faces Move 2 genre-specific expressions such as 'this study examines' or 'the purpose of this study is' and then infers that what came before is contextualization (i.e. situation / Move 1), if there was such.

Table 6

*Example of Genre-Specific Expressions Signaling the Moves of an Abstract*

| 5 Moves / Structure | Sub-move | Abstract from Salmória's (2013, p.33) corpus |
|---|---|---|
| Move 1 / Situation | | Ø |
| Move 2 / Problem | Sub-move 1A | *This paper investigates the cognitive aspects observed in the translation process of ten professional translators…* |
| Move 3 / Response | | *Data collection was based on the triangulation method (ALVES, 2001; 2003). The analysis of translation process data drew on linear representations generated by means of keylogged files recorded with the software Translog...* |
| Move 4 / Result | | *The analysis reveals some tendencies about the group.* |
| Move 5 / Evaluation | Move 5 'Loss' (descriptive instead of informative) | *However, it is possible to point out the idiosyncratic traits observable in the output of each subject who, drawing on a complex set of knowledge and abilities, strives to produce target texts in compliance with the specificities of the translation task.* |

Table 6.

In the same way, the reader may suppose that what succeeds the typical Move 2 sentence is probably a statement about the methods (Move 3). Move 4 (Summarizing the Results) is also often signaled by genre-specific expressions such as 'results show' and 'analysis indicates'. After a typically signaled Move 4 the reader will possibly expect that some kind of final considerations or conclusions will follow (Move 5).

If it is accepted that a study is centered around a 'problem' (like a gap in the literature or the need to replicate, falsify, etc.) and that 'problem' differs from 'situation' in the sense it is an "aspect of the situation requiring a response" (Hoey, 1994, p. 30), then the IMRD would be somewhat faulty when applied to abstracts for it recognizes no exclusive functional unit to what is here understood as Move 2.

Table 7

*Examples of Move 2 Genre-specific Expressions*

| Sub-move 2.1A | Descriptive | *This Paper investigates…* |
| | | *In this paper we present…* |
| Sub-move 2.1B | Purposive | *The aim of this research is…* |
| | | *…we seek to address…* |

Table 7. Based on Salmória (2013, p. 20-22).

However, if on the one hand it seems that Move 1 (Situating the Research) and Move 2 (Presenting the Research) are worth distinguishing, on the other, the two moves share the potential for standing as opening sentences in abstracts (dos Santos, 1995; Swales & Feak, 2009). Another issue that may blur the functional boundaries of the two moves is the fact that the problem or research question inferable from the purpose or object of study in Move 2 may sometimes appear in explicit and anticipated ways in Move 1, as in the cases of hypothesis being revisited. Dos Santos (1995) believes that Move 2 "makes a promissory statement that justifies the present article" (p. 44), sometimes as a response to Move 1.

The functional relation between Moves 2 and 3 may also be worth considering as it is not perfectly clear-cut. According to dos Santos (1995), Move 2 (Presenting the Research) may be presented mixed with Move 3 (Describing the Methodology) through 'move-embedding', sometimes even in reverse order. One possible explanation would be a second function Move 2 may also sometimes signal, i.e. a response to the problem, which is shared with Move 3.

Still on the genre-specific structure, Motta-Roth and Hendges (1998) analyzed thirty abstracts in Portuguese and thirty more in English, equally divided between Linguistics, Economy, and Chemistry. While moves 1 and 5 were not consistently frequent in their corpus, the authors suggested that the remaining moves can be understood as the most relevant part of abstracts' structure (p. 131). Still, move 4 was less frequent (present in 66,6% of the abstracts) than move 2 (83,3%) and move 3 (73,3%). There was a discrepancy, however, in terms of discipline: while in Linguistics and Economy the texts tended to emphasize moves 1 and 2, the Chemistry abstracts tended to emphasize moves 3 and 4. Such difference may be accounted on the idea that in in

the humanities and social sciences there is "less consensus on what do research, methodology, and scientific terminology consist of", while in Chemistry that would be previously well-stablished, the focus, thus, being on methods and findings (Motta-Roth & Hendges, 1998, p. 132, author's translation). The authors also noted that move-structure variation was higher between the abstracts in Portuguese, in relation to those in English.

The next subsection narrows the scope of the review to the specificities of Move 2, including the issue of the expressions that signal its presence to the reader. Move 2, its genre-specific expressions, and related translational phenomena are the main concern in the present study.

### 2.2.3 Move 2: Genre-specific Aspects and Expressions

According to Swales and Feak (2009) Move 2, together with Move 4, are the most common. Dos Santos (1995) goes further and claims that Move 2 is "obligatory" (p. 45) in RA abstracts, based on the fact that 93 out of the 94 abstracts in his corpus presented such a unit. He distinguishes three possible sub-moves for Move 2: Sub-move **1A – Indicating Main Features**; Sub-move **1B – Indicating Main Purpose**; and Sub-move **2 – Hypothesis-raising**. This last one is the less frequent and may follow 1A or 1B. Dos Santos (1995) decision to group the first two as sub-move 1 (A and B) and differentiating the Hypothesis-raising as sub-move 2 is not overtly explained. It might be suspected that the difference lies in the fact that hypothesis-raising seems to be freer sub-move, with no tendencies towards formula-patterning. The present study focuses on Sub-move 1A and Sub-move 1B, which carry perhaps the most typical statements associated with this genre.

Sub-move 1A – 'Indicating Main Features' was predominant in dos Santos's (1995) corpus and the author notes a formula-like pattern often used to signal it. The sequences of words typically used within these patterns are referred throughout the present thesis as genre-specific expressions (GSEs). Dos Santos (1995) formula-like pattern may be represented as

{Deictic item + Inquiry Type or Genre + Reporting Verb}

In the case of his corpus, the deictic items observed were 'this'/'the', followed by genre-reference like 'paper'/'article' or references to the type of inquiry such as 'study', then leading to reporting verbs as 'investigates' / 'investigated' / 'examines' / 'examined' / 'reports' (dos Santos, 1995, p. 46-47). However, the author observes that in a few cases the deictic part may be more complex, such as in 'the present study' or 'the study reported in this article'. When reference is

made to the genre, present tense tends to be used but when the type of inquiry (e. g. survey, experiment) is mentioned, past tense may also occur (dos Santos, 1995; Swales & Feak, 2009).

Even if genre-specific expressions occur in formula-like patterns as dos Santos (1995) observes in Move 2 / Sub-move 1A, sometimes they may happen to result in rather complex challenges when abstracts in Portuguese are the source texts to be translated into English. Salmória (2013) observed that the presence of Portuguese '*partícula -se*' marking passive voice tends to co-occur with intensive use of translation strategies in abstracts, with high occurrence in Move 2. Johns (1992) relates what he terms Portuguese "se-passive" (p. 11) to the [Adjunct-]Verb-Subject structure. He understands such sequence to be a genre-specific aspect of Brazilian abstracts in Portuguese and discusses unsuccessful attempts at translating this type of sentence into English.

Sub-move 1B – 'Indicating Main Purpose' may be used instead of Sub-move 1A or sometimes be presented after it. The purposive aspect of it may be signaled nominally by lexis such as "objective", "purpose", or "[the] aim"; or by verb phrases such as "aims to" or "seeks to". Both forms of signalling may co-occur with the aforementioned references to genre or type of inquiry.

Back to the reference to Hoey's (1994) 'problem' functional unit, Move 2 seems to also possibly answer questions such as "what is the matter?" or "what do you want?". The present author once heard the following saying: "*O pesquisador pesquisa sua dor*", roughly and less playful "the researcher studies her/his own pain". Although prescription can be found against the use of personal pronouns in abstracts, they are sometimes used in Move 2 in order to signal a shift from 'situational' Move 1 to the description of the author's own research activity (dos Santos, 1995). Move 2 sometimes may contain clues like a topic or an object of study that suggests what is the researcher's main academic interest or reflects part of a life-long research quest. Also, Move 2 may hold the answer to what graduate students usually perceive as a daily question when making a new acquaintance on the campus: "what is your research about?"

Swales and Feak (2009) mention that forms of referring to the inquiry preferred in other languages, such as Spanish *trabajo* (work) (Reinhart, 2007, as cited in Swales & Feak, 2009) and Arabic *baHth* (research) are not often translated literally into English (p. 81). Johns (1992) sees no equivalence between Portuguese '*trabalho*' and English 'work' as reference to the genre or inquiry, "since "work" implies something rather more massive than a paper in a journal" (p. 29). Such

source-text items (among others) may lead to the use of translation strategies that deviate from literal translation in order to conform to what seems to be more frequent and/or standard in English.

### 2.2.4 Research on the Translation of Brazilian Abstracts

Pezzini (2003) analyzed a small corpus composed of six Brazilian translational pairs plus six abstracts taken from articles written in English and published in England. Considering an intersection between translation and genre analysis, the author suggests that "language used in this genre is pre-patterned" (p. 96) in both of the languages, source texts and target texts tending to be very similar in rhetoric structure and language use. Similarly, Paz (2012) departs from her corpus of 50 abstracts in English (presumably Brazilian given that she collected them in a Brazilian database) to suggest that the language used in abstracts is "standard" (p. 115). However, this author has not investigated translational relations with the related abstracts in Portuguese.

Pezzini (2005) analyzed one hundred translational pairs, focusing on the occurrence of Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies. She observed a preference for literal translation and evaluates the effect of the use of 'phrase structural change', 'explicitness change', and 'information change' as positive for the texts' readability. In her study as well as in Salmória's (2013) small-corpus analysis, Chesterman's 'grammatical translation' strategies had higher occurrence as a group, followed by the 'semantic strategies', the 'pragmatic strategies' being less employed in the production of the translated abstracts. Also, in both analyses, 'synonymy' was the semantic strategy most observed and 'explicitness change' the most occurring from the group of pragmatic strategies.

Other reports regard abstracts not as objects of study, but as a component in the method. Liparini et al. (2011) report the proposal of a task-based course book on machine-aided translation where abstracts, instruction manuals, and webpages would be used as source texts for activities regarding the use of translation memory. Araujo (2002) uses abstracts to test three machine-translation tools available on-line. He used abstracts in English as input for such tools and concluded that the user would also have to rely on previous knowledge of the related field in order to achieve comprehension of the translation provided. Finally, Pasquali and Pinto (2013) propose the translation of Medicine abstracts as a pedagogical means for developing students' competence regarding terminology and the use of corpus tools. The authors report that a

remarkable difficulty shared by the translation students concerned the change between active and passive voice.

A survey of the Brazilian academic production regarding **translational phenomena related to equivalent pairs of abstracts** may perhaps be regarded as a slightly frustrating task. In order to review the literature on this rather narrow and underexplored topic, several combinations of words and phrases were tried on the search engines of Portal Periódicos CAPES and Google Scholar. After quite a few findings in the first displayed pages, a succession of completely off-topic occurrences usually follows on and on. If such may be taken as a sign of the low level of interest in the topic, then it might be an indication that the long observed disregard for the study of scientific translation (Jumpelt, 1961; Aixela, 2004 as cited in Olohan, 2009) persists. This topic, thus, can be further explored.

## 2.3 Towards a Method for Studying Abstracts-related Translational Phenomena

This last section comprises not the objective and procedural information that will be presented in the Methods section, but some key notions that underlie the methodological choices in the present study. First, a brief contextualization situates this study within the tradition of Corpus-based Translation Studies. Then, theoretical aspects concerning what Chesterman (1997) understands as 'translation strategies' are pointed out. Finally, one last subsection discusses Johns' (1992) notions on interlanguage strategies and the potential they carry for deepening the analysis of some cases of translation strategies.

### 2.3.1 Corpus-based Translation Studies

The study here proposed relies on a corpus-based approach. In her book, *Introducing Corpora in Translation Studies*, published in 2004, Maeve Olohan documents the beginnings of the now well-established Corpus-based Translation Studies. The author traces corpus-based approaches to translation back to Corpus Linguistics, the use of corpus tools in Translation Studies being "first advocated by Mona Baker in 1993" (p. 13). Still, Olohan (2004) defines corpus as "a collection of texts, selected and compiled according to specific criteria" and "held in electronic format" (p. 1). In addition to Corpus-based Translation Studies, corpora are also used in Translator Education and translation practice.

According to Fernandes (2006), the main attributes related to

corpora in Corpus-based Translation Studies are electronic form (i.e. held in electronic files), representativeness, open-endedness, and size. Representativeness concerns "to what extent and in what respect" do the texts of a corpus serve the purpose of a study (p. 02). Open-endedness regards the possibility of expanding and/or using a corpus for more than one purpose (e.g. for other studies, for consultation, for translator education). According to the author, corpus size is now a relative issue: traditionally, corpora were compiled based on numerous, small text fragments; however, studies based on small-scale corpora, full texts, and/or qualitative approaches have also being conducted in more recent years (Fernandes, 2006).

The relatively small sample of texts selected for genre and translation analysis in Pezzini (2003) may possibly be criticized when considering 'representativeness', an issue Fernandes (2006) regards as a central feature in corpora intended for the study of translation. However, a complex and perhaps fruitful framework for the study of the *resumo*/abstract translational relation can be found in Pezzini (2003): the author considers not only her six source texts in Portuguese in relation to their target texts (what in CTS would be termed as 'parallel' corpus), but also refers to another six abstracts from research articles published in England, even if avoiding the term 'original'. When in the same language, a monolingual corpus considered in relation to target texts from a parallel corpus may compose a 'comparable' corpus, potentially useful for observing discrepancies between what is typical of translated texts in contrast with texts spontaneously written in that target-language. In Pezzini (2005) the same author focused only on the translational relations. The present study departs in this aspect from both the mixed-corpora approach in Pezzini (2003) and the large-corpus, translation strategy analysis in Pezzini (2005).

Baker (1995, as cited in Fernandes, 2006) lists three types of corpora for Translation Studies purposes: I) Comparable corpora; II) Parallel corpora; and III) Multilingual Corpora. Parallel corpora consist of source texts and **their translations** into other language. Comparable corpora consist of translated texts and texts that are not translations, all of them in the same language. Multilingual corpora consist only of texts that are not translations, written in different languages, but nevertheless relatable and used for comparisons in Translation Studies. Fernandes (2006), in a revision of Baker's typology, groups multilingual corpora within comparable corpora since both are built under the criterion of text resemblance instead of ST-TT translational relation. According to this author, the term 'multilingual' does not seems to be frequently used in

Corpus-based translation studies, also being not focused on in Olohan's (2004) introductory book to CTS. (Fernandes, 2006).

The difference between the two main groups the author proposes (i.e. parallel and comparable) can illustrated by the corpora intended for the present study: a **parallel corpus** of abstracts in Portuguese plus their translation into English (focus on translational relation); and a **comparable corpus** that comprises a monolingual corpus of 'originals' in English plus the abstracts translated into English from the parallel corpus (same genre and language system, but no translational relation).

According to Olohan (2004), the use of parallel corpora is often associated with the interest for observing instances from a corpus where "lexis or grammatical structures" occur, analyzed together with the translation that results from them in the target texts (p. 25). The simultaneous display of equivalent texts aligned side-by-side (similarly to Appendix A) benefits the comparative analysis of phenomena such as Chesterman's (1997) 'translation strategies' (discussed in the next subsection). At the same time, lists provided by concordancers or even other softwares' 'find tool' help to quickly locate the text stretches of interest one after the other in a "vertical" sense.

### 2.3.2 Translation Strategies

According to Chesterman (1997), translation strategies are "proven conceptual tools" (p. 91) researchers may rely on in order to describe translational choices. Different sets of translation strategies were proposed by translation scholars, sometimes being labeled as 'translation procedures' or 'translation techniques'. Chesterman departs from the work of authors such as "Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), Catford (1965), Nida (1964), Malone (1988), and Leuven-Zwart (1989/1990)" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 92-93) in order to propose his own typology. The author uses the expression "change something" (p. 92) in order to illustrate the context of use of translation strategies: the translator faces a problem or non-satisfaction with the most obvious equivalent for an item and, thus, performs a grammatical, semantic and/or pragmatic change as a solution.

Chesterman (1997) understands translation strategies as practices performed by translators who seek to achieve a better product, "ways in which translators seek to conform to norms" in order to "arrive at the best version they can think of" (p. 88). The author states that "the first overriding motivation is 'what I think is the best possible translation (in the circumstances)'" (p. 144).

When using the term "translation strategies", Chesterman (1997) refers strictly to those "directly observable from the translation product itself, in comparison with the source text". He differentiates these from actions other authors may refer to as strategies, such as reading other texts on the topic, emailing a more experienced translator, or using tools like dictionaries, corpora, or machine translation. Chesterman further specifies the term by defining them as "local strategies" that concern "how to translate this structure / idea / item", in opposition to "global strategies" (i.e. general decisions about the relation between ST and TT) (p. 90-91).

As mentioned above, Chesterman's (1997) categories are divided into three main sets, of ten sub-types each: grammatical (also named syntactic), semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. The **grammatical** translation strategies relate to changes in **form**, being sub-divided into: literal translation, loan/calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. The **semantic** strategies, which refer to change in **meaning**, are: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, trope change, and "other semantic changes" (p. 107). Finally, **pragmatic** strategies promote change in the "selection of **information** in the TT" (p. 107, my emphasis), the categories being: cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, transediting, and "other pragmatic changes" (p. 112).

### 2.3.3 Complementary Analysis by Means of Interlanguage Strategies

There is the assumption in this study that the analysis and discussion of certain strategies used in the translation of abstracts can benefit from a complementary analysis under the light of Johns' (1992) categories of interlanguage strategies. Such categories were developed in his analysis of equivalent pairs of Brazilian abstracts while taking into consideration issues such as voice change and the (Adjunct)-Verb-Subject structure. The [A]VS sequence is often found in Portuguese but seldom used in English (Johns, 1992). The author claims that the writers of the analyzed abstracts many times dealt with source texts' passive voice by means of interlanguage strategies that produced marked or even ungrammatical sentences in English, while more effective strategies could have been employed.

Strategy 1 is the 'acceptance of linear dislocation' when reversing

a Portuguese [A]VS sentence, which Johns' sees as effective unless a weighty subject and a light verb phrase co-occur; Strategy 2 is 'nominalization', also effective but underemployed in his corpus; Strategy 3 consists in preserving the [A]VS structure when translating into English, which often leads to odd sentences; Strategy 4 is the largely employed but often not effective 'pro-form insertion', which Johns (1992) suspects is an overgeneralization of instances where phrases like {'It' + verb} may successfully open a sentence; and Strategy 5 consists in using 'active for passive', which is effective even if the impersonality of the source text's passive have to be compensated in some other way in the target texts.

Table 8

*Johns' (1992) Interlanguage Strategies*

| Interlanguage Strategy | Availability | Use in Johns' Corpus | Examples from Johns (1992, p. 19-29) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 – Acceptance of Linear Dislocation | Available when subject is not too weighty in information | Employed | ST: <u>Analisou-se</u> relações de dopamina cerebral com as funções Motoras. TT: The relations between dopamine and motor functions <u>were analyzed</u>. |
| 2 – Nominalization | Available | Underemployed | ST: <u>Estudou-se</u> o comportamento de *Drosophila sturtevanti* em culturas puras e mistas. TT: <u>This is a study of</u> the behavior of *Drosophila sturtevanti* in pure and mixed cultures. |
| 3 – AVS Structure in English | AVS is only occasionally used in English | Employed | ST: Neste trabalhos <u>são classificados</u> e analisados os geradores de energia a partir do vento. TT: In this paper <u>are classified</u> the various types of wind mills analyzed and commented on. |
| 4 – Pro-form Insertion | Seldom available | Employed (due to overgeneralization) | ST: <u>Inicialmente é apresentado</u> um breve histórico... TT: <u>It is presented initially</u> a brief historical... |
| 5 – Active for Passive | Available | Employed | ST: Neste trabalho <u>são apresentadas</u> observações... TT: <u>This paper reports</u> observations... |

Table 8. Based on Johns (1992, p. 19-29).

These five strategies do not conflict directly with those of Chesterman (1997). If complementary use may be made of Johns' (1992) categories, explanatory power is added to the analysis of how the translators reacted when challenged by instances where the source texts' presented the [A]VS passive voice.

This chapter situated the focus of the present study first within a broader context of Academic Translation (section 2.1) and then into abstracts as a specific genre associated with such translation modality (section 2.2). Finally, section 2.3 discussed several issues considered when designing the methodological approach for the present study, hopefully facilitating the comprehension of the Method chapter that follows.

# CHAPTER 3
# METHOD

This chapter presents methodological information regarding data collection and data analysis procedures. First, data collection information such as criteria for corpora design is discussed. Next, this chapter provides information on analytical procedures, variables, and how they relate to the proposed research questions.

## 3.1 Data Collection

This section explains the criteria for the elaboration of the corpora and also the data collection procedures. Information regarding the parallel corpus is presented first, followed by that referring to the comparable corpus.

### 3.1.1 Collecting data from the Parallel Corpus

For the parallel corpus, one hundred pairs of *resumos* and their translation into English were collected from a Translation Studies, QUALIS A1 standard, Brazilian journal (i.e. *Cadernos de Tradução*). *Cadernos de Tradução* was founded by professors from Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC) in 1996. It is an international journal which publishes material in several languages, although the great majority of it consists of texts in Brazilian Portuguese.

The text-pairs were captured from the digital files of the research articles and assembled in a single file, where each source-text and related target-text were displayed side by side (similarly to Appendix A). The 'find' tool from a word-processor software was then used to locate the occurrences of previously selected search-words. The search-word set departed from data from a previous, small-corpus case study (Salmória, 2013). Table 9, below, presents and groups the search words.

Table 9

*Search-words for the Parallel Corpus*

| Nouns that refer to the attached article or the reported study: | *'artigo'; 'estudo'; 'trabalho'; 'pesquisa'; 'texto'* |
|---|---|
| Nouns that mark the purposiveness of sub-move 2.1B: | *'objetivo'; 'propósito'; 'intuito'* |
| Verbs that mark the purposiveness of sub-move 2.1B: | *'objetiva'; 'pretende'; 'busca'; 'busco'; 'buscamos'* |

Table 9

      The genre-specific expressions located as search-words' co-text were then isolated for analysis. Manual check was carried in order to further investigate the eighteen abstract-pairs where no search-words were found. Fourteen out of these eighteen text-pairs really presented no sub-move 2.1 (neither A or B). The remaining four cases presented sub-move 2.1A (one case) or sub-move 2.1B (three cases), although the article/study or its purpose were referred to by means of somewhat singular combinations in regards to the aforementioned GSE formula-like pattern. Translation Strategies analysis was carried out and the emerging data are discussed in Chapter 4 together with cases initially located by means of the search-words

      Although no initial interest was taken in a diachronic analysis of the journal, the parallel corpus was fed with issues published during a six years period (2010-2016). The selection started from the issue dated May-August, 2016 (v. 36, n. 2), and then descended in publication order until enough criteria-passed texts were found to complete the parallel corpus. Seventeen issues were initially selected, from which an initial collection of 182 text-pairs were collected. By applying criteria described later in this sub-section, the sample was reduced to 101 pairs of abstracts, originally taken from sixteen of the initial seventeen issues.

Table 10

*Issues from 'Cadernos de Tradução' present in the Parallel Corpus*

| Tag | Year – Issue | Text-pairs selected |
|---|---|---|
| #A | 2016 - v36 n2 | 6 |
| #B | 2016 - v36 n1 - Especial Corpus Use and Learning to Translate, almost 20 years on | 0[a] |
| #C | 2016 - v36 n1 | 5 |
| #D | 2015 - v35 n2 | 7 |
| #E | 2015 - v35 n2 - Especial Estudos da Tradução e da Interpretação de Línguas de Sinais | (17[b]) 16 |
| #F | 2015 - v35 n1 | 5 |
| #G | 2015 - v35 - Especial Literatura Comparada e Tradução | 5 |
| #H | 2014 - n34 v2 | 6 |
| #I | 2014 - Especial Depois de Babel 2 | 12 |
| #J | 2014 - n33 v1 | 7 |
| #K | 2013 - n32 v1 | 5 |
| #L | 2013 - n31 v1 | 5 |
| #M | 2012 - n30 v2 | 2 |
| #N | 2012 - n29 v1 | 3 |
| #O | 2011 - n28 v2 | 7 |
| #P | 2011 - n27 v1 | 1 |
| #Q | 2010 - n26 v2 | 8 |
| Total | (17) 16 issues; 2010 – 2016 | (101) 100 |

*Notes:*

[a] This issue presented no texts that fitted the criteria.

[b] One text pair was randomly excluded from this issue.

Notice that from 2014 to 2015 Cadernos de Tradução stopped numbering each single issue by a different **number** ("n. ?, v.?"), adopting then a year-based **volume** counting and using the **number** counting to differentiate issues from the same year of publication ("v. ?, n. ?").

Table 10.

In order to round down the number of text-pairs to one hundred, one article was randomly excluded from the issue (#E) that presented – by far – more texts that fit the designed criteria, soon discussed in this sub-section. The exclusion process was carried out by giving a whole

number from one to seventeen (1-17) to the selected RA files of the issue. A random number between one and seventeen provided by the web-based system *Random.org True Random Number Service*[1] determined the text to be excluded in order to round down the number of text-pairs to one hundred.

The criteria for selection of text-pairs mentioned above are now presented and can be related to the Translator Education concerns that the present study attempts to address. They relate not only to the academic communities that produce and read these texts, but also to a somewhat expectable source-text scenario that novice translators and Brazilian researchers may face when translating Portuguese '*resumos'* into English. The four main criteria follow, with the discussion of a few other points that relate to their purpose.

**i) Presenting abstracts in both Portuguese and English.**

**ii) Presenting RA text in Brazilian Portuguese; texts explicitly presented as translations into Portuguese were not selected.**

The first criterion refers to the pair of language systems approached. The second criterion concerns the supposed directionality of the translation process; a research article text in Portuguese suggests the abstract in Portuguese was the source-text for the abstract in English.

**iii) All of the RA authors must be declaredly affiliated to a Brazilian Higher Education Institution.**

**iv) All of the RA authors must be at least presumably Brazilian.**

Concerning criterion 'iv', a massive search on *Plataforma Lattes* was carried in order to verify most of the authors' nationality, for it is common to find Brazilian people with non-Portuguese surnames and names. A few cases required further search on Google for inclusion or exclusion. Both criteria 'iii' and 'iv' relate to the fact the considerations made here are mainly aimed at the benefit of Brazilian students concerned with translation practice and/or research, and also at Brazilian researchers that independently translate their abstracts. It seems reasonable, thus, to focus the analysis of the parallel corpus on text-pairs from articles written by Brazilians. The non-literal translation strategies used in this corpus are

---

[1] *Random.org*'s random number generator is based on atmospheric noise and was developed by Dr. Mads Haahr, who currently holds a position as assistant professor in the School of Computer Science and Statistics at Trinity College, Dublin. The generator has more than two hundred academic citations on Scholar Google. For more information on how the system was developed and works, please check their website.

responses to the dis-satisfactions or problems faced during the translation of Brazilian source-texts into English Language. The light shed by this study on the use of translation strategies in the *resumo*/abstract production can aid the development of didactic material and might even directly help students, translators, and researchers when approaching this kind of texts.

### 3.1.2 Collecting Data from the Comparable Corpus

The comparable corpus consisted of the relation between the translated abstracts from the parallel corpus (i.e. from *Cadernos de Tradução*) and a target-language monolingual corpus of abstracts written in English and attached to articles in the same language, here understood as 'originals'. They were collected from *Target, International Journal of Translation Studies* (henceforth, '*Target*'). *Target* was founded in 1989 by Gideon Toury and José Lambert, two central figures in the process of turning Translation Studies into a discipline. This journal publishes the great majority of its material in English. It is published by John Benjamins Publishing Company and was chosen for being the most cited journal considering the English Language articles present in the reference lists of the articles attached to the parallel corpus' text pairs (i.e. from *Cadernos de Tradução*).

Although there is no certainty in the fact that these abstracts here referred to as 'originals' are not in fact the result of translation, for the purpose of this study they have been given 'original' functional status for: i) being published together with English-written research articles accepted by the journal; ii) being not explicitly presented as translations. They were also published in a long-well-stablished, language-related, international journal that, presumably, has considerable regard for the use of standardized English.

As stated in Chapter 2, this study adopts a English as Lingua Franca (ELF) perspective (see Sub-section 2.1.1). The comparison for which the comparable corpus stands for is not centered on the use of English by native speakers. Instead, the comparison focusses on the academic use of English Language found in *Target*, a very prominent journal that deals with language (i.e. translation) and mostly publishes in English. The contributors who write the articles in English (and the translators who possibly translate some of them into the language) may have diverse nationalities and first languages, but still are assumed to be competent and 'educated' users of English as lingua franca (academic ELF, in this case). Even under the English as Lingua Franca perspective adopted in this study, academic ELF in the written mode is considered to

be more "conservative" towards change and also "heavily monitored" in publications (Mauranen, 2006, p. 146). Deviance from native-oriented English standards is expected to be less frequent than in spoken academic ELF. Still, even if the selected texts from *Target* may be a mix of translated and non-translated material, the review processes and editing/publishing standards of such a journal are assumed to be strong standardizing forces, these texts standing as a valid source for feeding a comparable corpus.

The monolingual corpus of 'originals', fed with abstracts from *Target*, compounds the comparable corpus together with the target-texts of the parallel corpus (i.e. from *Cadernos de Tradução*). Figure 1, below, illustrates the intersection between the corpora.

| Source-texts from *Cadernos de Tradução* | Target-texts from *Cadernos de Tradução* | Monolingual corpus of texts from *Target* |
|---|---|---|
| Parallel Corpus (27,977 words) | | |
| Brazilian abstracts in Portuguese - *resumos* (14,054 words) | Brazilian abstracts in English (13,923 words) | 'Original' abstracts in English (14,944 words) |
| | Comparable Corpus (28,867 words) | |

Figure 1: Parallel Corpus, Comparable Corpus, and Their Intersection

The criterion for selection of the foreign journal was its recurrent presence in reference lists in the articles that accompany the abstract pairs of the parallel corpus. This criterion also refers to the idea that foreign journals that are used as cited sources in Brazilian articles are read by those Brazilian scholars that produced their own abstracts and possibly also consulted as para-texts by translators in the case scholars were not able to translate it themselves. Following this logic, the language in the selected journal might exert some influence over the language used in the English-written abstracts collected from the Brazilian research articles, directly or not.

Table 11

*Issues from 'Target, International Journal of Translation Studies' Present in the Comparable Corpus*

| Tag | Year – Issue | Abstracts selected |
|---|---|---|
| *A | 2017 - 29:2 | 7 |
| *B | 2017 - 29:1 | 4 |
| *C | 2016 - 28:3 | 5 |
| *D | 2016 - 28:2 - Audiovisual Translation Theoretical and methodological challenges | (10ª) 9 |
| *E | 2016 - 28:1 | 6 |
| *F | 2015 - 27:3 - Discourse Analysis in Translation Studies | 8 |
| *G | 2015 - 27:2 | 5 |
| *H | 2015 - 27:1 | 4 |
| *I | 2014 - 26:3 | 5 |
| *J | 2014 - 26:2 - Twenty Years EST: Same place, different times | 5 |
| *K | 2014 - 26:1 | 4 |
| *L | 2013 - 25:3 - Translation in the Theatre | 6 |
| *M | 2013 - 25:2 | 4 |
| *N | 2013 - 25:1 - Interdisciplinarity in Translation and Interpreting Process Research | 10 |
| *O | 2012 - 24:2 | 7 |
| *P | 2012 - 24:1 - The Known Unknowns of Translation Studies | 6 |
| *Q | 2011 - 23:2 | 5 |
| Total | 2011 – 2017; 17 issues | (101) 100 |

*Note:*
ª One text pair was randomly excluded from this issue.

Table 11

One hundred and one abstracts were collected from *Target*'s articles written in English. The same aforementioned, random-exclusion procedure was adopted. The twenty abstracts from both issue *N and issue *D were included as candidates for random exclusion. These two issues presented ten articles in English each, providing considerably more abstracts than the remaining issues. One abstract from issue *D was randomly excluded.

The 'original' texts were captured and taken to a single file (similarly as presented in Appendix B). This target-language monolingual corpus was also searched using a word processor software and its 'find' tool. In sum, the process was similar to the data collection from the parallel corpus.

Some items from the genre-specific expressions found in the target-texts of the parallel corpus (i.e. from *Cadernos de* Tradução) were selected as search-words for the comparable corpus. These search-words were used both on the translated abstracts from *Cadernos de Tradução* and the 'original' abstracts from *Target.* The selection of the search-words for the comparable corpus reflects issues raised during the parallel corpus analysis, as later discussed in Chapter 4. They are presented in Table 12, below.

Table 12

*Search-words for the Comparable Corpus*

| Motivation | Search-words |
|---|---|
| Reference to the text | Article; Paper; Work |
| Reference to the study | "This Study"; "The Study"; "This Research"; "The Research" |
| Nouns that mark sub-move 2.1 purposiveness | Aim; Purpose; Objective; Goal |
| Verb that marks sub-move 2.1 purposiveness | Aim |
| Patterns suspected of being caused by source-language interference | "the present […]"; "with the aim"; "with the purpose"; "with the objective"; "with the goal"; |

Table 12

## 3.2 Data Analysis

The variables in this study are presented here in two stages, related to the two corpora. For the parallel corpus, it can be said the variables are text-centered and consist in the two 'sides' of the translation strategies used, meaning: 1) the genre-specific expressions in the source-texts; 2) the different equivalents in translational relation to them in the target-texts. Each instance located was analyzed and then displayed for discussion as in the following example, the marking style being inspired by Pezzini (2005):

| #O6 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 deste 3[trabalho]3 é estudar]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 of this 3[paper]3  is to study]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S3 |

The first column shows the abstract-pair identification code (# + issue + file number). The two central columns display the source-text genre-specific expression (left) and its relative GSE from the target-text (right). The numbered square brackets represent the beginning and the end of segments where a translation strategy is found. The items from the ST and their equivalents in the TT were marked by the same number. Finally, the last column relates each pair of equivalents to the translation strategy category proposed by Chesterman (1997). The following table lists the codes.

Table 13

*Codes for Chesterman's (1997) Translation Strategies*

| Grammatical Strategies | Semantic Strategies | Pragmatic Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| G1: Literal Translation | S1: Synonymy | Pr1: Cultural Filtering |
| G2: Loan/Calque | S2: Antonymy | Pr2: Explicitness Change |
| G3: Transposition | S3: Hyponymy | Pr3: Information Change |
| G4: Unit Shifts | S4: Converses | Pr4: Interpersonal Change |
| G5: Phrase Structure Change | S5: Abstraction Change | Pr5: Illocutionary Change |
| G6: Clause Structure Change | S6: Distribution Change | Pr6: Coherence Change |
| G7: Sentence Structure Change | S7: Emphasis Change | Pr7: Partial Translation |
| G8: Cohesion Change | S8: Paraphrase | Pr8: Visibility Change |
| G9: Level Shift | S9: Trope Change | Pr9: Transediting |
| G10: Scheme Change | S10: Other Semantic Changes | Pr10: Other Pragmatic Changes |

Table 13. Based on Chesterman (1997).

Instead of following the alphanumerical order of the category-codes proposed by Chesterman (1997), this section will explain and exemplify the observed translation strategies in an order intended to

prioritize readability. This decision was taken based on the fact that some strategies can be found in genre-specific expressions that underwent very few changes, while some would co-occur with several other strategies (making the exemplified analysis more complex). The list moves from Literal Translation, to more punctual use of simple strategies, then closing with paraphrases where many different strategies can be found (sometimes overlapping). The examples introduce one new category at time. This display order is very similar to that later presented in Chapter 4 (Analysis and Discussion).

**Literal Translation (G1):**
      Chesterman (1997) defines the literal strategy as choosing the translational possibility that is "maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical" (p. 94). When it comes to this study's linguistic pair (Portuguese and English), it usually refers to choosing cognate words in the target language system. Cognates, the 'friend words', are many in this case, for the two languages share the historical influence of Latin, among other reasons. When choosing a cognate is a valid possibility, other options that are not so close in form are classified under other translation strategy categories, even if they are semantically or pragmatically closer to the source-text sense.

| #I6 | 1[Este artigo discute]1 | 1[This article discusses]1 | 1 = G1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Synonymy (S1):**
      Synonymy occurs when the translator choses an equivalent that is not the closest in form, exploring the semantical approximation between source-text and target text items instead (i.e. 'meaning', in Chesterman's terms).

| #A6 | 1[Esse 2[artigo]2 apresenta e analisa]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 presents and analyzes]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
|---|---|---|---|

**Hyponymy (S3):**
      Hyponymy is similar to Synonymy. The difference lies in the superordinate level. Hyponymy can operate in two directions. When the choice is for a hyponym, the target-text item lies in lower level than the source text item (e. g. further specifying). The other way round is

choosing a superordinate, that is above (e.g. a category that encompasses the ST item).

| #M8 | 1[O 2[texto]2 apresenta]1 | 1[The 2[article]2 presents]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |

## Semantic Distribution (S6)

This strategy, according to Chesterman (1997), consists of representing the source-text equivalent 'meaning' by means of fewer target-text items, or the opposite. The ST meaning may be diluted in a more expanded target text unit, or it may be compressed. "Compression" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 104) was the case in most of this study's occurrences of Semantic Distribution.

| #M4 | 1[O objetivo desse trabalho 2[é o de explorar]2]1 | 1[The objective of this work 2[is to explore]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S6 |

## Unit Shift (G4)

Unit shifts are changes in the unit (morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph) from ST to TT. In the example below, the ST verb phrase was translated as a single word. Most of the unit shifts in the analyzed genre-specific expressions were very similar. It can be understood as a more specific way of Semantic Distribution (S6).

| #C9 | 1[este artigo 2[busca discutir]2]1 | 1[this article 2[discusses]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |

## Sentence Structure Change (G7)

Sentence changes, as the category name suggest, are changes within a sentence's structure. In the example below, two clauses were translated as a single one. It is also a Unit shift (G4) and a Semantic Distribution (S6), but further characterized.

| #Q11 | 1[o texto que segue 2[consiste em relatar]2 ]1 | 1[the text that follows 2[relates]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, G7, S6 |

## Explicitness Change (Pr2)

Explicitness Change refers to the 'explicitation' or 'implication' of inferable information. In the following example, "*de modo específico*"

was implicated, but the translated abstract can be read without ambiguity or significant loss in the information.

| #J8 | 1[Objetivamos, 2[de modo específico,]2 refletir sobre]1 | 1[2[ø]2We aim at reflecting on]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = Pr2 |

## Paraphrase (S8)

Paraphrase releases the ST meaning in a "loose, free" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 104) translation. Intense changes (i.e. use of strategies) characterized many of the parallel corpus instances as having paraphrase as the main orientation (instead of literality or semi-literality). In these cases, the whole genre-specific expression is marked as S8 instead of G1 (literal translation).

| #A4 | 1[Este 2[estudo]2 3[tem como objetivo analisar]3]1 | 1[This 2[paper]23[ tackles]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S5; 3 = G4, G7, S6 |

## Abstraction Change (S5)

Abstraction changes move from more concrete to more abstract and vice-versa. Using the same example above, "*estudo*" ('study') stands for research action, a process that spreads over time in a series of events. It was translated as "paper", a concluded report, published in a given moment in time, and also turned into an object, be it a printed text in a hardcopy issue and/or a digital file on the journal's website.

## Transposition (G3)

By 'transposition', Chesterman (1997) means "any change in word-class" (p. 95). In the example below, the noun "*foco*" is represented in target-text by the verb-form "focuses".

| #E8 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 3[tem como 4[foco]4]3]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 3[4[focuses]4 on]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = S6; 4 = G3 |

## Converses (S4)

Converses are changes in the viewpoint. Chesterman (1997) affirms these reversals usually occur between verbs, "such as *buy* and *sell*" (p. 104). In this study's parallel corpus, it mostly occurred in the

pattern {X has Y as aim/purpose/objective/goal} being translated as {Y is the aim/purpose/objective/goal" of X}.

| #O9 | 1[Este 2[trabalho]2 teve como objetivo identificar e discutir]1 | 1[The objective of this 2[work]2 was to identify and discuss]1 | 1 = S8, S4; 2 = G1 |

## Cohesion Change (G8)

This category comprises changes in cohesive elements. The cases observed in the parallel corpus may be illustrated by the example below. These cases are similar to the example Chesterman (1997, p. 98) provides, in which {article + adjective} are used to translate a demonstrative (although in reverse direction).

| #F4 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[artigo objetiva]3 4[fazer uma 5[análise]5]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[article aims to]3 4[5[analyze]5]4 ]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = S6; 5 = G3 |

## Phrase Structure Change (G5)

Phrase Structure Changes include changes in noun phrase (e.g. number) and verb phrase (e.g. person, tense). The provided example shows a change from subjectless passive to plural first person.

| #E10 | 1[Tem-se, por objetivos, 2[buscar]2 [...] e analisar]1 | 1[We aim to 2[find]2 [...] to analyze]1 | 1 = S8, G5, G6, Pr4; 2 = S1 |

## Clause Structure Change (G6)

Back to the example above, a Clause Structure Change can also be observed. It consisted of the change from passive to active voice. Note that the overlapping Phrase Structure Change (G5) mentioned above specifically refers to the change in the noun phrase.

## Information Change (Pr3)

Information Change (Pr3) may sound like Explicitness Change (Pr2) at the first glance, but there is a striking difference in pragmatic terms: it deals with non-inferable information. The two directions in this case are termed 'addition' and 'omission'. In the example below, if only the abstract is read, there is no mention of lexicography in the English

version. By omitting "*lexicográfica*" ('lexicographic'), the specification on the type of study is not made present to those who are not proficient in reading Portuguese (remember the article is also in Portuguese).

| #K8 | 1[2[Trata-se de]2 3[uma pesquisa]3 4[lexicográfica]4 5[que objetiva qualificar]5]1 | 1[2[This is]2 3[a 4[ø]4 research]3 5[that aims to qualify]5]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = G1, G5; 4 = Pr3; 5 = G1 |

## Interpersonal Change (Pr4)

Chesterman (1997) associates this category with changes in style that affect the "relationship between text/author and reader" (p. 110). The author includes changes in formality, emotiveness, level of technicality, "and the like" (p. 110). In the example that follows, the strength of the claim that the text states to the reader intensifies from suggesting to positing. This may be understood as an interpersonal shift in the relation between author and reader.

| #Q4 | 1[2[Este]2 3[trabalho]3 4[sugere]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[posits]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S3; 4 = S1; Pr4 |

## Trope change (S9)

Trope change consists in having a "figurative element" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 106) in the ST but not in the TT, or the opposite. Cases where a ST trope is translated as a different TT trope are also included. The example here provided shows "*vislumbrar*" (perhaps semantically close to 'glimpse') in the source-text genre-specific expression. This ST verb might be related to low light or visibility conditions. It may be, perhaps, more present in artistic writing than in academic discourse. In the target-text, "analyze", a very recurrent academic-report verb is used instead.

| #C1 | 1[2[pretende-se]2, pois, 3[vislumbrar]3]1 | 1[the 2[task]2 is therefore 3[to analyze]3]1 | 1 = G6, S8; 2 = G3, S1; 3 = S1, S9, Pr4 |

It must be mentioned that translation strategies are not plain clear-cut categories. They may even overlap (Chesterman, 1997). More than that, they are subject to researchers' interpretation, as it commonly

happens with data from research focused on social and/or cultural phenomena. That is probably one reason why machines do not carry out the whole analysis process (yet?).

