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PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM LETRAS/INGLÊS E LITERATURA CORRESPONDENTE

TRANSLATING COMPLETENESS: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

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To the ones I love:  
Lino  
Ivone  
Natália  
Bruno

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“It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data. Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts.”  
Sherlock Holmes in “*A scandal in Bohemia*”. (A.C. Doyle)

“A língua é o que é, e não o que poderia ou ‘deveria’ ser: ela é como a fizeram e fazem os que a falam e falam.”  
(Celso Pedro Luft)

“Quanto mais consciência você tem do valor das palavras, mais fica exigente no emprego delas.”  
(Carlos Drummond de Andrade)

## ABSTRACT

### TRANSLATING COMPLETENESS: A CORPUS-BASED APPROACH

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2007

Supervising Professor: Marco Antônio Esteves da Rocha

The aim of this research is to show the results of an analysis of the sense of completeness in translations of English into Portuguese regarding the words *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* as adjectives in texts from parallel corpora; and to carry out studies of the structure and communicative use of these words in the two languages on the basis of the corpus. The aim of analyzing translated texts was not to reveal translation choices, but rather to use the work of translators as a resource for contrastive analysis and the study of language differences (variations). The analysis has applications within lexicography, language teaching, translation studies and translator training. It is a study about the meanings, uses and collocations of the words related to completeness in both languages. From the data collected from websites, it was intended to show that the use of corpora enabled us to refine our research techniques through more detailed and quantitative analyses because they create opportunities for more reliable and objective findings.

68 pages (excluding appendix)

16.093 words (excluding appendix)

## RESUMO

## TRADUZINDO COMPLETUDE: UM ESTUDO COM BASE EM CORPUS

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O objetivo do presente trabalho é apresentar os resultados da análise da idéia de completude nas traduções de inglês para português com base nas palavras *complete*, *entire*, *full* e *whole* como adjetivos em textos provenientes de corpus paralelo. Procurou-se também conduzir estudos sobre a estrutura e o uso destas palavras nas duas línguas com base em corpus. O objetivo de estudar textos traduzidos não foi o de relevar problemas de tradução, mas usar o trabalho dos tradutores como fonte para uma análise contrastiva e para o estudo das diferenças (e variações) de ambas as línguas. A análise tem aplicações para lexicografia, ensino de línguas, estudos da tradução e treinamento de tradutores. Este é um estudo sobre significados, usos e colocações das palavras relacionadas à completude nas duas línguas. Através dos dados coletados nos *websites*, procurou-se mostrar que o uso de corpora pode nos permitir refinar nossas técnicas de pesquisa através de análises mais detalhadas e quantitativas, pois estes criam oportunidades para descobertas mais confiáveis e objetivas.

68 páginas (excluindo anexos)

16.093 palavras (excluindo anexos)



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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The comparison of languages is of great interest in a theoretical as well as in an applied perspective, since it reveals what is general and what is language specific and is therefore important both for the understanding of language in general and for the study of the individual languages compared. Recently there has been great interest in contrastive studies, partially due to the increasing internationalization of society and the growing need for advanced bilingual and multilingual competence. At the same time, linguistics has become increasingly concerned with the study of language in context, with the emergence of fields like text linguistics, discourse analysis and studies on pragmatics.

One major difference was the introduction of computers; the evolution of this technology has enabled linguists not only to store huge amounts of text, but also analyze these natural language samples in a way which had not before been possible. Such kind of analysis is done through a corpus (from Latin, corpus, body; the plural form is usually corpora). A corpus is a large collection of naturally occurring texts and corpus linguistics is concerned with the compilation and investigation of such corpora (Baker, 1995). Corpus linguistics is a relatively new discipline which originates in the second half of the twentieth century when the first machine-readable corpora were compiled. Despite previous manifestations of corpus-based approaches, the eighties are the time par excellence of corpus linguistics.

It is known that, for a long time, linguists used to work with language research using examples invented specifically for a given analysis based on language competence rather

than language performance (McEnery & Wilson, 1996). Notwithstanding the existence of corpus-based approaches since mid-eighteenth-century, much of the study of languages was done with artificial examples, which caused the distancing of theory in what regards the explanation of language as observed in real use. Nowadays this distance should become smaller due to a stronger concern about corpus-based approaches.