Some recurrent patterns of strategies involving what Johns (1992, p. 11) names 'se-passive' were further analyzed under the light of his categories. As mentioned before, Salmória (2013) observed high occurrence of Chesterman's (1997) strategies in similar cases. This phenomenon was observed in the parallel corpus and the relations found between the two sets of categories are discussed in Chapter 4. Only two out of the five interlanguage strategies proposed by Johns (1992) were observed in the parallel corpus.

Table 14

*Examples from the Parallel Corpus for Johns' (1992) Interlanguage Strategies*

| Interlanguage Strategies | Examples from this Parallel Corpus | |
|---|---|---|
| Acceptance of Linear Dislocation | ø | |
| Nominalization | *Objetiva-se, a partir desse trabalho, esboçar* | *The aim of this work is to outline* |
| AVS Structure in English | ø | |
| Pro-form Insertion | ø | |
| Active for Passive | *Pretende-se mostrar que* | *This essay aims at showing that* |

Table 14. Examples from the Parallel Corpus

The observation of the use of Translation Strategies in the **parallel corpus** answered Research Question 1. Such findings and the data concerning the equivalent genre-specific expressions from such corpus were addressed again later in the light of the analysis of the **comparable corpus** in order to answer Research Question 3.

Research Question 2 concerns if translators had literal translation as an option or if it was the case of strategies being used due to constraints in the target language system. Its variables are: 1) translation strategies, a text-centered variable; and 2) "language-specific structural and rhetorical constraints", a context / target-language variable (Williams & Chesterman, 2002, p. 85). The patterns observed led to some considerations on causal relations. This data and its discussion stand for Research Question number 2.

At the second stage, the number of occurrences of the previously mentioned, comparable corpus search-words was considered. Their occurrence in the target-texts (TTs) from the parallel corpus was the first – text-centered – variable. The second variable was the occurrence of these same search-words in the target-language monolingual corpus of 'originals'. "Comparable non-translated texts in target language" (p. 85) are a type of context / target-language variable, according to Williams and Chesterman (2002).

Considering the number of occurrences (and cases of absence) of these search-words in parallel corpus TTs and in the abstracts of target-language monolingual corpus of 'originals', it was finally possible – under de light of RQ1's and RQ2's findings – to discuss the use of translation strategies as means to approximate the use of English Language in Brazilian abstracts to that of a long-stablished, major Translation Studies journal, answering Research Question 3.

# CHAPTER 4
# ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis and discussion of data collected from both corpora created for this study. Section 4.1 is based on the **parallel corpus** of abstracts captured from *Cadernos de Tradução*. Section 4.2 discusses constraints on literal translation, referring back to the use of translation strategies observed in the parallel corpus. Considerations from these two first sections explain what underlies the selection of search-words for the **comparable corpus** analysis, presented in Section 4.3. The comparable corpus, as explained in Chapter 3, consists of the **target-texts** from the parallel corpus plus a monolingual corpus of abstracts originally attached to research articles published in English, collected from *Target,* and referred to as **'originals'**. Finally, Section 4.4 presents corpus-based suggestions on how to handle what seem to be recurrent and perhaps troublesome situations in the translation of Brazilian abstracts from Portuguese to English.

## 4.1 Parallel Corpus: analysis and discussion

This section presents the analysis and discussion of data extracted from the parallel corpus informing this study. As previously mentioned, this parallel corpus consists of one hundred abstracts written in Brazilian Portuguese (source texts) and their translations into English (target-texts). The units of interest were the genre-specific expressions previously discussed in Chapter 2. Before presenting the analysis of translation strategies from the parallel corpus, Sub-section 4.1.1 first introduces such collection of texts by means of more general (or 'global') data regarding the abstract-pairs approached. Then, Sub-section 4.1.2 presents the approached genre-specific expressions with the translation strategies (Chesterman, 1997) observed and referring discussion on the phenomena.

### 4.1.1 Preliminary Data from the Parallel Corpus

This brief, opening subsection concerns general aspects sometimes discussed when reporting research on abstracts (see Sub-section 2.2.1). Basically, it consists in word-counting data, beginning with considerations on this corpus and then narrowing to some singular cases.

The parallel corpus totalized 27,977 words, being 14,054 from the source-texts and 13,923 from the target ones. Considering that this parallel corpus consists of one hundred text-pairs, the average word-

counting for the Portuguese texts was 140.54. As for the ones in English, it stood in 139.23; a slightly lower average.

Seven out of the one hundred abstract-pairs exceeded the 250-words-maximum standard discussed in Chapter 2, be it in the source-texts, in the target texts, or both. Four of these cases (#K8; #M4; #Q5; #Q7) crossed such mark only in the Portuguese version, the translated texts standing at 250 words or below. These four abstracts presented less than 300 words for both source texts and target texts each.

However, the remaining three of these seven '250+' pairs presented more than 300 words **both** in ST and TT, the longer of them (#k10) consisting of 353 source-text words and 389 target-text words. Contrary to what might perhaps be expected based on the average word-counting for STs and TTs, these three pairs present English versions that were considerably longer than the Portuguese ones. Table 15 presents the numbers for the seven pairs referred to above:

Table 15

*Abstracts from the Parallel Corpus that Outreached 250 Words*

| Issue/RA Tag | Source Text Word-Counting | Target Text Word-Counting |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| #K10 | 354 | 389 |
| #K4 | 334 | 341 |
| #E10 | 308 | 352 |
| #M4 | 263 | 250 |
| #Q7 | 256 | 250 |
| #Q5 | 253 | 248 |
| #K8 | 252 | 236 |

Table 15

One hundred and six instances of genre-specific expressions were located. They were isolated for analysis and are presented in the next sub-section in tables. The tables are organized by patterns of translation strategies, which are discussed issue-by-issue. These recurrent patterns of translation strategies led these pieces of data analysis to be grouped and ordered so as to favor the intended discussion, instead of following the order of categories presented in Chesterman (1997).

### 4.1.2 Analysis and Discussion of the Parallel Corpus Data

Considering translation strategies in the parallel corpus, there was no general tendency when it comes to choice between Genre-specific Expressions being translated in a more literal way or as Paraphrase (S8), instead. Only nine occurrences have shown plain literal translation, but 44 more seem to have had Literal Translation (G1) as a general translation strategy orientation, most of the items being translated literally and the GSE undergoing no radical changes in the translational process.

Fifty-three GSE excerpts (out of 106 located) were considered as translated with a literal orientation (including those consisting of strict literal translation) while, on the other hand, the remaining fifty-three other may be considered as paraphrases. Such balancing, as to what concerns deviance from literal translation towards Paraphrase (S8), might be not only related to the translators' choices but also to some stylistic patterns the source-texts present. These patterns that tend not to be translated literally (maybe contrary to what would perhaps be expected from the relation between *resumos* and their relating abstracts) will be discussed but, first, Sub-section 4.1.2.1 discusses the cases of GSEs being translated in more literal ways.

### 4.1.2.1 Cases of Literal and Literal-oriented Translation:

As mentioned above, only nine cases of complete literal translation were found in the parallel corpus. Nevertheless, forty-four more instances were considered to be oriented towards literality, most of them presenting only minor changes such as Synonymy (S1) or Hyponymy (S3) translation strategies. These strategies can be observed in the translation of the genre-label, in the item that marks sub-move 2.1B's purposive characteristic trait, and/or in the verb that stands for the research action or the reporting of it. Some other cases present cases of semantic Distribution Change (S6) or pragmatic Interpersonal Change (Pr4), but not to the point to lead such instances to be considered as paraphrases. Table 16 presents cases of plain literal translation. The other tables that follow present those instances in which other translation strategies were found co-occurring but still with a literal main-orientation, considerations being made soon after the presentation of each group.

Table 16

*GSEs from the parallel corpus presenting exclusively literal translation.*

| Issue/source-file tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #C2 | 1[Este artigo examina]1 | 1[This article examines]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #D4 | 1[Neste artigo estudamos]1 | 1[In this article we study]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #I6 | 1[Este artigo discute]1 | 1[This article discusses]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #I16 | 1[O presente artigo apresenta]1 | 1[The present article presents]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #J7 | 1[Esse artigo é o resultado da pesquisa]1 | 1[This article is the result of research]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #L3 | 1[Este artigo discute]1 | 1[This article discusses]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #D9 | 1[Este estudo analisa]1 | 1[This study analyses]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #C4 | 1[… como tento apresentar neste artigo]1 | 1[… as I try to present in this article]1 | 1 = G1 |
| #O5 | 1[pretende revelar]1 | 1[intends to reveal]1 | 1 = G1 |

Table 16

As mentioned above, there were several cases when only synonymy (S1) and/or hyponymy (S3) strategies prevented the target-text genre-specific expressions from consisting of complete literal translation. First, the instances where S1 or S3 were used on the genre-label are presented (Table 17, below) and discussed.

Table 17

*GSEs located by the search-words 'artigo', 'texto', and 'ensaio' presenting semi-literal translation.*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #A6 | 1[Esse 2[artigo]2 apresenta e analisa]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 presents and analyzes]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #D10 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 descreve e discute]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 describes and discusses]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #E12 | 1[Neste 2[artigo]2 apresentamos]1 | 1[In this 2[paper]2, we present]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #I2 | 1[O presente 2[artigo]2 investiga]1 | 1[The present 2[paper ]2 investigates]1 | 1 = G1; 2= S1 |
| #J6 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 apresenta]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 presents]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #N3 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 discute]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 discusses]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #N4 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 investiga]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 investigates]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #O5 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 trata]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 deals]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #M8 | 1[O 2[texto]2 apresenta]1 | 1[The 2[article]2 presents]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |
| #H9 | 1[Este 2[trabalho]2 apresenta]1 | 1[This 2[article]2 presents]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |
| #F5 | 1[este 2[ensaio]2 analisa]1 | 1[this 2[paper]2 analyses]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |
| #E17 | 1[Este 2[estudo]2 visa analisar e discutir]1 | 1[This 2[research]2 aim to analyze and discuss]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #J1 | 1[pretendo nesse 2[trabalho]2 discutir]1 | 1[I intend in this 2[paper]2 to discuss]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |
| #K4 | 1[Outro objetivo específico deste 2[trabalho]2 é averiguar]1 | 1[Another specific objective of this 2[paper]2 is verifying]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S3 |

Table 17

Considering 'paper' for '*artigo*', it consists in real-close synonymy in function, both 'article' and 'paper' being commonly understood as the same type of text in academic discourse. The two translational possibilities seem reasonably appealing for Brazilian individuals in the duty of producing English-language abstracts; 'article' is closer in form, while 'paper' is sometimes used to make reference to RAs even when Brazilian researchers are uttering a sentence in Portuguese (e.g. "meu primeiro *paper*!"; "revisei o *paper* da Gabi."). This relation between the equivalent items was considered synonymy (S1) and can also be found in instances that presented more intense use of translation strategies, discussed later in this chapter.

The Portuguese word '*texto*' may usually refer to any type of text, especially in written mode. The closer equivalent considering form in English would be 'text', a superordinate for 'academic text' and, further, for 'article', 'paper', or 'essay'. '*Texto*' was considered a translational superordinate for 'paper', 'article', and 'essay' in the present analysis. The use of hyponym (S3) translation strategy for this source-text item was found in a few other instances.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, Swales and Feak (2009), in a descriptive stand, mention that Spanish Language '*trabajo*' is not usually translated into English by the literal form. Furthermore, Johns (1992) affirms there is no equivalence between Portuguese Language '*trabalho*' and English 'work', as sometimes attempted in academic translation. Considering his view, 'work' seems to consist of a greater effort or production (of academic texts, in this context), "since work implies something rather more massive than a paper in a journal" (Johns, 1992, p. 29). '*Trabalho*', in the Brazilian academic context, may stand for anything ranging from an undergraduate course assignment to a doctoral dissertation. In mass media, '*trabalho*' may sometimes be found as referring to research activity, as in "*Um trabalho realizado por pesquisadores da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina revelou...*". Such word is somewhat flexible when it comes to polysemy, to the point of sometimes being used to describe the lifelong contributions of an author to art or academia. Perhaps only in this last and unusual sense it would be a close equivalent for English Language 'work', when it comes to academic discourse. It might be worth mentioning that the Portuguese phrase '*a obra de*' may sometimes stand similarly to 'the work of', in the sense of an author's career-long production or cultural legacy, while '*uma obra de*' may be translated as 'a piece of work from', in the literary sense. In sum, the item '*trabalho*' when used as a piece of research or its report (as in the analyzed instances) could not be properly translated into 'work'

in this sense, even if it could in other discursive contexts. In most cases, '*trabalho*' was translated as 'article' or 'paper', that would be closer equivalents for '*artigo*' and thus, logically departing from Portuguese Language, hyponyms (S3) for the source-text item. The source-text item '*trabalho*' forced the use of non-literal translation strategies in this context, but literal attempts of translating it as 'work' were found in the corpus:

| #M4 | *O objetivo desse trabalho é o de explorar* | *The objective of this <u>work</u> is to explore* |
|-----|----|----|
| #O9 | *Este trabalho teve como objetivo identificar e discutir* | *The objective of this <u>work</u> was to identify and discuss* |

In other cases of semi-literal translation, synonymy (S1) or hyponymy (S3) were found in the equivalents for the items that marked the purposive nature of Sub-move 2.1B. Nouns and verbs like '*objetivo*' and '*pretender*' may be translated using literal equivalents ('objective'; 'to intend'). However, instances were found where English Language synonyms were used instead:

Table 18

*Synonymy and/or Hyponymy in items that signal the purposiveness of Sub-move 2.1B*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|----|----|----|----|
| #A2 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 3[principal]3 deste 4[artigo]4 é a apresentação]1 | 1[The 3[main]3 2[goal]2 of this 4[paper]4 is the presentation]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S1; 4 = S1 |
| #E13 | 1[o 2[objetivo]2 3[principal]3 deste artigo é discutir/analisar [...], no intuito de verificar]1 | 1[the 3[main]3 2[goal]2 of this article is to discuss/analyze [...] in intention to verify]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S1 |
| #I18 | [1O 2[objetivo]2 deste estudo é identificar e analisar]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 of this study is to identify and to analyze]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #K4 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 principal deste 3[trabalho]3 é verificar]1 | 1[The principal 2[aim]2 of this 3[article]3 is to verify]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S3 |

| #O6 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 deste 3[trabalho]3 é estudar]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 of this 3[paper]3 is to study]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| #J9 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 deste ensaio é apresentar]1 | 1[The 2[goal]2 of this essay is to present]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #D8 | 1[Este artigo 2[pretende]2 apreciar]1 | 1[This paper 2[aims at]2 appreciating]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |

Table 18

Synonymy (S1) was also found in sub-move 2.1B's reporting verbs that follow the purposive items that mark this sub-move. Literal translation, even when the linguistic pairs allow it to be a valid choice, does not always seem to lead to the most frequent or proper words/items in the target language. That might perhaps explain why Synonymy (S1) and Hyponymy (S3) were preferred in the cases that follow, even when literal translation is available.

Table 19

*Synonymy in verbs from Sub-move 2.1B*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #Q11 | 1[Esse artigo procura 2[avançar]2]1 | 1[This article seeks to 2[expand]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #K8 | [1O estudo pretendeu 2[auxiliar]2]1 | 1[The study intended to 2[assist]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |
| #H10 | 1[Com o 2[objetivo]2 de refletir quanto a [...] 3[trataremos]3]1 | 1[With the 2[purpose]2 of reflecting upon […] 3[we will address]3]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1; 3 = S1 |
| #L4 | 1[buscamos 2[abordar]2]1 | 1[we seek to 2[address]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S1 |

Table 19

Still on cases that seemed to have literal translation as general orientation, less subtle changes in the translation of some genre-specific expression items were also noticed. Chesterman's (1997) Distribution Change (S6) semantic strategy occurred in nine of such still literal-oriented instances. In the great majority of cases, it consisted of 'compression' (and not 'expansion'); i.e. fewer target-text items were used to represent the source-text ones. Table 20 shows the cases where Distribution Change occurred alone, while Table 21 displays instances

where other strategies co-occurred with Distribution Change, even if the located GSEs may still be understood as literal-oriented.

Table 20

*Distribution Change in GSEs*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #E7 | 1[Este artigo foi desenvolvido 2[a partir de]2]1 | 1[This article was developed 2[from]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S6 |
| #E6 | 1[Este artigo 2[tem como objetivo]2 [...] refletir sobre]1 | 1[This article 2[aims […] to]2 reflect on]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S6 |
| #Q9 | 1[Este artigo 2[tem por objetivo]2 mostrar]1 | 1[This article 2[aims to]2 show]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S6 |
| #M4 | 1[O objetivo desse trabalho 2[é o de explorar]2]1 | 1[The objective of this work 2[is to explore]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = S6 |

Table 20

Table 21

*Distribution Change plus Unit Shift in GSEs*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #C9 | 1[este artigo 2[busca discutir]2]1 | 1[this article 2[discusses]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |
| #E15 | 1[Este artigo 2[objetiva apresentar]2]1 | 1[This article 2[presents]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |
| #H11 | 1[Este artigo 2[apresenta]2]1 | 1[This article 2[aims at presenting]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |
| #Q11 | 1[o texto que segue 2[consiste em relatar]2]1 | 1[the text that follows 2[relates]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, G7, S6 |
| #E4 | 1[Este artigo 2[propõe-se a descrever]2]1 | 1[This article 2[describes]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, G7, S6 |

Table 21

These semantic Distribution Changes (S6) led to 'compression' in the target-texts (except for the excerpt from #H11). The decision to compress seems to sometimes lead to secondary changes. The table above

shows the Unit Shift (G4) of locutions being represented by single words, as well as Sentence Changes (G7) in the cases where two different clauses merged into single main clauses. This tendency to shorten the genre-specific expressions was also noted in the following case, where the Explicitness Change (Pr2) pragmatic translation strategy was found, inferable information being omitted in the TT:

| #J8 | 1[Objetivamos, 2[de modo específico,]2 refletir sobre]1 | 1[2[ø]2We aim at reflecting on]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = Pr2 |

### 4.1.2.2 Cases of Paraphrase

The previous sub-section has discussed the fifty-three cases of literal or literal-oriented translation. The present sub-section discusses the cases of more 'loose' translation, where Paraphrase (S8) was understood as main translational orientation in the GSE excerpts located. There were cases where even Synonymy (S1) and/or Hyponymy (S3) distanced source-text from the target ones to the point of being interpreted as paraphrases:

Table 22

*Cases of More Simple Paraphrases*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #H2 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 3[enfoca]3]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 3[discusses]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = S1 |
| #L7 | 1[2[Este]2 3[artigo]3 4[trata]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[tackles]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S1; 4 = S1 |
| #A10 | 1[o 2[artigo]2 3[fixa-se]3 no]1 | 1[this 2[paper]2 3[focuses]3 on]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = S1 |
| #E10 | 1[Este 2[texto]2 3[centra-se]3 nas]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 3[focuses]3 on]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S3, 3 = S1 |
| #H3 | 1[2[Nosso]2 3[objetivo]3 4[é]4 5[destacar]5]1 | 1[2[Our]2 3[aim]3 4[is]4 5[to emphasize]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S1; 4 = G1; 5 = S1 |

Table 22

Despite the more accentuated use and co-occurrence of translation strategies in the paraphrases (S8), the categories were pretty much similar to the ones discussed in the previous sub-section, including occurrences

of semantic Distribution Change (S6) and pragmatic Explicitness Change (Pr2). Table 23, below, presents the simplest occurrences of S6 and Pr2, soon to be discussed.

Table 23

*Cases of Paraphrases Plus Distribution Change or Explicitness Change*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #E8 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 3[tem como 4[foco]4]3]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 3[4[focuses]4 on]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = S6; 4 = G3 |
| #F10 | 1[2[Neste]2 3[trabalho]3, que 4[tem a finalidade de]4 5[evidenciar]5]1 | 1[2[In this]2 3[text]3, which 4[aims to]4 5[highlight]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S3; 4 = S6; 5 = S1 |
| #E8 | 1[2[O objetivo]2 3[foi o de discutir]3]1 | 1[2[The purpose]2 3[was to discuss]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1, 3 = S6 |
| #A7 | 1[Este 2[trabalho]2 tem como 3[principal]3 objetivo delimitar]1 | 1[This 2[paper]2 3[ø]3 aims to define]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S3; 3 = Pr2 |
| #J6 | 1[2[O trabalho]2 [...] 3[com o objetivo de]3 4[mostrar que]4]1 | 1[2[Ø]2 [...] 3[in order to]3 4[show that]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = Pr2; 3 = S6; 4 = G1 |

Table 23

Both aforementioned translation strategies (S6, Pr2), as they were verified in the cases above, seem to lead to target-text genre-specific expressions that are shorter than their source-text relatives. It could perhaps be noticed that these texts in English do not present the same 'stylishness' of the Portuguese ones. Translation here might have been operated towards a more simple (or even 'objective') fashion, the source-authors' style being dropped perhaps together with traits from the academic use of Portuguese Language (further studies might investigate it). However, one case of Explicitness Change (Pr2) was found in the reverse direction, inferable information being explicit not in the ST, but in the target one:

| #Q3 | 1[2[Este artigo]2 objetiva 3[ø]3 4[delinear]4]1 | 1[2[This article]2 3[reviews]3 and 4[outlines]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = Pr2; 4 = G1 |
|---|---|---|---|

In the next example, the fusion of the source-text clauses into one (released through one single word, also) characterizes both a Sentence Structure Change (G7) and a Unit Shift (G4). Four items in this paraphrased (S8) excerpt were compressed (S6) in one. These strategies are also present in instances that will be further approached when discussing the cases grouped due to Clause Structure Change (G6), Cohesion Change (G8) or Interpersonal Change (Pr4).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *#Q12* | *1[2[Este artigo]2 3[tem como objetivo discutir]3]1* | *1[2[This article]2 3[discusses]3]1* | *1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3= G4, G7, S6* |

Two other cases including Unit Shift (G4) are shown in the next table. #F8 is especially singular in the data, for what was a ST sentence fragment became a TT new sentence beginning. Still on singular phenomena in the present study, #A4 shows an Abstraction Change (S5) where '*estudo*' ('study') was conveyed by 'paper'; research action (that occurred as a series of events) became a research report on that (a product/object).

Table 24

*Peculiar Cases of Unit Shift*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #A4 | 1[Este 2[estudo]2 3[tem como objetivo analisar]3]1 | 1[This 2[paper]23[ tackles]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S5; 3 = G4, G7, S6 |
| #F8 | 1[... 2[objetivando]2 3[estabelecer]3]1 | 1[It 2[aims]2 at 3[deploying]3]1 | 1 = S8, G4, G8; 2 = G5; 3 = S1 |

Table 24

If Paraphrases (S8) are used when producing a loose version of the text while prioritizing its pragmatic effect (Chesterman, 1997), perhaps the most iconic samples from this corpus in this sense would be the cases that also present the semantic strategy Chesterman names Converses (S4) and consists of a reversal in the view point. Notice that the topic shifts from the article to its aim in the cases the next table presents. Three other instances of Converses (S4) occurred in the paraphrase cases, but they will be presented later, since there is co-occurrence of even more changes in the genre-specific expressions.

Table 25

*Cases of Converses*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #E9 | 1[Este artigo tem o 2[objetivo]2 de 3[explorar]3]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 of this article is 3[to explore]3]1 | 1 = S8, S4; 2 = S1; 3 = G1 |
| #O9 | 1[Este 2[trabalho]2 teve como objetivo identificar e discutir]1 | 1[The objective of this 2[work]2 was to identify and discuss]1 | 1 = S8, S4; 2 = G1 |
| #Q7 | 1[Este 2[artigo]2 3[objetiva]3 4[apresentar]4]1 | 1[The 3[aim]3 of this 2[article]2 is 4[to present]4]1 | 1 = S8, S4; 2 = G1; 3 = G3; 4 = G1 |

Table 25

Cases of grammatical Cohesion Change (G8) were found, mostly co-occurring with Semantic Distribution (S6). Cohesion Change occurred in these instances when the way to refer to the research article was changed, specifically in the items that convey the notion of proximity.

Table 26

*Cases of Cohesion Change*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #G5 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[artigo]3 4[traz]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[presents]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = S1; 4 = S1 |
| #E11 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[estudo] 4[investiga]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[study]3 4[aims at investigating]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = G4, S6 |
| #L9 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[trabalho]3 4[analisa]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[study]3 4[analyzes]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = S3; 4 = G1 |
| #D11 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[artigo]3 destina-se a 4[discutir]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[article]3 aims to 4[discuss]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = G1 |
| #F4 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[artigo objetiva]3 4[fazer uma 5[análise]5]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[article aims to]3 4[5[analyze]5]4 ]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = S6; 5 = G3 |

| #K6 | 1[2[Este trabalho]2 3[propõe-se a compartilhar]3]1 | 1[2[The paper]2 3[shares]3]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S3; 3 = G4, G7, S6 |
| #O8 | 1[2[No]2 3[artigo]3 4[propomos]4]1 | 1[2[In this]2 3[article]3 4[[ø] suggest]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = Pr2 |

Table 26

A tendency can be noted for the phrases "O presente artigo" or "o presente estudo" to be translated as "this article", "this study", and so on. Chesterman (1997) gives a very similar example of such a change in the way of making "reference to proximity" (p. 98). As can perhaps be suspected from some of the instances presented  in the table above, Cohesion Change (G8) sometimes leads to semantic Distribution Change (S6); 'compression' in these cases. The recurrence of 'compression' in the GSE excerpts might perhaps be related to the slight, lower word-count average in the target-texts from the parallel corpus, in relation to source-texts.

**Paraphrases Caused by Portuguese Language 'se-passive'**

As mentioned before, Salmória (2013), in a small-corpus, exploratory study, noticed that what Johns (1992) would call 'se-passive' led to increased presence of Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies on genre-specific expressions. Such phenomenon occurs in the translation of some source-text passive clauses which, according to Johns (1992), present a [Adjunct-]Verb-Subject structure. The author suggests the "passive fronting has a genre-specific rhetorical function in academic abstracts in Portuguese" (p. 12); the 'se-passive' belongs to expectable parts (here understood as genre-specific expressions) of sentences that then later present the specificities of each study or report.

Johns (1992) posits that [A]VS is rare in English and, therefore, the producer of the English Language version for the '*resumo*' would have to choose between one of the five interlanguage strategies (presented in Chapter 2) he noticed in his study. The next table presents an extra column in the right side, reserved for Johns' categories.

*Table 27*

*Cases of 'Se-passive' and Johns' (1992) Interlanguage Strategies*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | | Interlanguage Strategy |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| #C1 | 1[2[pretende-se]2, pois, 3[vislumbrar]3]1 | 1[the 2[task]2 is therefore 3[to analyze]3]1 | 1 = G6, S8; 2 = G3, S1; 3 = S1, S9, Pr4 | Active for passive |
| #K4 | 1[Com este artigo, 2[pretende-se proceder]2 a uma 3[análise acurada]3]1 | 1[This papers 2[deals]2 with the 3[accurate analysis]3]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G4, S6; Pr4; 3 = G1 | Active for passive |
| #N2 | 1[2[Pretende-se]2 3[mostrar que]3]1 | 1[This essay 2[aims]2 at 3[showing that]3]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = S1; 3 = G1 | Active for passive |
| #N2 | 1[2[Assim]2, 3[pretende-se]3 4[mostrar]4]1 | 1[2[This essay also]2 3[seeks]3 4[to show]4]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = S1, Pr4; 4 = G1 | Active for passive |
| #Q10 | 1[Pretende-se descrever]1 | 1[This article describes]1 | 1 = G6, S8 | Active for passive |
| #D10 | 1[2[Objetiva-se]2, a partir desse 3[trabalho]3, esboçar]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 of this 3[work]3 is] to outline]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G3; 3 = G1 | Nominalization |
| #E3 | 1[2[Neste artigo]2, objetiva-se 3[realizar uma 4[discussão]4]3]1 | 1[2[This paper]2 aims 3[to 4[discuss]4]3]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = G4, S6; 4 = G3 | Active for passive |
| #G4 | 1[2[Trata-se de]2 3[eleger]3]1 | 1[2[We intend]2 3[to elect]3]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G5, S1, Pr4; 3 = G1 | Active for passive |
| #K8 | 1[2[Trata-se de]2 3[uma pesquisa]3 4[lexicográfica]4 5[que objetiva qualificar]5]1 | 1[2[This is]2 3[a 4[ø]4 research]3 5[that aims to qualify]5]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = G1, G5; 4 = Pr3; 5 = G1 | Active for passive |
| #E15 | 1[2[Neste]2 3[artigo]3, 4[busca-se]4 5[avançar nas]5 6[discussões]6 sobre]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[research]3 4[pursuit]4 5[the advance of]5 6[deliberation]6 about]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = S5; 4 = S1; 5 = G3, S6; 6 = S1 | Active for passive |
| #J5 | 1[2[propõe-se]2 [3aqui]3 reconhecer]1 | 1[3[this paper]3 2[aims at]2 recognizing]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = S1; 3 = G8, S6 | Active for passive |
| #K6 | 1[2[Neste 3[texto]3]2, 4[comentam-se]4]1 | 1[2[The 3[article]3]2 4[reports]4]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = S3; 4 = S1 | Active for passive |
| #E10 | 1[Tem-se, por objetivos, 2[buscar]2 [...] e analisar]1 | 1[We aim to 2[find]2 [...] to analyze]1 | 1 = S8, G5, G6, Pr4; 2 = S1 | Active for passive |

Table 27

The previously mentioned, more accentuated changes (i.e. strategies) related to the 'se-passive' may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that any of Johns' (1992) interlanguage strategies other than '[A]VS in English' lead not only to a loose, Paraphrased (S8) version of the GSE, but also to Clause Structure Changes (G6), due to the shift from [Adverb-]Verb-Subject structure to [Adverb-]Subject-Verb. In the cases where the 'Active for Passive' interlanguage strategy was used, voice change further characterizes it as G6, in Chesterman's (1997) terms.

Nominalization occurred in only one instance. Johns (1992) understands it as a "sophisticated" (p. 22) strategy for converting [A]VS to [A]SV which, similarly to the proper 'Active For Passive' strategy, also leads to voice change. The special trait of 'Nominalization', as its name suggests, is that verbs are represented in the target-text by nouns. Any case of 'Nominalization' would imply a "change in word-class" which Chesterman (1997, p. 95) classifies as the grammatical Transposition (G3) strategy. In the case from the previous table (excerpt from abstract #D10), the verb that signals Sub-move 2.1B purposiveness was nominalized, even if in a distant form. To 'objectivate' is not listed in the *Macmillan Dictionary* and is a synonym for 'objectify' in *Oxford Living Dictionaries,* which lists no purposiveness connotation for this last term either. 'Objectify' is literally translated to Portuguese as '*objetificar*' (to treat someone as an object), while '*objetivar*' would be 'to have something as an objective'. If 'to objectivate' is a synonym of 'to objectify' and a false-cognate of Portuguese '*objetivar'*, the closer translational choice for '*objetivar*' (or '*objetiva-se*' in abstract-pair #D10) would be 'to aim', then considered a Literal Translation (G1) in this study. The producer of abstract #D10 explored the possibility of nominalizing it as the noun 'aim'.

It might perhaps be argued that #C1 also consists of nominalization, in an even more complex and distant way. The purposiveness of the ST verb '*pretender*' ('to intend') is conveyed by TT noun 'task', while 'intention' would be much closer. Still, 'task' for 'intention' may be considered a "near-synonym" in Chesterman's terms (1997, p. 102), near-synonyms being included in this author's Synonymy (S1) category.

When performing a voice change on 'se-passive' cases, a subject must be chosen. Johns (1992) proposes that the phrase 'this paper' would compensate the "impersonality" (p. 28) conveyed by the source-text's passive voice. This and other similar phrases ('this essay', etc.) predominated as choices for subject in these cases but, two target-texts present the personal pronoun 'We' instead. According to Johns there is a

"strong prescriptive tradition against [the use of 'we'] in abstracts" (p. 29). In this study, such choice found in abstract-pairs #G4 and #E10 was considered an Interpersonal Change (Pr4) in Chesterman's (1997) terms, for **personal** pronouns do not compensate the source-text passive-voice's **impersonality**.

Johns (1992) proposes the [A]VS structure pattern is mostly unavailable in English as a translational choice for 'se-passive' cases. Preserving '[A]VS' is the only of his interlanguage strategies that would not require a Clause Structure Change (G6). The author believes verb-subject structures ('fronted verbs') "rarely/never" occur in English, unless an initial adjunct is present; if there is an initial adjunct, still, they would only "sometimes/occasionally" occur (p. 23). No target-text genre-specific expression presented the preserving choice in this study's parallel corpus. Then, it may be considered that:

i) Unless keeping the [A]VS structure is selected as a strategy, Chesterman's Clause Structure Change (G6) will occur, resulting in Paraphrase (S8), and sometimes leading to secondary changes such as Transposition (G3);

ii) According to Johns (1992), the grammar of the English Language tends to greatly constrain the possibility of preserving the [A]VS structure;

iii) Therefore, Portuguese 'se-passive' mostly pushes translators towards non-literal choices, even more so in the absence of an initial adjunct.

*4.1.2.3 On the Remaining Cases and their Diversity of Interpersonal Changes*

The choice for providing a personal pronoun (i.e. 'We') for subject in target-texts' 'Active for Passive' sentences is only one in many of the observed types of Interpersonal Change (Pr4) detected in this parallel corpus. The Interpersonal Change instances observed seem to present such a plurality of patterns (and, possibly, of causal relations) that the present author believes they could be better discussed at another opportunity.

The lexical diversity observed does not seem to make the items worth checking by means of comparable corpus search-words and no hypothesis emerged from the analysis of these cases to this point. Still, the cases that remained undiscussed (all of them presenting Pr4) are presented in the table that follows.

*Table 28*

*Other Cases of Interpersonal Change*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #Q4 | 1[2[Este]2 3[trabalho]3 4[sugere]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[posits]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S3; 4 = S1; Pr4 |
| #Q5 | 1[2[O presente]2 3[trabalho]3 4[é]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[represents]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = S3; 4 = Pr4 |
| #E2 | 1[2[Este]2 3[texto]3 4[parte de uma 5[revisão bibliográfica]5 com o objetivo de]4 6[refletir sobre]6]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 4[is a 5[literature review]5 that intend ]4to 6[think about]6]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S3; 4 = G4, G7, S6; 5 = G1; 6 = Pr4 |
| #E5 | 1[Refletir sobre [...] é o objetivo 2[central]2 deste 3[texto]3]1 | 1[Think about […] is the 2[main]2 objective of this 3[paper]3]1 | 1 = G1, Pr4; 2 = S1; 3 = S3 |
| #D3 | 1[2[O artigo]2 3[tem por 4[objetivo]4]3 5[apresentar e]5 6[tecer considerações sobre]6]1 | 1[The 3[4[purpose]4]3 of 2[this article]2]1 is 5[to present and]5 6[discuss]6]1 | 1 =S8, S4; 2 = G8; 3 = S6; 4 = S1; 5 = G1; 6 = S6, S9, Pr4 |
| #D5 | 1[2[No presente]2 3[artigo]3, 4[pretendo]4 5[discutir]5]1 | 1[2[In this]2 3[article]3 4[I shall]4 5[discuss]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8; 3 = G1; 4 = S1, Pr4; 5 = G1 |
| #F2 | 1[2[Este]2 3[artigo]3 4[procura]4 5[mostrar que]5]1 | 1[2[The present]2 3[article]3 4[aims to]4 5[show that]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8, S6; 3 = G1; 4 = Pr4; 5 = G1 |
| #J8 | 1[2[Este artigo]2 3[tem como 4[objetivo]4 5[geral]5]3 6[trazer à tona]6]1 | 1[2[This article]2 5[ø]5 3[4[aims]4 at]3 6[bringing up]6]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G1; 3 = S6; 4 = G3; 5 = Pr2; 6 = Pr4 |
| #H10 | 1[2[Neste 3[artigo]3]2, 4[propomos o 5[estudo]5]4]1 | 1[4[The aim]4 of 2[this 3[paper]3]2 4[is 5[to study]5]4]1 | 1 = S8, G6; 2 = G8; 3 = S1; 4 = G5, Pr4; 5 = G3 |
| #L2 | 1[2[O objetivo]2 3[do 4[artigo]4]3 é 5[discutir]5]1 | 1[2[The aim]2 3[of this 4[article]4]3 is to 5[rescue]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = G8; 4 = G1; 5 = S9, Pr4 |
| #C2 | 1[O 2[objetivo]2 3[do 4[trabalho]4]3 5[é verificar]5]1 | 1[The 2[aim]2 3[of this 4[paper]4]3 is 5[to explore]5]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = S1; 3 = G8; 4 = S3; 5 = S9, Pr4 |
| #J3 | 1[Este 2[trabalho]2 tem por objetivo 3[mostrar]3]1 | 1[The objective of this 2[paper]2 is 3[to demonstrate]3]1 | 1 = S8, S4; 2 = S3; 3 = S1, Pr4 |
| #K3 | 1[O objetivo do 2[presente]2 3[trabalho]3 é 4[apresentar]4]1 | 1[2[This]2 3[paper]3 seeks 4[to describe]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8; 3 = S3; 4 = Pr4 |
| #E17 | 1[Nosso objetivo foi 2[discutir]2]1 | 1[This article aimed 2[to discuss]2]1 | 1 = S8, G5, Pr4; 2 = G1 |
| #I14 | 1[2[este]2 3[residiria no]3]1 | 1[2[this paper]2 3[aims at discussing]3]1 | 1 = S8, Pr4; 2 = G4, G8, S6, Pr2; 3 = S9, Pr4 |
| #F8 | 1[2[Este]2 3[artigo]3 4[investiga]4 | 1[2[The]2 3[paper]3 4[explores]4]1 | 1 = S8; 2 = G8; 3 = S1, 4 = S1, Pr4 |

Table 28

Having presented all the 106 instances of Move 2 genre-specific expressions found in the parallel corpus and discussing several phenomena related to the translation strategies (Chesterman, 1997) observed, the next section considers the pressure the discrepancies between the two language systems sometimes seems to exert against the use of Literal Translation (G1).

## 4.2 Constraints on literal translation

There are some cases in which Literal Translation (G1) is constrained in the sense that it results in a target-text notably marked by traits of the source language, which does not seems to be desirable in Technical and Academic Translation. This section discusses three issues regarding constraints on literal translation: '*trabalho*' for 'work', 'research' as a count noun for *'pesquisa'*, and the presence of Portuguese '*se-passive'* in source-texts.

Portuguese '*trabalho'*, when referring to a research article, leads to the use of translation strategies due to constraints regarding literal translation. As reviewed in Chapter 2, Swales and Feak (2009) mention that Spanish Language '*trabajo*' is rarely translated literally. Furthermore, Johns (1992) states that 'work' implies more than publishing an article. For these reasons, the translational relation between '*trabalho*' and 'work' was further investigated using a comparable corpus, the results being discussed in Section 4.3.

| #O9 | *Este trabalho teve como objetivo identificar e discutir* | *The objective of this work was to identify and discuss* |

A usual way to refer to a study in Portuguese, '*pesquisa*', when used as a count noun for published and/or – to some point – concluded research activity, also seems to demand strategies other than literal translation. According to the *Macmillan Dictionary*, 'research' is an uncountable noun, "hardly ever used in plural" and "never comes after **a** or a number", then suggesting 'study', 'piece of research', and 'programme of research' as alternatives (Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2009–2017). This translational relation was also further investigated and is presented in the next section (4.3).

| #K8 | *Trata-se de uma pesquisa lexicográfica que objetiva qualificar* | *This is a research that aims to qualify* |

The majority of Clause Structure Changes (G6) in the parallel corpus can be accounted for as a consequence of Johns' (1992) '*se-passive*'. Both Johns 'Active for Passive' and 'Nominalization' strategies were found in the parallel corpus and led to voice change (G6) in the clauses. Furthermore, four out of his five strategies lead to verb-subject/subject-verb reversal in the clause structure (G6), even if adjuncts are present. Preserving the [A]VS structure when translating '*se-passive*' sentences into English seems to be "rarely/never" available (Johns, 1992, p. 23) and, adding this study's data to his claim, it might be suggested that the presence of the '*se*-passive' very strongly constrains literal translation.

The first two of the three issues mentioned above were investigated by means of a comparable corpus and are discussed in the next section (4.3). Other topics of interest raised by the investigation of the parallel corpus were also studied by means of the comparable corpus in order to answer Research Question 3, which refers to the approximation between the English used in Brazilian abstracts and that in the 'originals'. As in the parallel corpus analysis, the focus is on the genre-specific expressions and related issues.

## 4.3 Comparable corpus: analysis and discussion

This section first presents general information on the monolingual corpus of abstracts captured from the Translation Studies journal *Target* (Sub-section 4.3.1). Next, Sub-section 4.3.2 begins by referring back to the issue of constraints on literal translation, previously discussed in Section 4.2, but this time presenting patterns suggested by data from this comparable corpus. More data collected from the comparable corpus are then presented and discussed, regarding other issues raised by the parallel corpus investigation. Several tables show numerical information and some examples taken from the corpora are provided.

### 4.3.1 Preliminary Data from the Comparable Corpus

The monolingual corpus of 'originals' consists of 14,944 words. Together with the 13,923 words from the parallel corpus' **target-texts** (the English abstracts from *Cadernos de Tradução*), the **comparable corpus** total stood in 28,867. The average word-count for the abstracts collected from the journal *Target, International Journal of Translation Studies* (monolingual corpus of 'originals') was 149.44 words per abstract.

Table 29

*The longer and the shortest abstracts from the corpus of 'originals'*

| Identification tag | Word count |
|---|---|
| *M2 | 333 (Longest abstract) |
| *D5 | 301 |
| *D3 | 296 |
| *O7 | 272 |
| *D10 | 264 |
| *L2 | 75 (Shortest abstract) |

Table 29

As observed in the table above, five of the abstracts captured from *Target* crossed the usual 250-words recommendation. The longest of them stood in three hundred and thirty-three words. The shorter abstract from this monolingual corpus has seventy-five words. The next sub-section presents the analysis and discussion of data collected from this comparable corpus.

### 4.3.2 Analysis and Discussion of the Comparable Corpus Data

Considering the translational choice of 'work' for '*trabalho*', previously discussed as constrained, data seems to be in accordance with what is stated by Johns (1992) and relatable to what Swales and Feak (2009) observe concerning Spanish '*trabajo*'. The phrase "*Este trabalho*" was found six times in move 2 GSEs from the parallel corpus. In one of these instances it was translated literally as "this work"; in the other five, '*trabalho*' was translated as 'article' or 'paper'. It seems the translators from the parallel corpus were aware of the mentioned constraint on literal translation, which data from the 'originals' seems to support.

Table 30

*'Este trabalho' and 'this work'*

| STs | TTs | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 3 | 0 |

Table 30

However, 'work' appears two more times as equivalent for '*trabalho*' in move 2 genre-specific expressions from the parallel corpus

in other collocational pattern; "*desse trabalho*" was translated as "of <u>this work</u>" in #D10 and #M4 (counted in the table above). The phrase "this work" was not found in the monolingual corpus of 'originals'.

| #M4 | *O objetivo <u>desse trabalho</u> é o de explorar* | *The objective <u>of this work</u> is to explore* |
|-----|----|----|
| #D10 | *Objetiva-se, a partir <u>desse trabalho</u>, esboçar* | *The aim <u>of this work</u> is to outline* |

As discussed in the previous section, '*pesquisa*' does not seem to be properly translated as 'research' when a count noun that refers to a single study to be reported. Such constraint motivated this study's use of the phrases "this study", "the study", "this research", and "the research" as search-words for the comparable corpus. As the table below shows, 'research', as a way to refer to a single study, was absent in the monolingual corpus of 'originals'. Perhaps, it might explain why the phrases with 'study' occurred more in such corpus.