Corpus-based contrastive studies can benefit from the progress in computer processing of texts, which has been a major area of research. Indeed, it must be mentioned that corpus-based approaches were not commonly seen as a useful tool in the past due to the difficulties that existed in dealing with such data without computers to process and store corpus as fast and reliably as it is required for consistent research. Nowadays, with the help of computer technology, it became feasible and easier to analyze larger quantities of data with reliable results. However, according to Berber Sardinha (2003), the number of studies bearing *Corpus-Based Translation Studies* in their titles is still small. One reason, among others presented for this slow integration between Corpus Linguistics and translation, is perhaps the prejudice of some linguists, translators and researchers towards the reliability of the translated text as representative of a language.

Despite this unfortunate fact pointed out by Berber Sardinha, corpus linguistics is responsible for triggering far more innovation in linguistics than just methodological developments, since corpora provide new insights into the way language operates and call for new approaches to linguistic theory. Additionally, it should be stressed that applications of corpus linguistics can prove useful in many other areas such as lexicography, language teaching, and translation studies for example. The fact that corpora are held electronically means that huge quantities of text can be stored. Contemporary monolingual corpora such

as the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Cobuild Bank of English, for instance, run to 100 million and 200 million words respectively.

Because its content has only real linguistic evidences, a corpus can be considered a credible source. Also for this reason, it is an undoubtedly reliable source for argumentation regarding use and frequency. Leech (1992) argues that the corpus is a more powerful methodology from the point of view of the scientific method, as it is open to objective verification of results

Among all the benefits that corpus-based approaches brought to language research, translation studies have also been improved and developed. Since it has been acknowledged that translating is a complex task, it became a subject of scientific investigation for researchers in fields such as translation studies and linguistics. These studies have led to extensive understanding of the translation process and thus offer helpful information for translators, learners, teachers and lexicographers. It is expected that misinterpreting and misleading changes of the intended meaning in a source text will be reduced.

Corpus-based approaches are part of this scientific effort involving special concern for technological tools. With the increasing international exchange and accelerated globalization, translation and contrastive studies are more popular than ever. As part of this new wave of research on translation and contrastive studies, corpora, bilingual and multilingual, have a prominent role.

The present research is focused on analyzing the translation of four words that express completeness: *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* as adjectives from English into Portuguese within the parallel corpus COMPARA. The initial analysis of data in the English-Portuguese parallel corpus direction revealed substantial variation in renderings of words and phrases expressing completeness. Understanding reasons for the above



mentioned variation is likely to be an important aspect of a broader theory of linguistic functions within a combined approach in translation studies involving corpus linguistics and functional linguistics. Furthermore, this study also evaluates and discusses the solutions found at COMPARA regarding translation choices and equivalence.

A crucial aspect for the understanding of translation choices in research like this one is collocation. The concept is described by Baker (1995): “It is known that what a word means often depends on its association with certain collocates, with what comes after and/or before it, and these choices come from cultural, social and historical use of language.” Speakers of different language communities choose to use certain modes of expression, and these choices are known as collocation. Ignoring the existence of collocations may cause serious problems to the effectiveness of translated text, since translators may produce odd collocations in the target language, thus jeopardizing the intelligibility of the translated text for native target-language readers. This research examines predominantly the possible collocations of the terms *complete*, *full*, *whole* and *entire* and how they relate in English and Portuguese.

The quantitative aspect – which relates to the frequency of use of the predefined words – is emphasized and requires mathematical notions of frequency and probability that should be used as well as statistics and computational processes in order to provide a scientific proof result for this analysis. As previously mentioned by Berber Sardinha (2004) “nowadays any language theory becomes poor and inefficient if it does not consider data such as frequency, use and context (or situation) in their real usage”<sup>1</sup>

Corpus-based approaches are indispensable tools for modern language analysis. Corpus linguistics and statistics are used together as a new and prominent way of

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<sup>1</sup> My own translation.

investigating and analyzing language. Nevertheless, corpora were developed and are still being developed, and widely used, not only by 'corpus' linguists but by researchers working in applied linguistics, computational linguistics, conversation analysis, psycholinguistics, and speech technology. Even theoretical linguists are now discovering that they cannot afford any longer to ignore what corpora have to offer.