Table 31

*'Research' and 'Study'*

| Search-words | Parallel Corpus' TT | 'Originals' |
|----|----|----|
| This study | **9** | **11** |
| | Move 2: 5 | Move 2: 6 |
| | Other moves: 4 | Other moves: 5 |
| This research | **5** | **0** |
| | Move 2: 3 | |
| | Other moves: 2 | |
| The study | **3** | **12** |
| | Move 2: 1 | Move 2: 1 |
| | Other moves: 2 | Other moves: 11 |
| | *Other cases: 2 | *Other cases: 5 |
| The research | **5** | **0** |
| | Other Moves: 5 | |
| | * Other cases: 4 | |

*Note:* * Occurrences in which 'research' was used as part of a compound noun and cases in which the phrases do not refer to specific studies (as it would be in, "the study of academic translation" or "research on abstracts") were counted as 'other cases' and not added to the totals.

Table 31

A brief digression can be made here to make a rhetorical/functional observation: the monolingual corpus shows a pattern of 'this study' mostly being found in move 2, while the instances of 'the study' were almost entirely located in other (later) moves. This issue may perhaps be further explored by researchers interested in rhetorical/functional move analysis and the lexical signalling of such structure.

Back to 'research', three more phrases were used as search-words in the comparable corpus. "My research" was not observed in any of the corpora. "Our research" was used once in the **monolingual corpus**, but in the sense of the collection of different studies from different researchers on a topic, the article's author included. The last search-word phrase, "a research", occurred two times in the **parallel corpus** (two instances as compound noun qualifier were discarded); one instance in a move 2 GSE and one referring to another study.

| #K8 | *Trata-se de <u>uma pesquisa</u> lexicográfica que objetiva qualificar* | *This is <u>a research</u> that aims to qualify* |

Some phrases from the parallel corpus source-texts seem to lead to the use of non-literal strategies **not** for being grammatically or semantically constrained, but perhaps for being inhibited by what might be suspected is standard English Language use. This is suggested by the analysis of the comparable corpus: literal equivalents for phrases like "*com o objetivo de*" were absent in texts from *Target*. No instances of phrases such as "with the objective" or "with the purpose" were found in the monolingual corpus. Even in the parallel corpus, there was only one instance where such recurrent source-text pattern was translated literally ("with the purpose", in abstract #H10) in Sub-move 2.1. Two similar instances were found, but they occurred in Move 3. The parallel corpus translators seem to be aware of what might perhaps be understood as a language use constraint.

Table 32

*Purposive 'with the' phrases*

| Search-words | Parallel Corpus' TT | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| "with the objective" | 1 (move 3) | 0 |
| "with the purpose" | 2 (move 2 = 1; move 3 = 1) | 0 |
| "with the aim" | 0 | 0 |
| "with the goal" | 0 | 0 |

Table 32

Phrases like "**the present** article/paper/study" occurred only three times both in the TTs from the parallel corpus, as well as in the monolingual corpus. Taking in consideration that "*o presente*" is found nine times fronting sub-move 2.1's genre label or type of inquiry in the source-texts from the parallel corpus, and that only three times was it translated literally, then it may be suspected that the remaining six times the parallel corpus' translators considered the non-frequent occurrence of this pattern in English, even if it is not a constraint on literal translation.

Table 33

*"O presente…" and "The present…"*

| Parallel Corpus 'STs | Parallel Corpus' TTs | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | 3 | 3 |

Table 33

Moving to instances where the translators seemed to be significantly free to choose between literal translation or use other strategies, the interchangeability between 'article' and 'paper' observed in the parallel corpus is also present in the monolingual corpus. Concerning general use, 'article' was used 54 times in the abstracts from *Target* (monolingual corpus), while 'paper' was the choice 53 times. In the abstracts from *Cadernos de Tradução* (parallel corpus)*, '*article' was the choice 51 times, 'paper' being less chosen; 43 times. It seems there is a slightly stronger preference for 'article' among the translators of the parallel corpus. Nevertheless, both ways to refer to the text attached to the abstracts seem to be of frequent use in the journals. These data from the present exploratory study do not allow for strong claims. Still, this translational preference for the cognate word-choice might be a starting point for future research.

Table 34

*'Article' and 'Paper'*

| Search-words | Parallel Corpus' TT | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| Article | **51** | **54** |
| | Move 2: 38 | Move 2: 33 |
| | Other moves: 12 | Other moves: 19 |
| | | |
| | *Other cases: 1 | *Other cases: 2 |
| | | |
| Paper | **43** | **53** |

| | Move 2: 36 | Move 2: 25 |
|---|---|---|
| | Other moves: 7 | Other moves: 28 |

*Note:*
*\* These 'other cases' consist of reference to other research articles, not the one attached to the abstract.*

Table 34

The four nouns that mostly marked the purposiveness of sub-move 2.1B in the parallel corpus were also present in the monolingual corpus of text captured from *Target*. However, the proportion in the use of them shows a slight difference. The closer proportion was in the use of 'goal', the three other translational choices observed in the **parallel corpus** (i.e. 'objective', 'purpose', and 'aim') being less employed as lexical choice in the **monolingual corpus**.

Table 35

*Sub-move 2.1 B's purposive nouns in both corpora*

| Search-words | Parallel Corpus' TT | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| Objective | **7** | **3** |
| | Move 2: 5 | Move 2: 2 |
| | *Other cases: 2 | *Other cases: 1 |
| Purpose | **11** | **6** |
| | Move 2: 4 | Move 2: 1 |
| | Move 3: 2 | Move 3: 2 |
| | * Other: cases: 5 | * Other cases: 3 |
| Aim (noun) | **12** | **4** |
| | Move 2: 11 | Move 2: 2 |
| | *Other cases: 1 | *Other cases: 2 |
| Goal | **7** | **4** |
| | Move 2: 3 | Move 2: 2 |
| | Move 3: 1 | Move 3: 1 |
| | * Other cases: 3 | *Other cases: 1 |

*Notes:*
* Other cases consist of aims, goals, etc. that not that of the article/study.
** Use of the search-words as adjective or specifying part of compound nouns was discarded.

Table 35

Considering the use of 'purpose' in other moves (Move 3, in the verified cases), it consisted of a cohesive element that links move 3 back to move 2, such as "for this/that purpose…". It was found two times in each of the corpora. A slightly different form was also found in the monolingual corpus: "in order to achieve that goal", also in move 3. Examples from both corpora are provided below, parallel corpus in the first case.

*#D8*        *Para tanto, vamos cotejar*        *For that purpose, I compare*

*\*D1*        *For this purpose, it offers*

*\*O1*        *In order to achieve that goal, we gathered*

The use of 'aim' as verb remains the final issue to be discussed based on the comparable corpus. This verb, as well as the previously referred-to lexis that signals sub-move 2.1B's purposiveness, was considerably more present in the parallel corpus than in the monolingual corpus. It raises a functional/rhetorical issue about the presence and signalling of sub-move 2.1B that could be further investigated in future research with a larger sample of both Brazilian and foreign journals. Differences between journals, fields, authors' nationality (and affiliation), and place of publication may be explored.

Table 36

*'Aim' as Sub-move 2.1 B purposive verb in both corpora*

| Search-words | Parallel Corpus' TT | 'Originals' |
|---|---|---|
| Aim (verb) | 24 | 8 |
| | Move 2: 22 | Move 2: 5 |
| | Move 3: 2 | Move 5: 1 |
| | | *Other cases: 2 |

*Note:*
* Not the study's aim.

Table 36

The findings from both the parallel and the comparable corpus have been presented and discussed. Still, the question the title of this thesis suggests, 'How may translation strategies approximate Brazilian abstracts to English used in foreign journals?', has not yet been answered

in an objective way. The next section (4.4) closes this chapter by presenting what can be understood as humble (yet somewhat empirically based) recommendations on the translation of the **genre-specific expressions** of abstracts, GSEs possibly standing as the most recurrent lexical and collocational patterns, and also functional move-structure "signals" (as they would be  labelled by Hoey, 1994) in this academic genre.

## 4.4 Corpus-based suggestions on the use of translation strategies

So, how may translation strategies approximate the language of Brazilian abstracts to English used in foreign journals? This section attempts to answer this question as well as this exploratory study's limitations allow. Suggestions are provided, aimed at novice Brazilian translators that deal with the genre and also at Brazilian researchers that feel confident in producing their English Language versions but still would be interested in some standardizing 'tips'. Examples are provided, sometimes using artificial texts for the sake of simplicity and clearness.

As previously discussed and based on Johns (1992) and also on the monolingual corpus evidence, the Portuguese word '*trabalho*' demands the use of non-literal translation strategies when it is intended to be translated in the sense of 'academic text'. A more specific genre-label may be used instead, such as 'article'/'paper' or 'essay'. The closer possibility in literal terms would be 'piece of work' as sometimes used in literary studies when referring to an approached object of study. On the other hand, 'academic text' might be semantically closer in some senses. Still, the effect on the readership (a pragmatic concern, according to Chesterman, 1997) seems to be the priority in academic translation (and technical translation in general). Thus, the use of the most frequent and specified genre-labels (e.g. 'article') is here suggested. These specific genre labels are here understood as hyponyms for 'academic text', 'piece of work', and Portuguese '*trabalho*'.

Table 37

*Translation Strategies suggested for source-item 'trabalho' in GSEs*

| Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation strategy |
|---|---|---|
| Este [trabalho] analisa | This [article] analyses | S3 |
| Este [trabalho] descreve | This [paper] describes | S3 |

Table 37

The comparable corpus seems to be in accordance with what the *Macmillan Dictionary* states on 'research' not being used as a count noun in standard English Language. 'Study' seems to be a translational possibility that preserves the sense of research effort but, contrary to 'research', can be used as a count noun. Then, part-synonym (S1) 'study' should perhaps be used for '*pesquisa*' to refer to a specific study. A less close option would be performing a change from abstract research process to more concrete research report/product, performing an abstraction change (S5) from '*pesquisa*' to genre labels such as 'article' or 'paper'; research articles report research (i.e. studies).

Table 38

*Translation Strategies suggested for source-item 'pesquisa' in GSEs*

| Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| Esta [pesquisa] analisa | This [study] analyzes | S1 |
| Esta [pesquisa] investiga | This [article] investigates | S5 |
| Esta [pesquisa] explora | This [paper] explores | S5 |

Table 38

As mentioned in Section 4.1, there was a general tendency in the parallel corpus towards the target-texts being shorter than their source-texts. It is suspected this phenomenon partially relates to the fact that several genre-specific expressions were translated with fewer words than their source-text equivalents. It was hypothesized that academic translation from Brazilian Portuguese to what may be understood as standard English (of academic texts) operates towards a perhaps 'simpler', more objective style, with traits from Portuguese formal language use being discarded. The table below revisits how this semantic Distribution Change (S6) occurred in two instances from the parallel corpus. In case locutions are made 'simpler', into one verb, it also consists of a Unit Shift (G4). It would perhaps be interesting to those translating Brazilian abstracts to be aware of such translational resources. The examples below are from the parallel corpus.

Table 39

*Translation Strategies Suggested for Source-text Locutions in GSEs*

| Issue / Source-file Tag | Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|---|
| #C9 | 1[este artigo 2[busca discutir]2]1 | 1[this article 2[discusses]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |
| #E15 | 1[Este artigo 2[objetiva apresentar]2]1 | 1[This article 2[presents]2]1 | 1 = G1; 2 = G4, S6 |

Table 39

Cohesion Change (G8) was observed in the parallel corpus in cases related to frequent Portuguese ways to refer to the article {'*o presente*' + '*artigo/estudo*/etc.'}. This pattern was mostly translated as {'This' + 'article/study/etc.'}. Only three instances of literal 'the present…' were found in the target-texts; same number of occurrences in the monolingual corpus. Such Cohesion Change (S8) seems to be important for translators to be aware of.

| *[O presente] artigo analisa* | *[This] article analyzes* | *Cohesion Change (G8)* |
|---|---|---|

As previously discussed, 'article' and 'paper' are both frequent ways to refer to published academic texts. Both literal 'article' for '*artigo*' and 'paper' in a synonymy (S1) relation seem to be valid options. Patterns of interchangeability between the two in the same article may be explored in future research. Consistency seems to be a praised value among translators, but empirical data may reveal how much it is the rule in both translated and non-translated texts in English.

Other synonymy (S1) changes that seem to be acceptable are those of '*objetivo*' or '*propósito*' being not translated literally. The target-text equivalents would be 'objective', 'purpose', 'aim', and 'goal'. No specific recommendation is made on that since, based on data from the corpora, all possibilities seem to be functional.

One last issue is approached here and it is related to academic use of Portuguese that seems to lead to Johns' (1992) '*se*-passive': Verb forms like '*objetiva-se*', '*pretende-se*', and '*busca-se*' tend to be translated using the verb 'to aim'. Johns' strategies of turning clauses from passive into active were verified in all of the instances of such kind

from the parallel corpus' genre-specific expressions. It consists of Clause Structure Changes (G6), in Chesterman's (1997) terms. The recommendation then is that those translating Brazilian abstracts be aware of the possibilities of Clause Structure Change (G6) Johns (1992) presents and discusses, mainly using his 'Active for Passive' interlanguage strategy. When the verb can be easily nominalized, it can be used as subject, which would be implied in Chesterman's (1997) Transposition (G3). In other cases, a subject must be provided (genre label or type of inquiry). Table 40, below, illustrates some possibilities:

Table 40

*Translation Strategies Suggested for Johns' 'se-passive' in GSEs*

| Source-text GSE | Target-text GSE | Translation Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| Objetiva-se discutir | This study discusses | G6 |
| Objetiva-se descrever | This article aims to describe | G6 |
| Objetiva-se analisar | The objective is to analyze | G6, G3 / 'nominalization' |

Table 40

From an applied perspective, the data here presented and its discussion may help to inform didactic material on Translator Education. Translation strategies seem to be valid means to conceptualize, discuss, and better understand the processes that would be sometimes just carried subconsciously. There is a didactic potential in Chesterman's (1997) categories, and there is also the underexplored topic of the translation of abstracts. This study attempted to start building the bridge to what perhaps seems to be a gap in both research on Brazilian abstracts and instructional resources aimed at novice Brazilian translators. As it can be noted, suggestions for further research were spread along some points in this chapter. The following, concluding chapter will revisit some of them and add some others, among what remains to be stated as final remarks.

## CHAPTER 5
## FINAL REMARKS

This study addressed the relation between translation strategies (Chesterman, 1997) and expressions that are recurrent in abstracts. More specifically, it analyzed those genre-specific expressions usually observed in the functional segment Dos Santos (1995) terms Sub-move 2.1 (notably marked by GSEs). This was a descriptive study that intended not to criticize the selected texts, but to use two long-established, translation studies journals as the departing point to address a topic that seems relevant to those who deal with the production of English versions of Brazilian abstracts. The translational suggestions made in Chapter 4 (Section 4.4) are corpus based, and further research on the topic may refine and complement them.

In this final chapter, Section 5.1 revisits the research questions proposed, addressing the discussed issues that relate to each of them in a synthesized way. Next, Section 5.2 acknowledges the perceived limitations of this study, for there is probably much more to be investigated on the addressed topic. Moving towards such direction, Section 5.3 sets some suggestions for future research, hoping this closing chapter may perhaps become a starting point for the further exploration of the translational relation between 'resumos' and English language abstracts. Finally, a few concluding remarks close this chapter, in Section 5.4.

### 5.1 Research Questions Revisited

Research Question 1 asked "[w]hat strategies can be noted in the translation of move 2 genre-specific expressions in the parallel corpus?". Detailed analysis and discussion were presented in Section 4.1. From Chesterman's (1997) thirty categories, a total of seventeen translation strategies were observed in the analyzed genre-specific expressions. Besides Literal Translation, six other **grammatical/syntactic** strategies were present: Transposition, Unit Shift, Phrase Structure Change, Clause Structure Change, Sentence Structure Change, and Cohesion Change. Seven of Chesterman's ten categories of **semantic strategies** occurred in the genre-specific expressions from the parallel corpus: Synonymy, Hyponymy, Converses, Abstraction Change, Semantic Distribution, Paraphrase, and Trope Change. Only three categories of the ten **pragmatic strategies** were observed: Explicitness Change, Information Change, and Interpersonal Change.

The constraints that Portuguese exerts on the possibilities of literal translation into English were the point in Research Question 2. Section 4.2 discussed the related issues in detail. Considering literal choices as 'available'/'possible' or not would perhaps lead to extensive theoretical discussion. Such discussions being out of the scope of this study, the idea of 'constraints' on literal translation was preferred. Such constraints are based on reviewed literature and were further supported by both parallel and comparable corpus analyses. Some instances showed '*trabalho*' translated as 'work' and '*pesquisa*' as 'research' (and used as a count noun) and such instances are present in texts that were finished, published, and read. Nevertheless, this study suggests the Portuguese-English linguistic pair greatly constrains such literal choices. In addition to these two source-text items, clauses that present Johns' (1992) 'se-passive' also seem to strongly prevent literal translation. Four of his five interlanguage strategies lead to 'clause structure changes' (Chesterman, 1997) and commonly imply the use of other translation strategies as well. The only interlanguage strategy that would allow for literal translation would be keeping the (Adjunct-)Verb-Subject structure when translating into English, but Johns (1992) states that such a pattern rarely/never occurs. These three issues raised by the review of the literature were explored by mean of corpus analysis and also led to suggestions about the use of translation strategies (Chesterman, 1997), as presented in Section 4.4.

Research Question 3 is directly related to the thesis title, i.e. "How Translation Strategies May Approximate Brazilian Abstracts to English Used in Foreign Journals". Based on corpus analysis presented in Chapter 4, it is here suggested that those translating Brazilian *resumos* into English may explore the possibilities of standardization that can be achieved by means of the translation strategies discussed in Section 4.4. **Synonymy** (S1) and **Hyponymy** (S3) are worth considering when dealing with genre-label or referring to research activity. **Abstraction Change** (S5) may also be an option in cases the source-text presents '*pesquisa'* as a count noun; instead of referring to the study, the translator may opt for referring to the article that reports the study. The possibilities of **Semantic Distribution** (S6) should be kept in mind when translating genre-specific expressions, for corpus-based data suggest 'compression' is one of the factors that make those in target-texts to be shorter and simpler in style. This strategy may also lead to others, such as the **Unit Shift (G4)** that occurs when a verb locution is translated as a single verb form. Last, but definitely not least, the possibilities of **Clause Structure Changes** ('G6', Chesterman, 1997) and related interlanguage strategies (Johns, 1992) may be of

interest for those translating Brazilian abstracts, where '*se*-passive' forms like '*objetiva-se*' are remarkably frequent. All these issues seem to be worthy of further investigation.

## 5.2 Limitations of the Study

This study is exploratory. In this case, it also implies a somewhat 'experimental' combination of both theoretical and methodological framework elements. The functional move-structure and its genre-specific expressions, the combination of both parallel and comparable corpora, and the translation strategy analysis (plus Johns', 1992, 'interlanguage strategies') seemed to help unveil some of the underexplored translational relations in the production of Brazilian, English abstracts. Refining – and even partially adapting this method would perhaps be appreciated, and feedback for improvement is welcome.

The corpora consisted of three hundred texts in total. Nevertheless, it may be still be considered a case study. Genre-specific expressions do not seem to vary much depending on the research field or discipline but, for the sake of reducing the variables of the study, it was restricted to two Translation Studies journals. *Cadernos de Tradução* and *Target* are both considered international journals, even if one publishes the great majority of its articles in Portuguese and the other mainly in English. Perhaps there is some extra meta-language value in studying translation phenomena in Translation Studies published material, but journals from other fields and disciplines would also be worth studying.

## 5.3 Suggestions for Future Research

Data from this study's parallel corpus suggest that translators might have 'compressed' genre-specific expressions in the sense of Chesterman's semantic Distribution Change (S6) while producing a perhaps more 'simple' and/or 'objective' versions of such excerpts. Furthermore, in some cases, locutions were translated as single verbs (Unit Shift, G4), two clauses merged into one (Sentence Structure Change, G7), and other similar strategies were found to be related to 'compression' (S6). There might be a chance that such a phenomenon may be related to the fact that the target-texts from the parallel corpus totalized fewer words than the total counting for the source-texts. Further research departing from this observed pattern might be one way of investigating if the somewhat wide-spread belief that formal Portuguese

tends to be slightly less 'objective' (i.e. more 'wordy') than formal English when it comes to translations. Similarly, another research possibility would be the comparison between academic texts **translated into** English and non-translated academic texts **written in** English in (then, using a comparable corpus, instead of a parallel one). However, abstracts do not seem to be the most proper genre to be explored in this latter suggestion, for the translations of them seem to be even less acknowledged as such than the translations of research articles.

As mentioned in Chapter 4, Section 4.3, the translators from the parallel corpus were slightly more inclined towards choosing 'article' instead of 'paper' for '*artigo*', while the lexical choices in the 'originals' from the monolingual corpus seemed more balanced. It might be suspected that the cognate relation between '*artigo*' and 'article' may have exerted some influence on such translational choices. An extensive corpus-based study could perhaps tell us more about this phenomenon. Although it seems to be a simple two-value variable, some questions could be proposed in order to further investigate it not only in texts, but also in different academic contexts: Would this preference be observed in other Brazilian journals? Would the supposed balance be verified in different foreign journals from different countries? Different disciplines and fields; does it vary significantly? Does the nationality of the foreign authors or that of the institutions they are affiliated to co-relate to it? Although it seems somewhat clear that both lexical choices are pragmatically effective, this phenomenon may be related with other issues of 'friend words' influence and deviance (and reasons for deviating). These questions could perhaps be refined into proper research questions.

The possibility of translating a lexical item by its cognate, as above-mentioned in the case of genre labels, is also an issue relatable to the items that signal the items that signal the purpose of the studies in sub-move 2.1B. Portuguese '*objetivo*' may be literally translated as cognate 'objective', but it is also commonly translated as 'purpose', 'aim', or 'goal'. The same questions proposed above could again be made, not only in order to produce translation suggestions as this study partially aimed to do, but also in an attempt to find more general translational tendencies regarding the Brazilian academic context and the Portuguese-English language pair.

Another suggestion for future research comes simply from the monolingual corpus of 'originals' from *Target*. A pattern of predominance of 'this study' over 'the study' was observed in Move 2 (which commonly opens the abstract). The reverse relation was observed in later moves. This is not exactly a translational issue, although

comparable corpus research could be conducted on it if there is interest. It mostly concerns move signaling and the cohesive relations between such units. The move-structure Dos Santos (1995) extensively discusses seems to be in accordance with that mentioned by Swales and Feak (2009) and also relatable to the structure-signaling phenomena Hoey (1994) describes.  These relations may be explored not just by Translation Studies researchers, but also by those focusing on Text Linguistics.

Further research may also be carried out into Johns' (1992) 'se-passive' sentences and related translational phenomena. The verb form 'objetiva[-se]' seems to be recurrent in Brazilian *resumos*, as well as similar forms such as '*busca-se*' and '*pretende-se*'. Other '*se*-passive' verbs may be observed in later moves (e.g. '*analisou-se'*; 'conclui-se'). The dialog between Chesterman's categories and Johns' interlanguage strategies may perhaps be continued. Such analysis suggests the need for a close-attention qualitative approach, but large-corpus studies may still be conducted, facilitated by using the particle '-se' as search-word.

Johns seemed concerned that the production of Brazilian, English abstracts could "become a meaningless ritual" (1992 p. 09) if issues related to their communicative effectiveness were not studied. He seemed mostly interested in textual features. The words between quotation marks, above, raise an odd, haunting curiosity for the present author; how pragmatically meaningful are abstracts, for readers? Who reads our English Language abstracts? How often do the abstracts accomplish the purpose of reaching a wider audience (as proposed by Swales and Feak, 2009) than that of the research article in Portuguese does by itself? How often do they motivate students and researchers that are not skillful in Portuguese Language written comprehension to order a translation of the attached article? What is the general picture? Does it differ from groups such as non-native Portuguese Language researchers and students, or those who conduct research on Brazilian Studies?  Research on the reception of English Language Brazilian abstracts that are attached to articles written in Portuguese might be a further step on the way of understanding this genre, moving from textual analysis to worldwide social contexts of interacting academic communities. These questions may also be refined into research questions. Similar studies can also be conducted considering other source-languages (e.g. Spanish; Chinese) and related academic communities.

This study's approach was almost entirely qualitative, mostly focusing issue-raising and pattern recognition. The few translational suggestions made have some empirical base, but more specific studies are needed in order to elaborate other suggestions and make strong claims on

each case. The few numerical data were basically discussed in terms of proportion and/or considerations on presence and absence. Further studies with simpler design, stricter focus on few variables, quantitative approaches, and even larger corpora could be suggested. Statistical treatment of the data might perhaps fit well if such kind of research is to be conducted. Such quantitative suggestions might not be easily compatible to the case-by-case analysis of translation strategies, but the remaining issues might still be further investigated.

## 5.4 Concluding Remarks

From the review of the literature to the findings of two corpora's analyses, this study addressed a diversity of issues that relate to the intercrossing between translation strategies and the translation of abstracts. As applied result, it also provided data that may help inform didactic material on Translator Education, and even suggest some direct orientation for readers of this very thesis.

However, dealing with hundreds of texts and analyzing hundreds of instances demands considerable time, attention, and also organization. Even when dealing with numerical data, the co-text of the located search-words must be taken in account. Working with digital versions of texts and using a 'find' tool definitely facilitated the process. Still, the development of specific corpus tools for the translational analysis of abstracts may further aid future research, allowing larger corpora to be approached within each study's given time constraints.

# REFERENCES

Araujo, J. P. (2002). Tradução automática de abstracts: Avaliação do potencial e das limitações de três ferramentas da web. *Linguagem em (Dis)curso*, *3*(1), 69-107, Tubarão, SC, Brazil.

Baker, M. (1993). Corpus linguistics and translation studies: Implications and applications. In: M. Baker, G. Francis, & E. Tognini-Bonelli (Eds.), *Text and Technology: In honour of John Sinclair (*pp. 17-45). Amesterdam, Netherlands: John Benjamins.

Chesterman, A. (1997). Translation strategies. In: *Memes of translation*: *The spread of ideas in translation theory* (pp. 87-116). Amsterdam, Netherlands / Philadelphia, PA, USA: John Benjamins Publishing Co / John Benjamins North America.

Chesterman, A. (2000). A causal model for translation studies. In: M. Olohan (Ed.), *Intercultural faultlines: Research models in translation studies 1: Textual and cognitive aspects* (pp. 15-27). Manchester, UK: St. Gerome.

Dictionaries, O. (2017). *Oxford living dictionaries*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Retrieved from https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/

Dos Santos, M. B. (1995). *Academic abstracts: A genre analysis.* Master's thesis (Dissertação de mestrado). Programa de Pós-Graduação em Inglês: Estudos Linguísticos e Literários (PPGI), Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

Fernandes, L. P. (2006). Corpora in Translation Studies: Revisiting Baker's typology. *Fragmentos*, *30*, 87-95. Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. Retrieved from http://journal.ufsc.br/index.php/fragmentos/article/download/82 17/7690

Haahr, M. *Random.Org: True random number generator*. Randomness and Integrity Services Ltd. Retrieved from http://www.Random.org

Hoey, M. (1994). Signalling in discourse: A functional analysis of a common discourse pattern in written and spoken English. In: M. Coulthard (Ed.), *Advances in written text analysis* (pp. 26-45). London, UK: Routledge.

Johns, T. (1992). It is presented initially: Linear dislocation & inter-language strategies in Brazilian academic abstracts in English and Portuguese. *Ilha do Desterro, 27,* 9-32. Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. Retrieved from https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/desterro/article/view/10426

Liparini, T., Souza, R. C., & Gomes, M. H. P. (2011). Formação de tradutores: O desenvolvimento das subcompetências instrumental e estratégica. *Cultura & Tradução*, *1*(1), 1-8. João Pessoa, PA, Brazil.

Macmillan Publishers Limited (2009–2017). *Macmillan dictionary*. Retrieved from http://www.macmillandictionary.com

Mauranen, A. (2006). A rich domain of ELF - The ELFA corpus of academic discourse. *Nordic Journal of English Studies*, *5*(2), 145-59.

Mauranen, A. (2010). Features of English as a lingua franca in academia. *Helsinki English Studies*, *6*, 6-28.

Montgomery, S. L. (2009). English and science: Realities and issues for translation in the age of an expanding lingua franca. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, *11*, 6–16.

Montgomery, S. L. (2010). Scientific translation. In: Y. Gambier & L. Van Doorslaer (Eds.), *The handbook of Translation Studies* (pp. 299-305). Amsterdam, Netherlands / Philadelphia, PA, US: John Benjamins.

Motta-Roth, D. (1996). Same Genre, different discipline: A genre-based study of book reviews in academe. *The ESPecialist*, *17*(2), 99-131.

Motta-Roth, D. & Hendges, G. R. (1998). Uma análise transdisciplinar do gênero abstract. Intercâmbio. *Revista do Programa de Estudos Pós-Graduados em Linguística Aplicada e Estudos da Linguagem*, *7*, 125-134.

Olohan, M. (2004). *Introducing corpora in Translation Studies*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.

Olohan, M. (2009). Scientific and technical translation. In: M. Baker & G. Saldanha (Eds.), *Routledge encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (pp. 246-249). London, UK / New York, NY, US: Routledge.

Paiz, J. M., Angeli, E., Wagner, J., Lawrick, E., Moore, K., Anderson, M., … Keck, R. (2013). *General format.* Retrieved from https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/1/

Pasquali, A. B., & Pinto, P. T. (2013). A tradução de resumos médicos como meio de aprendizagem do processo tradutório e da terminologia especializada. *Caminhos em Linguística Aplicada*, *9*(2), 25-50. Taubaté, SP, Brazil. Retrieved from https://repositorio.unesp.br/handle/11449/122603

Paz, J. R. (2012). Linguistic differences and similarities in the abstracts of Botany and Literature. *BELT Journal*, *3*(1), 109-116. Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.

Pezzini, O. I. (2003). Genre analysis and translation - An investigation of abstracts of research articles in two languages. *Cadernos de Tradução*, *12*(2), 75-108. Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. Retrieved from http://www.periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/traducao/article/view/6201/5758.

Pezzini, O. I. (2005). *Análise das estratégias de tradução de cem resumos/abstracts da Revista Delta (segundo Chesterman 1997)*. Master's thesis (Dissertação de mestrado). Programa Pós-Graduação em Estudos da Tradução (PPGET). Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). Florianópolis, SC, Brazil. Retrived from http://www.pget.ufsc.br/curso/dissertacoes/Ornella_Ines_Pezzini_-_Dissertacao.pdf

Salmória, W. R. (2013). *A corpus analysis of the strategies used in the translation of genre-typical expressions from abstracts in an international journal: Cadernos de Tradução as case in point*. Undergraduate monograph (Trabalho de conclusão de curso). Graduação em Letras – Inglês, Departamento de Letras e Literaturas Estrangeiras (DLLE), Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). Florianópolis, SC, Brazil.

Swales, J. M. (1990), *Genre analysis: English in academic settings*. Cambridge, UK: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.

Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2009). *Abstracts and the writing of abstracts (Michigan series in English for academic & professional*

*purposes).* Ann Arbor, MI, USA: University of Michigan Press / ELT.

Williams, J., & Chesterman, A. (2002). *The map - A beginner's guide to doing research in Translation Studies.* Manchester, UK: St. Jerome Publishing.

# APPENDIX A
# The Parallel Corpus

Texts from the parallel corpus are referred throughout this thesis by tags. The parallel corpus tagging uses the following formulae: {# + issue letter + file number}. This appendix presents the one hundred text-pairs (27.977 words) that constitute the parallel corpus. All these abstract-pairs were captured from research article digital files available for free access on *Cadernos de Tradução*'s website.

#A2

| | |
|---|---|
| Em 2014, a sociedade brasileira teve a oportunidade de debater o triste período da Ditadura depois dos 50 anos do Golpe Militar. O objetivo principal deste artigo é a apresentação de um projeto de audiodescrição com fotos e vídeos marcantes da ditadura brasileira e seus reflexos na sociedade brasileira. O projeto foi elaborado pelo grupo de pesquisa Mídia Acessível e Tradução Audiovisual, cujo foco principal é produzir recursos de acessibilidade para produtos audiovisuais diferentes (audiodescrição e legendas). Produzimos um foto-documentário com um panorama de algumas imagens importantes e com um roteiro com enfoque em informações sobre a política brasileira de 1964 a 1989. Foram seguidas diversas etapas durante o processo de produção: a seleção das fotos, a contextualização histórica, os roteiros, a locução e a edição final do vídeo. A fim de produzir os roteiros das audiodescrições das fotos e das imagens selecionadas, seguimos algumas premissas sobre o processo de produção acessível. De acordo com Matamala (2006:330), os audiodescritores devem possuir várias competências, tais como: "the | In 2014 the Brazilian society had the opportunity to debate the harsh period of its dictatorship after 50 years since the 1964 Military Coup. The main goal of this paper is the presentation of an Audio Description project with remarkable photos and videos from Brazilian Dictatorship and its reflections on Brazilian society. The project was elaborated by the research group "Accessible Media and Audiovisual Translation", whose main focus is to provide accessibility (audio description and subtitles) for different audiovisual products. We produced a photo documentary with an overview of some important images and with a script focusing on important information about Brazilian politics from 1964 up to 1989. Many steps were followed during the whole process: selection of photos, historical contextualization, script, narration, final editing of the video. In order to produce the audio description scripts of photos and images selected, we have followed some assumptions about audio description. According to Matamala (2006:330) various competences are required to audio describers such as: "the ability to undertake intersemiotic translations (turning images into |

ability to undertake intersemiotic translations (turning images into words), the ability to summarise information in order to adapt the text to the limited space available, keeping the original meaning, by means of rewording and by using synonyms; the ability to critically select the most relevant information".

words), the ability to summarise information in order to adapt the text to the limited space available, keeping the original meaning, by means of rewording and by using synonyms; the ability to critically select the most relevant information".

#A3

Falada oficialmente por mais de 20 países, a língua espanhola possui grande diversidade linguística, fato desafiador a quem pretende ensiná-la ou aprendê-la, quiçá traduzi-la a outra língua. Da mesma forma, o português brasileiro apresenta diferentes variedades linguísticas, o que é perceptível ao observar, por exemplo, os diferentes falares nordestinos ou sulistas. Essa diversidade linguística reflete-se nas formas de tratamento para 2ª pessoa em ambas as línguas. Desse modo, ao ter que traduzir as formas de tratamento da língua espanhola (*tú, vos, usted, vosotros* e *ustedes*) para o português, ou os pronomes da língua portuguesa (tu, você, senhor, vós e vocês) para o espanhol, caberá ao tradutor considerar aspectos extralinguísticos, para decidir o pronome de tratamento adequado ao público e aos objetivos de sua tradução. Nesse contexto, este artigo busca realizar um diálogo entre os Estudos da Tradução, Ensino de Língua Espanhola e Sociolinguística *Variacionista*, visando destacar a potencialidade de aproximação destas áreas para elaboração de propostas didáticas sobre a variação linguística nas formas de tratamento do espanhol e do português.

Officially spoken by more than 20 countries, the Spanish language has great linguistic diversity, fact challenging to those who want to teach it or learn it, perhaps translate it to another language. Similarly, Brazilian Portuguese has different linguistic varieties, which is noticeable by observing, for example, the different dialects Northeastern or Southern. This linguistic diversity is reflected in the forms of treatment for 2$^{nd}$ person in both languages. In this way, to have to translate the treatment forms of the Spanish language (*tú, vos, usted, vosotros* and *ustedes*) for Portuguese or Portuguese pronouns (*tu, você, senhor, vós* and *vocês*) into Spanish, it will be up to the translator consider extralinguistic aspects, to decide the pronoun proper treatment to the public and its translation goals. In this context, this article aims to conduct a dialogue between Translation Studies, Spanish Language Teaching and Sociolinguistics variationist, aiming to highlight the potential to approach these areas for the preparation of didactic proposals on linguistic variation in the treatment forms of Spanish and Portuguese.

#A4

| Este estudo tem como objetivo analisar diferenças ou similaridades comunicativas entre o inglês e o português, a partir do pressuposto de que tal conhecimento pode ser útil na atividade do tradutor em sua tentativa de melhor traduzir os fenômenos discursivos. Acreditamos que a conscientização de diferenças comunicativas dentro de um par linguístico pode evitar inconsistências de discurso e até mesmo desentendimentos entre falantes de línguas distintas. Constatamos que a literatura enfatiza as diferenças estruturais entre o inglês e o português, porém não as diferenças discursivas. Por isso, propomos uma identificação preliminar dessas diferenças a partir das pesquisas de House (1997), Le Berre (2008), Negrão (2001), Piccolo (2002) e Nogueira (2013) com quem dialogamos para fundamentar nosso trabalho. | This paper tackles communicative differences or similarities between English and Portuguese, from the assumption that this knowledge may be useful in the translator's activity in attempting to translate better discursive phenomena. We believe that the awareness of communicative differences within a language pair can avoid discourse inconsistencies and even misunderstandings between speakers of different languages. We found that the literature emphasizes the structural differences between English and Portuguese, but not the discursive differences. Therefore, we propose a preliminary identification of these differences from the research of House (1997), Le Berre (2008), Negrão (2001), Piccolo (2002) and Nogueira (2013) with whom we dialogue to support our study. |
|---|---|

#A6

| Esse artigo apresenta e analisa o processo de tradução intersemiótica realizada pelo cineasta David Cronenberg do romance *Almoço Nu*, de William Burroughs, e as bifurcações intertextuais implicadas nesse processo. Investigando as aproximações e distanciamentos existentes entre os universos criativos dos dois artistas e como eles se ressignificam mutuamente. Para tanto, são utilizados como aporte teóricos a ideia da transcriação, proposta por Haroldo de Campos, e a noção do tradutor enquanto leitor proposta por Jorge Luis Borges. | This paper presents and analyzes the intersemiotic translation process performed by filmmaker David Cronenberg of William Burroughs' novel *Naked Lunch*, and the intertextual bifurcations involved in this process. Investigating the similarities and differences between the creative worlds of both artists and how they reframe each other. For this, are used as the theoretical the idea of transcreation proposed by Haroldo de Campos, and the notion of the translator as a reader proposed by Jorge Luis Borges. |
|---|---|

#A7

| | |
|---|---|
| *Transcriação* é um termo bastante utilizado no campo da tradução; surgiu em um determinado contexto cultural, desenvolvido principalmente a partir do Movimento da Poesia Concreta em vista de uma aplicação específica, condizente às reinvindicações do mesmo. Este trabalho tem como principal objetivo delimitar um matiz conceitual de *transcriação*, pautado nas teorizações de Haroldo de Campos e aplicá-lo numa análise da tradução do poema "Blanco", de Octavio Paz. | *Transcreation* is widely used in discussions about translation theory. It was created in a particular cultural context, developed mainly from the Concrete Poetry in view of a specific application befitting to its proposals. This paper aims to define a conceptual hue for *trancreation*, based on theories of Haroldo de Campos, and apply it to an analysis of the translation of the poem "Blanco", by Octavio Paz. |

#A10

| | |
|---|---|
| Tendo em vista a especificidade do discurso bíblico e a multiplicidade de traduções bíblicas veiculadas na atualidade, que vão de extremos de literalidade a extremos de liberdade, o artigo fixa-se no processo de coenunciação para avaliar o modo como a organização discursivo-textual se configura nesses diferentes tipos de versões, com vista ao estabelecimento da relação com o público leitor pretendido. A análise comparativa entre versões representativas de cada um dos polos, conduzida por mais de um viés investigativo, mostra que tais relações vão desde efeitos de grande distanciamento entre produtor e receptor (versões literais, cujo discurso se reveste de força injuntiva que exige do fiel o cumprimento de requisitos), até efeitos de marcada aproximação (versões livres, cujo discurso busca estabelecer um pacto com o leitor, numa evidente relação de cooptação). | Currently, biblical text has a multiplicity of versions spread out. These versions go from one pole of literality to the other of liberty in translation. In sight of these facts and of the specificities of biblical text, this paper focuses on the process of coenunciation in order to evaluate how textual-discursive organization is configured in these different versions, aiming at establishing a relation with the intended audience for each of these versions. The comparative analysis between representative versions of each of the poles, having more than one direction of investigation, shows that such relations go from creating effects of great istancing between producer and receptor (typical of literal versions, whose discourse is clothed in injunctive force that demands from the believers the fulfillment of all that is required), to creating effects of a highly marked approximation (typical of free versions, whose discourse seeks to establish a pact |

| | with the reader, in an evident relation of cooptation). |
| --- | --- |

#C1

| | |
| --- | --- |
| É conhecido o trabalho de Monteiro Lobato no campo da produção literária para o público infantil, como também o é seu esforço em emancipar o gênero dos cânones europeus. Contudo, sua tarefa de tradutor, ao realizar o traslado e a circulação de um grande número de obras estrangeiras para o ambiente nacional, parece contradizer seu projeto de fundar uma literatura infantil brasileira. A partir do exame da recepção da coletânea dos Grimm em sua obra, especialmente as adaptações *Contos de Grimm* e *Novos Contos de Grimm*, pretende-se, pois, vislumbrar o modo pelo qual Lobato teria conciliado os propósitos aparentemente em desacordo. | Monteiro Lobato's work is well known in the field of literature for children, and so is his effort to emancipate the genre of European canons. However, his task as translator to transfer and circulate a large number of foreign literature works within the national environment, seems to contradict his project of founding a own Brazilian children's literature. With the review of the reception of the Grimm´s collection in his work, especially the adaptations of Grimm Fairy Tales and the New Tales of Grimm, the task is therefore to analyse how Lobato has reconciled the purposes in apparently disagree. |

#C2

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Este artigo examina o corpus paralelo *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn – As aventuras de Huck*, investigando as citações paratáticas e os usos de verbos de elocução em ocorrências de Discurso Direto. O levantamento de dados é realizado com recursos da Linguística de Corpus e a análise de dados, tendo a Gramática Sistêmico-Funcional de Halliday como referencial teórico. O objetivo do trabalho é verificar padrões de escolha de verbos de elocução na textualização original e na (re)textualização de Lobato, sobretudo aqueles relativos aos verbos de elocução neutros ('say', em inglês e 'dizer', em português). Os resultados mostram uma preferência, na (re)textualização de Lobato, pelo | This article examines Monteiro Lobato's (re)tualization of Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.* The analysis focuses on reporting verbs in instances of direct speech. The methodology used for data collection is based on Corpus Linguistics and the analysis built on the hallidayan systemic-functional grammar. The aim of this paper is to explore patterns in the choice of reporting verbs in Twain's and Lobato's textualizations particularly in connection with neutral verbs, such as 'say' in English and 'dizer' in Portuguese. Results show that Lobato's (re) textualization tends to select Free Direct Discourse, (instead of Direct Discourse) and a wider variety of reporting verbs, there |

| | |
|---|---|
| Discurso Direto Livre (em detrimento do Discurso Direto) e uma tendência a escolhas mais diversificadas dos verbos de elocução, não havendo nenhum verbo que cubra mais de 25% dos casos de representação levantados. Também se observa a neutralidade do verbo 'say' (re)textualizada por meio de verbos que sinalizam a função da fala, no sentido de indicar fornecimento e/ou demanda de informações, ou por verbos que realizam alguma característica adicional da fala ou especificam seu modo. | being no single verb accounting for more than 25% of all occurrences of direct discourse examined. The neutral verb 'say' was also observed to have been (re)textualized by reporting verbs that signal speech function, indicating either information giving or demanding, and by verbs that realize an additional feature or specify speech connotation. |