The remainder of this thesis is organized as follows: next chapter (chapter two) describes related work found in the available literature. Chapter three brings the methodology used for the approach and understanding of the data found. Chapter four presents the analysis of what was found within the translations from the corpus COMPARA, and finally chapter five contains the final considerations regarding the thesis as a whole.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

This review concentrates on work which is directly related to the analytical focus of the thesis. The first section describes the relation between corpus linguistics and corpus-based approaches in translational studies. The second part explores concepts that were used in the analysis of the data such as collocation, equivalence and synonymy. The following section examines functional grammar regarding corpora and grammar as well as completeness as a function. Finally, the last subdivision of this chapter concentrates on the annotation scheme of translation correspondences created by Martha Thunes.

#### **2.1 Corpus Linguistics and Corpus-based Approaches in Translation Studies**

The importance of corpora to language study is aligned to the importance of empirical data by the fact that empirical data enables the linguist to make objective statements, rather than those which are subjective, or based upon the individual's own internalized perception of language, as it is confirmed by Sinclair (1997, p.31) "Language cannot be invented; it can only be captured."

Baker (1995) argued that theoretical research into the nature of translation would receive a powerful encouragement from corpus-based studies as it is becoming important to think carefully about the evolution of the area and "to start working towards the development of an explicit and coherent methodology for corpus-based research".

She mentions that corpora are beginning to play an important role in translation studies due to the need of addressing what happens in real life rather than theoretical constructions based on abstract and neat conceptual systems (Baker, 1995, p.224). Words are then no longer extracted from previous lists, such as bilingual glossaries, but are drawn from representative corpora of authentic texts held in electronic form (Sager, 1990, p.130). Baker lists various applications of corpus-based analysis from Sager (1990), e.g. supplementing machine-translation lexicons; ensuring that all possible variants of a term are covered; demonstrating the linguistic behavior of terms and identifying changes in the frequency or usage of terms by means of statistical analyses of large corpora.

Baker (1995) complements by affirming that the boom of corpus-based techniques fulfills “the need for a rigorous descriptive methodology in an attempt to increase the inter-subjectivity of the applied areas of translation studies and in the pursuit of a more satisfying theoretical account of the phenomenon of translation itself”.

In conclusion, after a brief demonstration of findings regarding frequency, collocation and statistics, she justifies the use of corpus-based research by claiming that the use of corpus-based approaches in research, like the one that is presented here, would allow analyses to be done on a much larger scale. It could even produce much more powerful insights into the nature of translated texts and the nature of the processes that result in such translated versions.

McEnery & Wilson (1996) presented some implications of corpus-based study such as the replacement or complement of the researcher's intuition. Over-reliance on intuitions also disregards the increasing availability of corpora. It is corpus research that has provided

the most convincing evidence of discrepancies between intuitions and actual use. It does not mean that intuitions are useless, or that corpora are the ultimate solution, but that intuitions should be balanced against, and enriched by, evidence of language in use.

The authors also observed that this kind of approach suggests aspects which may be motivating for researchers and learners. These two implications were confirmed as motivations for the realization of this present study. Most importantly, corpus-based studies can transform the study of language from an environment which has been 'evidence scarce' to one which is 'evidence abundant'.

McEnery & Wilson (1997) discuss that corpus linguistics techniques allow much more powerful generalizations to be made about translation and that corpus linguistics provides interesting techniques for spotting statistically significant and even unconventional collocational patterns in vast quantities of text. They say that a linguist who has access to a corpus can call up all the examples of a word or phrase from many millions of words of text in a few seconds. Also, definitions can be more complete and precise since a larger number of natural examples are examined.