#C4

| | |
|---|---|
| Ler o texto literário ilustrado é pensar simultaneamente imagens e palavras. Essa articulação entre o texto escrito e as ilustrações gera potencialidades, se amplia e se torna complexa. Coincide com discussões pertinentes sobre "o contemporâneo" de Giorgio Agamben, que ao somar àquilo que adere ao seu tempo o deslocamento e o distanciamento necessários para a compreensão desse, abala noções lineares da cronologia histórica. De certo modo a coincidência está relacionada com o atual interesse pelo conceito de "Nachleben" (sobrevivência), que pressupõe o resgate de imagens do passado, postulado pelo historiador de arte Aby Warburg em pesquisas sobre características de movimento da arte antiga nas imagens renascentistas de Botticelli. Para a tradução da novela *Princesa Brambilla – um capriccio segundo Jakob Callot, de E. T. A. Hoffmann, com 8 gravuras cunhadas a partir de moldes originais de Callot* (1820) ao português tais discussões | Read the illustrated literary text is simultaneously think pictures and words. This articulation between the written text and pictures adds potential, expands and becomes complex. Coincides with nowadays discussions on Giorgio Agamben's «contemporary» that add to what adheres to respectively time the displacement and the distance needed to understand it, shakes linear notions of historical chronology. Somehow the coincidence is related to the current interest in the concept of «Nachleben" (survival), which assumes the images of the past ransom, postulated by the art historian Aby Warburg in a research on ancient art of motion characteristics in Renaissance pictures Botticelli's. For the translation of the *Princesa Brambilla – um capriccio segundo Jakob Callot, de E. T. A. Hoffmann, com 8 gravuras cunhadas a partir de moldes originais de Callot* (1820) to Portuguese such discussions were |

| foram fundamentais, como tento apresentar neste artigo. | fundamental, as I try to present in this article. |
|---|---|

#C7

| Este artigo objetiva discutir aspectos do cruzamento de duas transposi*ções* para o inglês do conto "O Engraçado Arrependido" (1923) de Monteiro Lobato. Essa obra foi publicada como "The Penitent Wag" nos Estados Unidos em 1925 tendo outra transposição, em 1947, como "The Funny – Man Who Repented". Procuramos relevar as intervenções, manipulações e alterações realizadas nos dois textos de chegada por seus tradutores considerando, também, que as transposi*ções aconteceram* em momentos temporais distintos. As estratégias utilizadas nas duas versões apontam que ambos preocuparam-se em lapidar seus textos no intuito de ajustá-los às expectativas e vivências culturais do novo leitor, oriundo de outro sistema literário. | This article aims to cross-examine aspects of two transpositions, "The Penitent Wag" (1925) and "The Funny-Man Who Repented"(1947), of the short story "O Engraçado Arrependido" (1923), written by Monteiro Lobato. We sought to highlight the interventions, manipulations and alterations used by both translators when trying to mediate between languages and culture in order to fulfill the expectations of a new reader from another literary system. |
|---|---|

#C9

| Neste início do século XXI, diversas editoras brasileiras têm publicado a obra de Charles Perrault, *Histórias ou Contos de antigamente com moralidades*, em edições que apresentam reescritas dos contos do autor francês do século XVII feitas por tradutores e adaptadores de grande prestígio na área da tradução ou da literatura infantojuvenil: Mário Laranjeira (Iluminuras, 2007), Maria Luiza Borges (Zahar, 2010), Ivone Benedetti (L&PM, 2012), Rosa Freire d'Aguiar (Companhia das Letrinhas, 2012), Katia Canton (DCL, 2005) e Walcyr Carrasco (Manole, 2009; Moderna, 2013). | Since the beginning of the 21st century, different Brazilian publishing houses have released Charles Perrault's *Stories or Tales of Olden Days with Morals* in editions which present rewritings of the 17th century French author's tales done by translators and adaptors of great prestige in the translation area or in children's literature: Mário Laranjeira (Iluminuras, 2007), Maria Luiza Borges (Zahar, 2010), Ivone Benedetti (L&PM, 2012), Rosa Freire d'Aguiar (Companhia das Letrinhas, 2012), Katia Canton (DCL, 2005) and Walcyr Carrasco (Manole, 2009; Moderna, 2013). Besides promoting a |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| Além de possibilitar uma redescoberta do autor pelo público leitor brasileiro, essas reescritas – traduções e adaptações – também realizam um trabalho de divulgação e valorização de sua obra, em edições que contêm paratextos abordando a vida e a obra de Perrault bem como o trabalho realizado pelo tradutor ou adaptador. Onsiderando a visibilidade do trabalho do tradutor/adaptador propiciada pelos paratextos das reescritas, este artigo busca discutir em que medida um novo projeto editorial pode ressignificar uma reescrita, no caso em questão, a adaptação dos contos de Perrault feita por Walcyr Carrasco, inicialmente publicada pela Manole (2009) e agora em nova edição publicada pela Moderna (2013), com prefácio de Regina Zilberman. | rediscovery of the author by the Brazilian reading public, these rewritings – translations and adaptations – also help to promote and value his work, with editions that contain paratexts commenting on Perrault's life and work as well as on the work done by the translator or adaptor. Considering the visibility of the translator/adaptor's work provided by the paratexts that accompany the rewritings, this article discusses how a new publishing project is able to resignify a rewriting, in this case, Walcyr Carrasco's adaptation of Perrault's tales, first launched by Manole (2009) and now in a new edition published by Moderna (2013), with a preface written by Regina Zilberman. |

#D3

| | |
|---|---|
| O artigo tem por objetivo apresentar e tecer considerações sobre a relação de Italo Calvino com a tradução a partir de alguns textos do autor que lidam especificamente com esse tema, além de comentar um de seus personagens romanescos. As contribuições de Calvino nesse campo são inúmeras e consistem em reflexões e observações, bem como em sua experiência tradutória. | The purpose of this article is to present and discuss Italo Calvino's relationship with translation, starting from some texts that deal specifically with this subject and also taking in consideration one of his characters. Calvino's contributions in this field are numerous and consist of reflections and observations, as well as of his own translations experiences. |

#D4

| | |
|---|---|
| Neste artigo estudamos as traduções de Carlos Jansen para a mocidade – faixa etária que corresponde aproximadamente aos conceitos contemporâneos de pré-adolescência e adolescência –, realizadas em fins do século XIX. Jansen foi pioneiro ao | In this article we study the translations of Carlos Jansen for the youth, age group corresponding approximately to the contemporary concepts of preadolescence and adolescence, made at the end of the 19th century. Jansen was a pioneer in |

traduzir, em português brasileiro, obras para a juventude, entre as quais romances de Swift, Defoe e Cervantes. Suas versões, amplamente adaptadas, tinham finalidade pedagógica, servindo como material de leitura para crianças e jovens que frequentavam as escolas – daí ter sido qualificado por críticos da época como *vulgarizador*. A pesquisa compreendeu a análise de periódicos publicados entre 1880 e 1899, disponíveis na Hemeroteca Digital Brasileira, da Biblioteca Nacional, que fornecem dados sobre a divulgação e a recepção de suas obras. Propomos enriquecer as pesquisas históricas sobre a literatura infantil e juvenil no Brasil e avaliar em que medida o projeto pedagógico de Jansen regeu suas práticas tradutórias.

translating into Brazilian Portuguese works for the youth among which novels by Swift, Defoe, and Cervantes. His widely adapted versions had a pedagogical goal, serving as a reading material for children and adolescents attending schools. For this reason he was called a "vulgarizer" by critics of that period. The research encompassed the analysis of newspapers published between 1880 and 1899, available at the National Library's Hemeroteca Digital Brasileira, which provide data on the advertising and reception of his works. We intend to enrich historical research on children's literature in Brazil and analyze to what degree Jansen's pedagogical project has governed his translation practice.

#D5

No presente artigo, pretendo discutir as possibilidades rítmicas do hexâmetro grego, demonstrando como esse metro, erroneamente reduzido a forma 5da+sp, reflete, na verdade, a articulação de vários *cola* métricos oriundo**s** de diferentes tradições poéticas que se adequaram à fraseologia da poesia épica. Irei argumentar que as articulações rítmicas do hexâmetro são responsáveis por criar significados não triviais que precisam ser ressaltados na tradução, pois são parte integrante na construção do significado poético. Por fim, irei mostrar, por meio de três exemplos, como uma tradução que atente para a natureza polirrítmica do hexâmetro poderia ser levada a cabo.

In this article I shall discuss the rhythmical possibilities of the Greek hexameter, showing how this particular meter, sometimes mistakenly equated with the form 5da+sp, is, in fact, the result of a conluence of metrical *cola* from different poetical traditions articulated by the phraseology of epic poetry. I shall argue that the rhythmical patterns of the hexameter are responsible for eliciting non-trivial connotations that need to be made explicit in the translation because they are an integral part for construing poetical meaning. Finally, I shall try to demonstrate, by means of three practical examples, how a translation that is aware of these rhythmical articulations might be possible.

#D8

O texto latino da *Utopia* de Thomas Morus está repleto de recursos sonoro-semânticos, poucos deles levados em conta nas versões da obra para outros idiomas. Ainda que raramente observados pelos tradutores, esses recursos são importantes, afinal como observou Edward Surtz (1967), se o modo como um escritor se exprime é moldado pelas ideias, essas também são moldadas pelas ferramentas da expressão. Essa indissociabilidade foi percebida já no século XVI, como prova a atitude do humanista Juan Vives, que, em 1523, recomendava a leitura da *Utopia* por duas razões: pelo uso da língua e pelo assunto. E, no entanto, um dos aspectos menos trabalhados pelos críticos do *libellus aureus* é, justamente a especificidade da língua em que ele foi escrito, seu estilo, suas particularidades. Dentre eles, está a musicalidade, ou, nas palavras de André Prevost, os "aspectos físicos" da linguagem moreana, suas "rimas e ritmos" (cf. André Prévost, 1978). Este artigo pretende apreciar algumas "figures of sound" (a expressão é de Surtz) do livro I da *Utopia*. Para tanto, vamos cotejar as passagens latinas com duas traduções brasileiras, a última tradução portuguesa e minha própria versão.

*Utopia*'s Latin text is full of sound and meaning resources, few of them really taken into account in translations of this work to other languages. These resources are important – even if scarcely noted by translators – because, as pointed out by Edward Surtz (1967), if the manner in which a writer expresses himself is moulded by ideas, the ideas are also moulded by tools of expression. Their being indissociable was already perceived by Juan Vives in the Sixteenth century, when he gave his reasons for reading *Utopia*: because of both language and subject. Nevertheless, one of the least studied aspects of the *libellus aureus* is precisely the specificity of the language in which it was written, its style, and its particularities. Among them there is the musicality, or rather the "physical aspects" of Morean language, its "rhymes and rhythms", in the words of André Prévost (1978). This paper aims at appreciating some "figures of sound" (as said by Surtz) of *Utopia*'s book I. For that purpose, I compare the Latin passages with two Brazilian translations, the most recent Portuguese version as well as my own.

#D9

Este estudo analisa o processo tradutório para o inglês de termos e expressões presentes em duas obras dos antropólogos Roberto DaMatta e Darcy Ribeiro e nas respectivas traduções. Para tanto, fundamentamo- -nos nos Estudos da Tradução Baseados em Corpus

This study analyses the process of translating into English terms and expressions in the works written respectively by the anthropologists Roberto Da Matta and Darcy Ribeiro and in their respective translation. Our research project draws on Corpus-Based Translation Studies

| | |
|---|---|
| (BAKER, 1995, 1996, 2000; CAMARGO, 2007), na Linguística de Corpus (BERBER SARDINHA, 2004) e, em parte, na Terminologia (BARROS, 2004). Notamos que os termos empregados não apresentam univocidade dentro da linguagem da Antropologia Brasileira. Os termos traduzidos também refletem variação cultural devido às opções adotadas pelos tradutores para as possibilidades da Língua Meta. | (BAKER, 1995, 1996, 2000; CAMARGO, 2007), Corpus Linguistics (BERBER SARDINHA, 2004) and on some concepts of Terminology (BARROS, 2004). Results show that the terms do not present univocity within the language related to Brazilian Anthropology. The translated terms also reflect a cultural change due to the options chosen by the respective translators for the target language possibilities. |

#D10

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo descreve e discute uma agenda de pesquisa em "tradução e ensino de língua estrangeira (LE)" que contempla os anos de 2004 a 2013. Investigam-se oito periódicos que versam sobre tradução, linguística e linguística aplicada; foram encontrados e coletados 20 trabalhos que se vinculam à temática aqui discutida. Objetiva-se, a partir desse trabalho, esboçar um quadro que possa representar a situação em que se encontram os estudos nessa área. Os dados colhidos nesse estudo mostram que há uma grande fragmentação das pesquisas em tradução e ensino de LE, pois verificou-se falta de sistematização desses estudos, bem como um volume pequeno em publicações considerando-se o espaço de tempo investigado. | This paper describes and discusses a research agenda about "translation and foreign language (FL) teaching" which comprehends the year 2004 until 2013. Eight periodicals which publish about translation, linguistics and applied linguistics have been investigated; 20 works which are linked to the thematic discussed here have been found. The aim of this work is to outline a frame which may represent the current situation of the studies in this area. The data collected in this study show that there is a great research fragmentation concerning translation and FL teaching, since a lack of systematization regarding those studies has been verified, as well as a little amount of publication, considering the time length investigated. |

#D11

| | |
|---|---|
| O presente artigo destina-se a discutir a tradução de unidades fraseológicas (UFs) de um *corpus* paralelo bilíngue (espanhol-português), composto por textos jornalísticos extraídos do jornal *El País* espanhol e suas respectivas traduções para o português brasileiro | This article aims to discuss the translation of phraseological units contained in a parallel bilingual *corpus* (Spanish-Portuguese) composed of journalistic texts taken from *El País,* Spanish newspaper, and their respective translations into |

publicadas no site da UOL (Notícias/Internacional), no período de janeiro de 2011. A análise tem como foco as estratégias e técnicas de tradução utilizadas, bem como os possíveis efeitos de sentido observados no texto de chegada. Para tanto, a reflexão proposta aqui discute e apoia-se nos conceitos de método, estratégias e técnicas de tradução, situando nossa análise na interface entre os Estudos da Tradução e a Fraseologia bilíngue. Nessa perspectiva, entende-se a Tradução como um processo comunicativo, textual e cognitivo e as UFs como unidades léxicas formadas por mais de duas palavras gráficas em seu limite inferior, cujo limite superior situa-se no nível da oração composta. A análise da tradução permitiu constatar o esvaziamento dos sentidos propostos nos textos de partida em função do uso excessivo de traduções literais em vez de equivalentes consagrados na língua de chegada.

Brazilian Portuguese published on UOL website (News/International) in January 2011. The analysis has as focus translation strategies and techniques used, as well as possible meaning effects observed in the target text. Thus, the reflection herein proposed discusses and is founded on the concepts of translation method, strategies, and techniques, situating our analysis in the field between Translation Studies and Bilingual Phraseology. Such perspective understands Translation as a communicative, textual and cognitive process, and phraseological units as lexical units made up of more than two graphic words in their lower limit, whose upper limit is located at the compound clause level. The translation analysis displayed the emptying of senses proposed in the source texts due to an excessive use of literal translations instead of well-known equivalents in the target language.

#E1

Considerando que as pesquisas brasileiras sobre a tradução e a interpretação de/para/entre línguas de sinais podem ser reunidas sobre o que se apresenta como Estudos da Tradução e da Interpretação de Línguas de Sinais (ETILS), realizamos uma reflexão sobre a emergência desse novo campo disciplinar em relação à sua vinculação direta aos Estudos da Tradução (ET) e aos Estudos da Interpretação (EI). Para tanto, apresentamos a interdependência e distinção fundamental entre os ET e os EI, realizamos uma busca por

Considering that Brazilian researches on translation and interpreting from/into/between sign languages can be combined into what is known as Sign Language Translation and Interpreting Studies (SLTIS), we carry out a reflection on the emergence of this new academic field and its direct connection to Translation Studies (TS) and Interpreting Studies (IS). Hence, we shall present the interdependence and fundamental distinction between TS and IS, search for references in the interpreting and translation of sign languages in major TS and IS

| referências à interpretação e à tradução de línguas de sinais em importantes obras dos ET e dos EI e traçamos uma reflexão sobre os ETILS no contexto brasileiro. Essa reflexão tomou como base: as pesquisas sobre a tradução e a interpretação de línguas de sinais feitas na pós-graduação e as quatro edições do Congresso Nacional de Pesquisas em Tradução e Interpretação de Sinais. Vimos que, ao mesmo tempo em que os ETILS se singularizam por seu objeto de estudo envolver uma língua gesto-visual, eles mantêm uma inegável e necessária vinculação com suas origens, já que não têm existência para além dos campos disciplinares dos ET e dos EI. | writings, and reflect on the SLTIS in Brazil. This reflection is based on sign language translation and interpreting research carried out in graduate school and on the four editions of the National Conference on Sign Language Translation and Interpreting Research. We have observed that while the SLTIS stand out for involving a visual-gestural language, they also maintain an undeniable and necessary link to their origins, since they have no existence beyond the TS and IS academic fields. |

#E2

| Este texto parte de uma revisão bibliográfica com o objetivo de refletir sobre a tipologia aplicada, atualmente, à interpretação de língua de sinais. Ainda não chegamos a um consenso nem sobre os termos tradução e interpretação e somente a utilização de determinada terminologia, sem a consideração de outras possibilidades mais abrangentes de conceituação, não consegue alcançar a precisão que temos que perseguir para que consigamos intercâmbios de pesquisa que consigam dialogar. | This paper is a literature review that intend to think about the typology applied currently to sign language interpretating. We did not reach a consensus on the terms translation or interpretation and only the use of certain terminology, even without consideration of other broader possibilities of conceptualization, cannot achieve the precision we have to pursue so that we can exchange researching in order to promote the dialogue among researchers. |

#E3

| Neste artigo, objetiva-se realizar uma discussão sobre o novo perfil de tradutores e intérpretes de língua de sinais que está se constituindo no Brasil a partir das políticas públicas de incentivo à formação deste | This paper aims to discuss the new profile of sign language translators/interpreters that is taking shape in Brazil since the implementation of policies stimulating the training of these professionals. We |

profissional. Analisa-se, qualitativamente, um questionário semiaberto respondido por alunos de um curso de Bacharelado em Tradução e Interpretação em Libras e Língua Portuguesa de uma universidade federal localizada no Estado de São Paulo. Os resultados apontam para uma busca pela área não mais marcada pela relação prévia com os surdos ou para a diplomação de uma atividade já praticada, mas pela opção de pontuação atribuída na lista de escolha profissional do Sistema de Seleção Unificado (SISU). Isso remonta a hipótese de um novo perfil profissional distinto do das décadas de 1980, 1990 e 2000. Com a visibilidade e disseminação da língua de sinais os ingressantes têm enxergado nesta língua mais uma opção de formação para o mercado profissional. Problematiza-se, então, a necessidade de se promover uma formação que congrega, desde o primeiro ano, sujeitos não falantes da Libras, bem como seus desafios didáticos e pedagógicos na formação e, com isso, na promoção da acessibilidade comunicacional das comunidades surdas brasileiras.

qualitatively analyzed answers to a semi-open questionary given by undergraduate students from a BA course in translation and interpretation in Brazilian sign language/Portuguese. Our results show that the ones to seek for this area are not, as it used to be, the ones who have some relation with the deaf community and/or need some kind of certification for their activity as a sign language interpreter. Actually, the students' choice for the course in discussion had to do with their score in a unified profession selection system (SISU). This contrasts with the 1980, 1990, 2000 sign language interpreter's profile. As Brazilian Sign Language has become more popular, people search for a university degree have started to see sign language translation/interpreting as an interesting option for their career. So, we discuss here the need to take into account the need to provide students who cannot sign with the necessary pedagogical means to learn the language, which will promote the accessibility of Brazilian deaf communities.

#E4

Este artigo propõe-se a descrever elementos importantes da operacionalização dos serviços de tradução e de interpretação em universidades federais da região sul do Brasil. Tomando como referência alguns autores do campo disciplinar dos Estudos da Tradução, como Ozolins (2010), Baker e Saldanha (2009), Baker (2006) e Tymoczko (2007), discutem-se questões que

This article describes important elements of the operationalization of sign language translation and interpretation services in southern Brazil federal universities. Using as reference some authors of the disciplinary field of Translation Studies, such as Ozolins (2010), Baker and Saldanha (2009), Baker (2006), and Tymoczko (2007), this article discusses issues that involve

envolvem a interpretação comunitária, seus desafios, e as perspectivas de implementá-la no âmbito do serviço público. A orientação metodológica segue a abordagem qualitativa com foco na pesquisa descritiva. Nesse sentido, foi realizado um levantamento utilizando como corpus de análise os servidores efetivos tradutores e intérpretes de Libras-Português das universidades federais da região sul. As perguntas norteadoras foram as seguintes: quem são os tradutores e os intérpretes de Libras-Português na região sul? Qual o nível de formação desses profissionais? Os resultados constataram 76 servidores tradutores e intérpretes de Libras-Português efetivos nas universidades estudadas, a maioria com graduação ou especialização. Uma parcela menor desses profissionais tem mestrado e doutorado. Outro resultado apresentado foi o percentual de servidores distribuídos por estados e por universidades federais da região sul. Por fim, apontamos em quais áreas do conhecimento os servidores tradutores e intérpretes desenvolveram suas pesquisas até o momento.

community interpreting, its challenges and perspectives of implementation in the scope of public service in Brazil. The methodological orientation follows the qualitative approach with focus on descriptive research. Therefore, a survey was carried out to analyze the situation of Brazilian Sign Language-Portuguese translators and interpreters who are regular civil servants and work at the federal universities of Brazilian southern states. The guiding questions for that matter are the following ones: who are the translators and interpreters of Brazilian sign language in southern Brazil? Which is the level of education of those professionals? The results registered 76 regular servants in the universities investigated, most of which have an undergraduate degree or specialization. Fewer of them have master's and doctoral degrees. Other results include their distribution by state and by university, and the areas of knowledge in which they have developed research so far.

#E5

Refletir sobre o trabalho do tradutor e intérprete de línguas de sinais (TILS) como prática ética e política no cuidado de si constitui-se uma questão urgente em nosso tempo e é o objetivo central deste texto. Com a constituição de saberes acadêmicos e especializados dos estudos da tradução e interpretação das línguas de sinais e sua afiliação com o campo dos Estudos da Tradução, o

Think about the work of sign language translator and interpreter (SLTI) as ethical and political practice in self care constitutes an urgent question in our time and it is the main objective of this paper. With this constitution of academic and specialized knowledge of the translation and interpretation studies of sign language e its affiliation with the Translation Studies field, the

deslocamento do papel do TILS é emergente. Além da introdução e das considerações finais, o texto será dividido em três partes. Na primeira, serão abordadas as pesquisas e as questões políticas que hoje emergem acerca do TILS empreendidas pelos dispositivos governamentais, com o objetivo de localizar a relevância deste texto, que é discutir a ética como prática de vida para além de questões prescritivas. Na segunda parte do texto, serão problematizadas, atravessadas por uma inspiração foucaultiana, as questões que permeiam a prática do TILS a partir da compreensão de sua função como intelectual específico e a responsabilidade que assume na elaboração de sua própria subjetividade. Por fim, na terceira parte deste trabalho, será discutido o compromisso com o ato tradutório na relação com o texto e com o outro como posição ética.

displacement of the SLTI is emergent. Besides the introduction and final conclusions, the text will be divided in three parts. The first part, we will discuss about research and political questions that emerges about the SLTI. Those are undertaken by government devices with the objective to locate the relevance of the purpose of this text that is beyond prescriptive and descriptive ethics and discuss it as practical life. In the second part of the text it will be problematized, questions, inspired by Foucault, that penetrates the ethical practice of the SLTI starting from the comprehension of its function as intellectual in the area and its responsibility that asumes in the elaboration of its own subjectivity. To finish, in the last part of this paper, the commitment with the translation and the text and with the other as an ethical position adopted.

#E6

Este artigo tem como objetivo, a partir de pesquisas sobre tradução e interpretação de língua de sinais, e, paralelamente, inserindo discussões com inspiração nas teorias contemporâneas afinadas ao conceito de "desconstrução" (DERRIDA, 2004, DERRIDA E ROUDINESCO, 2004, ARROJO, 1993), refletir sobre alguns aspectos relativos à definição do papel e das atribuições dos tradutores e intérpretes. Concebemos que a desconstrução não consiste em um método a ser aplicado sobre os fenômenos linguísticos e sociais, mas um conjunto de estratégias políticas que partem de uma coletividade de falantes que traduzem textos, e,

This article aims, based in sign language translation researches, and at the same time entering discussions with inspiration in contemporary theories on the concept of "deconstruction" (DERRIDA, 2004 DERRIDA e ROUDINESCO, 2004 ARROJO, 1993), to reflect on some aspects concerning to the definition of the role and duties of translators and interpreters. We conceive that deconstruction does not consist in a method to be applied on the linguistic and social phenomena, but a set of political strategies that comes from a speech community which translate texts, and thus put themselves in a translational task performing an act of

| portanto, se entregam à tarefa tradutória efetuando uma leitura que insere a língua de sinais na multiplicidade linguística acadêmica. | reading that inserts sign language in the academic linguistic multiplicity. |

#E7

| Este artigo foi desenvolvido a partir de um capítulo pertencente à tese de doutorado1 da primeira autora, para uma discussão mais pontual, relacionada à prática da interpretação simultânea em Língua de Sinais Brasileira com base nas Modalidades de Tradução descritas por Francis Aubert (1998). O texto interpretado denomina-se "Descobrindo quem somos nós", extraído do livro "Aprender a ver: o ensino da língua de sinais americana como segunda língua" de autoria de Sherman Wilcox e Phyllis Perrin Wilcox, com tradução de Tarcísio de Arantes Leite. As referidas interpretações foram realizadas em estúdio fechado e com a aprovação do Comitê de Ética em Pesquisas com Seres Humanos da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina e os dados coletados na pesquisa foram analisados por meio do *software* ELAN. Resultados indicam que o exercício de utilizar uma metodologia de análise que se aproprie das *Modalidades de Tradução* contribui para se obter uma visão mais clara entre as semelhanças e diferenças existentes entre os pares linguísticos selecionados. | This article was developed from a chapter in a doctoral thesis from the first author, towards a specific focalized discussion, related to the practice of simultaneous interpretation in Brazilian Sign Language, based on translation modalities as proposed by Aubert (1998). The interpreted text is called "Discovering who we are", extracted from the book Learning to see, by Sherman, Wilcox and Phyllis, and translated by Tarcisio de Arantes Leite. The interpretations were recorded in a media studio, with the official consent from the Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil and the data was analyzed by means of the software ELAN. Results indicate that using a research method which considers translation modalities may contribute to obtain a clearer view regarding the similarities and differences between the selected linguistic pairs. |

#E8

| Este artigo tem como foco as práticas interpretativas simultâneas e as possibilidades semântico-pragmáticas relacionadas às escolhas linguísticas (lexemáticas) dos discursos na ordem política das Casas | This paper focuses on the simultaneous interpretative practices and the semantic and pragmatic possibilities related to linguistic choices (lexematic) of the discourse in the political order of the |

Legislativas em que atuam o tradutor-intérprete de Libras e Português (TILSP). Uma análise ilustrativa é realizada a partir de um corpus constituído de transcrições, da fala de um parlamentar e da interpretação simultânea pelo TILSP em uma Sessão Ordinária da Tribuna Livre da Câmara Municipal de Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Para isso, utilizou-se o *software* ELAN. Analisam-se as escolhas linguísticas do TILSP, no ato interpretativo, de expressões e terminologias no contexto político. O objetivo foi o de discutir algumas competências e habilidades que o TILSP deve desenvolver para a prática nesse contexto específico (*e.g.* HURTADO ALBIR, 1999).

Legislative Houses in which the translator-interpreter Libras and Portuguese (TILSP) works. An illustrative analysis is performed from a constituted body of transcripts of: the speech of a parliamentary and a simultaneous interpretation of a TILSP during an Ordinary Session at the Free Tribune of the Municipality of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. For that, we used the ELAN software. We analyzed linguistic choices, on the interpretive act, expressions and terminology in the political context. The purpose was to discuss some competencies and abilities that the TILSP should develop in order to practice that specific context (*e.g.* HURTADO ALBIR, 1999).

#E9

Este artigo tem o objetivo de explorar pesquisas que tiveram como objeto de estudo as omissões na Interpretação Simultânea (IS), tanto nas Línguas Orais (LO) quanto nas Línguas Sinalizadas (LS), apresentando quais os conhecimentos existentes sobre este fenômeno que é intrínseco ao trabalho do intérprete profissional, contribuindo para as discussões sobre o assunto na área dos Estudos da Interpretação (EI) no Brasil e ainda oferecendo conhecimento para a formação destes profissionais.

The aim of this article is to explore researches which the main purpose is to study the existant omissions between the Interpretation given at the same time during some presentation in oral language (OL) and sign language (SL), showing this relevant phenomenon, intrinsic to the work of a professional interpreter, that contributes for the discussions on the subject in the area of the Interpretation Study (IS) in Brazil and still offering knowledge for the formation of these professional.

#E10

Este texto centra-se nas questões do trabalho do Intérprete de Língua de Sinais na condição de segundo enunciador da produção discursiva. Esses profissionais, no momento da interpretação, buscam recriar [atualizar] os conceitos emanados da língua fonte para a língua alvo,

This paper focuses on the work of the sign Language interpreter in the condition of a second speaker within the speech production. These professionals, when interpreting, they look for re-create [actualize] the emanated concepts from the source language into the target language,

instaurando, assim, uma segunda instância enunciativa. O quadro teórico mobilizado situa-se na perspectiva da Linguística Enunciativa (BENVENISTE, 1989; FLORES, 2008, 2009a, 2009b, 2010) e no estudo dos modais em línguas orais e na LIBRAS. Tem-se, por objetivos, buscar as marcas deixadas pelo segundo sujeito enunciador do texto, neste caso, o intérprete, quanto ao uso de modais especificamente e analisar as escolhas desse segundo sujeito enunciador por utilizar um ou outro tipo de modal (no texto alvo), que esteja explícito ou implícito na primeira situação de enunciação (no texto fonte). Para análise, a fala de uma pessoa surda, com tempo total de 40' (quarenta minutos) que estava sendo interpretada para o Português oral, foi transcrita. Após a transcrição, 6 (seis) excertos da fala total, com ocorrências de modais na língua fonte ou alvo, foram analisados. Em função das análises empreendidas, pontua-se: 1. A tendência de que a modalidade deôntica seja quase sempre interpretada como na língua fonte; 2. As escolhas interpretativas são sempre guiadas por pistas enunciativas deixadas na fala do primeiro enunciador, para as quais o intérprete deve revelar domínio de aspectos pertinentes tanto à língua fonte quanto à língua alvo; 3. Na ausência de marcas modais explícitas, os intérpretes são sensíveis às noções modais *extravasadas* por toda a superfície textual; 4. A omissão temporal na interpretação de modais epistêmicos de grande valor de aderência podendo funcionar como uma estratégia interpretativa e não

creating, then, a second enunciative instance. The theoretical basis is situated in the perspective of the theory of enunciation (BENVENISTE, 1989; FLORES, 2008, 2009a, 2009b, 2010) and in the study of the modals in spoken languages and LIBRAS. We aim to find what are the marks left in the discourse by the second speaker of the text, in this case, the interpreter, regarding specifically to the use of modals, and additionally, to analyze their choices for using one or other type of modal (in the target text), which might have been made explicit or implicit in the first enunciative context (source text). In order to reach these goals, sampling was composed by a transcription of a video-recorded speech of a deaf person with the length of 40' (forty minutes) that was being simultaneously interpreted into spoken Portuguese. Six excerpts from the total speech, in which modal's occurrences were attested within the source or target language, were submitted to the analysis. The main findings are: 1. The tendency of the deontic modality being almost always interpreted in the same way of the source language; 2. the interpreting choices are always guided by enunciative clues that are left in the speech of the first speaker, to which the interpreters must to demonstrate expertise in recognizing these language-specific aspects; 3. in the absence of explicit modals in the speech, the interpreters appears to be sensible to the modal's notions spread by the whole text's surface; 4. the temporal omission of epistemic modals with a high degree of

| | |
|---|---|
| como um falseamento da informação original; 5. A noção de "*tempo de checagem"*, sendo proposta para recobrir o tempo (não cronológico) no qual o intérprete, após receber a informação da língua fonte, realiza sua interpretação. | certainty is understood as an interpretative strategy and not as an infidelity with the original information; 5. the term "tempo de checagem" is being proposed to cover the lack of a specific term that refers to the non-chronological time in which the interpreter, after receiving the source language information, make the interpretation available to the listeners. |

#E11

| | |
|---|---|
| O presente estudo investiga a produção de construções gestoespaciais na interpretação simultânea intermodal. Assume-se que as construções espaciais nas línguas sinalizadas são estruturas de interface externa entre a sintaxe e o espaço gestual. Considerando-se ainda a Hipótese das Interfaces (SORACE, 2006, 2011), espera-se a ocorrência de opcionalidade residual na produção dessas construções em L2. Adicionalmente, argumenta-se aqui que o processo de interpretação simultânea é bastante demandante cognitivamente, o que resulta num aumento na ocorrência de opcionalidade residual na produção do intérprete de língua de sinais. Assim, um estudo empírico é realizado de modo a comparar a produção de intérpretes de Libras em três tarefas distintas, a saber: uma tarefa de interpretação simultânea, uma tarefa de tradução e uma tarefa de tradução com o auxílio de um *input* visual. Verifica-se que a produção de construções espaciais é estatisticamente maior nas tarefas de tradução do que na tarefa de interpretação. Adicionalmente, tem-se que o *input* visual estimula a produção | This study aims at investigating the production of gestural and spatial constructions in intermodal simultaneous interpreting. Here, it is assumed that the spatial constructions in signed languages involve an external interface between syntax and the gestural space. In this sense, considering the Interface Hypothesis (SORACE, 2006, 2011), the occurrence of residual optionality is expected in an L2 production of these constructions. In addition, it is argued that the simultaneous interpreting process is cognitively demanding, resulting in an increased residual optionality in the production of sign language interpreters. Thus, an empirical study was conducted in order to compare the production of Brazilian Sign Language interpreters in three different tasks, to wit: a simultaneous interpreting task, a translation task and a translation task with a visual aid. The result is that there is statistically more production of spatial constructions in the translation tasks compared to the interpreting task. Additionally, the visual input enhances the production of spatial structures. On the other |

de construções espaciais. Por outro lado, observa-se um quantitativo estatisticamente maior de produção não convergente na tarefa de interpretação do que nas tarefas de tradução. Não foi encontrado nenhum efeito do *input* visual sobre a ocorrência de produção não-convergente

hand, there was a statistically greater quantity of non-target production in interpreting task than in translation tasks. No effect of the visual input on the occurrence of non-target production was identified.

#E12

Neste artigo apresentamos alguns tipos de tradução envolvidos na tradução de textos em português para a língua brasileira de sinais (Libras). Discutimos esses diferentes tipos e destacamos a tradução intermodal, específica das traduções que envolvem uma língua de sinais. A tradução intermodal trata de aspectos visuais e operacionais implicados na tradução para Libras em forma de vídeo e aspectos linguísticos essencialmente visuais-espaciais que envolvem o uso do espaço em línguas de modalidade visual-espacial, ou seja, línguas de sinais. Neste artigo, apresentamos uma análise das implicações da modalidade a partir de exemplos de tradução realizados no contexto do Curso de Letras Libras da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC).
*

In this paper, we present some types of translation involved in the translation from written Portuguese to Brazilian Sign Language (Libras). We discuss these different types and we focus in the intermodal translation, that it is specific of language pairs in which the modalities are different. The intermodal translation brings visual and operational aspects implied in the translation to Libras in video format and visuo-spatial linguistics aspects related to the use of the space in languages in which the modality is visuo-spatial, such as sign languages. In this paper, we show an analysis of the modalities consequences with translated examples done in the context of Libras Program, Letras Libras, from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC).

#E13

Nos últimos anos, houve crescimento de Literatura infanto-juvenil e grande incentivo à educação bilíngue para surdos, propiciando a abertura para a tradução de obras em português para a Libras. Como consequência direta desse fenômeno, houve mudança significativa na compreensão de como se traduzir materiais

In recent years, there was growth of children's literature and great incentive to bilingual education for deaf providing the opening for the translation of works in Portuguese language to Brazilian sign language. As a direct consequence of this phenomenon, significant change in the understanding of how to translate

multimodais. Com isso, o objetivo principal deste artigo é discutir/analisar episódios (vídeo gravação) que focalizaram a mediação da professora-pesquisadora, em contextos de trabalho de tradução dos alunos, no intuito de verificar quais são as mudanças na construção dos sentidos segundo os textos apresentados nesses materiais, sob a luz da Análise de Discurso (BAKHTIN, 1999). Sugere-se que esse tipo de atividade, de tradução coletiva, possa ser desenvolvida com alunos de tradução, de tal modo que ela forneça condições para que os alunos, ao traduzir o texto multimodal, possam se conscientizar da complexidade e da especificidade das escolhas linguísticas e discursivas envolvidas no processo tradutório.

multimodal materials. For this reason, the main goal of this article is to discuss/analyze episodes (video-recorded) which focused on the mediation of the teacher-researcher in translation work contexts of the students , in intention to verify what are the changes in the construction of the meanings in texts presented in these materials, according to the directions of Discourse Analysis (BAKHTIN, 1999). It is suggested that these activities may be carried out with translation students, in such a way that they enable students, while they translate multimodal text, to become aware of the complexity and specificity of the linguistic and discursive choices involved in the process of translation.

#E15

Este artigo objetiva apresentar ao leitor algumas considerações acerca do trabalho de tradução de textos acadêmicos produzidos em Língua Brasileira de Sinais (Libras) para o Português em sua modalidade escrita. O trabalho possui como recorte a tradução de uma tese de doutorado produzida em Libras e registrada em vídeo por uma acadêmica surda da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, UFSC. As considerações são aqui apresentadas seguindo os fatores extratextuais e intratextuais de Nord (1991) propostos como aspectos de análise textual para projetos de tradução. Neste artigo, busca-se avançar nas discussões sobre as práticas desempenhadas pelos tradutores de língua de sinais no Brasil, em especial, sobre traduções

This article presents the findings of a study in translating academic articles written in Brazilian Sign Language (Libras – Língua Brasileira de Sinais) to written Portuguese. Furthermore, this work has a cut from a PhD thesis translation (work in progress) made in Libras and video recorded, by a deaf academic from Santa Catarina Federal University (UFSC - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina). The present considerations follow Nord (1991) intratextual and extratextual factors, proposed as textual analysis aspects to translation. This research pursuit the advance of deliberation about practices performed by translators of sign language in Brazil, most important, about the practice of text translations involving sign language to

| de textos envolvendo a direção Libras - Português que, embora ainda carente de pesquisas e registros, trata-se de uma atividade que já vem sendo realizada por profissionais em instituições de Ensino Superior. | Portuguese. Although still lacking of research and records, this activity is being done by professional in Higher Education Institutions. |

#E17

| Este estudo visa analisar e discutir o fazer do Intérprete Educacional (IE), profissional recente no país no campo da educação de surdos e cujas pesquisas sobre sua atuação, em sala de aula, mostram-se incipientes. Nosso objetivo foi discutir, além do trabalho de interpretação de uma língua para outra (Língua Brasileira de Sinais/Português), a relação de parceria com o professor e de que forma esta pode influenciar práticas de interpretação, bem como possibilidades de criação e autoria discursiva do profissional IE. Para este propósito nos apoiamos, principalmente, nos pressupostos de Bakhtin (2009, 2010), e em autores da área da surdez, tradução e interpretação. Os dados selecionados para este estudo foram coletados a partir de videogravação, e posterior transcrição, de uma aula de História com a presença de intérprete, no 6º. ano do Ensino Fundamental, em uma escola que se pretende inclusiva bilíngue para surdos. As análises sobre o fazer do Intérprete Educacional indicam que este não se restringe à tradução e interpretação de enunciados: ele é coautor dos discursos proferidos pelo professor em sala de aula, e sua prática se atrela ao trabalho desenvolvido pelo professor. | This research aim to analyze and discuss the work of the Educational Interpreter (IE), which is a recent professional in our country in the field of deaf educacion, and the currently researches on their performance in the classroom are incipient. This article aimed to discuss in addition to the work of interpretation from one language to another (Brazilian Sign Language/Portuguese), their relationship of partnership with the teacher and how this may influence interpretation practices, and also the possibilities of creation and discursive authoring by professional IE. For this purpose, this research is based mostly on Bakhtinian theoretical frameworks (2009, 2010), and authors in the field of deafness, translation and interpretation. The data selected for this study was done in tape-recorder and subsequently transcribed, in a History classroom with the presence of interpreter, on the 6th year of elementary school that proposed be inclusive bilingual for the deaf. The analysis on the IE's performance demonstrated that the work of Educational Interpreter is not restricted to the utterances translation and interpretations: he is co-author of the discourses delivered by teachers in classroom, and your practices are connected with the teacher's practice work development. |

128

#E19

| | |
|---|---|
| Este trabalho, que se insere na linha de pesquisa da Tradução e Terminologia, apresenta como objeto de estudo os termos base utilizado nos discursos políticos e educacionais que permeiam os eventos de conferências nacionais. Em respeito à Lei 10436/2002 e o Decreto 5626/2005 é direito do Surdo ter acesso às informações em Língua Brasileira de Sinais – Libras. Uma das formas de garantir esse direito é a presença do tradutor e do intérprete que ao atuar em áreas com temas especializados devem deter o conhecimento das terminologias específicas utilizadas em contextos diversos. O estudo em curso tem como base a Metodologia para elaboração dicionários e glossários de Faulstich (1995). A pesquisa segue a bordagem da Socioterminologia e, como procedimento: i) reconhecimento e identificação do público-alvo; ii) delimitação da área pesquisada; iii) coleta e organização dos dados; iv) organização do glossário e teste de validade. O resultado da pesquisa é a apresentação de uma proposta de organização de verbete de um Glossário Bilíngue de Terminologia voltado para a área de conferências, que possa servir como fonte de consulta e formação dos tradutores e dos intérpretes que atuam nos eventos de conferências nacionais. | This work, which is inserted in the research line of Translation and Terminology, presented as an object of study the basic terms used in political and educational discourses that permeate national conference events. In respect to the Law 10436/2002 and Decree 5626/2005 is right for the Deaf have access to information in Brazilian Sign Language - Libras. One way to ensure this right is the presence of translator and interpreter to act in areas with specialized subjects should retain the knowledge of the specific terminology used in different contexts. The current study is based on the methodology for the preparation of dictionaries and glossaries Faulstich (1995). The research follows the approach of Socioterminology and as following: i) recognition and identification of the target audience; ii) delimitation of the surveyed area; iii) collection and organization of data; iv) organization glossary and validity test. The search result is the presentation of a proposal for entry of organizing a Terminology Glossary Bilingual facing the conference area that can serve as a reference source and training of translators and interpreters who work in the national conference events. |

#F2

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo procura mostrar que o exame crítico do processo de tradução literária pode contribuir de forma significativa para a compreensão do processo que conduz à criação de obras poéticas. O | The present article aims to show that the critical examination of the process of literary translation can contribute significantly to the understanding of the process that leads to the writing of poetic works. The literary material |

material literário que inspira essa discussão é a tradução para o português do conto "Bliss" (1918), da escritora neozelandesa Katherine Mansfield, realizada pela poeta brasileira Ana Cristina Cesar. São também consideradas para análise as 80 notas que a tradutora elaborou a respeito de sua versão do conto, intitulada *Êxtase*, as quais elucidam e ilustram os critérios que norteiam suas soluções tradutórias. A discussão corrobora a tese de que criar e recriar são atividades afins, guiadas por princípios estéticos que revelam uma grande paixão pelas palavras.

used to inspire our discussion is Brazilian poet Ana Cristina Cesar's translation into Portuguese of the short story "Bliss" (1918), by New Zealander writer Katherine Mansfield. The material includes 80 notes on the translation of the short story, entitled "Êxtase*"*, written by Cesar herself, which clarify and illustrate the criteria that guide her translation choices. The analysis highlights that writing and rewriting are related activities, led by aesthetic principles that reveal a great passion for words.