In addition, Johansson & Oksefjell (1998) stated that the growing interest in the use of corpora in language research is due to the increasing “interest among linguists in language use rather than language systems in the abstract”. Moreover, they listed some of the possibilities of corpora in language comparison based on Aijmer & Altenberg (1996, p.12) as follows: corpora give new insights that are likely to be unnoticed in studies of monolingual corpora; corpus-based studies can increase our knowledge of language-specific, typological and cultural differences as well as universal features; such studies

illuminate differences between source texts and translations; and can also be used in lexicography, language teaching and translation.

Corpora of original texts and their translations ensure that translation equivalence is precisely identified as the best available basis of comparison in contrastive analysis. However, users of translation corpora should be aware of some issues that may arise considering that linguistic choices often differ from one translator to another or even that there may be mistakes in translation. Johansson & Oksefjell also mention the following questions that should be taken into consideration in a comparative study based on the issues previously presented: “To what extent can we then make generalizations based on translated texts? And can we really be sure that the same meanings are expressed in the source and the target text? Or should we rather think in terms of degrees or types of equivalence?” Such questions, specially the last one about types of equivalence, were taken into consideration during the analysis for this study.

Moreover, the authors add that corpora may be significant not only in helping to reveal complex correspondences, as they may transform our ideas of what a linguistic description should be like. They imagine a new generation of linguistic descriptions which combine dictionary, grammar and corpus. “An open-ended dictionary would be linked to a corpus as well as grammar, the dictionary and the grammar provide the description, and the corpus gives examples of language use in context. This way we would be providing a coherent language description” (Johansson & Oksefjell 1998, p.21).

## 2.2 Collocation and Equivalence

Following the questions raised by Johansson & Oksefjell (1998), there follows a brief review on collocation, synonymy and equivalence, as these are considered to be crucial issues to the analysis of parallel corpora.

### 2.2.1 Collocation

Collocation is the tendency for certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language. This description is summarized in a dictum by Firth (1957): “*you shall know a word by the company it keeps*”. Moreover, the idea of collocations is an important one to many areas of linguistics. Kuhlmer (1991) has argued that our mental lexicon is made up not only of single words, but also of larger phraseological units, both fixed and variable. Information about collocations is important for lexicography, natural language processing in computers and language teaching.

Sinclair (1991), defines collocation as “...the occurrence of two or more words within a short space of each other in a text.” (p.170) and Partington (1998) claims that “It is part of a native speaker’s communicative competence to know what are normal and what are unusual collocations in given circumstances.” (p.16). In corpus-based studies the term collocation is commonly used to refer to the combination of words that have a certain mutual expectancy. When a collocation appears with a greater frequency than chance, then it is called a significant collocation. It is not easy to determine which co-occurrences are significant collocations, especially if one is not a native speaker of a language or language variety. However, given a large text corpus, it is possible to empirically determine which

pairs of words have a significant probability of co-occurring frequently enough to be considered as pattern that carries meaning.

Additionally, Partington (1998) says that “the co-occurrence of two items becomes interesting if it seems to happen for a purpose, and especially if it is repeated, if there are ‘patterns of collocation’.” He suggests that if there are frequent associations of words with certain terms, there can be studies that show the lists of their most frequent collocates, and by these means it becomes possible to describe the way in which each and every lexical item in a language behaves, since “every lexical item in the language has its own individual and unique pattern of behavior.” (p.27)

“Collocation reflects the preferences of specific language communities for certain modes of expression and certain linguistic configurations” (Baker, 1995, p. 47). Lexical collocation can also be either standard or marked, and the identification of this aspect requires great sensitivity, because even dictionaries, perhaps due to space restrictions, are rather sparing in words, and only with abundant luck one can find the exact collocation he/she's searching for among the reported examples. Even when an example is found in the dictionary, there can be no certainty about the spontaneity of the utterance or on the frequency of use of such collocation.

Again, Partington asserts that “collocation normality is dependent on genre, register and style i.e. what is normal in one kind of text may be quite unusual in another” (1998). On this basis, we can describe normal collocation in particular types of text, in the case of this study, in fiction texts.

When the translation of a word or a stretch of language is criticized as being inaccurate or inappropriate in a given context, the criticism may refer to the translator’s inability to recognize a collocation pattern. Taking account of collocational meaning rather



than substituting individual words with their dictionary equivalents is therefore crucial when the translator is interpreting the source text.