#F4

O presente artigo objetiva fazer uma análise da contística machadiana traduzida para a língua inglesa. Esta análise busca entender se a produção dos contos traduzidos privilegia e explora a tese do "milagre" em que a grandeza de Machado é explicada como uma excrescência em um Brasil pobre e atrasado ou se buscam mostrar um Machado mais próximo da sua própria realidade pessoal, consciente de lacunas estruturais e cioso na construção cuidadosa e paulatina da sua literatura madura.

This article aims to analyze Machado's short stories translated into English. This analysis seeks to examine if these translated short stories explore and emphasize the thesis of the "miracle" according to which Machado's greatness is explained as a fortuitous event in a poor and backward Brazil or if they reflect a Machado closer to his own personal reality, conscious of structural gaps in the careful and gradual construction of his mature literature.

#F5

Textos literários sempre ofereceram terreno fértil para "traduções" em outros sistemas semióticos. As peças de Shakespeare não são uma exceção já que artistas vêm traduzindo semioticamente suas obras, principalmente para as artes visuais, e predominantemente para a pintura. Utilizando a terminologia de Benton & Butcher para classificar pinturas das

Literary texts have always offered rich terrains for "translations" into other semiotic systems. Shakespeare's plays are not exceptions and artists are semiotically translating his works into the visual arts, predominantly to painting. Using Benton & Butchers's terminology to classify paintings based on Shakespeare's

| | |
|---|---|
| peças de Shakespeare, este ensaio, analisa três imagens baseadas em *Hamlet*. Em seguida descreve o quadro de Daniel Maclise que se refere à "peça dentro da peça", comparando-o com o de Edward Austin Abbey, com o mesmo tema, para demonstrar que cada obra "traduz", à sua maneira, a ideia da culpa da personagem Gertrude. | plays, this paper analyses three pictures based on *Hamlet*. In addition Daniel Maclise's "The play scene" and Edward Austin Abbey's "Hamlet" will be compared in order to show that each work "translates" in its own way the idea of guilt in Gertrude. |

#F8

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo investiga as relações de tradução dos sistemas interpessoais da gramática do português brasileiro e do inglês e seu comportamento no ambiente multilíngue, objetivando estabelecer as relações de equivalência tradutória do estrato gramatical no ambiente multilíngue para modelar recursos gramaticais. Procura-se aqui contribuir com as abordagens sistêmicas da tradução, na sua vertente da produção multilíngue, com o desenvolvimento de um modelo do ambiente multilíngue, a partir das relações de equivalência, correspondência e mudança. Para tanto, toma-se, como hipótese de trabalho, que o ambiente multilíngue pode ser modelado como o conjunto universo dos recursos gramaticais interpessoais da oração, empregando as relações de equivalência em tradução, correspondência e mudança como ferramentas dessa investigação. Torna-se assim possível descrever os subconjuntos relativos tanto às línguas quanto aos recursos comuns a elas – aqui denominados multilíngues. A partir daí, o comportamento gramatical do contato linguístico, por sua vez, passa a se constituir como uma variação do uso da língua. Os resultados mostram | The paper explores translation in interpersonal grammar systems of Brazilian Portuguese and English, identifying its behavior in a multilingual environment. It aims at deploying translation equivalence, correspondence and shift at the grammar stratum in the multilingual environment to model interpersonal clause grammar. The multilingual environment is as a result modeled as the power set of resources in both languages and translation equivalence, formal correspondence and shifts are taken as tools for such modeling. Subsets of language-specific resources and their intersections – i.e., multilingual – between them can then be described. Language contact behavior is described through translation equivalence and shift, since it is a variation of language deployment. Through such modeling this paper shows how equivalence, correspondence and shift can be used as tools to model a multilingual environment. Moreover, it suggests the notion of 'multilingual' may refer both to the pervasive nature of grammar systems and grammar behavior of languages when in contact. |

| como empregar as relações de equivalência, correspondência e mudança em tradução como ferramentas metodológicas para modelar um ambiente multilíngue. Além disso, indicam como o conceito 'multilíngue' refere-se tanto à pervasão de sistemas no ambiente multilíngue quanto ao comportamento gramatical das línguas. | |

#F10

| Neste trabalho, que tem a finalidade de evidenciar os princípios metalexicográficos que serviram de base para a elaboração do *Dicionário de Falsos Amigos Português-Espanhol (DiFAPE)*, destacam-se as características macro e microestruturais desse dicionário, as quais foram concebidas como base de elaboração de um repertório lexicográfico a ser usado como ferramenta complementar de ensino e de aprendizagem por estudantes de espanhol que são falantes de português como língua materna. | In this text, which aims to highlight the principles that formed the basis for the preparation of the *Dicionário de Falsos Amigos Português-Espanhol (DiFAPE)*, there are the characteristics macro and microstructure, which were designed to be used as a basis to compile a dictionary to be used as a complementary tool for teaching and learning for students of Spanish are Portuguese speakers as their mother tongue. |

#G2

| Os Estudos da Tradução mantiveram, em seu surgimento, uma relação complexa com a literatura comparada, marcada por conflito e complementaridade, já que muitos de seus fundadores vinham dos estudos literários, e, alguns, da literatura comparada. Nas últimas quatro décadas, podemos distinguir duas tendências principais, ocorridas de forma desigual nas duas disciplinas. De um lado, os Estudos da Tradução experimentaram um grande crescimento, com ampliação de seua objetos de pesquisa e certo | Translation Studies had in its beginnings, a complex relationship with Comparative Literature, marked by conflict and complementarity, as many of its founders came from literary studies, and some of Comparative Literature itself. Over the past four decades, we can distinguish two main trends occurring unevenly in both disciplines. On the one hand, Translation Studies experienced a robust growth, with expansion of its research objects and certain detachment of literary studies. On |

afastamento dos estudos literários. Por outro lado, a Literatura Comparada vem se abrindo progressivamente para o fenômeno tradutório e para a própria disciplina dos Estudos da Tradução. O conflito inicial desapareceu e o diálogo ficou restrito a uma parte dos Estudos da Tradução, que poderíamos chamar de Estudos Literários da Tradução, e a Literatura Comparada. Isso ocorre particularmente no Brasil, onde os estudos literários da tradução ocupam um importante espaço nos programas de pós-graduação, sobretudo nos programas específicos de estudos da tradução.

the other hand, Comparative Literature has been gradually opening to the translation phenomenon and the very discipline of Translation Studies. The initial conflict disappeared and the dialogue was restricted to a portion of Translation Studies, which we might call the Literary Translation Studies and Comparative Literature. This is particularly true in Brazil, where literary translation studies occupy an important space in graduate programs, particularly in the specific programs of translation studies.

#G4

Trata-se de eleger a relação entre literatura, tradução e formação do sistema literário brasileiro, no sentido da formação de sua tradição, ou seja, estudar a importância da literatura traduzida para a formação do cânone nacional, tal como Candido apresenta em dois textos fundamentais para nosso tema: "Os primeiros baudelairianos" (2003) e "Estrutura literária e função histórica" (2000). Em ambos os textos, o autor mostra como a tradução ocupou uma posição central na formação do cânone nacional e como os tradutores participaram ativamente desse processo.

We intend to elect the relation between literature, translation and the formation of Brazilian literary system, towards the formation of its tradition, i.e., we intend to study the importance of translated literature for the formation of national canon, as Candido presents in two fundamental texts for our theme: "Os primeiros baudelairianos" (2003) and "Estrutura Literária e função histórica" (2000). In both texts, Candido demonstrates how translation has been central in shaping the national canon and how the translators actively participated in this process.

#G5

O presente artigo traz, num primeiro momento, uma reflexão teórica a respeito do conceito de literatura comparada, principalmente ligado à alteridade e à dimensão estrangeira. Em seguida, mostramos como e porque *De la littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les institutions*

This paper presents, at first, a theoretical reflection on the concept of Comparative Literature, mainly connected to the otherness and foreign dimension. We then show how and why the book *De la littérature considérée dans ses rapports avec les Institutions*

| | |
|---|---|
| *sociales* [Da literatura considerada na suas relações com as instituições sociais] de Mme de Staël é considerada um verdadeiro trabalho "comparatista". Por fim, veremos como a interculturalidade e a visão de perfectibilidade da escritora envolvem a tradução de forma a contribuir ao desenvolvimento das Letras pelo conhecimento de outras *literaculturas*. | *sociales* [On Literature Considered in its Relations with Social Institutions] from Madame de Staël is considered a real "comparative" work. Finally, we will examine how interculturalism and perfectibility according to the writer point of view involve translation in order to contribute to the development of Letters by the knowledge of other *liteculturas*. |

#G8

| | |
|---|---|
| Em *Wypisy z ksiąg użytecznych* (Excertos de livros úteis; 1994), pessoalíssima antologia comentada da poesia mundial, com organização, prefácio e, em grande parte, traduções de sua própria lavra (a obra colige também versões de outros tradutores, assim como poemas poloneses), Czesław Miłosz incluiu um único texto de um único confrade brasileiro: "No meio do caminho", de Carlos Drummond de Andrade. Reescrito e relido em língua polonesa, o poema exibe facetas pouco familiares – e talvez tanto mais interessantes – de Drummond, além de descortinar uma visão reveladora da obra do próprio Miłosz, como poeta e como crítico da poesia moderna. | In *Wypisy z ksiąg użytecznych* (*Extracts from Useful Books*), a very personal commented anthology of world poetry selected, prefaced and mostly translated by Czesław Miłosz himself (the volume also contains other translators' versions, as well as pieces of Polish poetry), he has included only one text of a single Brazilian author: Carlos Drummond de Andrade's "In the Middle of the Road". Rewritten – and reread – in Polish, the poem is likely to show unfamiliar and all the more interesting facets of Drummond's writing. Furthermore, it offers a revealing perspective of Miłosz' work as a poet and critic of modern poetry. |

#G9

| | |
|---|---|
| Mário Faustino, além de poeta, foi também tradutor, exercendo essa atividade em diferentes momentos de sua carreira e, por meio de suas traduções, dialogou com diversos autores, tornando-os parte de sua obra. Assim, a partir da comparação entres os poemas "*Nam Sibyllam*" e "*Death by water*", este artigo busca mostrar como Faustino deu origem a | Mario Faustino, besides being a poet, was also a translator, exercising this profession in different moments of his career. Through his translations, he dialogued with several authors, making them part of his work. Thus, based on the comparison between the poems "Nam Sibyllam" and "Death by water", this article seeks to demonstrate how Faustino create a new poem from Eliot's work, taking |

| um novo poema a partir da obra de Eliot. | into account the notion of intertextuality of Kristeva. |

#H2

| Este artigo enfoca reescritas de peças de Shakespeare voltadas para o público jovem e publicadas sob forma de quadrinhos japoneses na série *Manga Shakespeare*, publicada pela editora inglesa SelfMadeHero, e disponíveis em português do Brasil pela Galera Record, com destaque para a adaptação de *Hamlet.* Após uma apresentação geral da proposta da série inglesa e dos títulos já publicados, pelo menos dois níveis de reescrita de *Hamlet* serão examinados: inicialmente, a adaptação da peça para mangá, um processo que não só agrega multimodalidade ao produto final mas que também pode implicar mudanças concernentes a tempo e espaço, entre outras. Mais adiante, a ênfase recairá sobre a tradução interlingual do texto adaptado e dos paratextos, que resultaram na edição brasileira que integra a série intitulada *Mangá Shakespeare.* Para ambos os níveis de reescrita serão verificados: (i) aspectos gerais das transposições; (ii) o grau de manutenção das principais características da obra com respeito a tema, trama, desenho dos personagens e linguagem; e (iii) a imagem do autor e da obra que resulta do trabalho de reescrita. | This paper discusses rewritings of Shakespeare's plays aimed at young readers and published as comics in the series *Manga Shakespeare* featured by the British publishing house SelfMadeHero and available in Brazilian Portuguese under the Galera Record label, with special focus on the adaptation of *Hamlet.* Following a presentation of the aims of the English manga series and of the plays already published, at least two levels of *Hamlet's* rewriting will be examined: firstly, its adaptation into manga, a process which not only adds multimodality to the final product but also entails changes concerning time and place. Secondly, the interlingual translation of the adapted text and of the paratexts, which resulted in the Brazilian edition that belongs to the series *Mangá Shakespeare*. For both levels of rewriting we will try to determine: (i) overall features of the transpositions; (ii) to what extent the main characteristics of the works regarding theme, plot, character design, and language are maintained; and (iii) which image of the writer and of the work is created by the rewriters. |

#H3

| A tradução dos textos tardios de Samuel Beckett, *Companhia* (1980) e *Worstward Ho* (1983), suscitou reflexões e, quando de sua publicação, críticas, que serão comentadas neste artigo. Vão ser | The translation of Samuel Beckett's late texts, *Company* (1980) and *Worstward Ho* (1983), gave rise to reflections and, when published, to criticism, which will be commented on in this article. Not only shall the |

abordadas não só a justificativa de escolhas de tradução, mas a análise do que, na leitura dos textos e na consideração do português do Brasil, levou a tais escolhas. Referências a outras traduções dos mesmos textos – a francesa, a portuguesa e a italiana – aparecerão em comentários específicos. Nosso objetivo é destacar a complexidade e beleza desses textos beckettianos, do ponto de vista de um trabalho feito numa proximidade tão grande deles, como o trabalho de tradução.

justification of translation choices be approached, but also the analysis of what, in the reading of the texts and the consideration of Brazilian Portuguese, led to such choices. References to other translations of the same texts – the French, the Portuguese, and the Italian – will be made. Our aim is to emphasize the complexity and beauty of theses Beckettian texts from the point of view of a work carried out so close to them, as a translation work.

#H5

Este artigo tematiza a recepção à obra de Roland Barthes no Brasil pelo viés das traduções de seus livros e ensaios. Mais especificamente, reconstitui-se a história das traduções de Barthes em suas relações com os cenários intelectuais brasileiros mais significativos para sua obra, os dos anos 70 e 2000, à luz da Teoria do Polissistema Literário, de Itamar Even-Zohar: no primeiro momento, foram traduzidas as obras do escritor francês que melhor correspondiam ao anseio dos intelectuais brasileiros por teorias de origem linguística, versáteis o bastante para servir como fundamentação analítica para a leitura dos mais variados objetos; no segundo momento, o interesse por Barthes encontrou na canonização que a pós-modernidade lhe infringiu a justificativa para uma revisão de sua obra. Tanto no primeiro como no segundo momento, as traduções dos textos barthesianos refletem imagens diferentes do escritor francês, construídas pelos intelectuais brasileiros, que evidenciam as

This article studies the reception to the work of Roland Barthes in Brazil by the translations of his books and essays. More specifically, and according to the Theory of Literary Polisystem, by Itamar Even- Zohar, it retraces the history of the translations of Barthes in its relations with the most important Brazilian intellectuals scenarios for his work, the '70s and 2000s: at first the works of the French writer that best corresponded to the desire of Brazilian intellectuals by theories came from linguistic studies, versatile enough to serve as an analytical basis for reading the most varied objects, were translated; in the second time, interest in Barthes found in the canonization imposed by the postmodernity thought his justification for a review of his work. Both in the first and the second moment, the translations of barthesians texts reflect different images of the French writer, built by Brazilian intellectuals, which show the characteristics of each of these historic cultural moments.

| particularidades de cada um desses momentos histórico-culturais. | |

#H9

| Este trabalho apresenta uma proposta prática de uma disciplina de introdução aos Estudos da Tradução de um curso de graduação de Letras de uma universidade pública do Rio de Janeiro. Busca-se harmonizar uma visão de tradução como atividade complexa de transposição da experiência linguareira com uma visão de ensino que promova múltiplas competências associadas a uma visada crítica. A proposta prevê o uso de uma abordagem de ensino com objetivos definidos e orientada por tarefas de resolução de problemas, em conjunto com o trabalho com crenças e a construção de um legado teórico. A meta da proposta é a formação de tradutores competentes e críticos, e capazes de se autorenovarem. Algumas das observações apontam para a promoção de autonomia e criticidade. Mecanismos de desenvolvimento da capacidade da autocrítica também são discutidos. | This article presents a practical proposal for a discipline of introduction to Translation Studies in an undergraduate program of the Languages Department of a public university of Rio de Janeiro. A view of translation as a complex activity of transposition of the language experience and a view of translation teaching as promoting multiple competences associated with a critical gaze are tentatively balanced. The teaching approach includes clearly defined objectives and problem-solving tasks, which are built on the work with beliefs and the construction of a theoretical legacy. The goal of this proposal is to train competent and critical translators, capable of self-renewal. Some of the observations point to the promotion of autonomy and a critical gaze. Mechanisms for the development of self-awareness are also discussed. |

#H10

| Neste artigo, propomos o estudo dos significados que adquire o termo 'equivalência' dentro dos campos do conhecimento: Estudos da Tradução, Lexicografia e Sociolinguística Variacionista. A noção de equivalência é considerada de fundamental importância para as disciplinas em foco, sendo que, nas diferentes perspectivas paradigmáticas, o termo tem adquirido profundas variações conceituais, as quais serão analisadas no decorrer deste texto. Com o | The aim of this paper is to study the meanings that the term 'equivalence' acquires in the fields of knowledge: Translation Studies, Lexicography and Variationist Sociolinguistics. The notion of equivalence is considered of fundamental importance for the disciplines in question, because, in the different paradigmatic perspectives, the term has acquired deep conceptual variations, which will be analyzed along the text. With the purpose of reflecting upon the changes and the values attributed to |

objetivo de refletir quanto a essas mudanças e aos valores atribuídos por essas áreas do saber, dentro de diferentes vertentes, trataremos, de forma contrastiva, das noções de equivalência para cada âmbito de estudo, e por fim, analisaremos as contribuições da Sociolinguística para os Estudos da Tradução e para Lexicografia no que se refere à expansão de sentidos para esses conceitos.

these areas of knowledge, within different aspects, we will address the notions of equivalence for each area of study contratively and then analyze the contributions of Sociolinguistics to Translation Studies and Lexicography regarding the expansion of meanings for these concepts.

#H11

Este artigo apresenta a evolução e as contribuições da pesquisa em estudos da tradução orientados para *corpora* no Brasil. Faz-se uma revisão dos trabalhos iniciais desenvolvidos no Laboratório Experimental de Tradução (LETRA), mostrando que a maioria deles adotava uma abordagem de linguística contrastiva da tradução e que as pesquisas, gradualmente, foram evoluindo para uma preocupação com a estilística tradutória e o estilo do tradutor literário. Também se relata a compilação de um *corpus* para o estudo do estilo da tradução, o ESTRA, projetado exclusivamente para esse fim. Mostra-se como a pesquisa de *corpora* do ESTRA promove a interdisciplinaridade nos estudos da tradução e introduz a triangulação de resultados de análises realizadas com procedimentos metodológicos das diferentes abordagens usadas para estudar o estilo. Descrevem-se procedimentos metodológicos novos, em especial a etiquetagem do *corpus* para algumas das categorias de estilo. Termina-se o artigo com uma visão crítica sobre o que tem sido feito até o presente,

This article aims at presenting the developments and contributions of corpus-oriented research in Brazil. It first reviews initial work carried out at the Laboratory of Experimentation in Translation (LETRA), at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG). It then shows most of this research has taken a contrastive linguistic approach to translation and gradually evolved to a concern with translational stylistics and the literary translator's style. The article also reports on the compilation of a corpus for the study of style of translation (ESTRA), designed exclusively for that purpose. It shows how the ongoing corpus work developed with ESTRA enhances interdisciplinarity in TS and introduces triangulation of data obtained through methodological procedures from the different research strands used to approach style. It describes the new methodologies used, especially for tagging the corpus for style categories. The article ends with a critical view on what has been done so far and tries to envisage future

138

perspectives for translational stylistics at LETRA.

#I1

Este texto discute a relação entre os regimes visual e verbal na obra *Austerlitz* de W. G. Sebald (1944-2001) e propõe uma comparação entre a obra alemã e as traduções portuguesa e brasileira, analisando os deslocamentos de sentido que surgem quando, nas traduções, a disposição das fotografias é alterada dentro do texto. Ao modo de Mieke Bal, o espaço de interação entre o legível e o visível é entendido como o espaço de entrecruzamento, suplementaridade e desdobramento de sentidos. Assim não há em *Austerlitz* uma relação de autonomia entre imagem e texto, mas sim de interdependência mútua, na qual a vitalidade semio-estética da obra se ancora. A comparação analítica de três passagens da obra pretende mostrar que, numa tradução, na qual estão envolvidos diferentes regimes de signos, certas mudanças na *forma* refletem não apenas em diferenças plásticas, mas também em mudanças simbólicas e conceituais. Se de um lado as análises pretendem elucidar a riqueza discursiva que se esconde na interface imagem-texto dentro da obra de Sebald, de outro revelam também quão complexa e utópica é a tarefa tradutora quando esta se confronta não apenas com as distâncias entre as línguas, mas também entre as linguagens.

This paper discusses the relationship between verbal and visual systems in the work *Austerlitz* of W. G. Sebald (1944-2001) and considers the comparison between the German version and the translations from Portugal and Brazil, analyzing the shifts of meaning that arise when, in translation, the arrangement of the photographs within the text is changed. The analytical comparison of three passages from the work shows that in a translation that involves different systems of signs, certain changes in the plastic disposition reflect differences in symbolic and conceptual changes. By Mieke Bal's mode, space interaction between the legible and visible is understood as the space of intersection, and deployment of supplementarity senses. So there is at *Austerlitz* a relationship between self image and text, but of mutual interdependence in which the semio-aesthetics vitality of the work finds support. On the one side the analyzes aim to elucidate the discursive richness that lurks in the image-interface text within the work of Sebald, and on the other, also reveal how complex and utopian is the translation when it is confronted not only with the distances between the verbal language, but also between the verbal and visual languages.

#I2

Por que tentar escrever algo que é irredutível a outra forma de

What is the point in trying to write something that is irreducible to

| | |
|---|---|
| expressão? A pergunta aparece ao final de um conto notável do escritor brasileiro Sergio Sant'Anna, que descreve nos pormenores uma série de telas do pintor franco-polonês Balthasar Balthus, em que figuram meninas-mulheres em poses ambíguas, entre inocência e lascívia. O presente artigo investiga processos tradutórios entre pintura e literatura, a partir do topos da infância, considerado como zona liminar, operadora de passagens entre silêncio e linguagem. Para tanto, traça um itinerário reflexivo que parte da teoria freudiana sobre a afasia. | another form of expression? The question appears at the end of a noteworthy short story by the Brazilian writer Sergio Sant'Anna, which painstakingly describes a series of paintings by the Polish-French artist Balthasar Balthus. These paintings depict young girls in ambiguous poses, between innocence and lusciousness. The present paper investigates translation processes between painting and literature, through the *topos* of childhood, taken as a borderline zone and a passageway between the domains of silence and of language. To that end, the paper traces an intellectual itinerary that stems from the Freudian theory on aphasia. |

#I4

| | |
|---|---|
| Na arte literária de Kurt Schwitters, a composição surge a partir de junção de materiais anteriormente usados, que são então descontextualizados. À medida que se encontram noutro contexto se ressignificam pelo acento da sonoridade em detrimento da semântica. A reflexão recorre nas reiteradas referências de Schwitters à sua original escolha de materiais reaproveitáveis reutilizados em criações artísticas plásticas. A partir dessas observações preliminares, que introduzem um projeto mais amplo de estudo da literatura de Schwitters, expresso neste artigo minha leitura de tradutora. | In Kurt Schwitters literature the composition comes from the reunion of materials previously used, which are taken out of the original contexts. As they find themselves in another context, they gain new meanings, with more sound, in spite of semantics. This reflection draws upon Schwitters's reiterated references to his original choice of reusable materials, reused in plastic creations. From these preliminary observations, which introduce an ampler project on Schwitters's literature, I express in this paper my view as a translator. |

#I6

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo discute um folhetim jornalístico do escritor austríaco Joseph Roth que trata de uma miniatura do Templo de Salomão, encontrada por ele num café da Hirtenstrasse berlinense, no coração | This article discusses a journalistic *Feuielleton* by Austrian novelist Joseph Roth that deals with a miniature of Salomon's Temple, which he found in a café in Berlin's Hirtenstrasse, in the heart of what |

do que foi, na década de 1920, o bairro habitado pelos judeus do Leste da Europa na capital alemã. A nostalgia, sob cujo signo foi criada tal miniatura, torna-se uma metáfora da nostalgia pelo império Austro-Húngaro, chave para a compreensão da obra romanesca deste escritor. Ao mesmo tempo, esta nostalgia rothiana é contextualizada no âmbito das crenças místicas e messiânicas do judaísmo tradicional.

was the neighborhood inhabited by Eastern European Jews in Germany's capital. This miniature has been built under the sign of nostalgia, and this nostalgia becomes a metaphor of Roth's nostalgia for the lost Austro-Hungarian Empire, a key for the understanding of his *oeuvre*. At the same time, this feeling is contextualized in the realm of mystical and metaphysical beliefs, central to traditional Judaism.

#I8

Recorrendo à noção de contraponto métrico desenvolvida em trabalho anterior, o autor demonstra a existência de uma densa estrutura métrica no poema "Pierrot bêbado" de Fernando Pessoa, que pode ser analisada como consistindo em dois níveis em relação de contraponto. Além disso, mostra-se também que o contraponto métrico interage com o plano do sentido do poema, na medida em que o personagem mencionado no título se manifesta no corpo do poema essencialmente através de uma inversão de termos na relação de contraponto.

Relying on the notion of metrical counterpoint developed in an earlier article, the author demonstrates the existence of a dense metrical structure in Fernando Pessoa's poem "Pierrot bêbado" which may be analyzed as consisting of two levels in a relationship of counterpoint. It is also shown that the metrical counterpoint interacts with the semantic level, in that the character of Pierrot mentioned in the title appears in the body of the poem mostly as an inversion in the counterpointed meters.

#I11

A tradução, na obra do escritor Herberto Helder, opera uma sinuosa reescrita que visa a atualização de vozes de poetas que, em tem-poralidades distintas, culturas diversas, partilharam elementos acerca de um específico saber poético. A hipótese que se levanta é que a via a que recorre o poeta português para o estabelecimento do diálogo com textos outros não se restringe ao espaço de uma memória nacional ou de um imaginário

Translation, in the work of writer Herberto Helder, performs a winding rewriting aimed at reenacting the voices of poets who, in different times and cultures, shared elements of a specific poetic knowledge. In the present study, I consider the hypothesis that the ways explored by the Portuguese poet to set up a dialogue with other texts are not restricted to the realm of a national memory nor to any sort of Portuguese mythic-imperialistic imaginary. As a

imperialista e mítico português. Helder se detém, como tradutor, na poesia ameríndia – asteca, quíchua, Yuma, Sioux, Omaha, Navaja, na dos índios das montanhas rochosas, na dos peles-vermelhas - como também na dos esquimós, tártaros, japoneses, indonésios, árabes-andaluzes e mexicanos do ciclo nauatle. A sua prática tradutória parece recusar a noção de literatura como discurso historicamente demarcado no espaço e no tempo ao ignorar parte considerável da poesia moderna oriunda da civilização européia. Escolhe poetas e poemas não em termos utópicos de uma circunscrição de uma única língua portuguesa, mas vozes que heterodoxalmente mesclam lucidez com desvario.

translator, Helder keeps his attention on the Amerindian poetry – from the Aztec, Quechua, Yuma, Sioux, Omaha, Navajo, and Rocky Mountain peoples – as well as on the Eskimo, Tartar, Japanese, Indonesian, Arabic-Andalusian and Mexican Nahuatl poetic traditions. His translation practice seems to refuse the notion of literature as a discourse historically delimited in time and space, once he ignores a considerable part of European civilization modern poetry, and does not choose poets and poems for their belonging to a utopic only Portuguese language, rather preferring voices that heterodoxically mix raving and lucidity.

#I12

A novela "O recado do morro" de Guimarães Rosa, pertencente ao ciclo de *O corpo de baile*, é "a estória de uma canção a formar-se", como declara o próprio autor. Essa "canção" desdobra-se em dois planos, dois textos paralelos: a narrativa do "recado" e o próprio "recado", ambas realizando-se por meio da tradução (mediação, transmissão, decifração). De um lado, trata-se da salvação de Pedro Orósio da trama armada por sete rivais, com a finalidade de matá-lo, porque consegue agir no momento exato graças à decifração ou tradução de uma mensagem; de outro, da constituição da identidade do protagonista, cujo trajeto percorrido espacialmente corresponde a um percurso de aperfeiçoamento interior: ao ser capaz de traduzir a mensagem, ele passa da condição de ignorante à de senhor do próprio destino. Neste

The novella "O recado do morro" by Guimarães Rosa, from the cycle *O corpo de baile*, is "the story of a song in formation", as stated by the author himself. This "song" unfolds itself on two levels, on two parallel texts: the narrative of the "message" and the "message" itself, each fulfilling itself through translation (mediation, transmission, decoding). On the one hand, the narrative deals with Pedro Orósio's salvation from the plot set by seven rivals, who intended to kill him, by acting at the exact right moment thanks to the decodification or translation of a message; on the other, it deals with the protagonist's identity formation, whose path spatially travelled corresponds to a path of inner improvement: by being able to translate the message, he changes from the condition of an ignorant man to master of his own

142

| artigo esse processo de formação é tratado como uma tradução, ou seja, como um processo de construção da interpretação adequada de um texto. | destiny. In this article, this process of formation is treated as a translation, i.e., as a process of construction of an appropriate text interpretation. |

#I13

| Os textos de Vilém Flusser aqui referidos perpassam seus conceitos de tradução, elucidando seu olhar através do panorama contemplado por um construtor de pontes, aquele que possibilita a troca, ou seja, o ir e vir. Alguns desses conceitos, presentes também na obra benjaminiana, encontram em Flusser o fomento necessário, incorporam-se, entrelaçam-se, completam-se e evoluem, muitas vezes ressignificando-se. Flusser assinala que estamos em uma era pós-reprodução e, sendo assim, na cultura da pós-tradução, elevando, assim, o indivíduo pós-histórico, moldado além da tradição benjaminiana e romântica, antes por ele mesmo absorvida. Segundo ele, a era das imagens eletrônicas agregou mutações e novos problemas ao tradutor, porém o próprio Flusser percebeu e absorveu essas oscilações. | The texts by Vilém Flusser treated in this paper run through his concept of translation, enlightening his view through the panorama envisaged by a builder of bridges, the one who enables the exchange, i.e., the comings and goings. Some of these concepts, also present in Benjamin's work, find the necessary fomentation in Flusser, incorporating, intertwining, completing and evolving themselves, very often re-signifying themselves. Flusser points out that we are in a post-reproduction era and, as such, in the culture of post-translation, thus elevating the post-historical individual, shaped beyond the benjaminian and romantic tradition, or rather by himself absorbed. According to him, the era of electronic images added mutations and new problems to the translator. Nevertheless, Flusser himself noticed and absorbed these oscillations. |

#I14

| Tendo por base uma perspectiva relacional de compreensão da tradução, este residiria no fato de que a tradução, entendida como fenômeno ou como prática social, realiza uma possibilidade de construção da *relação com o outro* ao mesmo tempo em que dramatiza a razão (a ordem, a lógica, a dinâmica) que instaura essa possibilidade. | Based on a relational perspective of understanding translation, this paper aims at discussing the hypothesis according to which its relational singularity lies in the fact that translation, understood as a phenomenon or as a social practice, performs the construction of a *relation to the other* while dramatizes the reason (the order, the logic, the dynamics) which establishes this possibility. |

#I16

| O presente artigo apresenta breve síntese reflexiva sobre aspecto relevante entre os rumos recentes tomados pelos Estudos de Tradução em sua íntima relação com os Estudos Literários. Partindo de estudos das últimas décadas, que têm mostrado que a tradução não é apenas um processo interlingual, mas fundamentalmente, uma atividade intercultural, procura levantar elementos para a compreensão de como a negritude – ou "o sujeito negro" – se traduz em diferentes contextos e espaços geográficos. Nos espaços lusofônicos a questão é eivada de nuances coloniais e pós-coloniais. Centrando-nos no português do Brasil, buscamos respostas para perguntas como "Quais as implicações de se traduzir literatura afro-americana contemporânea do inglês, com suas formas específicas de questionar identidade, para o português do Brasil?" (ou vice-versa), ou ainda, "Quais são os pressupostos sobre a Literatura Afro-descendente no Brasil e nos Estados Unidos?" Tendo claro que tais questões são bem mais amplas e profundas do que parecem, surgem novas perguntas e reflexão sobre a construção de identidades em diferentes espaços geográficos. Aspectos relacionados à tradução para a língua portuguesa do Brasil de obras afro-americanas (e vice-versa), assim como os contextos político e cultural que delineiam a seleção, tradução e recepção da literatura traduzida serão centrais na discussão. | The present article presents a brief reflexive synthesis of a relevant aspect raised by recent trends in Translation Studies in their intimate relationship with Literary Studies. Departing from studies from the last decades, which have been showing that translation is not just an interlingual process, but basically, an intercultural activity, this article aims at raising elements for the understanding of how blackness – or the black subject – is translated into different contexts and geographical spaces. In lusophone areas, the issue is full of colonial and postcolonial traits. Focusing on Brazilian Portuguese, we look for answers to questions such as "Which are the implications of translating contemporary African-American Literature from English, with its specific forms of questioning identity, into Brazilian Portuguese?" (or vice-versa), or still, "Which are the assumptions about Afro-descendant Literature in Brazil and in the United States?" Having in mind that such questions are much broader and deep than they actually seem, new questions turn up about the construction of identities in different geographical spaces. Aspects related to the translation of African-American works into Brazilian Portuguese (and vice-versa), as well as political and cultural aspects that shape selection, translation, and reception of translated literature will be central in the discussion. |
|---|---|

#I17

Relatos de viagens formam um campo discursivo específico, que suscita reflexões sobre o fazer tradutório indissociáveis das reflexões sobre o fazer historiográfico enquanto prática discursiva. Isso evidencia a necessidade do exame desses relatos em termos não exclusivamente textuais. Segundo alguns novos paradigmas propostos pelo campo do que chamamos de Análise do Discurso Crítica, os relatos podem ser vistos como práticas simultaneamente de representação, de ação social e de constituição de identidades. Com base nessa constatação e em algumas de suas implicações, sugere-se que a atividade de tradução de relatos de viagens não seja realizada apenas com base em propósitos hermenêuticos 'presentistas', mas também atenta à interpretação do passado em termos historiográficos.

Travel accounts make up a specific discursive field that requires reflections on the practice of translating which are indissolubly linked with reflections on historiography as a discursive practice. This fact points out the necessity of the examining of those accounts not exclusively as a text-limited issue. According to new paradigms brought up in the field of the so called Critical Discourse Analysis, the accounts could be regarded simultaneously as representational, actional and ideational (i.e. identity forming) practice. Based upon that and some of its consequences, the article suggests that translating travel accounts should not be carried out only for the purpose of hermeneutic 'immediacy', but also guided by the interpretation of the past in historiographical terms.

#I18

Em estudos com base na temática de línguas em/de contato, o processo de aquisição de línguas é tratado como um processo relativo, que envolve muitos fatores determinados pelo contexto de aquisição e do uso tópico e dinâmico das línguas em diferentes ambientes comunicativos. Nestes estudos é possível identificar que ao lado de fatores sociolinguísticos e socioculturais, outros fatores, estabelecidos por dimensões conceituais e estruturais, também emanam como relevantes durante o processo de aquisição e uso das línguas. Neste projeto reunimos ao lado do paradigma de tradição sociolinguista o paradigma da

In studies based on the theme of languages in/of contact, the process of language acquisition is treated as a relative process, which involves many factors determined by the context of acquisition and of topical and dynamic uses of languages in different communicative environments. In these studies it is possible to identify that next to sociolinguistic and sociocultural factors, other factors established by structural and conceptual dimensions also emanate as relevant to the process of acquisition and use of languages. In this project we united the paradigm of the Sociolinguistics to the paradigm of the Contrastive

Linguística Contrastiva (*Kontrastive Linguistik*), mais precisamente o da Gramática Contrastiva, em interação com a Cultura Contrastiva (*Kulturkontrastive Grammatik*). O objeto de nosso estudo é a forma e a funcionalidade das formas verbais em língua alemã e em língua portuguesa. O objetivo deste estudo é identificar e analisar a escolha das formas verbais em traduções de textos literários contemporâneos no par de línguas selecionado com base na alternância dessas formas na interação Tempo, Modo e Aspecto, com especial atenção ao aspecto verbal e a distinção entre aspecto gramatical (*Aspekt*) e aspecto lexical (*Aktionsart*).

Linguistics (*Kontrastive Linguistik*), more precisely of the Contrastive Grammar, in interaction with the Contrastive Culture (*Kulturkontrastive Grammatik*). The object of our study is the form and the functionality of verbal forms in German and Portuguese. The aim of this study is to identify and to analyze the choice of verbal forms in translations of contemporary literary texts in the pair of languages selected based on the alternation of these forms in the interaction of Tense, Mood and Aspect, with special attention to the verbal aspect and the distinction between grammatical aspect (*Aspekt*) and lexical aspect (*Aktionsart*).

#J1

Tendo como ponto de partida uma linha da *Antígone*, de Sófocles, traduzida por Hölderlin e depois retrabalhada à exaustão por Heidegger em seu controverso curso de verão em 1942 sobre o hino do poeta alemão, *Der Ister*, pretendo nesse trabalho discutir estas duas instâncias derridianas (fidelidade e sobrevivência) como possíveis indecidíveis da tradução e de toda crítica de tradução. O estranho e a estrangeiridade do outro recebido pelo texto traduzido será, portanto, o foco a ser abordado nesse ensaio, intentando (re)pensar o ato tradutório como uma busca perdoável (e, logo, inscrita no perjúrio do texto outro) da escritura e de seus liames e limites.

Taking as its starting point a line of *Antigone*, by Sophocles, translated by Hölderlin and then to exhaustion reworked by Heidegger in his controversial summer course in 1942 on the hymn by the German poet, *Der Ister*, I intend in this paper to discuss these two derridean instances (fidelity and survival) as possible undecidable translation and of all criticism of translation. The stranger and the strangeness of the other received by the translated text will therefore be the focus to be addressed in this essay, trying to re-think the act of translation as a forgivable search of the writing (and thus entered in the perjury of the text of other) and their bonds and verges.

#J3

Este trabalho tem por objetivo mostrar a importância da escritora quebequense Anne Hébert (1916-

The objective of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of the Québécois writer Anne Hébert

2000) no desencadeamento de uma nova prática de tradução no Canadá, a tradução feminista, que tem como maiores representantes Barbara Godard, Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood, Luise von Flotow e Sherry Simon. Destaca-se a discussão, entre Hébert e Frank Scott, em torno da tradução do poema hebertiano *Le tombeau des rois*, realizada por Scott. São mencionados os temas recorrentes da obra de Hébert que, a partir dos anos de 1990, passou a ser lida pelo viés feminista: relações familiares conflituosas, revolta e violência das personagens, clausura interior do ser humano e seu desejo de liberação, ressaltando-se o tratamento dado ao universo feminino. São comentados, ainda, problemas de gênero envolvendo duas traduções do romance hebertiano *Kamouraska*.

(1916-2000) to the development of a new translation practice in Canada, the feminist translation, which has as prominent contributors Barbara Godard, Susanne de Lotbinière-Harwood, Luise von Flotow, and Sherry Simon. In this context, it is of significance the conversation between Hébert and Frank Scott about the translation of her poem *Le tombeau des rois*, by Scott. The recurrent themes in Anne Hébert works that after the 1990ths are read in a feminist perspective are mentioned, namely: conflicting family relationships, anger and violence of the characters, interior imprisonment of the human being, and his desires of liberation, emphasizing the treatment of the female universe. The gender issues involving two translations of the hebertian novel *Kamouraska* are also discussed.

#J5

O filósofo Sêneca (*c*.4 a.C.-65 d.C.) é autor de oito tragédias latinas às quais se atribui, regra geral, elevado grau de "influência" na literatura dramática produzida na Inglaterra da virada do século XVI para o XVII. Sem recorrer ao usual método de localizar citações ou equivalências textuais, propõe-se aqui reconhecer os traços da elocução senequiana em Shakespeare a partir da identificação de dispositivos da retórica antiga e de suas correspondências em cenas específicas de *Richard III*, *Hamlet* e *The Tempest*. Uma tradução dessas peças a partir do latim ou do inglês deve refletir o domínio e a intenção dos autores no uso de tais expedientes retóricos.

Seneca, the philosopher (ca.4 BC-65 AD) wrote eight Latin tragedies which are usually taken as having had a significant influence on Elizabethan and the Jacobean drama. Without resorting to the usual method of locating quotes or textual equivalences, this paper aims at recognizing some of Seneca's elocutionary features in Shakespeare's plays by identifying ancient devices of Rhetoric and their correspondences in specific scenes from *Richard III*, *Hamlet* and *The Tempest*. Any translations of these dramas from the Latin or the English into Portuguese should reflect the ability and the intent of both authors in handling such

| | rhetorical expedients. |

#J6

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo apresenta a construção de um corpus multimodal, ou seja, um corpus formado por recursos audiovisuais. Neste caso, o corpus é construído a partir de dois filmes nacionais (*Cidade de Deus* e *O Auto da Compadecida*), tendo a imagem como fonte para a construção da narrativa nessas obras de ficção. O trabalho tem arcabouço teórico relacionado à Tradução Intersemiótica e à Representação Cultural com o objetivo de mostrar que, apesar de os filmes apresentarem linguagens específicas, retratando o povo brasileiro em contextos espaço-temporais específicos, a compreensão da história narrada não é comprometida mesmo que haja necessidade de omissão da linguagem verbal nas legendas em inglês, pois as imagens são capazes de traduzir os fatos retratados, não causando perda de sentido ou falha na comunicação. Para o desenvolvimento do estudo, serão compiladas cenas dos dois filmes para serem analisadas em sequência e planos específicos, observando o tema abordado em cada filme e as informações culturais apresentadas em tais planos. A pesquisa a ser desenvolvida tem duas perspectivas: i) a compilação e construção de um corpus multimodal de imagens fílmicas que represente culturalmente o Brasil, independentemente do contexto regional e temporal; ii) descrição da representação cultural retratada nas imagens fílmicas em contexto nacional. | This paper presents the compilation of a multimodal corpus using two Brazilian films (*Cidade de Deus* and *O Auto da Compadecida*), considering the image as a source for narrative construction in both films. The theoretical framework includes Intersemiotic Translation and Cultural Representation in order to show that, although the films selected present specific ways of speaking portraying Brazilian people in specific spatio-temporal contexts, the comprehension of the narrated stories is not compromised even with the need for omitting some speeches in the subtitles in English, because of the fact that the images are able to translate the portrayed facts, not causing loss in meaning or lack of communication. The methodology includes the compilation of scenes of the two films to be analysed in specific sequence and plans as well as the observation of the theme explored in each film, besides the cultural information presented in the plans. The research to be carried out has two perspectives: i) the compilation and construction of a multimodal corpus of images that represent Brazil culturally through films, regardless of the regional and temporal contexts; and ii) the description of the cultural representation portrayed by the filmic images in national context. |

148

#J7

| | |
|---|---|
| Esse artigo é o resultado da pesquisa que trata da nova modalidade de tradução/interpretação de línguas de sinais dos intérpretes Surdos, observando a norma surda (STONE, 2009 apud SOUZA, 2010). Recentemente surgiu esse novo campo de tradução no contexto educacional do ensino a distância: o da tradução e interpretação do ator/tradutor e finalmente e intérprete de uma língua de sinais para outra língua de sinais (SEGALA, 2010; SOUZA, 2010). Estas atividades de tradução e interpretação têm sido desempenhadas por Surdos bilíngues intermodais. Exatamente por representar um novo campo de estudo, este artigo apresenta a sua constituição. | This article is the result of research that deals with the new mode of translation / interpretation of sign language interpreters Deaf, observing the deaf norm (STONE, 2009 apud SOUZA, 2010). The translation and interpretation of the actor / translator and interpreter and finally a sign language sign language to another (SEGALA, 2010; SOUZA, 2010). Recently, this new field of translation emerged in the educational context of distance education. These activities Translation and interpretation have been performed by bilingual Deaf intermodal. Exactly as it represents a new field of study, this article presents its constitution. |

#J8

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo tem como objetivo geral trazer à tona algumas discussões acerca da noção de processo tradutório, reconhecendo a existência de mecanismos de produção de sentidos materializados em práticas tradutórias no entrecruzamento da língua e do discurso. Assumindo uma visão discursiva, partimos da hipótese de que a tradução é produtora de significados que podem ser construídos por regimes políticos, sociais, econômicos e institucionais de produção de verdades em um determinado momento histórico. Objetivamos, de modo específico, refletir sobre o processo tradutório de um texto selecionado a partir de um *corpus* composto por três materialidades, considerados neste estudo como traduções (intra)interlinguais do cartaz criado | This article aims at bringing up some discussions about the concept of the translation process, recognizing the existence of mechanisms of production of meanings materialized in practices of translation in the intersection of language and discourse. Assuming a discursive view, we depart from the hypothesis that the translation is a producer of meanings that can be constructed by political regimes, social, economic and institutional production of truths in a particular historical moment. We aim at reflecting on the translation process of a text selected from a corpus composed of three materialities, considered here as (intra)interlingual translations of a poster created by Howard Miller for a campaign released during the second World War, in the United |

por J. Howard Miller para uma campanha divulgada durante a segunda Guerra Mundial, nos Estados Unidos, que tem como personagem principal *Rosie the Riveter.* Problematizamos, então, as condições de produção de uma das traduções destacadas, cuja personagem *Rosie the Riveter* é representada por uma jovem com Síndrome de *Down*, tomando esse objeto como um lugar em que se pode desvendar as perturbações da continuidade histórica que se cruzam em sua constituição.

States, which has as the main character Rosie the Riveter. Then, we problematize the conditions of production of one of the selected translation, whose main character, Rosie the Riveter, is represented by a young man with Down syndrome, taking this object as a place where it can unravel the disruption of historical continuity that intersect at its constitution.

#J9

O objetivo deste ensaio é apresentar algumas ideias sobre a tradução dos textos de Georg Simmel, especialmente, a *Filosofia do Dinheiro*, e mostrar a importância do pensamento deste autor para uma reflexão sobre a teoria da modernidade.

The goal of this essay is to present some ideas about the translation of Georg Simmel's texts, specially the *Philosophy of Money,* and to show the importance of this author for a reflexion about a theory of the modern.

#K3

A noção de *lexicografia diferencial* está pouco difundida fora da francofonia. O objetivo do presente trabalho é apresentar as peculiaridades da lexicografia diferencial através do *Dictionnaire suisse romande* (DSR). Baseado em considerações teóricas de Coseriu, Völker ou Glessgen, nós admitimos que a variação faz parte do sistema. Em lexicografia, cabe verificar como as variações (diatópica, diacrónica...) se articulam em volta de um nível linguístico chamado não marcado. A variante normalizada do francês, o *français standard,* foi elaborada essencialmente pelos *grammairiens* do século XVII, como Vaugelas ou

*Differential lexicography* is little known outside the French-speaking world. This paper seeks to describe the traits of differential lexicography by examining the *Dictionnaire Suisse romande* (DSR). In line with considerations by Coseriu, Völker and Glessgen, variation is taken here to be an integral part of the system. In lexicography it is a matter of analysing how (diatopic, diachronic, …) variations are associated with a linguistic level termed "unmarked". The normalised variant of French, so-called *standard French*, was essentially elaborated by 17th-century grammarians such as Vaugelas and Bouhours. In

Bouhours, por exemplo. Na lexicografia francófona, que verdadeiramente apareceu com os dicionários de Richelet (1680) e Furetière (1690), o *français standard* continua a referência, mas em muitos dicionários, o *français standard,* embora supranacional, é explicado em função do uso da França. É nesse contexto que aparece a metodologia da lexicografia diferencial. A noção de *diferencial* se manifesta na seleção da nomenclatura, pois são apresentados no dicionário apenas os lexemas com uso divergente em comparação com dicionários gerais que fornecem um *francês de referência*, mas não a norma. Em resumo, o DSR consagra uma norma regional, ou subnorma, correspondendo às peculiaridades do francês suíço. Outras obras diferenciais corroboram essa observação: o francês se compõe de um *français standard* e de normas regionais descritas pela lexicografia diferencial – situação diferente daquela do português, para o qual existe uma norma culta brasileira e uma norma culta de Portugal.

Francophone lexicography, firmly established by the Richelet (1680) and Furetière (1690) dictionaries, *standard French* continues to be the frame of reference. In many dictionaries, however, *standard French* is explained in terms of usage in France, despite its supranational status. This is the context in which the methodology of differential lexicography emerges. The notion of what is *differential* is manifest in the choice of nomenclature. Only lexemes whose usage differs from that described in general dictionaries of *French as a frame of reference* (but not as a norm) are registered. In brief, the DSR covers a regional norm, or sub-norm, relating to the peculiarities of Swiss French. Other differential works of reference corroborate this observation: French is seen to consist of a standard form and regional norms described by differential lexicography. This contrasts with the situation that holds for the Portuguese language, for which there is an "educated peninsular Portuguese norm" and an "educated Brazilian norm".

#K4

Ao escrever sua carta a El-Rei D. Manuel sobre o achamento do Brasil, Pêro Vaz de Caminha ressaltou a presença de "(...) papagaios vermelhos, muito grandes e formosos, e dois verdes pequeninos (...)" na Ilha de Vera Cruz. Também explicou um dado então curioso: "Não há aqui nem boi, nem vaca, nem cabra, nem ovelha, nem galinha, nem qualquer outra alimária". No espaço linguístico-cultural do Português do Brasil, existe uma série de

When he wrote his letter to the Portuguese King HM Manuel about his discovering Brazil, Pêro Vaz de Caminha emphasized the presence of "[…] very big and beautiful red parrots, as well as of two green little ones […] in the so-called Vera Cruz Island. He also pointed out an interesting detail: "Here there are neither oxen nor cows nor goats nor sheep nor poultry nor any beast of burden". In the linguisticcultural universe of Brazilian Portuguese,

fraseologias (expressões idiomáticas, expressões feitas, provérbios, colocações etc.), cujo tecido imagético ostenta figuras de animais. Da mesma maneira, no espaço linguístico-cultural dos países de língua alemã, existe uma imensa variedade de fraseologismos que utilizam metáforas zoonímicas. Quando inseridas no grupo de animais supostamente universais na ótica do mundo ocidental, tais metáforas não costumam causar grandes problemas ao se buscarem correspondentes numa e na outra língua. Trata-se de metáforas que têm sua origem em passagens bíblicas, em fábulas de Esopo e La Fontaine, dentre outros. Com este artigo, pretende-se proceder a uma análise acurada de metáforas zoonímicas referentes a nomes de peixes, crustáceos e cetáceos. Vejam-se, à guisa de ilustração, estes exemplos: a) estar / ficar um siri na lata= rotsehen / auf die Palme kommen / die Wände hochgehen; b) soltar arraia = einen Drachen steigen lassen; c) não tenho nada a ver com peixe = das ist nicht meine Baustelle / den Schuh zieh ich mir nicht an / damit habe ich nichts im Sinn. O objetivo principal deste trabalho é verificar, com base em diferentes exemplos de expressões populares e / ou eruditas brasileiras, a problemática da tradução intercultural a ser processada nas situações acima descritas, bem como elencar expressões tipicamente brasileiras com designações de peixes, crustáceos e cetáceos, acompanhadas de no mínimo uma proposta de tradução para a língua alemã. Outro objetivo específico deste trabalho é

there are many phraseologisms (idiomatic expressions, conventional expressions, proverbs, collocations etc.), whose imagetic tissue is composed of animal metaphors. In the same way, in the linguistic-cultural space of German-speaking countries there is an immense variety of phraseologisms that make use of zoonimic metaphors. When those metaphors are embedded in the group of presumedly universal animals for the Western countries, scarcely ever is it difficult to find corresponding idioms in both languages. In this case, it has to do with metaphors having their origin in Biblical passages, in Esop's and La Fontaine's fables etc. This papers deals with the accurate analysis of several animalistic metaphors referring to fish, shellfish and cetaceans. Here we have some examples: a) estar/ficar um siri na lata = rotsehen / auf die Palme kommen / die Wände hochgehen; b) soltar arraia = einen Drachen steigen lassen; and c) não tenho nada a ver com peixe = das ist nicht meine Baustelle / den Schuh zieh ich mir nicht an / damit habe ich nichts im Sinn. The principal aim of this article is to verify, based on different examples of popular and / or erudite variety of Brazilian idioms, the difficulty of intercultural translation that should be processed here. Besides the presentation of several examples in Brazilian Portuguese, the author of this article will try to show at least a corresponding idiom in German for each example. Another specific objective of this paper is verifying if Brazilian zoonimic idioms with fish, shell fish and cetaceans are listed in bilingual Portuguese-German

| averiguar se as expressões brasileiras que contêm designações de peixes, crustáceos e cetáceos encontram-se elencadas em dicionários bilíngues português-alemão. Caso não estejam, serão feitas propostas de tradução para as expressões aqui elencadas. | dictionaries. As the circumstances require, translation suggestions will be made. |
|---|---|

#K6

| Este trabalho propõe-se a compartilhar a experiência de elaboração do "Dicionário Seleções de português – século XXI: um guia da língua portuguesa com significados, sinônimos e antônimos" (2011), versão brasileira de "Family Word Finder" (2006), cuja coordenação lexicográfica coube a esta autora. O projeto pautou-se pela manutenção das características da obra original: um dicionário de sinônimos e antônimos, voltado para toda a família, com informações complementares sobre etimologia, curiosidades sobre palavras, citações, esclarecimentos de dificuldades gramaticais. Neste texto, comentam-se o planejamento da versão brasileira, a composição da equipe, os critérios para fixação da nomenclatura, a distribuição das tarefas entre os lexicógrafos e a elaboração do manual de redação e estilo. Destacam-se as adaptações feitas respeitando-se o caráter enciclopédico e atualizado da obra. | The paper shares the experience of compiling the *Dicionário Seleções de português – século XXI: um guia da língua portuguesa com significados, sinônimos e antônimos* (2011), which is the Brazilian version of *Family Word Finder* (2006). The project, coordinated by the author, adopted the features of the original work: a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms "for the whole family," with supplementary information on etymology, word trivia, quotations, and grammar problems. The article reports on the planning of the Brazilian version, which included putting together a team, selecting the word list, assigning tasks to the lexicographers, and drawing up a style manual. While the encyclopedic, up-to-date approach of the original thesaurus was respected, some adaptations were necessary, and these are highlighted. |
|---|---|

#K8

| No ensino de Tradução percebi a existência de fraseologias verbais formadas por compostos nominais e formas verbais coocorrentes, por exemplo: *Herzinfarkt erleiden* [sofrer infarto cardíaco]. Utilizei *corpora* de textos jornalísticos para o | In the teaching of translation realized that there are compounds formed by verbal phraseology and co-occurring verbs, eg. *Herzinfarkt erleiden* [suffering cardiac infarction]. I used corpora of newspaper articles for the |
|---|---|

reconhecimento dessas fraseologias e busquei chamar a atenção de aprendizes de língua alemã e tradução para o funcionamento sintagmático das línguas. O estudo pretendeu auxiliar no ensino de tradução, apontando a necessidade de uma tradução em blocos sintagmáticos para um produto final de qualidade na língua de chegada - o português brasileiro. Há em geral, nas aulas de tradução, falta de entrosamento com o objeto texto em língua estrangeira. A partir de compostos nominais da área médica, levantei os verbos coocorrentes no Banco de Dados de Coocorrência do Projeto Cosmas da Universidade de Mannheim. A extração de combinatórias por meio de *corpora* e a apresentação de equivalentes textuais em ambas as línguas (alemão e português) apontaram a complexidade do processo tradutório e a necessidade de reconhecimento do entorno textual dos textos de partida e de chegada para a produção tradutória. Esse "reconhecimento" é fundamental para acionar mecanismos de associação e revelar o modo de dizer particular de cada uma das línguas envolvidas no processo tradutório. As fraseologias correspondem, em certa medida, a expressões idiomáticas, que precisam ser traduzidas em blocos para a produção de um texto de qualidade na língua de chegada. Trata-se de uma pesquisa lexicográfica que objetiva qualificar o ensino de tradução por meio do reconhecimento de fraseologias tanto na língua de partida quanto na língua de chegada.

recognition of such phraseology and tried to draw the attention of learners of German and translated into the languages syntagmatic operation. The study intended to assist in teaching translation, pointing to the need for a translation syntagmatic blocks for a quality final product in the target language - Brazilian Portuguese. There are generally in the classes of translation, lack of rapport with the object text in a foreign language. From the medical noun compounds, raised co-occurring verbs in Database Project Cosmas from the University of Mannheim. The extraction of combinatorial through corpora and presentation of text equivalents in both languages (German and Portuguese) pointed out the complexity of the translation process and the need for recognition of the surrounding text of the texts of departure and arrival for producing translational. This "recognition" is fundamental to trigger mechanisms of association and reveal the particular way of saying each of the languages involved in the translation process. The phraseology correspond to a certain extent, the idiomatic expressions that must be translated into blocks to produce a quality text in the target language. This is a research that aims to qualify lexicographic teaching translation through recognition of phraseology in both the source language and in the target language.

#K10

As ideias que habitam este texto tiveram como primeira morada a tese *Vozes na colônia, um estudo discursivo sobre os dicionários gerais de língua*, recentemente defendida. A pesquisa buscava trilhar, pelo viés da modalização nas acepções dos verbetes, os caminhos pelos quais diferentes vozes atravessam a trama discursiva dos dicionários gerais de língua no *corpus* constituído pelos dicionários Houaiss (2009) e Aurélio (2010), em suas edições mais recentes, já adequadas ao novo acordo. Ao buscar essas vozes, tentamos entender o dicionário como um gênero que é múltiplo mesmo em sua essência, posto que  agrega outros gêneros, como verbetes, prefácio, bibliografia, apresentação. Também nos serviu de norte o conceito de que, como todo gênero, o dicionário é um construto social, que se ergue na confluência das necessidades de comunicação e possui regras de um contrato, que se estabelece, no seu caso, entre autor (dicionarista) e leitor (consulente). As duas obras que serviram de *corpus* para pesquisa, e cujos prefácios observaremos aqui, são resultado de um trabalho forjado em equipe, de modo que o nome dos autores constitui uma chancela de qualidade em vez de marcar a autoria do produto. Assim, entendendo que o sujeito produtor do enunciado não é único, estabelecemos o dicionarista como uma entidade discursiva e delineamos seu *ethos* por meio das características da obra lexicográfica e do seu produtor pinceladas em diferentes textos metalexicográficos, como os de Margarita Correia (2009), Francisco da Silva Borba (2003), Maria Teresa C. Biderman (1984, 1998), José Horta

The ideas contained in this text were first seen in the recently presented essay *Vozes na colônia, um estudo discursivo sobre os dicionários gerais de língua.* The research aimed to track, through the approach of modalization in the definitions of entries, the ways by which the different interpretations interfere in the discourse of the general language dictionaries in the corpus constituted by Houaiss (2009) and Aurélio (2010) dictionaries, in their most recent versions customized according to the new spelling agreement. By researching for such interpretations, we tried to understand the dictionary as a genre which is multiple even in its essence, as it gathers other genres such as the entries, the preface, the bibliography and the presentation. We also made use of the concept that like any other genre, the dictionary is a social construction, which emerges from the communication needs of a contract that is established, in this case, between the author (lexicographer) and the reader (consultant). Both publications were used as corpus for the research, and their prefaces, as we will observe here, are the result of a team work, in such a way that the name of the authors forms an assurance of quality instead of registering the authorship of the product. Thus, seeing that there is not only one producer of the work, we established the lexicographer as a communicative entity and outlined its ethos through the features of the lexicographical work and its producer in different meta lexicographic texts, such as the ones

Nunes (2002), Claudia Xatara (2011) e Hebert Welker (2004, 2006). Além da metalexicografia, nos guiaram os estudos de Dominique Maingueneau (1997, 2000), Patrick Charaudeau e Maingueneau (2006) e Ruth Amossy (2005) sobre polifonia e *ethos* discursivo. Partindo do que se diz do dicionário para dentro dele, no prefácio, podemos observar que regras do contrato se aplicam e como se delineiam para o consulente, nos textos de apresentação, os dicionaristas e, como consequência, suas obras. Nos prefácios que analisamos aqui, vemos o dicionarista como uma figura de autoridade da língua, sábio, estudioso, confiável, pesquisador meticuloso e criterioso, modestamente retratado quando fala de si mesmo, grandemente enobrecido quando retratado por outro.

by Margarita Correia (2009), Francisco da Silva Borba (2003), Maria Teresa C. Biderman (1984, 1998), José Horta Nunes (2002), Claudia Xatara (2011) and Hebert Welker (2004, 2006). Besides the meta lexicography, we were guided by the studies of Dominique Maingueneau (1997, 2000), Patrick Charaudeau e Maingueneau (2006) and Ruth Amossy (2005) on polyphony and communicative ethos . Starting from what is stated about the dictionary to what is inside it, the preface, we could observe which rules of contract are applied and how they are outlined for the consultant in their presentation texts, the lexicographers and as a result, their work. In the prefaces here analyzed, the lexicographer can be seen as the figure of authority in the language, wise, diligent, reliable, discerning and overcareful researcher, humbly portrait when he talks about himself, but highly glorified when portraited by somebody else.

#L2

O objetivo do artigo é discutir a antropofagia em suas relações paradigmáticas com a tradução, e historicamente, dar continuidade ao sentido da Semana de Arte Moderna de 1922 e ao *Manifesto Antropófago* de 1928. Nesse sentido, importa destacar a antropofagia como movimento crítico baseado nos termos de "devoração/digestão/transformação", pois se a arte (enquanto objeto) é, ao mesmo tempo, um processo crítico-teórico e artístico-criativo do fazer, logo a tradução pode ser definida nesses mesmos termos. Isso implica também resgatar uma dupla relação da tradução,

The aim of this article is to rescue the anthropophagy in their paradigmatic relations with translation, and historically intends construct a continuity with the Semana de Arte Moderna of 1922 and the *Manifesto Antropófago* of 1928. In these sense, it's important to see anthropophagy as a critical movement based in terms of "devouring" /"digestion"/"transformation" because if art (as an object) is at the same time a critical-theorical process and a artistical-creative

| | |
|---|---|
| situando-a entre o "fazer" tradução e o "pensar este fazer da tradução, num movimento de autorreflexividade que sustenta o paradigma construído nos Estudos da Tradução". A consequência é colocar o tradutor em trêslugares de fala:tradutor, crítico e *poiesiador*. Nesse sentido, a tradução define-se como processo criativo (sujeito/tempo/espaço) e como processo crítico-teórico. | one, when we translate,this act can be defined in these terms. That implies also rescue a double relation of translation, located between the "act" of translation andthe "think this translation act" in a movement based on autoreflectivity that supports the paradigm constructed in Translation Studies. The consequence is put the translator in three sites of speech : translator, critical and *poiesis.* In this sense, translation is defined as creative process (subject/times/space), and as a critical-theorical one. |

#L3

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo discute alguns aspectos das contribuições do escritor italiano Italo Calvino (1923-1985) para os Estudos da Tradução, através de ideias sobre tradução intersemiótica contidas em seu epistolário (*Lettere 1940-1985* e *I libri degli altri: Lettere 1947-1981*). | This article discusses aspects related to the contributions of the Italian writer Italo Calvino (1923-1985) to the Translation Studies, through the ideas about intersemiotic translation contained in his epistolary (*Lettere 1940-1985* e *I libri degli altri: Lettere 1947-1981*). |

#L4

| | |
|---|---|
| Partindo do ensaio "A tarefa do tradutor", de Walter Benjamin, e sua articulação com o livro *Torre de Babel*, de Jacques Derrida, buscamos abordar as traduções realizadas por Maria Gabriela Llansol a partir das noções de renúncia e doação. Renunciando a uma forma de tradução inserida na tradição melancólica/maníaca, a tarefa de tradução em Llansol aproxima-se de uma prática poética tendo no dom do amor o seu elemento de abertura. | From the essay "*Die Aufgabe des Übersetzers*" by Walter Benjamin, and its connection with the book Des tours de Babel by Jacques Derrida, we seek to address translations done by Maria Gabriela Llansol from the concepts of resignation and free giving. Surrending to a translation method within the melancholic/maniac tradition, Llansol's translation task approaches a poetic practice, having love as its opening element. |

#L7

| Este artigo trata das referências feitas à tradução de obras estrangeiras no Brasil e sua relação com a formação e consolidação do sistema literário brasileiro, especialmente no que toca à atividade de tradução por parte de escritores em formação ou já consagrados e a implicação dessas traduções em suas obras autorais. A fim de observar essas relações, foram examinadas obras brasileiras de crítica e de historiografia literária. | This paper tackles the references made to the translation of foreign books in Brazil and its connection with the formation and the consolidation of the Brazilian literary system, especially when it comes to the activity of both emerging and established Brazilian authors as translators and its impact on their own writing. Brazilian writings on literary criticism and literary historiography were examined in order to observe the aforementioned connections. |
|---|---|

#L9

| O presente trabalho analisa o desenvolvimento de pesquisa acadêmica na área de interpretação em língua de sinais, de 1990 a 2010. Adotou-se a análise bibliométrica de publicações que versassem sobre interpretação de língua de sinais e interpretação educacional. O objetivo principal desta incursão foi o levantamento e descrição de publicações de periódicos científicos internacionais e a compreensão de que forma articulam-se essas pesquisas do exterior com as pesquisas sobre interpretação educacional - IE no Brasil. Para tanto, buscamos fazer um cruzamento dos artigos internacionais com as referências bibliográficas presentes em pesquisas de mestrado e doutorado no Brasil. Constatamos que um número muito pequeno de trabalhos faz referências a esses artigos internacionais sobre IE indicando a pouca articulação e debate com a produção científica não local divulgada em periódicos. | This study analyzes the development of academic research in the field of sign language interpretation, from 1990 to 2010. We adopted a bibliometric analysis of publications that discuss the interpretation of sign language and *educational interpreting*. The main purpose of this research was the survey and description of publications in international scientific journals how articulate these studies abroad with research on educational interpretation - EI in Brazil. To this end, we seek to make a crossing of international articles with references present in masters and doctoral researches in Brazil. We note that a very small number of researches make references to these articles on international EI indicating little articulation and debate with the scientific nonlocal published in journals. |
|---|---|

#M4

| O objetivo desse trabalho é o de explorar as discussões que se iniciam | The objective of this work is to explore the discussions begun in the |
|---|---|

no Círculo de Viena, no que se chamou de "virada linguística", em favor do trabalho antropológico. Para tanto, ela se abre em dois níveis de questionamento sobre o lugar da tradução, que podem ser resumidos em duas questões: como descrever o outro a partir das categorias que dispomos na antropologia? Em outros termos, os outros têm linguagem, mas para que possamos dizer algo sobre eles, precisamos da nossa linguagem, ou seja, o próprio processo de descrição já é por si mesmo um processo de tradução. O segundo nível é o de como dialogar entre antropólogos a partir de contextos etnográficos diferentes – ou seja, como traduzir entre antropologias aquilo que já é fruto, num primeiro nível, de uma tradução para a antropologia? Dito de outra maneira, seguindo uma ideia geral presente na obra de Nelson Goodman – a de que o mundo é criado na descrição e que cada descrição nova cria uma nova versão de mundo – qual é o estatuto da descrição antropológica? – é ela um modo de criar versões de mundo? Igualmente, se as pessoas que os antropólogos estudam criam suas versões de mundo ao descreve-los para nós, como se dá a tradução entre as versões dos outros para as nossas versões? Seguindo Marilyn Strathern, o que os outros podem fazer é o que cabe no limite de uma certa linguagem, a deles – o que podemos fazer é o que cabe no limite de uma certa linguagem – a nossa, entre elas, seguindo W. O. Quine, apenas a indeterminação da tradução.

Vienna Circle with what was called the "linguistic turn" toward anthropological work. The study opens into two levels of inquiry about the place of translation, which can be summarized in two questions: based on the categories available in anthropology, how can 'the other' be described? Put differently, although the 'other' has a language, we need our own language to say anything about it - i.e., the process of description is itself already a translation process. The second level refers to the nature of the dialogue between anthropologists from different ethnographic contexts - i.e., how to translate between anthropologies that which is already a result, on the initial level, of translation into anthropology. In other words, following a general idea present in the work of Nelson Goodman (that the world is created in the description and that each new description creates a new version of the world), what are the norms of anthropological description? Is it a way to create versions of the world? Furthermore, if the people that anthropologists study create their own versions of the world in describing them to us, how is translation carried out between the other's versions and our versions? Following Marilyn Strathern, what others can do represents the limit of a certain language – theirs; what we can do is what represents the limit of a different language – ours. And between them, according to W. O. Quine, lies only the indeterminacy of translation.

#M8

| O texto apresenta uma reflexão sobre a área de Letras, mas que vale para as ditas ciências humanas de um modo geral, que procura destacar o modo como se cria e circula a teoria hoje em dia. Partindo da ideia segundo a qual, para toda mudança de cânone deve ocorrer uma mudança de base teórica, diagnostica-se que, apesar da ampliação do cânone nas últimas décadas, nem a teoria se modificou suficientemente, nem a dinâmica da produção/consumo de teoria se alterou muito. Continua-se a produzir e exportar mais teoria (software) nos países ditos centrais e, por outro lado, a se consumir e traduzir essas teorias nos países ditos periféricos. Partindo de Flusser, o artigo conclui apontando para a necessidade de se criar novas linhas transnacionais de diálogos circulares e em rede, capazes de quebrar o predomínio norte☐sul do discurso. O discurso central e sua importação/tradução devem ser substituídos por um diálogo horizontal com traduções de teoria nos dois sentidos. | The article presents a reflection on the Literary Studies field, but that can also be applied to the humanities, that tries to emphasize how theory is created and circulates now a days. Departing from the idea that for all canon change it should also follow a shift at the theoretical basis, the text diagnostic is that, although the canon was expanded during the last decades, theory did not went through a significant change, and also the dynamics of theory production/consumption did not change as it should. We still produce and export more theory (software) from the central countries and, at the same time, we consume and translate those theories in the peripheral ones. Departing from Vilém Flusser, the article concludes pointing to the need to create new transnational circular and network dialog ways, that will be able to break with the domination of north☐south discourse. Central discourse and its importation/translation have to be substituted by a genuinely horizontal dialog with theory translation in both directions. |
|---|---|

#N2

| Pretende-se mostrar que a experiência de Jacques Derrida ao traduzir *L'Origine de la géométrie*, de Edmund Husserl, ao lado de sua preocupação com a tradução de seus próprios textos para outras línguas e dos textos cujas traduções "consagradas" ele utiliza, acabam por determinar e colocar em cena algumas de suas noções filosóficas. Assim, pretende-se mostrar que a maneira como o filósofo lê os textos traduzidos e seus comentários sobre | This essay aims at showing that Jacques Derrida's experience translating Edmund Husserl's *L'Origine de la géométrie*, combined with his interest in both the translation of his own texts into other languages and the texts whose "accepted" translations he uses, ultimately define and bring to the forefront some of this philosophical concepts. This essay also seeks to show that Derrida's reading of translated texts and his comments on |
|---|---|

| as traduções não são marginais (externos), mas sim elementos primordiais para a lógica textual da desconstrução e manifestam, entre outras noções, o enxerto, o suplemento e o *double bind*. | translations are not marginal, but rather key elements underlying the logic of deconstruction writings and display concepts such as graft, supplement and double bind, among others. |

#N3

| No traduzir, uma grande questão envolve a diversidade linguística, quando um escritor resolve dar uma voz mais popular aos personagens de um romance literário, na forma de um dialeto sem prestígio, estigmatizado. Um desses escritores, John Steinbeck, em *Of mice and men,* apresenta seus personagens com um falar bem típico, que foge ao inglês padrão. Assim, este artigo discute problemas de traduzir a oralidade presente nesse romance, pelo exemplo de três traduções em português, em três épocas distintas: Érico Veríssimo (1940), Myriam Campello (1991) e Ana Ban (2005). Deste modo, observa-se como e por que esses tradutores propõem soluções diferentes para a linguagem dos diálogos. | In translation a major question is related to the linguistic diversity particularly when a writer decides to give a more popular voice to the characters of a literary novel in the form of a dialect without prestige, which is stigmatized. One of these writers, John Steinbeck, in *Of mice and men* makes his characters speak in a very typical substandard English. This paper discusses problems of translating the orality present in that novel and its three translations into Portuguese in different periods of time by the following translators: Erico Verissimo (1940), Myriam Campello (1991), and Ana Ban (2005). Data show how and why those translators propose different solutions to render the language of dialogues. |

#N4

| Este artigo investiga alguns aspectos cognitivos observados no desempenho de dez tradutores profissionais, na execução de tarefas envolvendo a tradução de textos correlatos da língua estrangeira (inglês) para a língua materna (português) – tradução direta (TD) – e da língua materna (português) para a língua estrangeira (inglês) – tradução inversa (TI). A coleta de dados segue a metodologia de triangulação (ALVES, 2001; 2003). A análise processual teve como base | This paper investigates the cognitive aspects observed in the translation process of ten professional translators while translating two correlated texts from a foreign language (English) into a native language (Portuguese) – direct translation – and from the mother tongue (Portuguese) into a foreign language (English) – inverse translation. Data collection was based on the triangulation method (ALVES, 2001; 2003). The analysis of translation process data drew on linear representations generated by |

representações lineares obtidas por meio de gravações feitas com o programa Translog©, em conjunto com protocolos retrospectivos. Utilizou-se a direcionalidade como variável independente, tendo como base a pesquisa de Buchweitz e Alves (2006). Como variáveis dependentes de análise tem-se: (i) tempo despendido em cada fase (orientação, redação e revisão) e nas duas tarefas como um todo (JAKOBSEN, 2002; ALVES, 2005), (ii) recursividade (BUCHWEITZ & ALVES, 2006) e (iii) segmentação processual (DRAGSTED, 2004; RODRIGUES, 2009). Os resultados indicam algumas tendências sobre o desempenho de todo o grupo, mas apontam para o caráter idiossincrático do processamento de cada sujeito que, a partir de uma complexa rede de conhecimentos e habilidades, trabalha no intuito de produzir um texto de chegada de acordo com cada tarefa proposta.

means of keylogged files recorded with the software Translog and analyzed in conjunction with retrospective protocols. Directionality of the translation task was the independent variable in the study which partially replicates the work of Buchweitz and Alves (2006). The dependent variables are: (i) time spent on each phase of the translation process (orientation, drafting, and revision) and on the two tasks (JAKOBSEN, 2002; ALVES, 2005), (ii) recursiveness (BUCHWEITZ & ALVES, 2006), and (iii) segmentation (DRAGSTED, 2004; RODRIGUES, 2009). The analysis reveals some tendencies about the group. However, it is possible to point out the idiosyncratic traits observable in the output of each subject who, drawing on a complex set of knowledge and abilities, strives to produce target texts in compliance with the specificities of the translation task.

#O1

O artigo parte da afirmação em uma entrevista da tradutora Claude Demanuelli, segundo a qual, "Un traducteur n'est qu'un écrivain en second, en italiques, entre parenthèses. Il n'existe que dans les notes de bas de page, sous la forme d'abréviations [...] Un traducteur est un écrivain de l'ombre. Il ne prendra jamais la place d'un écrivain". Apresenta-se então uma reflexão histórica e conceitual acerca da comparação entre o ato de traduzir e a sombra. Partindo de Platão e de Plínio o Velho, o primeiro com o mito da caverna e o segundo com o de Dibutades e a origem da pintura no

The article departs from the statement made by the French translator Claude Demanuelli, "Un traducteur n'est qu'un écrivain en se-cond, en italiques, entre parenthèses. Il n'existe que dans les notes de bas de page, sous la forme d'abréviations [...] Un traducteur est un écrivain de l'ombre. Il ne prendra jamais la place d'un écrivain". It presents a con-ceptual and historical reflection about this confrontation between the act of translating and the shadow. Departing from Plato and Pliny the Elder, the former with it's myth of the cave, the later with his narrative about Dibutades and of the origin of

162

delineamento da sombra, o artigo aponta para a rica metaforologia que se pode extrair do reino das sombras para se pensar a tradução. Apresenta-se a relação entre a noção de *skiagraphia* e de tradução. Ao final o autor aponta para duas visões da tradução que procuram se furtar criticamente a essa aproximação do tradutor com a escrita de sombras: a de Walter Benjamin e a de Vilém Fusser.

painting due to the capitation of a shadow, the paper points to a rich metaphor field derived from this confrontation of translation and shadow writing. It includes an analysis of the crossings among the concepts of *skiagraphia* and translation. In the conclusion, the author points towards two conceptions of translation that can be seen as opposed to the tradition of this fusion of translation and shadow, namely, the works of Walter Benjamin and of Vilém Flusser.

#O3

A análise da representação dos tradutores em textos ficcionais é uma vertente dos Estudos de Tradução que merece atenção, não só pela curiosidade que desperta em saber como os autores tornam os tradutores visíveis em seus livros, mas também, porque o número de publicações nas quais o tradutor é personagem tem aumentado nos últimos anos. Pesquisas recentes demonstram que as representações ficcionais do tradutor podem ser divididas em quatro grandes grupos: textos de ficção científica, narrativas policiais, romances políticos e romances psicológicos. As análises acerca de cada categoria nos levam a crer que o universo literário pode suscitar inúmeras reflexões sobre o tradutor e seu ofício e promover discussões válidas e interessantes sobre a Teoria da Tradução. A identidade do tradutor, a ética na tradução, o papel político e social deste profissional, a relação entre fidelidade e traição, o futuro da profissão entre outras questões podem ser analisadas tendo por base o texto literário.

The analysis of translator's representation in fictional texts is a branch of Translation Studies that deserves attention, not only for a matter of curiosity to see how writers make translators visible in their books, but also because the number of publications that present translators as characters have been increasing in the last years. Recent research has shown that the fictional representation of translators could be divided into four major groups: science fiction texts, detective novels, political novels and psychological novels. The analysis about each category make us believe that the literary universe can bring about innumerous discussions about the translator and its work and other relevant subjects on Translation Theory. Translator's identity, the matter of ethics in translation, translator's social and political role, the relation between fidelity and betrayal, the future of translator's profession and other different questions can be analyzed through literary texts.

#O5

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo trata do paratexto na tradução de John Gledson para *Dom Casmurro* de Machado de Assis e, mais especificamente, pretende revelar os aspectos que o tradutor privilegia nessa instância dedicada mais explicitamente à sua mediação entre texto e leitor. | This paper deals with the paratext presented by John Gledson in his translation of *Dom Casmurro* by Machado de Assis, and it especially intends to reveal the aspects the translator favors in this section dedicated more explicitly to his mediation between text and readership. |

#O6

| | |
|---|---|
| Após um primeiro momento como *best-seller* no Brasil, com o lançamento de *Quarto de despejo: diário de uma favelada* (QD), em 1960, pela Francisco Alves, Carolina Maria de Jesus continua a fazer sucesso fora do país, o que motivou a tradução dessas obras em quatorze lín-guas estrangeiras. *Le dépotoir*, tradução francesa de QD, foi publicado na França em 1962, pela Editora Stock. O objetivo deste trabalho é estudar os textos de acompanhamento e a verbalização da linguagem compósita de Carolina Maria de Jesus em francês com vistas à descrição da apresentação da obra ao público francês e à análise das estratégias tradutórias que operam no texto traduzido. | When *Quarto de despejo: diário de uma favelada* (QD) was published in the 1960, by Francisco Alves publishing house, Carolina Maria de Jesus had her moment as a best-selling author in Brazil, and her success abroad led to the translation of her work into fourteen languages. Le dépotoir, the French translation of QD, was published in France in 1962, by Stock publishing. The aim of this paper is to study the peritexts and the verbalization of the author's composite language in French, in or-der to describe the presentation of her work to the French readership and to analyze strategies operating in the translated text. |

#O8

| | |
|---|---|
| No artigo propomos uma reflexão sobre a tradução de poesia como tradução de um modo de significar. A significância se manifesta no ritmo enquanto organização do sentido no discurso por um sujeito. Nos passos de Meschonnic (1999 e 1982) buscamos refletir sobre a noção de discurso como unidade fundamental do traduzir (muito mais que a língua) | In this article suggest a reflection on the translation of poetry as the translation of a way of signifying. Significance manifests itself in rhythm as the organization of discourse meaning by a subject. Following the steps of Meschonnic (1999; 1982) we reflect on the notion of discourse, rather than language, as the fundamental unit of the |

onde a subjetividade e a historicidade se expressam. Assim, partindo do traduzir Epigramas de Cecília Meireles para o francês, levantamos questões poéticas sobre o traduzir discurso e ritmo, e, a partir de reflexões teóricas discutir as escolhas da prática.

translation process, in which subjectivity and historicity manifest themselves. Thus, from the translation of Cecilia Meirelles' epigrams from Portuguese to French, we have raised poetic questions on the translation of discourse and rhythm and, based on theoretic reflections, we discuss choices made in translation practice.

#O9

Este trabalho teve como objetivo identificar e discutir possíveis diferenças entre o conto japonês *Fushi*, de Yasunari Kawabata (1968b; 1970), e sua tradução para a língua portuguesa *Imortalidade*, de Meiko Shimon (2008b). Para tanto, procedeu-se, primeiro, a um estudo detalhado do original japonês. Depois, com base nesse estudo, e tendo como referência geral a Filologia e a Crítica Textual, elaborou-se uma tradução bruta e conservadora de *Fushi*, a qual se chamou aqui de *tradução de apoio*. Em seguida, realizou-se o contraste entre o original japonês e a tradução publicada, tendo-se como intermediária desse processo a tradução desenvolvida. Como resultado, foram identificadas diferenças relacionadas a aspectos diversos dos textos, como, por exemplo, ao léxico e às expressões de respeito japonesas. Por último, essas diferenças foram discutidas, apresentando-se recomendações para a tradução de textos do japonês para o português.

The objective of this work was to identify and discuss possible differences between Yasunari Kawabata's (1968b; 1970) Japanese short story *Fushi* and its Meiko Shimon's (2002b) Portuguese translation *Imortalidade*. In order to do so, firstly a detailed study of the Japanese original was made. Then, based on this study, and taking Philology and Textual Criticism as a general reference, a rough and conservative translation, which was called here *support translation*, was written. Next, the Japanese original was contrasted with the published translation by means of the support translation. As a result, differences related to several aspects of the texts were found, e.g. differences related to the lexicon and to the Japanese honorific expressions. Finally, these differences were discussed, and recommendations for the translation of texts from Japanese into Portuguese were presented.

#O10

O presente artigo tem como objeto central a tradução do poema intitulado

The present article has as its central object the translation of a poem

"Menina Acanhada" que fez parte da mais antiga coleção poética da China, o shījīng (詩經), compilado por volta de 600 a.C. O texto original em chinês é discutido em suas dimensões formais e de significado, acompanhado dos princípios que nortearam uma tradução que atravessa um período de mais de 2.500 anos e cuja cultura de partida é tão distinta da nossa quanto a língua chinesa clássica é do português brasileiro. À tradução adicionou-se de um farto paratexto onde questões caras às teorias da tradução irão inevitavelmente mostrar-se refletidas. Trata-se eminentemente de um trabalho de prática tradutória onde tais conceitos teóricos são apenas pincelados. Adotou-se um partido teórico que priorizou a tradução estrangeirizante sobre a domesticante, abrindo aos olhos do leitor o estranhamento de quem se coloca diante de um texto vindo de outra cultura e língua ao mesmo tempo que evidencia a visibilidade do tradutor e da prática tradutória.

entitled "Shy Girl" which is part of the oldest surviving collection of Chinese poetry, the *shījīng* (詩經), compiled around 600 b.C. The original text in Chinese is discussed in its formal dimension and in its meaning, together with the principles that guided this translation, which in itself bridges a period of more that 2.500 years and has a departing culture so distinct from ours as the classical Chinese language is from Brazilian Portuguese. To the translation was added a copious paratext where the questions dear to the theories of translation will inevitably appear. It is basically a text of translation practice, where the theoretical concepts are only briefly mentioned. I adopted a theoretical standpoint that chooses foreignizing translation over a domesticating one, provoking on the reader the strangeness due to someone who faces a text from another culture and language, as well as putting in evidence the visibility of the translator and of the translation practice.