### 2.2.2 Synonymy and Equivalence

Partington (1998), together with other researchers, affirms that non-native learners and translators have a “pressing need” to find lexical alternatives to express particular concept, especially in writing. In addition to that, learners need to know which of the particular synonyms given by dictionaries and thesauri are the most suitable for a context. This is an area in which corpus linguistics may complement dictionary information and thus help learners decide in what circumstances substituting one word for another is possible.

This study checks whether the selected words expressing completeness can be interchangeable synonyms in English and Portuguese considering Lyons’s (1981) idea that “items are said to be ‘completely synonymous’ if and only if they have the same descriptive, expressive and social meaning (in a certain range of contexts).” Lyons (1995, p. defines two expressions as fully synonymous if all their meanings are identical, if they are synonyms in all contexts and if they are semantic equivalent in all aspects of their meaning.

Synonymy is a kind of semantic relation. Two words (or phrases) are synonyms when they have the same meaning (words with subtle differences between meanings are termed near-synonyms). Webster's New Dictionary of Synonyms (1984) discuss the concept at length (p. 5-31) and provide the following definition:

A synonym, in this dictionary, will always mean one of two or more words in the English language which have the same or very nearly the same *essential* meaning... Synonyms, therefore, are only such words as may be defined wholly, or almost wholly, in the same

terms. Usually they are distinguished from one another by an added implication or connotation, or they may differ in their idiomatic use or in their application. ( p. 24).

In conformity with Lyons & Cruse (1986), it is later on understood that absolute synonymy in language is extremely rare, perhaps even non-existent, and that there is always some difference between items which are potentially synonymous. Furthermore, Partington adds that in terms of communicative efficiency, it would be unnecessary to have more than one item meaning exactly the same thing in a language.

The comparison of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of equivalence. Equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field.

An interesting discussion of the notion of equivalence can be found in Baker (1992) where she offers a more detailed list of conditions upon which the concept of equivalence can be defined. She explores equivalence at different levels in relation to the translation process, including all different aspects of translation and hence putting together the linguistic and the communicative approach. She distinguishes equivalence at word level and above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence.

There can be equivalence at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. Baker acknowledges that, in a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the ST s/he looks at the words as

single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in the TL. Baker gives a definition of the term *word* since it should be remembered that a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different languages. This means that the translator should pay attention to a number of factors when considering a single word, such as number, gender and tense (ibid, p.11-12).

Grammatical equivalence is considered when referring to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. She notes that grammatical rules vary across languages and this may pose some problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the TL. In fact, she claims that different grammatical structures in the SL and TL may cause noteworthy changes in the way the information or message is transferred from one language to another. These changes may induce the translator either to add or to omit information in the TT because of the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL. Among these grammatical devices which might cause problems in translation Baker focuses on number, tense and aspects, voice, person and gender.

When referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion, she nominates it textual equivalence. Textuality is a very important feature in translation since it provides guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the ST which can help the translator in his or her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the TC audience. It is up to the translator to decide whether or not to maintain the cohesion as well as the coherence of the SL text. This decision will be conducted by three main factors, the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

And finally she defines pragmatic equivalence related to implications and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. Implication is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meanings in translation in order to get the ST message across. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in another culture in such a way that enables the TT reader to understand it clearly.

### **2.3. Grammar and Corpus**

Halliday & Hasan (1976) refer to text as “any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language.” (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Later, in Halliday and Mathiessen (2004), the authors refer to text as the “form of data used for linguistic analysis; all description of grammar is based on text.” (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004).

They acknowledge that the invention and development of written and spoken corpora have contributed to the study of Functional Grammar. Halliday & Matthiesen affirm that corpora are now fundamental for the theory of language. They enumerate the advantages of using corpora firstly by stating that its data is authentic and also referring back to Halliday, McIntosh and Stevens' (1964) quote: “what people actually say is very different from what they think they say; and even more different from what they think they ought to say”. The authors include that what is said and understood in real life situations also differs from what people say in experimental circumstances.