#P1

A visão que o senso comum foi forjando em nossa mente como referente para a palavra 'dicionário' leva-nos a pensar em um livro com muitas páginas que guarda o segredo de todas as palavras. Mas o dicionário nem sempre teve a forma de livro que permeia nosso imaginário. O dicionário tem uma gênese, a qual pode ser retomada a partir de diferentes pontos de vista. Por entendermos que a gênese do dicionário está imbricada com a história da escrita, optamos por tomar

Remember the old lexicographic works in order to reassess the role of lexicography and new dictionaries. The view that the common sense forged in our minds as a reference for the word "dictionary" leads us to think of a book with many pages that holds the secret of all words. But the dictionary has not always had the book form that pervades our imagination. The dictionary has a genesis that can be resumed based on different points of view. As we

| | |
|---|---|
| como ponto de partida o que Boisson, Kirtchuck e Béjoint (1991, p. 162 *apud* Welker, 2004, p. 61) chamaram de *paleolexicografia*, considerando as manifestações elaboradas na pré-história como *proto-escrita* e, consequentemente, como intróito para adentrar no território das tabuinhas sumérias e dos papiros egípcios, que nos legaram *proto-dicionários*, para, na sequência, visitar o recinto dos glossários medievais, ascendentes da lexicografia e dos dicionários clássicos, com o fim de chegar, por fim, na jurisdição dos dicionários elaborados em nossos dias. | understand that the genesis of the dictionary is intertwined with the history of the writing, our starting point was based on what Boisson, Kirtchuck and Béjoint (1991, p. 162 cited in Welker, 2004, p. 61) called paleolexicography, considering the manifestations developed in the pre-history as proto-writing, and consequently, as an introduction for coming to the territory of the Sumerian tablets and Egyptian papyri, that have provided us with proto-dictionaries in order to visit the venue of the medieval glossaries, ancestor of the lexicography and classic dictionaries, with the purpose of coming, at last, to the dictionaries developed today. |

#Q3

| | |
|---|---|
| Este artigo objetiva delinear um resgate da história da pesquisa que tenha como foco a interpretação de língua de sinais, no Brasil. As dissertações e teses foram coletadas em bases de dados de acesso público, Biblioteca Digital Brasileira de Teses e Dissertações (BDTD) e Plataforma Lattes; acervos particulares e na lista de discussão dos Intérpretes de Língua de Sinais do Brasil (BrasILS). A análise foi feita tratando a produção acadêmica inicialmente como dois grupos, concluídas e em andamento e, a seguir, foi feito um cruzamento das informações tendo como meta traçar o panorama existente, perspectivas futuras e sua relação histórica com o reconhecimento da Língua de Sinais Brasileira (Libras) e a Educação de Surdos. | This article reviews and outlines the history of research on Sign Language Interpreting in Brazil. Dissertations and theses were taken from public access data bases, the Brazilian Digital Library for Theses and Dissertations (BDTD), the Plataforma Lattes , private collections and from the mailing list of the Sign Language Interpreters of Brazil (BrasILS). Academic production was initially analyzed in two groups: completed and in progress, and then the information was crosschecked in order to trace the existing panorama, future perspectives and the historical relationship with the recognition of Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) and the Education of the Deaf. |

#Q4

Este trabalho sugere a afiliação das áreas de pesquisa "Tradução" e "Tradução e Interpretação de Línguas de Sinais" (TILS) ao campo disciplinar Estudos da Tradução (ET) o qual, a partir de seu estabelecimento na década de 70, tem se expandido em resposta à diversidade na investigação de línguas e culturas em contato via tradução, inclusive entre modalidades diferentes, como é o caso de línguas orais e línguas de sinais. Nesse contexto, apresenta, inicialmente, um mapeamento dos "Estudos da Tradução" no cenário internacional e nacional para, a seguir, mostrar, por meio da apresentação dos desdobramentos recentes, como a pesquisa em TILS tem sido reconhecida como área de ET. Na Pós-Graduação, a pesquisa em TILS é evidenciada pelo surgimento de teses e dissertações em diferentes programas no contexto internacional. Reflexões finais reafirmam a sugestão da afiliação estratégica do pesquisador/profissional de TILS aos Estudos da Tradução, considerando que tal afiliação, longe de obscurecer a especificidade identitária de tal profissional, pode contribuir para o fortalecimento de seu empoderamento e visibilidade.

This paper posits an affiliation of the research areas "Translation" and "Translation and Interpretation of Sign Languages" (TILS) to the disciplinary field "Translation Studies" (TS,) which, from its establishment in the early seventies, has been in constant expansion in response to the diversity of investigation of languages and cultures in contact via translation, including those between different modalities as is the case with oral and sign languages. In this context, it first maps TS in both international and national contexts in order to show through a review of the more recent developments in the field how research in TILS has been accepted as a specific area in TS. At graduate level, this development is clear from the number of theses and dissertations defended at various graduate programs internationally. Final considerations reaffirm the idea of affiliating TILS professionals with TS, as this affiliation - far from blurring the boundaries of professional identity specificity - can contribute to its confirmation and to the empowerment and visibility of the TILS community

#Q5

O presente trabalho é um recorte da pesquisa de Doutorado vinculada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Estudos da Tradução da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). O objetivo deste estudo é problematizar depoimentos de alunos, intérpretes de língua de sinais (ILS) do curso de Letras-LIBRAS (Bacharelado) a respeito da

This paper represents part of a doctoral research project carried out on the Graduate Program in Translation Studies at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), in Florianópolis, Brazil. The aim of this study is to discuss statements made by sign language interpreters (SLI) attending the undergraduate course in LIBRAS (Brazilian Sign

168

constituição de identidades profissionais e a aproximação com os Estudos da Tradução. Este curso de graduação é uma ação que atende ao decreto 5626/05, a qual prevê a formação de tradutores/intérpretes de língua de sinais, pois até então a formação destes profissionais acontecia de formas diversas, como: cursos de extensão, especialização em tradução/interpretação em algumas universidades com enfoque na área educacional. Santos (2006), Martins (2007), Hall (1997), Vasconcellos (2003, 2009) e Bhabha (2005) são alguns dos autores que embasam esta discussão a respeito do processo de formação destes profissionais e das implicações que perpassam esse processo. A abertura do campo dos Estudos da Tradução para pesquisas acadêmicas (e formação propriamente dita) dos ILS demarca um rompimento na prática desses profissionais. Por meio dos depoimentos, busca-se pôr em circulação esses discursos e problematizá-los no contexto dos Estudos da Tradução. A hipótese deste artigo é que a formação e articulação aos Estudos da Tradução estão possibilitando aos intérpretes uma mudança teórica e prática com vários efeitos de revitalização profissional. Estes sujeitos passam a problematizar teoricamente sobre sua prática de tradução/interpretação, perguntando-se a respeito da sua própria constituição enquanto profissionais da tradução, sua relação com as línguas envolvidas no ato tradutório e as implicações oriundas deste processo.

Language) at the aforementioned university, regarding the construction of their professional identity and their approach to Translation Studies. This undergraduate course is in accordance with decree no. 5626/05, which provides for sign language translator/interpreter education, whereas previously their training was undertaken through differing independent means, such as extension and further education courses at a handful of universities, often with a focus on teaching. Santos (2006), Martins (2007), Hall (1997), Vasconcellos (2003, 2009) and Bhabha (2005) are some of the authors who have laid the groundwork for the discussion on these professionals' educational process and of the implications. The expansion of the field of Translation Studies to include SLI research and training represents a breakthrough in their professional practice. Using their statements, this study seeks to promote such discourse and to analyze it in the context of the field. The hypothesis is that the creation and articulation of the Translation Studies course has enabled a theoretical and practical change for interpreters with positive professional consequences. These then start to analyse their translation/interpreting practice, questioning their own place as translation professionals, their relationship with the languages involved in the translation process and the implications arising from such process.

#Q7

Este artigo objetiva apresentar o Tradutor e Intérprete de Língua de Sinais – TILS – a partir de reflexões atuais e de concepções que têm atravessado os tempos acerca da sua constituição como profissional. Mesmo que situemos os intérpretes de línguas orais e os de língua de sinais na mesma linha cronológica, faz-se necessário observar as significativas diferenças entre os dois, as quais são claramente observadas durante o desempenho de suas funções. Com base em Rodrigues e Burgos (2001) e nas experiências vividas pelos TILS brasileiros, apresentamos um quadro e realçamos as características que diferem o profissional que trabalha especificamente com línguas orais daquele sobre o qual objetivamos falar. Ainda que tenha que se expor, em função da modalidade lingüística da língua sinalizada, a competência do TILS parece ainda invisível, o que o afasta do almejado reconhecimento. É muito comum que seja entendido como colaborador ou facilitador da comunicação apenas, mas a sua constituição vai muito além das suas funções. Ao ter de lidar com as peculiaridades da língua de sinais precisa adquirir alguns de seus elementos fundamentais, além de ter de viver nas fronteiras das culturas de maneira exaustiva, e carregar responsabilidades que são vistas em si e na construção da sua subjetividade. Através de questionamentos direcionados aos que atuam nessa área destacamos as dificuldades encontradas com base nas suas experiências com a língua, com a prática da tradução e da interpretação, sobretudo, com a comunidade surda. Destacamos os caminhos de formação

The aim of this article is to present Sign Language Translators and Interpreters (SLTIs) using current reflections and traditional longstanding concepts of the profession. Even locating interpreters of oral languages and of sign languages in the same chronological line, one should note the significant and clear differences between the two. Based on Rodrigues and Burgos (2001), and on the experiences of Brazilian SLTIs, we outline and highlight the characteristics that differentiate professionals working specifically with oral language from those in SLTI. It is important to mention that the result of the linguistic modality of signed language means that the competence of the SLTI appears to be invisible, thus making it difficult for professionals in this field to be recognized. It is very common for SLTIs to be understood as simply collaborators or facilitators of communication, while the reality is that the functions of the SLTI are much more extensive. By having to deal with the peculiarities of sign language, the SLTI needs to acquire some of its fundamental elements and have exhaustive experience at the frontier of two cultures, as well as bearing responsibilities that are elements in the construction of his or her subjectivity. By presenting questions to those who operate in this field, we highlight the difficulties found in their experiences with the language, with the practice of translating and interpreting, and above all, with the hearing impaired community. We highlight the educational routes that these SLTIs

| que têm percorrido com o objetivo de se constituírem como profissionais e garantirem sua visibilidade. | have taken to become professionals in order to guarantee their visibility. |

#Q9

| Este artigo tem por objetivo mostrar a formação da identidade cultural baseada na língua de sinais e ao que ela se relaciona. Para isso o texto apresenta a relação entre a tradução de textos em outras línguas para a língua de sinais como elemento formador de tal identidade cultural. Esta estará em evidência no Curso do Letras-LIBRAS e será fundamentada com a interação social e lingüística presente na tradução disponibilizada. Atenta-se também à necessidade do aprofundamento dos estudos e pesquisas da tradução para a língua de sinais. | This article aims to show the formation of cultural identity based on sign language and the sphere to which it relates. It presents the relationship between the translations of texts from other languages into sign language as a formative element of such a cultural identity. This is clear in the Letras-LIBRAS course and is based on social and linguistic interaction a in the available translations. The need for further study and research on translation into sign language is also highlighted. |

#Q10

| Pretende-se descrever o fenômeno da linguagem no momento da interpretação simultânea – captar o caráter singular da significação do ver a enunciação, do processamento da mesma, e da produção para língua alvo com as equivalências na mesclagem da voz e dos discursos que estão sendo proferidos na língua fonte. O foco privilegiado nessa investigação é a escolha da modulação da voz feita pelo intérprete de Língua de Sinais para Língua portuguesa na modalidade oral. Envolve análise do corpus de fala de uma surda universitária que participou de mesa redonda intitulada "A Universidade e o Surdo: um encontro inevitável" envolvida por um discurso militante que reivindicava a presença do intérprete de Língua de Sinais e adaptações educacionais na Universidade. | This article describes the phenomenon of language in the act of simultaneous interpretation – to capture the unique character of the signification of seeing the enunciation, of processing it, and of the production into the target language with the equivalences between tone of voice and the utterances made in the source language. The focus of this investigation is the preference of voice modulation made by sign language interpreters for the oral Portuguese language. It analyzes the speech corpus of a deaf university student who took part in a roundtable discussion entitled "The University and the Deaf: an inevitable encounter" with a speech by a campaigner demanding the presence of sign language interpreters and educational changes at University. |

#Q11

| São raras as pesquisas em torno do tradutor de língua de sinais, assim como do ato de se traduzir essa língua, principalmente na tradução de poesias. É inegável que uma tradução requer habilidades próprias do profissional que fará a mediação cultural e lingüística do texto desejado. Esse artigo procura avançar um pouco mais nas reflexões e discussões sobre a tradução de poesia em língua de sinais a fim de contribuir, em parte, com algumas idéias a respeito de aspectos que envolvem uma tradução na referida língua. Sabe-se que o tradutor, seja ele de qualquer língua oral ou sinalizada, apresenta características que lhe são peculiares. Portanto, o texto que segue consiste em relatar sobre a prazerosa e dolorosa experiência em realizar uma tradução comentada do poema "Os Cinco Sentidos" de Paul Scott, sendo a versão original em Língua de Sinais Britânica (British Sign Language – BSL) e a sua tradução para a Língua Portuguesa escrita[1] | Research on translators and translating from and into sign language – especially that of poetry is rare. Translation requires skills specific to the professional who undertakes the cultural and linguistic mediation of the text required. This article seeks to expand reflection and discussion on the translation of poetry into sign language in order to contribute some thoughts on what is involved in translations in this language. Translators, whether from spoken or marked languages, tend to have certain characteristics and the text that follows relates the pleasurable and painful experience of performing an annotated translation of the poem "The Five Senses" by Paul Scott, the source version being in British Sign Language (BSL) and its translation in written Portuguese. |

#Q12

| Este artigo tem como objetivo discutir se o que é colocado pelo Decreto de Lei número 5.626 (22/12/2005), que regulamenta a lei sobre a língua brasileira de sinais (Lei Federal nº10436, de 24/04/2002) e a Lei de Acessibilidade (nº. 10.098 de 19/12/2000), que dita que as Universidades deverão estar aptas a receberem alunos Surdos, está sendo obedecida. A questão que se coloca no panorama atual é: a inclusão dos | This article discusses whether Decree 5626 (12/22/2005) referring to Brazilian Sign Language (Federal Law 10436 – 04/23/2002) and Accessibility Law 10098 – (12/19/2000) that requires Universities to be equipped to receive deaf students is being followed. The question is whether deaf inclusion in universities actually occurs. After a year working with teachers, deaf students and |

Surdos na Universidade ocorre de forma efetiva? Após trabalho de um ano numa Universidade, junto a professores, alunos Surdos e intérpretes, verificou-se que se está muito longe ainda de se conseguir uma real inclusão e que muitas decisões devem ser tomadas e ações realizadas para que se possa verdadeiramente conseguir que essa inclusão seja verdadeira. Conclui-se que a simples presença do intérprete na sala de aula é condição necessária, mas não suficiente para que o Surdo possa ter seus direitos respeitados.

interpreters at a university, we have concluded that the university is far from achieving real inclusion and that many more decisions must be taken and actions made in order to meet genuine inclusion. It concludes by confirming that the presence of the interpreter in the classroom is necessary, however, it is not sufficient for the Deaf to have their rights fully respected.

# APPENDIX B
## Monolingual Corpus of 'Originals'

The texts addressed in this study as 'originals' are referred throughout this thesis with tags, similarly to the ones from the parallel corpus, but marked with '*' instead of '#'. This corpus' tagging uses the following formulae: {* + issue letter + number for the retrieved text}. This appendix presents the one hundred abstracts that constitute the monolingual corpus of 'originals'. They are part of the comparable corpus, together with the target-texts from the parallel corpus (such TTs are presented in the right columns in Appendix A).

*A1

Despite the centrality of translations in introducing Marxist ideas, we know little about the agendas that shaped them. This paper investigates how reviews of translated Marxist theoretical texts, issued between 1927 and 1934 by the Communist Party of Greece, were utilised in a struggle to appropriate Marxist discourse from its rivals. Drawing on Foucault's procedures of discourse control, and calling attention to power struggles among forces with counterhegemonic ideas, the paper analyses the party's rules and conditions under which it was legitimate for a translator to carry out a translation and for the translation to enter political discourse. It will be argued that political tensions triggered changes in reviewing practices and efforts to renew translation quality criteria. These tensions shaped contemporary debates on the correct interpretation of Marxism and helped advance the party's position (a) by calling on readers to disregard earlier translations issued by political rivals; (b) by constructing its own translations as truth-objects; and by fashioning itself as the gatekeeper of Marxism. Studying translation reviews allows us to extend our understanding of the complexities of discourse formation, to trace the history of discourses, to document how knowledge can be a resource in power struggles, and to understand how power struggles can recast discursive practices.

*A2

It is something of a cliché to affirm that translations into English are almost always domestications, privileging fluency and naturalness over fidelity to the source text. However, back in the 1970s, many of Michel Foucault's major texts, which were introduced to the English-speaking public for the first time through Alan Sheridan Smith's translations for Tavistock Publications, were not domesticated at all. Despite the fact that the originals are grounded in a non-empiricist theory of knowledge and use terms drawn from a universe of discourse that would have been completely alien in the English-speaking world, these translations closely follow the patterns of the French, with few or no concessions to the target reader's knowledge and expectations. This paper analyses passages from Sheridan Smith's English translations of *Les Mots et les*

*choses* and *L'Archéologie du savoir* in order to discuss the long-term effects of this translation strategy. It then goes on to compare and assess two very different translations of Foucault's lecture *L' Ordre du discours* (1970), an early one by Rupert Swyer (1971), which brings the text to the English reader, and a later one by Ian McLeod (1981), which obliges the reader to go to the text. The paper concludes by reiterating the need for Anglophone academic culture to open up to foreign perspectives, and suggests, following Goethe (Book of West and East, 1819) that new epistemes are best introduced gradually in order to avoid alienating or confusing a public that might not be ready for them.

*A3

Translation occurs in a context of power asymmetries. Using two English translations of Adorno's seminal *Ästhetische Theorie* as an example, this paper elaborates an eclectic phenomenology of power structured alongside three symbolic images: the street market, the assembly line, and a technological gadget. By aligning some key concepts of critical theory with the evolutionary stages of capitalism, it will be argued that recontextualisations of Adornian thought in English may reflect the well-known antagonism between Adorno's philosophical thought and the dominant scientist mindset of mid-20th century American social science. Ultimately, this paper contemplates the extent to which Adorno's Anglophone mirror image has been refracted through a positivist and neoliberal order of discourse that is at odds with the ideological, or utopian, convictions of German critical theory.

*A4

Translation studies and social theories of translation tend not to deal adequately with questions regarding the role of technology in translation and have neglected the ways in which technologies, as non-human entities, embody and materialize hegemonic and power relations. This paper seeks to address this shortcoming by looking to science and technology studies (STS) for conceptual frameworks to help us to understand and articulate (a) how popular, deterministic perceptions of translation technology are perpetuated through the discourses of hegemonic actors, (b) how decisions regarding design and use of translation technologies may be studied with reference to their construction and interpretation by relevant social groups, and (c) how a critical theory of technology and an analytical focus on practices can help to focus our attention on the exercise of hegemonic control in the translation sector.

*A5

Translation sits at the epicentre of the biotech era's exponential growth. The terms of reference of this discipline are becoming increasingly unstable as humans interface with machines, become melded with them, and ultimately become a networked entity alongside other networked entities. In this brave new world, the posthuman offers a critical perspective that allows us to liberate our thinking in new ways and points towards the possibility of a translation theory that actively

engages with other disciplines as a response to disciplinary hegemony. This article looks at how technology has changed and is changing translation. It then explores the implications of transhumanism and the possibilities for a posthuman translation theory. Ultimately, the survival of translation studies will be contingent on the survival of translation itself and its ability to question its own subjective, posthuman self.

*A6

This paper seeks to explore the socio-political tensions between freedom and constraints in the Chinese fansubbing networks. It approaches the development of fansubbing in China as a process of technology democratisation with the potential to liberate ordinary citizens from authoritarian and commercial imperatives, enabling them to contest official state domination. The paper draws on the strategies adopted by fansubbing groups to organise their working practices and interactive social activities with a view to engaging target audiences. Both facets complement each other and bring to the fore the 'gamified' system of fansubbing networks. Gamification enables ordinary citizens to translate, distribute and consume foreign audiovisual products in a strategic move that pits collective activism against government dominance.

*A7

This article explores translational literary Web 2.0 practices and user-generated cultural creations on the Internet, focusing on video poetry that re-creates canonical poets' bodies of work. It will be argued that the use of for-profit platforms like YouTube and Vimeo by indie creators and translators of video poetry favours the emergence of new translational attitudes, practices and objects that have positive but also contentious effects. One the one hand, these online mediators explore new poetic expressions and tend to make the most of the potential for dissemination of poetic heritage, providing visibility to non-hegemonic literatures. On the other hand, however, these translational digitally-born practices and creations by voluntary and subaltern mediators might reinforce the hegemonic position of large American Internet corporations at the risk of commodifying cultural capital, consolidating English as a lingua franca and perhaps, in the long run, even fostering a potentially monocultural and internationally homogeneous aesthetics.

*B1

*Harpoon of the Hunter,* originally written in Inuktitut syllabics and published serially in 1969/70, is frequently characterized as the "first Inuit novel" (McGrath 1984, 81; Chartier 2011). It was deemed the "breakthrough" (McNeill 1975, 117) eagerly awaited by those whose stated goal was to save Canada's traditional northern culture and its stories, songs, poems and legends from being swept aside by the onslaught of southern modernity. Markoosie's text helpfully allows discussion of (post)colonial contact zones constructed in and through translational acts such as self-translation, retranslation, and relay/indirect

translation as these intersect with Indigenous literature. This article explores the complex trajectory, involving various stakeholders, of the translation, circulation and reception of this important contribution to not only Inuit literature, but Canadian literature as a whole. It examines some relevant features of the author's own translation of his text into English (1970) and traces them through the two existing French translations by Claire Martin (Markoosie, tr. Martin 1971) and Catherine Ego (Markoosie, tr. Ego 2011).

*B2
The article is on the recreation of the image of Chan master Huineng in four English translations of the *Platform Sutra* through the choice of personal pronouns. Adopting SysConc as analytical tool, the study looks at the use of personal pronouns and the image of Huineng recreated in each translation. In Wong (1930a), the use of *we* in combination with *you* presents Huineng as both friendly and authoritative; in Heng (1977b), Huineng tends to avoid personal pronouns and seems to be detached; in Cleary (1998b), Huineng is more involved in the interaction and uses many *I*'s as well as *you*; in Cheng (2011), Huineng speaks in an elegant way and uses generic *one* as personal reference. It is argued that both the choices of personal pronouns and the images of Huineng recreated can be better understood in terms of the context of translation.

*B3
This study examines the ways and extent to which narrative voices encoded in a source text are reframed and mediated through translation. *So Far from the Bamboo Grove* (Watkins 1986), the personal narrative of an eleven-year-old Japanese girl during the final days of WWII, was used as an educational text for primary and middle school pupils in the US until it became the target of heavy criticism from Korean-American parents who boycotted the book, arguing that it misguided young American students by constructing a 'good Japanese–bad Korean' binary. The Korean translation was distributed by a reputable publishing house in South Korea until 2007, when its distribution became controversial. Although the book – and its translation – has been the target of much criticism, it has been neglected by scholars of translation studies. Adopting the model of analysis elaborated by Baker (2006) and drawing on the concept of framing by Goffman (1974) and the work of Genette (1997), this study analyses *So Far from the Bamboo Grove* and its Korean translation, *Yoko Iyagi* (Watkins 2005, trans. Yoon), and investigates the framing strategies used by mediators to reframe the narrative in a new setting.

*B4
Discussion on the convergences and divergences between Translation Studies (TS) and Interpreting Studies (IS) has taken place since the emergence of the latter. The unity and divide between translation and interpreting (T&I) activities are also strongly felt in the field of training. This study adopts a data-driven approach to examine research on translator and interpreter training. Based on an

annotated database of T&I journal article entries, it shows the differences and similarities in research on translator training and interpreter training. Findings suggest that research on translator training and interpreter training share a thematic and methodological framework, but have different focuses on research themes and methods. The two sub-disciplines have different active authors, institutions and country/area rankings, linked by a small yet possibly growing number of cross-sub-disciplinary producers. These findings will shed much light on our knowledge of T&I activities and research.

*C1

In considering the challenges for court interpreters, much of the previous research has concentrated on the linguistic aspects of the interpreting process. This paper explores the issue from the perspective of working conditions and professional status. One hundred and ninety-four practicing court interpreters in Australia were surveyed about their experience with working conditions, court protocols and professional status, as well as their opinions about what affects the quality of their work and what improvements may be necessary. The findings of this study give a picture of the reality of court interpreting practice, as compared to the ideal, and generate recommendations for the training of interpreters to work in court, the education of legal personnel on how to work with interpreters in court, and practical suggestions regarding the provision of court interpreting to ensure high quality services.

*C2

This paper proposes a new way of identifying and analysing positive transfer on the basis of corpus data. Taking stock of process-oriented research into what is called 'literal translation', transfer is defined as an instance in which a translator is primed into using a target language item that is formally similar to the source item to be translated, when alternatives are available. In order to measure the extent to which morphological transfer is present in translation, a study is conducted on translations of negative prefixes in parallel corpora of French, Swedish and Dutch. The corpus study revealed that (1) transfer is by far the main translation option translators choose in all corpora involved, (2) transfer is more frequent when translators have the opportunity to use a cognate prefix in the other language, (3) transfer is more frequent between languages belonging to the same language family. The results of the study contradict the generally acknowledged fact that transfer is more likely from a language which is culturally dominant to a language which is not.

*C3

This paper begins by acknowledging translation as an important site of language contact and its primary aim is to reinterpret a theoretical framework from the field of language contact, namely Johanson's Code-Copying Framework (1993, 1999, 2002a), with translation in mind. The framework is then systematically applied to empirical data and a corpus-based study is conducted, using the translation of

popular science articles from English into Greek as a case in point, and in particular examining any change in the frequency of passive voice reporting verbs. The discussion and corpus analysis suggest that the Code-Copying Framework offers a new vantage point for understanding translation as facilitating linguistic development in the target language, and that translation studies can benefit from adopting it as a descriptive mechanism when comparing instances of contact through translation across languages.

*C4
Audio description (AD) is a unique form of communication that guarantees access to audiovisual material for blind people through an additional verbal commentary that describes relevant visual cues. In spite of its original purpose and target audience, some scholars and some guidelines maintain that AD can be useful for other sectors of the population, and suggest that sighted viewers could usefully listen to AD when 'watching' a film with blind people. In order to determine whether AD affects the sighted viewer's cognitive performance and appreciation of the film, and whether AD can be exploited as an integration tool allowing blind and sighted users to mingle when 'watching' a film, we assessed the effect of AD on sighted viewers ($n = 125$, 18-28 years) empirically. Results suggest that the addition of AD to films does not negatively affect the cognitive aspects of the viewing experience (i.e., general understanding and film scene recognition), nor does it dramatically affect its overall enjoyment, whereas listening to AD without the visuals poses some challenges to sighted viewers.

*C5
This article argues for intralingual intertemporal translations as a separate category within the field of translation studies. Not only do these translations seem to have common characteristics and behaviors, but it is precisely their particularities that make them a key to understanding more 'typical' translations. Two main sets of examples will serve as demonstration: translations from Old French into Middle and Modern French, and a Modern Hebrew translation of the Old Testament, originally written in Biblical Hebrew, as well as the public discussion following its publication.

*D1
This paper aims to identify theoretical and methodological issues, challenges and opportunities posed by the specific nature of research on audiovisual translation (AVT) developed within the framework of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS). For this purpose, it offers a brief presentation of the overarching principles of DTS; a selective overview of research on AVT in the 21st century, considering the main achievements and challenges involved in such research; and a discussion of some theoretical and methodological issues, challenges and opportunities faced by Descriptive Audiovisual Translation Studies.

\*D2

The volume of Audiovisual Translation (AVT) is increasing to meet the rising demand for data that needs to be accessible around the world. Machine Translation (MT) is one of the most innovative technologies to be deployed in the field of translation, but it is still too early to predict how it can support the creativity and productivity of professional translators in the future. Currently, MT is more widely used in (non-AV) text translation than in AVT. In this article, we discuss MT technology and demonstrate why its use in AVT scenarios is particularly challenging. We also present some potentially useful methods and tools for measuring MT quality that have been developed primarily for text translation. The ultimate objective is to bridge the gap between the tech-savvy AVT community, on the one hand, and researchers and developers in the field of high-quality MT, on the other.

\*D3

This paper will explore the multimodal approach to audiovisual translation (AVT). It must first be stressed, however, that most research on multimodality has not as yet focused on questions of translation. *The Routledge Handbook of Multimodal Analysis*(Jewitt 2009), which contains articles by most of the leading figures in the field, while representing a major step forward in multimodal studies, does not tackle translation head on. The word 'translation' does not even appear in the index. Over a relatively short time span, most of the major contributions to the field have been more purely linguistically based and intent on providing keys to the understanding of the interplay of semiotic resources such as words, images, gesture, music, light, etc. (see O'Toole 1994; Kress and van Leeuwen 1996; Martinec 2000; Unsworth 2001; Baldry and Thibault 2006, etc.). The work of these scholars, however, has provided an impetus to developing ideas on how to exploit multimodal analyses in the area of AVT. Thibault's work, for example, on the 'multimodal transcription' provided this author with the basis for investigating how the integration of semiotic modalities in a film text could assist the subtitler in making those all-important decisions on what to retain and what to discard when faced with time constraints. Other scholars have studied the co-articulation of words and image in their discussion of how different modalities realize social functions and make meaning (O'Halloran 2008; Bednarek 2010), emphasising the importance of supplementing purely linguistic analyses with studies of all the other semiotic resources that make up a multimodal text. Findings will inevitably be reported verbally but the analyses need to explore the concept of integration and how other resources can interact with language and, crucially, how translators can be made sensitive to the entire semiotic impact of a multimodal text.

\*D4

In this article Action Research (AR) is addressed to determine its limitations and affordances as a research approach in audiovisual translation studies. A specific case of Participatory Action Research (PAR) is presented in the context of a

Museum Project in Portugal – the MCCB project –, serving as a focus for the discussion of the main characteristics of AR: planning, putting into action, reflecting upon and starting anew, in spiralling continuums that start with the AR project itself but that go beyond it to spin off into new research and development projects.

*D5

Recent developments in Translation Studies and translation practice have not only led to a profusion of approaches, but also to the development of new text forms and translation modes. Media Accessibility, particularly audio description (AD) and subtitling for the deaf and hard-of-hearing (SDH), is an example of such a 'new' mode. SDH has been evolving quickly in recent decades and new developments such as interlingual SDH and live subtitling with speech recognition bring it closer to established forms of translation and interpreting. On the one hand, interlingual SDH reintroduces Jakobson's (1959) 'translation proper' while the use of speech recognition has led to the creation of a hybrid form that has affinities with both subtitling and interpreting. Audio description, for its part, cannot even be fitted into Jakobson's 'intersemiotic translation' model since it involves translation from images into words. Research into AD is especially interesting since it rallies methods from adjacent disciplines, much in the same way that Holmes ([1972] 1988) described TS when it was a fledgling discipline. In 2008, Braun set out a research agenda for AD and the wealth of topics and research approaches dealt with in her article illustrate the immense complexity of this field and the work still to be done. Although AD and SDH research have developed at different paces and are concerned with different topics, converging trends do appear. Particularly the role of technology and the concept of multimodality seem to be key issues. This article aims to give an overview of current research trends in both these areas. It illustrates the possibilities of technology-driven research – particularly popular in SDH and live-subtitling research – while at the same time underlining the value of individual, human-driven approaches, which are still the main 'modus operandi' in the younger discipline of AD where much basic research is still required.

*D6

This article considers theoretical and methodological questions of language and translation policy in the dissemination of audiovisual products across languages. This is an area where scholarly research is inevitably playing catch-up with rapid change both in the language industries and in film and television production. For example, we have a general sense of 'dubbing territories' and 'subtitling territories' but in reality the picture is more complex. Norms changed in the course of the home entertainment revolution, with the arrival of the DVD format in the late 1990s ostensibly increasing viewer choice and flexibility of translation provision. The relocation of much audiovisual material to an online environment has also generated fundamental changes in the way that works circulate, with volunteer translators and automated translation processes playing a larger role.

Policy developments in access translation have meant that there have also been great changes relatively recently in the availability of SDH subtitling, audio description and other modes of access translation.

This is a very broad field which raises many compelling research questions. At the same time, its very breadth does not lend itself to a comprehensive overview. The article will therefore aim to provide an orientation to, rather than a summary of, the theoretical and methodological challenges of research on this topic.

*D8

In this article, audiovisual translation (AVT) is considered contrastively from a cross-cultural pragmatics perspective, in its uses of language across languages and cultures. This inevitably broaches questions of linguistic and cultural representation, critical in a world in which the global availability of cultural products is ever greater. They are a main focus in this paper, with related questions about the development of subtitling and dubbing language as idiosyncratic varieties and expressive media, and implications for representation and its impact on audiences. AVT research has had many challenges to confront in its early days and these are relatively uncharted territories. Yet current developments like fansubbing and other crowdsourcing activities are re-defining the name of the game and heralding significant changes, in AVT practices and in the ways they and the products and responses they generate are accounted for in research (as evidenced in emerging re-evaluations of quality and subjectivity, e.g.; see Pérez-González 2012, 2014). These are central concerns in mapping the way forward.

*D9

Inspired by the belief that cognitive and pragmatic models of communication and discourse processing offer great potential for the study of Audiovisual Translation (AVT), this paper will review such models and discuss their contribution to conceptualising the three inter-related sub-processes underlying all forms of AVT: the comprehension of the multimodal discourse by the translator; the translation of selected elements of this discourse; and the comprehension of the newly formed multimodal discourse by the target audience. The focus will be on two models, Relevance Theory, which presents the most comprehensive pragmatic model of communication, and Mental Model Theory, which underlies cognitive models of discourse processing. The two approaches will be used to discuss and question common perceptions of AVT as being 'constrained' and 'partial' translation.

*D10

Within academia gender analysis has been circumscribed mainly to Social Sciences. For years the focus of this analysis has been on the unbalanced representation of men and women as perceived through the use of the (sexist) grammatical and linguistic patterns of a language – for example, in literature – and the use of the images selected to portray male and female bodies – in the case

of the mass media. With time, an interest in the implications that also the translation of written and audiovisual texts may have on the representation and perception of gender has grown, and attention has gradually shifted from the literary translation field to the audiovisual one. In the last decade, the study of audiovisual translation discourse from a gender perspective has ranged over a number of genres (TV series, films and commercials) and has resulted in a fruitful debate around the manifold approaches from which gender bias may be investigated, questioned and eventually reversed. In particular, De Marco (2012) has shed light on how much the consideration of audiovisual translation (AVT) as a social practice may benefit from implementing theories inherent to the multifaceted disciplines of Linguistics, Gender Studies, Film Studies and, obviously, Translation Studies. The present article discusses the extent to which such an interdisciplinary and 'engendering' approach may contribute to building a valid methodological framework within which AVT can be explored. At the same time, it highlights the limitations entailed by the difficulty of applying the same approach to the study of such a practical area – AVT – in which gender priorities are not perceived as important as other professional priorities.

*E1

This paper argues for the addition of a cognitive perspective to the concepts of fluency/resistancy and domestication/foreignisation. Given the disjunctions between the ontological levels (and analytical levels of specificity) implied in these concepts (cognitive, linguistic and socio-cultural), the paper first sets out an argument for how these ontologies are related, demonstrating how cognitive processing, and specifically cognitive effort for both translators and readers, form a second-level constituent of both these sets of concepts, by drawing on usage-based theories of language. From within this conceptual frame, the paper turns its attention to an empirical investigation. The study demonstrates how a combination of product and process methods may be utilised to explore the cognitive effort involved in domesticating and foreignising choices. The findings of the study are used to formulate some suggestions regarding how investigations of cognitive effort in translation may contribute to an understanding of fluency/resistancy and domestication/foreignisation in diverse contexts.

*E2

Latin has a history of being used in English translations of erotic literary works, but the process of producing and incorporating the Latin into the English target texts has so far remained largely unexplored. Based on the publisher's archival materials, this paper uncovers the roles of and relationships between the English translator, Latin translator, publisher, printer and copyeditor for the use of Latin in Clement Egerton's 1939 English translation The Golden Lotus of the classic Chinese novel Jin Ping Mei. I argue that pre-publication censorship was influenced by sophisticated hierarchical and horizontal networks of agents. The Latin passages in The Golden Lotus, which have always been attributed to Egerton, are revealed by the archives to be the work of an unknown Latin scholar.

The use of Latin in The Golden Lotus is both reflective of the social context of the 1930s and representative of the complexity of the agential network in translation.

*E3

This article introduces EPTIC (the European Parliament Translation and Interpreting Corpus), a new bidirectional (English<>Italian) corpus of interpreted and translated EU Parliament proceedings. Built as an extension of the English<>Italian subsection of EPIC (the European Parliament Interpreting Corpus), EPTIC is an intermodalcorpus featuring the pseudo-parallel outputs of interpreting and translation processes, aligned to each other and to the corresponding source texts (speeches by MEPs and their written up versions). As a first attempt at unearthing the potential of EPTIC, we investigate lexical simplification replicating the methodology proposed by Laviosa (1998a; 1998b), but extending it to encompass both a monolingual comparable and an intermodal perspective. Our results indicate that the mediation process reduces complexity in both modes of language production and both language directions, with interpreters simplifying the input more than translators, and evidence of simplification being more lexical in English and more lexico-syntactic in Italian.

*E4

The term translation policy has become problematic for the field of Translation Studies because it has meant so many things to so many authors that it threatens to lose some of its efficacy (see Meylaerts 2011a, 163–166). In light of this, the concept of translation policy should be developed so that it will be broad enough to account for diverse phenomena in different places with multiple agents, while retaining specific parameters that make the concept methodologically useful. This article will consider insights from Translation Studies and from other fields, especially from the field of Language Policy, in order to develop such a concept of translation policy. To illustrate how the understanding of translation policy that will be proposed may be used in a descriptive paradigm, the article will present translation policy in Scotland's local government as a case study.

*E5

A survey of 305 translation scholars shows that some 96 percent of them have translated or interpreted "on a regular basis," with translation/interpreting being or having been a main or secondary activity for 43 percent of the scholars. Translation scholars would also seem to be particularly mobile (71 percent have spent more than one year in a country other than their own) and come from diverse academic and professional backgrounds (33 percent were not engaged in translation and interpreting in their mid-twenties). These figures indicate that translation scholars not only have considerable practical experience of translation but also come from a wide range of occupational and cultural backgrounds. Asked about desirable relations between scholarly work and professional practice, respondents indicated benefits for both sides (although a slight majority stressed

a unidirectional relationship where scholarly work benefits from professional practice), and teaching is often indicated as the link between the two. However, about a quarter of the scholars indicated that there need not be a relationship between scholarship and professional practice.

*E6

A study of 155 professional translators was carried out to examine the relationship between trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) and literary translation, job satisfaction and career success. Participants were surveyed and their answers were correlated with scores from an emotional intelligence measure, the TEIQue. The analysis revealed that literary and non-literary translators have different trait EI profiles. Some significant correlations were found between trait EI and the variables of job satisfaction, career success, and literary translation experience. This is the first study to examine the effect of EI on translator working practices. Findings illustrate that trait EI may be predictive of some aspects of translator behaviour and highlight the relevance of exploring the emotional intelligence of professional translators.

*F1

Discourse analysis has grown in applied linguistics since the 1970s and its application in translation studies became prominent in the 1990s (Munday 2012, 137). One of the topics in discourse analysis that has been given particular attention by translation scholars is the translation of choices within the textual metafunction, with particular focus on the role of Theme and its impact on thematic development in text. A number of studies have generated new insights into the translation of textual choices, for example concerning failures to recreate patterns of thematic progression. The growth of this area of research is a highly encouraging development since it had previously been largely neglected in translation studies (House 1997, 31). While these studies have focused on separate micro-issues in specific language pairs, the present article attempts to conduct a comprehensive review of existing studies on this topic in order to (i) highlight major topics addressed so far and (ii) make suggestions for further studies into this important area of translation from a systemic functional linguistic perspective.

*F2

This article starts from the claim that knowledge about contrastive systems of cohesion and textual instantiations of these systems between English and German is important for translation, but that this knowledge is still fragmentary and insufficiently supported by empirical studies. This claim will be followed by three generalizing assumptions about contrastive differences in English-German cohesion which relate to (1) different degrees of local encoding of ambiguity in texts in terms of co-reference, (2) different degrees of registerial distinctions along the written-spoken and formal-informal distinctions, and (3) different orientations of discourses along the explicitness and information-density

dimensions. These assumptions are being tested in corpus-based work in our group, and the currently available results will be summarized. The summary will be followed by a discussion and exemplification of implications for translation in both directions between English and German. As will be seen, an awareness of the main differences between English and German cohesion, between registers within these two languages and between written and spoken modes in particular are an important background for guiding translation strategies.

*F3

This paper first briefly discusses the relationship between comparative discourse analyses of original and translated texts as the basis for revealing the behavior of a particular linguistic phenomenon in context and use. Concretely, the paper examines how global English impacts on translations from English into German with regard to so-called 'linking constructions,' a hitherto rather neglected area of connectivity in discourse. The analysis focusses on the forms, functions, distribution, and the translation equivalents in parallel and comparable corpora. Results indicate that the use of linking constructions differs substantially in English and German discourse, and these differences may well block English influence on German discourse norms via translation.

*F4

This article takes a critical approach to the study of the SARS notices and their translations from the perspective of discourse analysis. Drawing upon the insights of systemic functional linguistics (SFL) and critical discourse analysis (CDA), this study explores how language is used by different governmental institutions in shaping their social power and hierarchy. By conducting a comparative study of the SARS notices and their translations, focusing on speech roles, speech functions, modality types and modality orientation, the authors argue that choices made in producing the texts reflect the institutions' social roles and their relationship with each other and with the audience. They also argue that the application of concepts from SFL in detailed text analysis and from CDA in the overall discussion may better reveal how different models of discourse analysis can supplement each other and be applied to translation studies.

*F5

This article examines the application of appraisal theory (Martin and White 2005) to the analysis of translation. It develops the findings in Munday (2012), which focused on attitudinal meanings, and explores the potential for the use of engagement resources and graduation as a means of determining translator/interpreter positioning. Using a range of examples from texts of international organizations, it discusses the translation of reporting verbs and intensification as a signal of the translator's/interpreter's degree of 'investment' in a proposition and control over the text receiver's response. This is framed within the concept of 'discourse space theory' (Chilton 2004) to provide a reference for future work in this field.

*F6
This article investigates potential effects which (the recontextualisation of) interpreted discourse can have on the positioning of participants. The discursive event which forms the basis of the analysis are international press conferences which bring politicians and journalists together. The dominant question addressed is: (How) do interpreter-mediated encounters influence the positioning of participants and thus the construction of interactional and social roles? The article illustrates that methods of (critical) discourse analysis can be used to identify positioning strategies which are employed by participants in such triadic exchanges. The data come from press conferences which involve English, German, and French as source and target languages.

*F7
This article discusses the distinction stable versus unstable sources, which Hernández Guerrero has suggested in her book on news translation. It starts with a short overview of news translation as a subfield within the discipline of translation studies, emphasizing the role of translation in news production since the emergence of the journalistic profession. The next section discusses the concepts of 'stable' and 'unstable' sources, and moves on to introduce framing, a key concept in communication studies, defined as the central organizing idea that allows news consumers to make sense of events. The term will be related to the mechanisms that journalists resort to in order to produce source texts, which, in turn, can also affect the selection and de-selection processes undertaken by news producers when relying on articles published in other languages. The final sections will consider the translated economic columns of Paul Krugman, originally published in the *New York Times* and in Spanish by the daily *El País*, to reflect on the usefulness of the binary opposition stable versus unstable sources, and will show that, in some media, certain unstable texts can turn stable.

*F8
This article explores the ways in which translation assessment is discursively constructed by readers participating in an online translation debate. Focusing on a controversy over the Korean translation of Walter Isaacson's 2011 biography of Steve Jobs, it examines how readers participating in a translation debate in Daum Agora, the largest online discussion forum in South Korea, enact the 'assessor' role in evaluating the translation. Drawing on the concepts of 'social role,' 'activity role,' and 'discourse role,' I argue that online translation assessors perform the discourse roles of 'expert-judge,' 'activist,' and 'assessment evaluator.' The findings suggest that translation assessment in cyberspace is a subjective, contextualizing process where value, meaning, and function are often a matter of uptake. Furthermore, discourse-based approaches may play critical roles in examining translation assessment in cyberspace as a socially situated act that involves an intricate negotiation of meaning, complex workings of power, and a reconstitution of local social positioning within global cultural flows.

*G1

Simeoni's seminal paper (1998) has spurred many to investigate translators' habitus, both initial and professional, though fine-grained analysis is lacking. This paper argues that a translator's professional habitus is highly influenced by the adjacent discipline. With Edgar Snow as an illustrative case, it attempts to explore the influence of journalism on the structuring of Snow's professional habitus as a translator. An analysis of Snow's social trajectory and inculcation of journalistic habitus and his translation strategies as a journalist translator, especially those of deletion of 'telling,' addition of 'showing,' and changing of beginning and ending, demonstrates that Snow's professional habitus as a translator is obviously affected by his profession as a journalist. The translator's habitus is a locus revealing a visible embodiment of interdisciplinary influences, and his/her professional habitus is a combination of dispositions of both the profession of translation and the profession of the adjacent discipline.

*G2

To explore how oral history methodologies could be incorporated into translation studies research, this paper begins by reviewing oral history's approach to conducting, preserving and analyzing oral, retrospective interviews. It then examines how oral history methods could help enhance existing methodological and documentation standards in translation studies, expand the range of sources available for current and future historical studies of translators and interpreters, and enhance existing theoretical frameworks in translation studies. Particular emphasis is placed on memory and performance in oral narratives, two aspects of interviews that seem underrepresented in existing translation studies literature, and some attention is paid to how existing translation studies research could benefit oral history.

*G3

This article investigates the Chinese translations of several English news reports on China's human rights issue carried in *Reference News*, a Chinese authoritative state-run newspaper devoted to translating foreign reports for the Chinese reader, and aims to establish how evaluative resources are resorted to by the translators to facilitate ideologically different positioning in presenting events and identifying participants in the translated news. The translations are compared with their English source texts using Appraisal Theory (Martin and White 2005) as the micro analytical framework and Fairclough's (1995a, 1995b) three-dimension model of Critical Discourse Analysis as the explanatory framework.

*G4

This paper examines the reported actions and strategies of translators working in three closely related languages, Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian, which have recently undergone re-codification in countries that have greatly changed their language planning and language policy regulations. The legacy of former and unofficial designations such as 'Serbo-Croatian' or 'Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian'

within the post-conflict situation is contextualised and translators' decision-making processes and reported strategies in relation to language form and designation are examined. The paper seeks to demonstrate the explanatory power of Toury's notion of norms as a framework to account for new regularities of practice. Texts identified to be different from their nominal code, or market requests to work from or into unofficial designations are now problematised and re-negotiated as secondary practices or a less commonly reported behaviour. The paper extends and applies the notion of norms to the social and occupational, macro-pragmatic role that translators occupy.

*G5
Typological studies on the linguistic expression of motion are certainly of interest to translation scholars. The study of how motion is expressed across languages has indeed revealed some striking typological differences (e.g., Talmy 1985, 1991, 2000; Berman and Slobin 1994; Stromqvist and Verhoeven 2004), which can account for some of the strategies translators resort to when dealing with motion expressions (Slobin 1996; Ibarretxe-Antuñano 2003; Cifuentes-Férez 2006, 2013; Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Filipović 2013). However, the question still remains as to whether translators' decisions are exclusively guided by such typological differences or whether there are other experience- or task-related factors that may explain their behaviour. This paper provides empirical evidence on the type of factors that guide translators' decisions when translating manner-of-motion verbs, exploring the impact of different types of texts and the translator's level of expertise. For this purpose, a pilot think-aloud protocol is implemented in order to examine the translation process of ten Spanish translators (five professionals and five graduate students without professional experience) when transferring manner-of-motion verbs from English into Spanish. Our results reveal that the way translators deal with manner information is mainly influenced by typological differences between the two languages. But differences in the translators' level of professional expertise and in task-related constraints (e.g., the degree in which different type of texts focus on motion verbs) also have an effect on the strategies that translators choose to convey manner information.

*H1
A defining feature of retranslation is that a previous translation exists, and this earlier text has a first translator. In this article we argue that the figure of the first translator exerts an influence in the retranslation process, and all retranslators are forced to develop a stance towards the predecessor. Taking Harold Bloom's notion of anxiety of influence in poetry as a starting point, we look at two cases of retranslation that share the same famous first translator, Pentti Saarikoski, analysing how and where the voice of this first translation can be heard in the retranslations. According to Bloom's taxonomy, there are six modes available to poets. Applying the same taxonomy to our two retranslators, we find that they have resorted to different modes. What remains constant is that the figure of the first translator is an unavoidable function of the retranslation process and needs

to be taken into account both by the retranslator and by researchers studying retranslations.

*H2

This paper tackles several questions relating to the issue of the translator's voice in retranslation: how do others' voices (including other (re)translations) interact with the translator's voice in the production of a translation? How does the intersubjectively constituted voice of the translator manifest itself in paratexts, in the translated text and, in the case of singer-translators, in the translator's physical, performing voice? The case discussed is that of Bob Dylan in (re)translation into Norwegian, and it is concluded that different singer-translators involve others in the process in various ways and to varying degrees; that there are great subjective differences in how and to what extent they take other (re)translations of Dylan into account; and that they choose different strategies for displaying their voices in paratexts, texts and performances, differences that can be explained by reference to the singer-translator's role and status on the cultural scene.

*H3

This article is based on a case study of intra- and extratextual voices in six different Finnish retranslations of Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. Voice is understood here as the set of textual cues characterizing a subjective or collective identity in a text. The author focuses on what is special about voice in retranslation and how intratextual (a character's voice) and extratextual voices (translators' and publishers' voices) might be related in retranslation. The analysis indicates that a character's voice as a whole can reflect the retranslator's voice and the purpose of his/her translation. In addition, translators' voices can recirculate in retranslation, but they do not necessarily do so if the purpose of the translation, the translator's choice of source texts, or translation ethics prevents this.

*H4

This article explores theoretical dimensions of voice in retranslation in postcolonial situations through a contextualized analysis of extra-textual and intra-textual voices in the English-Canadian translation and retranslation of *Prochain épisode*, Hubert Aquin's 1965 political novel on Québec's independence from Canada. The three decades between the translations are marked by important social, political and cultural changes in both source and target language communities: from the 1960s turmoil with respect to Québec's aspirations for independence to a certain political fatigue in both groups in the 2000s, from a focus within Québec letters on a national agenda to other aesthetic and cultural concerns, and from a colonial to a postcolonial editorial context in both Anglophone and Francophone literatures in Canada. What may appear as target culture recuperative strategies in the editorial and translatorial positioning

of a retranslation may correspond on closer analysis to parallel changes in the source culture reception of the book.

*I1

In *The Maltese Falcon* (1929/1930), U.S. hard-boiled author Dashiell Hammett used common colloquial terms (*queer* and *fairy*) and specialized slang terms (*gunsel*, *the gooseberry lay*) to include homosexual characters at a time when pulp magazines and mainstream publishers frowned on diverse sexualities. Hammett subversively introduced these terms in a resolvably ambiguous fashion, relying on readers to trigger underlying homosexual interpretations. Instances of *queer* and *fairy* were attenuated in early versions (1933, 1946) but in more recent versions (1968, 1974, 1992, and 2011) were generally preserved (*marica*) or even intensified (*maricón*). In many cases, the Spanish translators misinterpreted *the gooseberry lay*, which has no sexual connotations at all, thinking it meant something homosexual. In all cases, the term *gunsel*, which does have a homosexual meaning, was stripped of all male same-sex significance and was cast into slang terms for gunman, thug or killer.

*I2

The search for translation universals has been an important topic in translation studies over the past decades. In this paper, we focus on the notion of explicitation through a multifaceted study of causal connectives, integrating four different variables: the role of the source and the target languages, the influence of specific connectives and the role of the discourse relation they convey. Our results indicate that while source and target languages do not globally influence explicitation, specific connectives have a significant impact on this phenomenon. We also show that in English and French, the most frequently used connectives for explicitation share a similar semantic profile. Finally, we demonstrate that explicitation also varies across different discourse relations, even when they are conveyed by a single connective.

*I3

This paper explores some aspects of the socio-biography of the Turkish writer Elif Şafak, who made substantial changes to *Baba ve Piç*, the Turkish translation of her novel *The Bastard of Istanbul*. Arguing that Şafak's habitus has a considerable influence on her style in *Baba ve Piç*, the paper focuses on Şafak's incorporation of Ottoman Turkish words into the Turkish translation in order to show that the addition of these words frames the Turkish translation within the broader narrative of language planning in Turkey. Ultimately, the study argues that the concept of habitus and the concept of narrative can be fruitfully brought together to explain how certain socio-stylistic aspects of the habitus-governed translation respond to the larger narratives of the target society.

*I4

This study explores the (re)creation of referential cohesion in Hungarian-English translation and examines the extent to which shifts of reference are motivated by the differences between the languages, the characteristics of the translation type (news translation) and the genre (news story). As referential cohesion is hypothesized to be affected by certain universals of translation, the explicitation and the repetition avoidance hypotheses are also tested. Analyses show considerable shifts of reference in translations, but these are not statistically significant. The corpus also fails to provide evidence for the universals of translation investigated; however, the in-depth analysis of optional shifts suggests that they are conditioned by the discursive features of the genre and contribute to a more explicit presentation of news content.

*I5

Analysis of 217 associations for translators and/or interpreters shows that, after the heroic age of the generalist national and international groupings in the 1950s and 1960s, there has been a progressive specialization of associations. In rough chronological order, separate institutions have been created for literary translators, sworn/authorized translators and interpreters, conference interpreters, public-service interpreters and audiovisual translators. This process might be seen as a division of labor, a normal result of increasing memberships. Analysis of the communication strategies employed by the associations nevertheless suggests that there has been a profound shift in their very nature: from a model where the association ideally vouches for the professional trustworthiness of several thousands of members, thus implicitly speaking to clients and other professions, we find a tendency toward communication patterns where the association becomes a place for social, pedagogical and political action between its members. The greater density and plexity of the interactions means that the newer associations involve smaller groups of people, selected on the basis of either professional specialization or geographical proximity. Similar interactive models are found in online marketplaces for translations and in communities of volunteer translators, which prove to be innovative not only in promoting interactive communication but also in inventing new ways of signaling translators' trustworthiness. A way forward for the traditional associations might be to adapt some of the communication strategies operative in the electronic marketplaces and among volunteers.

*J1

As a social and political context for research on translation, the European Union offers pertinent commitments to multilingualism, inclusive territorial democracy, transparent governance and the welfare state, with enough public funding to pursue these aims seriously. All these features concern translation, not only to the extent that they create social demands for translations but more importantly in that they give our research an ethical and political dimension, in addition to the demands of various markets. However, when the consequences of these

commitments are compared with actual European research and public policies concerning translation, several shortcomings become apparent. The comparison suggests that future tasks for Translation Studies in Europe should include: (1) serious attention to far more than the large territorial languages; (2) enhanced exchange with neighboring disciplines, especially with scholars working on language acquisition; (3) an acceptance that translated communication should concern involvement and interaction, in addition to public information; (4) a questioning of the Western translation form as the model best suited to interactive cross-lingual governance; and (5) experimentation with technologies that stimulate citizen involvement.

*J2
This paper concentrates on instrumental thinking to analyse the conceptualization of translation in praxis and theory. First, instrumental thinking is introduced as a general mode of thinking which can be traced across different academic disciplines. A critical position is adopted with reference to Horkheimer/Adorno and Bourdieu. Based on Bourdieu's work on "the state of the unthought" and the "pre-constructed," some examples from academic discourse are discussed to foreground how a certain type of instrumental thinking is linked to market-oriented politics and how this shapes concepts in academic discourse as well. It is argued that the effects of the instrumental can be found on several levels in Translation Studies and that these levels are interrelated. These include the ways translation is understood and approached in practice by interaction partners involved in translation and interpreting processes, in the discourses on translation and interpretation in fields outside academia, and in scholarly work on translation.

*J3
Umberto Eco's statement "the language of Europe is translation" suggests that translation is one of the main assets of daily communication in Europe. While such a statement undoubtedly is a stand against national — or, in many instances, nationalistic — language cultures, it also raises a series of questions which can be discussed within a re-formulation of EST's aims and scope: Which 'Europe' is meant here? What sort of translation concept underpins this statement? In which way do migration movements shape today's translation landscapes? What are the control mechanisms behind the phenomenon of translation understood in Eco's sense? This paper discusses the limits of Europeanness and its potentially transgressive nature against the backdrop of EST's founding moment in Vienna and the city's central shaping force in pluricultural issues in the Habsburg Monarchy. It argues that translation has the task of breaking the deadlock of identitarian differences and the political practices based on them. So, what is the impact of these reflections for future activities in EST?

*J4
The essay traces the position of the EST within the discipline of Translation Studies since the Society was established in 1992. The main emphasis is on the

original objectives (as laid down in the Constitution) along with the changes naturally brought about by technological and sociological developments over the last twenty years. These involve the character of EST, the role of International English and the significance of Translation Studies, for which tentative prognoses are sketched in conclusion.

*J5

The author reviews ideas, projects and actions generated and implemented within and with EST over the past twenty years. He concludes in his analysis that predictors of success or failure for EST operations are individual motivation, organization with specific duties and institutional weight. He considers that EST is doing rather well, suggests that there is potential for development in service provision in the form of short courses provided by experts from within the Society, but that one should not be overambitious in terms of institutional influence.

*K1

This study investigates how poetry translators tackle source regional voice within their wider approach to poetic text. It analyses eleven translators' 'outputs' of Scots and English translations from Giuseppe Belli's 19th-century regional-language sonnets, which are set in working-class Rome. Each output was coded for voice (space, community, tenor marking), text-world space, and poetic form (rhyme, rhythm), then analysed quantitatively and qualitatively; translator interviews and translators' written commentaries provided extra data. Translators ranged along a spectrum (apparently genre-specific) between two extremes: (1) 'relocalising' voice into target regional language/dialect with similar working-class and informal features to Belli's originals, whilst relocalising place and person names to target-country analogies, and recreating rhyme and rhythm; (2) translating into standard (supra-regional, literary/educated, neutral-to-formal) English, whilst preserving Belli's Roman setting, but replacing rhyme and rhythm by free verse. This reflects a spectrum between two priorities: (1) creatively conveying poetic texture; (2) replicating surface semantics.

*K2

In a seminal contribution published in *Target* in 1998, Daniel Simeoni argued for a habitus-governed model of explanation for translation and suggested that subservience might be a defining feature of this habitus, a primordial norm. The objective of the present article is twofold. First, it aims to recontextualize the 'subservience hypothesis' by shedding light on the empirical work underlining it. Second, following the approach developed in Simeoni (2001), the author tests again the hypothesis through textual analysis, by studying the early translation history into French of a textbook entitled *Marketing Management* by Philip Kotler. The author explores to what extent traces of the primordial norm, as defined by Simeoni (2001), can be found in the first four French editions of this

scholarly text produced over the period (1967–1981), two of which were signed by a professional translator and the others by a marketing scholar.

*K3

The purpose of this study was to find a method to measure difficulty in a translation task. Readability formulas have been suggested to be a useful tool and yet this needs to be empirically tested. In this study, NASA Task Load Index, a multidimensional scale for measuring mental workload, was used to assess the level of translation difficulty for the translator. It was found that a text's readability only partially accounts for its translation difficulty level. Translation quality score was found to be an unreliable indicator of translation difficulty level, while time-on-task was significantly, but weakly, related to translation difficulty level. A formula was developed to predict a text's translation difficulty level for a translator by using the translator's pre-translation rating.

*K4

Scholars in Descriptive Translation Studies and other areas of translation theory have often employed 'style' as a term, but have rarely expanded their stylistic reflections beyond the level of impressionistic description. In the last decade, however, a small number of articles and monographs have advocated or attempted a fusion of stylistics and translation studies, into something that Kirsten Malmkjær (2004) has aptly termed "translational stylistics." Building on this handful of contributions, the author proposes a bi-textual analysis of deictic shifts in Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* (1927) and Giulia Celenza's early Italian translation *Gita al faro* (1934).

*L1

The last two decades have seen an increasing interest from different quarters in exploring the territory that exists between translation and theatre. Examining discussions of the nature of drama and theatre — that see them as performative rather than representative entities (Worthen 2003; Schechner 2002) — this article argues for a rethinking of the interdisciplinary relations between translation and theatre in the context of wider debates over the value of interdisciplinarity in translation studies (Pym 1998; Chesterman 2010; Bassnett 2012). Drawing on the contributions to this special issue, the social dimension of translation and the performative nature of culture are brought to the fore as productive new ways of studying translation in the theatre as a performative and social as well as a linguistic practice.

*L2

This essay discusses the relationship between form, language, rewriting and performance in the contemporary staging of ancient Greek drama, with special attention to the range of working practices of the translators, rewriters and theatre practitioners that are involved in the performance creation process. The discussion is framed by questions about the reciprocal influences of research in

translation studies and in classics and about how both can best engage with the insights offered by performance praxis.

*L3

Faced with the need to expand their audience, small Franco-Canadian theatre companies are experimenting with various on-stage translative strategies, such as surtitles, to reach audiences with diverse linguistic and cultural profiles. Not only do they explore their bilingualism in plays that incorporate Canada's two official languages, they enhance the bilingual aesthetics of the original play with the use of surtitles. In addition to conventional surtitles translating the source text delivered orally on stage, creative surtitles transmit new messages and thus multiply the possible readings generated by the performance. Thus, translation achieves a certain autonomy within the theatre production and, in doing so, redefines its function while challenging the existing theoretical models applied to the translation of dramatic texts.

*L4

Drawing on scholarship in translation ethics (Berman 1992; Cronin 2003) and performance studies (Conquergood 2002; Jackson 2004), this article approaches translation in the theatre from the double perspective of theory and practice. Professing translation as a model for the resolution of entrenched binaries (scholar/artist; theoretician/practitioner), the author sees the practice of translating for performance not just as a method of discovery or a hermeneutic tool but also as a mode of reflection that brings together both "readerly" and "writerly" approaches to text (Barthes 1974). By drawing on the experience of writing translations of García Lorca for the Belgrade Theatre, Calderón for the Royal Shakespeare Company, and Lope de Vega for the Watermill Theatre and the Washington Shakespeare Theatre, the article attempts to characterise such translation as an act of physical imagination, of a holistic understanding of both language and performance, into which textuality is incorporated and by which it is superseded.

*L5

In 2008, the Finnish National Theatre produced the Lebanese/Canadian playwright Wajdi Mouawad's tragic play *Incendies* in Finnish. The advertisements, newspaper pre-reviews and reviews named Reita Lounatvuori, a well-known Finnish theatre translator, as the author of the translation. However, several other people were also involved in the translation process before Mouawad's text reached the stage. In my article, I offer an empirical study of the process of translation of *Incendies* into Finnish to argue that translations in the theatre are not objects of art but products of art worlds, bearing the fingerprints of many subjectivities. To support my argument, I draw on Actor-Network Theory, as recently developed in the context of translation sociology (Buzelin 2007, 2005; Bogic 2010), and on Performance Studies, following Richard Schechner's articulation of the concept of performance (Schechner 2013). I apply

these models to the specific context of the theatre, the specific genre of drama, and the process of translating one play. This interdisciplinary exploratory study argues for the relevance of Schechner's analytical model, and more broadly of Performance Studies, to the analysis of interlingual translation processes.

*L6

In 2006, the Dublin-based theatre company Pan Pan went to China to produce a Mandarin version of J.M. Synge's canonical Irish play *The Playboy of the Western World*. Director Gavin Quinn chose to set the adaptation in a hairdresser/massage parlour/brothel, on the outskirts of Beijing. He originally wanted the protagonist to hail from Xin-Jiang, China's troubled Sinomuslim province. In interview, he said he was advised against this for fear of Chinese state censorship. However, the Chinese translators, Yue Sun and Zhaohui Wang, suggest that the decision not to represent a Muslim protagonist had to do with ethnic sensitivities. In order to analyse this conflict, this article draws on translation sociology after Bourdieu, clarifying the functioning of the habitus, and formulating a global field of cultural production. It argues that analysis of intercultural processes focused on cultural capital can provide materially engaged insights into the power relations informing given intercultural situations.

*M1

This paper provides a historiographical approach to the figure of Doña Marina or La Malinche, the interpreter of Hernán Cortés during the conquest of Mexico, in order to reassess the fictionalization of the character that we often find in Translation Studies. It is argued that this discipline has used her name in an impressionistic way and, therefore, it seems necessary to complement the translation scholar's approach with that of the historian. The paper will explore the ways in which Doña Marina has been presented by translation scholars. The next section will provide the perspective of historians, focusing on three aspects relevant for Translation Studies: (1) the facts known about her origin, which explain her ability to communicate in two local languages, (2) her role as interpreter during the conquest of Mexico, (3) her alleged participation in the Cholulan massacre as an informant of Cortés. It will conclude with a discussion that aims to highlight the contrast between the use of impressionistic views of historic figures and the more balanced narratives based on factual rather than mythical elements.

*M2

The tension between domesticating and foreignising translation strategies is particularly strongly felt in the translation of children's literature, and has been a key issue in many studies of such literature. However, despite the pervasiveness of the concepts, there is little existing empirical research investigating how child (and adult) readers of translated children's books process and respond to foreignised elements in translation. This means that scholars' arguments in favour of either domestication or foreignisation in the translation of children's literature

are often based on intuition and personal experience, with no substantial empirical basis. This article presents the findings of an experiment undertaken to investigate Afrikaans child and adult readers' processing of and responses to potentially linguistically and culturally foreign textual elements in translated children's picturebooks, against the background of postcolonial/neocolonial cultural and linguistic hybridity in South Africa. The paper reports the results relating to two of the research questions informing the study:

1. Does the use of foreignised elements in translated children's picturebooks have any significant effect on the cognitive effort involved in reading for child and adult readers?

2. Is the comprehension of child and adult readers affected by the use of foreignised elements in translated children's picturebooks?

A reading study utilising eye-tracking was conducted, involving both child and adult participants reading manipulated domesticated and foreignised versions of pages from two picturebooks translated from English to Afrikaans. To answer research question (1), data obtained by means of eye-tracking were analysed for dwell time, fixation count, first fixation duration and glances count for areas of interest (AOIs) reflecting domesticating or foreignising translation strategies. In order to answer question (2), short structured questionnaires or interviews with participants were used, focusing on the degree of comprehension of the two texts. Overall, the findings of the experiment demonstrate that while there are perceptible effects on processing and comprehension associated with the use of foreignising strategies, these effects are not straightforward or uniform, with notable differences not only for different AOIs, but also for child and adult readers.

*M3

This article examines problems arising from biliterate performances in English and Chinese in the context of the sociolinguistics of Singapore. The questions asked include: What are the ramifications of translating Chinese literature carrying anglophobic themes into English? How might translation displace anglophobic readings from Chinese literary works? What kind of identity discourse do self-translation practices engender? The article examines three cases of cross-linguistic practice as biliterate modalities in Singapore, with an eye on the identity discourse emanating from the translational space between English and Chinese in each case. In the first case, it is argued that the English translation of a Chinese poem with an anglophobic stance triggers an ironic self-reflexivity on the part of the target text reader and has the potential to exacerbate the cultural anxiety faced by the Chinese-speaking Self in the source text. The second case presents an example where the anglophobic interpretation of a Chinese play can potentially be 'unread' through the homogenization of code-switching through translation. In the final case of a self-translating playwright, it is found that English-Chinese and Chinese-English translations establish an asymmetric symbiosis whereby translation creates an interliminal space in which a hybrid identity discourse is negotiated. The three cases illustrate the tensions and

paradoxes residing in the translational space between English and Chinese in Singapore, pointing to the problematic of inter- and cross-cultural communication in the multilingual state.

*M4

We examine the possible impact of frequency differences between a construction in L1 and its equivalent in L2 on translations. Our case is that of existential *there* in English and existential *il y a* in French. Using corpus evidence, we first confirm previous claims that existential *there* is used more freely in English than existential *il y a* is in French. Drawing on extensive counts conducted in available corpora and self-compiled samples of translated English and French, intra-language comparisons of translated and non-translated language use show that existential *there* is under-represented in English translated from French while existential *il y a* is over-represented in French translated from English. It is suggested that source-language interference is responsible for these differences. In addition, counts of existentials in individual novels and their translations show that inter-language frequency shifts systematically occur in the direction of target-language norms, most clearly so for translations into French, which suggests that the observed usage constraint on *il y a* still applies to a noticeable extent in translated French. Methodologically, we argue the need for a large corpus of translated French.

*N1

The paper considers the interdisciplinary interaction of research on the cognitive aspects of translation. Examples of influence from linguistics, psychology, neuroscience, cognitive science, reading and writing research and language technology are given, with examples from specific sub-disciplines within each one. The breadth of borrowing by researchers in cognitive translatology is made apparent, but the minimal influence of cognitive translatology on the respective disciplines themselves is also highlighted. Suggestions for future developments are made, including ways in which the domain of cognitive translatology might exert greater influence on other disciplines.

*N2

The mental effort required to perform a simultaneous interpreting task or the cognitive load generated by it has attracted the interest of many a researcher in the field. To date, however, there is little agreement on the most suitable method to measure this phenomenon. In this contribution, I set out to discuss four of the most common methods of measuring cognitive load and the way in which they have been applied in interpreting research, providing examples for each and highlighting their respective advantages and disadvantages. The main focus of the contribution will be on pupillometry, a psycho-physiological method I deem to be among the most promising approaches to objectively measure cognitive load during simultaneous interpreting in real time.

*N3

Consideration of current developments in cognitive science is indispensable when defining research agendas addressing cognitive aspects of translation. One such development is the recognition of the extended nature of human cognition: Cognition is not just an information manipulation process in the brain, it is contextualised action embedded in a body and increasingly mediated by technologies and situated in its socio-cultural environment. Parallel developments are found in neighbouring disciplines, such as sociology with its actor-network and activity theories. This paper examines these approaches, their shared methodological tenets (i.e., ethnographic field studies) and the implications of the situated cognition approach for describing the cognitive aspects of translation, using a translation management case study to discuss conceptual and methodological issues.

*N4

A new linguistic-cognitive orientation in translation studies is important today because it can complement the current strong wave of socially and culturally oriented research into and around translation. For balance, it is also necessary and insightful to describe and explain how strategies of comprehending, decision-making and re-verbalisation come about in a translator's bilingual mind. In this paper I sketch some ideas about such a new linguistic-cognitive approach. I first review introspective and retrospective studies and behavioural experiments. Secondly, I assess the value of neuro-linguistic studies for translation. Thirdly, I suggest a new combination of a translation theory and a neuro-functional theory of bilingualism.

*N5

This article introduces Dynamic Systems Theory (DST) as a framework for the investigation of translation competence development. After a presentation of the basic concepts and assumptions underlying this theory, results from the longitudinal study TransComp will be discussed against the background of DST. TransComp is a three-year product- and process-oriented longitudinal study of the development of translation competence in 12 students of translation, whose translation products and processes were compared with those of 10 professional translators. The article outlines both the difficulties involved in the application of DST to the investigation of translation competence development and the added value that it promises for our understanding of developmental processes in translators, including the ways they can be fostered in translation training.

*N6

Translation is a situated activity that involves more than simply producing target texts from source texts. In order to understand what translators actually do when they translate, their psycho-biographies as well as the social setting of the workplace and the contextual resources must be considered. In this paper, we outline how a mixed-method approach originally developed to study the

newswriting processes of journalists at their workplaces can be applied in translation process research. We argue that progression analysis, which combines keystroke logging, screen recordings, eye-tracking, and cue-based retrospective verbalization, can be profitably used along with version analysis to gain insights into cognitive aspects of the translation process.

*N7

This paper explores potential benefits of closer interaction between metaphor studies and translation process research. It presents some developments within translation studies that make use of conceptual metaphor theory and illustrates some process research methods for investigating metaphors. The paper considers a number of methodological recommendations and argues that the need to take full account of insights from metaphor studies and associated disciplines is of greatest importance. Another significant potential innovation is the use of a multilingual approach in respect of both product- and process-oriented studies in order to increase both the amount and the generality of data available for analysis. Thirdly, it is important to extend the current source-text (ST) oriented approach. The paper concludes by suggesting some options for triangulating data gathered through a combination of methods.

*N8

This article draws on relevance theory (Sperber and Wilson 1986/1995) and its application to translation (Gutt 2000) to investigate processing effort in translation in relation to two different types of encodings, namely conceptual and procedural encodings (Blakemore 2002, Wilson 2011). Building on the experimental paradigm of data triangulation in translation process research (Alves 2003; Jakobsen 2005), it analyses the translation processes of eight professional translators when performing a direct and an inverse translation task. The analysis focuses on the number and types of encodings found in micro/macro translation units (Alves and Vale 2009; 2011). Results suggest that processing effort in translation is greater in instances of procedural than conceptual encodings.

*N9

This paper discusses the application of research methodologies from history and literary studies to the analysis of the translation process. Specifically, this concerns the use of literary archive and manuscript material to investigate the various stages in the construction of the translation product. Such material has been drastically underexploited in translation studies to date. The paper describes the type of material available for researchers and how this has been used. This is followed by a case study involving the detailed textual analysis of a translator's drafts and revisions. The paper considers the value of such research methods in investigating the translation process and how they might complement and interact with other methodologies.

*N10

On the basis of a pilot study using speech recognition (SR) software, this paper attempts to illustrate the benefits of adopting an interdisciplinary approach in translator training. It shows how the collaboration between phoneticians, translators and interpreters can (1) advance research, (2) have implications for the curriculum, (3) be pedagogically motivating, and (4) prepare students for employing translation technology in their future practice as translators. In a two-phase study in which 14 MA students translated texts in three modalities (sight, written, and oral translation using an SR program), Translog was employed to measure task times. The quality of the products was assessed by three experienced translators, and the number and types of misrecognitions were identified by a phonetician. Results indicate that SR translation provides a potentially useful supplement to written translation, or indeed an alternative to it.

*O1

With this article, we seek to support the law of growing standardization by showing that texts translated into Belgian Dutch make more use of standard language than non-translated Belgian Dutch texts. Additionally, we want to examine whether the use of standard vs. non-standard language can be attributed to the variables text type and source language. In order to achieve that goal, we gathered a diverse set of linguistic variables and used a 10-million-word corpus that is parallel, comparable and bidirectional (the Dutch Parallel Corpus; Macken et al. 2011). The frequency counts for each of the variables are used to determine the differences in standard language use by means of profile-based correspondence analysis (Plevoets 2008). The results of our analysis show that (i) in general, there is indeed a standardizing trend among translations and (ii) text types with a lot of editorial control (fiction, non-fiction and journalistic texts) contain more standard language than the less edited text types (administrative texts and external communication) which adds support for the idea that the differences between translated and non-translated texts are text type dependent.

*O2

The Hellenistic Greek papyrus Oxyrhynchus 1381 contains a translator's prologue that has been overlooked by translation historians despite its significance as evidence for a far more creative view of religious translation outside the confines of the Judaeo-Christian tradition. This important text is described in its historical context and compared to contemporaneous Pagan and early contending Judaeo-Christian developments in sacred translation as well as to classical secular translation practices. This will provide some valuable insights into the many factors informing the ancient origins and evolution of modern expectations and concerns in the western translation community such as translatability issues, preoccupations with fidelity, rigid adherence to the source text, the translator's invisibility and lack of creative freedom.

*O3

This essay is an exploration of some of the social and cultural factors that have played a role in the production, publication and reception of English translations of contemporary Chinese poetry, from the beginning of the 1980s to today. The aim is to link translations to the broader context, highlighting modalities and expectations of reception that have evolved within the social structures through which the translation of contemporary Chinese poetry has been circulating: the publishing industry, universities, the periodical press, public intellectual debates, and the market. The article does not try to establish if this or that expectation are either real or perceived features of the source texts. Nor does it deal with translators' individual interpretations, their private readings. Instead, adopting a wider sociocultural approach, the analysis proposes to shed light on the industrial and commercial dimension — the public life — of contemporary Chinese poetry in English translation.

*O4

Since the publication of *Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account* (Baker 2006), there has been a growing interest in applying socio-narrative theory to Translation Studies, with Baker's ideas extended and applied to several different areas of inquiry. This article gives a brief overview of these projects, and discusses in more depth the example of my own application and development of narrative theory. This includes a revised typology of narratives, the combination of narratological and sociological approaches, an intratextual model of analysis, and a new emphasis on the importance of narrators and temporary narrators in the (re)configuration of narratives. The article ends with a brief discussion on further topics within Translation and Interpreting Studies to which narrative theory might be applied.

*O5

The goal of this descriptive, exploratory paper is to identify and analyse patterns in a case study of direct and indirect literary transfer from Poland to Portugal between 1855 and 2010. By doing so, the paper intends to contribute to a deeper understanding of indirect translation. Firstly, relevant information concerning the corpus is presented. Secondly, the methodological issues are elucidated. Thirdly, the results of the study are discussed in detail. More specifically, the correlations between the dependent variables (directness and indirectness) and the independent variables (author profile, translator profile, publisher profile and target text literary genre) are examined. In addition, the correlation between the occurrence of the label '(in)direct' is tested against the independent time variable. Finally, the preliminary conclusions and future research avenues are presented.

*O6

Does the "expert blind spot", our "unconscious competence", lead us to undermine the effectiveness of our translation assignments? This study characterizes the translation task as schema-based, and thus prone to cognitive

overload for the learner. Accordingly, schema acquisition tasks featuring reduced-goal specificity and goal-free problems for training the novice are reviewed. The argument is put forward that we need 1) to use more scaffolding to reduce cognitive load, 2) to vary task architecture for learning (including the use of planning pre-tasks), and 3) to provide diagnostic help for the student translator to attain context-independence for 'high road transfer'. Formats for expertise modeling are considered — reverse tasks, completion examples, and other whole-task models — as instructional designs for load-managed translation tasks that improve problem-solving, schema acquisition, process-orientation, and metacognitive monitoring.

*O7

This paper presents the results of a study investigating the hypothesis that the recurrent features, or universals, of translated language are primarily the result of a mediation process that is shared among different kinds of mediated language, rather than the particularities of bilingual language processing. The investigation made use of a comparable corpus consisting of a subcorpus of English texts translated from Afrikaans, a subcorpus of comparable edited English texts, and a subcorpus of comparable unedited (and also untranslated) English texts. The frequency and distribution of linguistic features associated with three of the universals of translated language (explicitation, normalisation/conservatism, and simplification) across the three subcorpora were analysed. The study was guided by the hypothesis that the frequency and distribution of linguistic features associated with the universals of translated language would demonstrate similarities in the two subcorpora of mediated text (i.e., the translated and edited subcorpus), as compared to the subcorpus of unmediated text (i.e., the unedited subcorpus). However, the study yields almost no evidence for a mediation effect that is shared by translated and edited language, at least not along the linguistic features investigated. There is, however, evidence for what appears to be a separate translation-specific effect, which seems likely to be more unconscious, more proceduralised and more related to the linguistic level alone. This offers some support for the hypothesis of universals of translated language that are unique to this kind of text mediation specifically. Furthermore, the findings of the study suggest that editing may involve a different kind of mediation effect altogether, which frequently remains invisible in conventional corpus-based studies comparing translated and non-translated language, and which requires further investigation.

*P1

This article is an account of the personal journey of one writer, from her first encounters in the 1970s with fellow scholars sharing an interest in translation and a sense of frustration at the anti-translation prejudices of many colleagues working in literature or linguistics at that time. The article traces the gradual rise of translation studies as an important field in its own right, but raises questions about the present state of the discipline, arguing that as translation studies has

become more established, so it is failing to challenge orthodoxies and risks being left behind by the more innovative and exciting research now emerging from within world literature, postcolonialism, and cultural memory studies. I suggest that translation studies has reached a cross-roads and needs to reach out to other disciplines, taking advantage of what is being hailed by some as a translational turn within the humanities in general.

*P2

Functional approaches to translation and *Skopostheorie*, on which many of them are based, have been around for more than thirty years now. Perhaps, therefore, it is time to take stock, trying to trace the development and spread of functionalist ideas and drawing some cautious conclusions as to where the future may lie. As a representative of the "second generation" and drawing on recent publications in journals and monographs on Translation Studies, I provide an overview of where young translation scholars who claim to take a "functionalist" viewpoint find themselves, what they are investigating, and which topics they consider worthy of research. Offering this insider view, I do not pretend, however, to present an objective picture of the functionalist approach nor to exhaustively cover the whole field of functionalism in translation and adjacent fields.

*P3

Since the early 1990s, with the advance of computerized corpora, translation scholars have been using corpus-based methodologies to look into the possible existence of overriding patterns (tentatively described as universals or as laws) in translated texts. The application of such methodologies to interpreted texts has been much slower in developing than in the case of translated ones, but significant progress has been made in recent years. After presenting the fundamental methodological hurdles — and advantages — of working on machine-readable (transcribed) oral corpora, we present and discuss several recent studies using cross-modal comparisons, and examine the viability of using interpreted outputs to explore the features that set simultaneous interpreting apart from other forms of translation. We then set out to test the hypothesis that modality may exert a stronger effect than ontology — i.e. that being oral (vs. written) is a more powerful influence than being translated (vs. original).

*P4

The neurological mechanisms involved in translating and interpreting are one of the chief known unknowns in translation studies. Translation studies has explored many facets of the processes and products of translation and interpreting, ranging from the linguistic aspects to the textual aspects, from the politics of translation to implications from cognitive science, but little is known about the production and reception of translation at the level of the individual brain and the level of molecular biology.1 Much of this terra incognita will be explored and illuminated by neuroscience in the coming quarter century, and significant discoveries pertaining to language processing in translation will be made during the coming

decade, linking observable behaviors at the macro level with knowledge of what happens in the production and reception of translation at the micro level of the neuron and the neuronal pathways of the brain.

In the past two decades powerful new techniques for observing brain function in healthy living individuals have been devised. To a large extent neuroscience has become a rapidly developing field because of new technologies that make it possible to monitor the brain as it actually works, to document neural pathways, and even to track the activity of specific neurons. This article focuses on discoveries in neuroscience pertaining to perception, memory, and brain plasticity that have already achieved consensus in the field and that have durable implications for the ways we will think about translation in the future.

*P5

This article investigates the role of translation and interpreting in political discourse. It illustrates discursive events in the domain of politics and the resulting discourse types, such as jointly produced texts, press conferences and speeches. It shows that methods of Critical Discourse Analysis can be used effectively to reveal translation and interpreting strategies as well as transformations that occur in recontextualisation processes across languages, cultures, and discourse domains, in particular recontextualisation in mass media. It argues that the complexity of translational activities in the field of politics has not yet seen sufficient attention within Translation Studies. The article concludes by outlining a research programme for investigating political discourse in translation.

*P6

In the spirit of the 'enlargement' of the field proposed by Tymoczko (2007), this article argues for the city as an object of translation studies. All cities are multilingual, but for some language relations have particularly intense historical and cultural significance. Translation studies can illuminate the nature and effects of these interactions. The cities of Central Europe and in particular Czernowitz offer rich case studies. A thorough investigation of translational culture between 1880 and 1939 can help to provide a nuanced understanding of the nature of literary relations which prevailed before the violence of World War II.

*Q1

Holocaust poetry is like all poetry in that it does not just convey events, but also triggers emotions, and has the potential to change cognitive models and challenge unconsidered views. And yet it relates to real events that must not be falsified. Silences are at the heart of Holocaust poetry. Here I examine a poem by Paul Celan and how it, and its silences, can be translated. Using the notion of conceptual blending I explain how the poem works, and how its translation can also work as a Holocaust poem.

*Q2

The goal of this article is to examine the differences in the use of explicitation strategies when translating irony and humor, based on a comparative model that distinguishes between cues for the two phenomena. The study suggests that translations of irony manifest more explicitations, whereas translations of humor yield more non-explicitating shifts. This finding can be interpreted as indicating that while the explicitation of humor may override its function altogether, the explicitation of irony does not necessarily do so, since the implied criticism is not eliminated. This finding further strengthens the claim that irony is inherently critical, whereas humor is not.

*Q3
There is increasing interest in the "sociology of translation", agents of translation, and the agency of translators in Translation Studies. But more research is needed on actual people involved in the production, distribution, and reception of translation, and factors affecting these inter-relations. In this article, my interest is in agency in the translation and production of James Morier's picaresque novel, *The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan* (1824) into Persian. Drawing on Persia's politics, society and culture of the 19th century, I contextualize both the English and the Persian texts and show how Mirza Habib Isfahani, the translator, intervened in the text in order to exercise his exilic agency. The translator's interventions in the text show that for him the ethics of political progress was more important than the ethics of fidelity to foreign text. The article also examines the agency of other translation agents: the English Major in charge of the editing and publication of the Persian translation in Calcutta; and a Persian dissident and copyist whose tragic death transformed his posthumous agency from a cross-border copyist to a misidentified translator for more than 50 years.

*Q4
Translingual writers, in attempting to navigate between languages and the associated social contexts, bring both linguistic and cultural translation into play as processes fostering encounter and transformation. This paper considers the thematic function of translation within recent translingual narrative, where it appears both as a literary *topos* and as an ideological subtext. It attempts to illustrate how, contrary to postcolonial writers whose narratives self-consciously engage with their own linguistic or cultural hybridity by thematizing the power relationships between different linguistic strands, the narratives of transnational/translingual writers explore new identities by constructing new dialogic spaces in which language choice is located outside the oppositional model set up by the traditional binaries of postcolonial theorizing. Through a reading of the work of Amara Lakhous, a contemporary Italian writer, born and educated in Algiers and writing in both Arabic and Italian, it is argued that translingual works suggest an understanding of translation as not only something that happens after the story ends, but is a crucial part of the narrative itself; one that generates plot and meaning, and is indispensable to an understanding of the

concrete processes of cultural translation that shape relationships, identities, and interactions globally.

*Q5

The study reported here examined the amount and quality of flow experienced by trainee translators while translating different text genres. Flow (Csikszentmihalyi 1975) is an optimal experience, characterized by intense focus, control, interest and skills-challenge balance that leads to enhanced performance on a task. Although investigated in areas such as professional sports, surgery, and music, Flow Theory has not yet been tested in the area of translation. This study aimed at identifying which discourse genre would induce most flow in trainee translators while translating. Fifty-six Iranian English Translation majors studying at the University of Kashan translated three 180-word texts of narrative, expository, and descriptive genres. After each translation, they responded to a Flow Perceptions Questionnaire (Egbert, 2003) in the Likert format to report their perceptions of flow. Using repeated measures ANOVA, the researchers investigated flow differences among genres. The results indicated that flow existed in the translation classroom and that there were significant differences in the flow scores engendered by different genres. To support the findings drawn from the numerical analysis, four participants, selected from the population of subjects from the first phase, were interviewed, and the analysis of the interviews generally corroborated the statistical findings.