Secondly, they point out that the data from a corpus may include spoken language, including formal or casual styles. They refer to it as “the most unself-monitored spontaneous speech that people explore and expand their meaning potential.” (ibid, p.34)

The third important aspect of using corpus is that it becomes possible to study grammar in quantitative terms. “Computerized parsing and pattern-matching is now reaching the point where quantitative studies can be undertaken of a number of primary systems in the grammar, using samples large enough to permit comparison among different registers.” (ibid, p.35)

Functional grammar focuses on the purposes and uses of language, it derives from examination of spoken and written language and the contexts of their use, it investigates how language is used, and its effects. It aims at revealing many of the choices language users have in interaction, and at showing how meaning is made. Dik (1997) characterizes functional grammar as follows:

In the functional paradigm a language is in the first place conceptualized as an instrument of social interaction among human beings, used with the intention of establishing communicative relationships. Within this paradigm one attempts to reveal the instrumentality of language with respect to what people do and achieve with it in social interaction. A natural language, in other words, is seen as an integrated part of the communicative competence of the natural language user. (p.3)

Because of its emphasis on usage, communicative function, and the social context of language, functional grammar differs significantly from other linguistic theories which stress purely formal approaches to grammar.

Systemic-functional grammar is the most well-known component of a broad social semiotic approach to language called *systemic-functional linguistics*, originally developed by Michael A.K. Halliday in the 1960s. Systemic-functional grammar is concerned primarily with the choices that are made available to speakers of a language by their grammatical systems. These choices are assumed to be meaningful and relate speakers' intentions to the concrete forms of a language.

Grammatical studies have, along with lexical studies, been the most frequent types of research which have used corpora. McEnery & Wilson say that corpora are a useful tool for syntactic research because of the potential for the representative quantification of a whole language variety and because of their role as empirical data for the testing of hypotheses derived from grammatical theory (1996).

#### **2.4. Translational Correspondences**

The data here collected is also annotated under the perspective for approaching and annotating corpora created by Martha Thunes (1998). She proposes a classification that suggests a scale from 1 to 4 of accessibility of the information needed, and this scale reflects the complexity of the translational relation between the source and target strings. On this scale she distinguishes four main types of translational correspondence, and these types are related to each other in a hierarchy related to the increase of the complexity of translation (Thunes, 1998, p.25).

This research needed to adapt Thunes' classification in order to fit the words selected to be studied. In her analysis she uses basically the finite clause and here, adjectives and its previous and subsequent words are taken into consideration.

Like this research, she collected data from parallel texts, it is understood by parallel text as an original text paired with its translation into another language, Thunes compared English to Norwegian, and here English is compared to Portuguese. She assumes that for all types of translation correspondence a certain amount of information on which lexical units and which syntactic constructions are translationally related is given about the translational relation between the source and target language. It is time now to specify her classification.

Translational correspondences of type 1 (T1) are cases of word-by-word correspondences, gender differences and certain other morphological changes are permitted. In such cases a translator's need for information is relatively low. The target string can be generated from the constituent structure of the source string, replacing the source language words by their target language equivalents.

Therefore, in T1 there is equivalence on the syntactic level, the corresponding strings have equivalent constituent structures. Consequently, it implies equivalence also on the level of semantics between parallel strings. Ultimately, T1 correspondences imply equivalence on the pragmatic level, equivalence concerning communicative effect in the situations of source and target utterances.

Examples from the searched corpus follow in the next chapter.

Type 2 (T2) are the ones in which it is nearly possible to translate word by word. That is, there may be differences between source and target string with respect to word order and/or the use of grammatical function words. Nevertheless, in T2 correspondences the condition must hold that every lexical word in the source string corresponds to a word in the target string of the same lexical category and with the same syntactic function as that of the source word.

In T2 correspondences it is not possible to translate word by word, but the translation has the same overall syntax as the source string. In T2 cases, information about the syntax of the source string and information about which syntactic constructions in the source string must be changed when producing the target string are required. It is then alleged that a translator's need for information is greater in type 2 than in T1 correspondences, and that the translation task is more complex in the former than in the latter cases.

In addition, in T2 correspondences there is not exact syntactic equivalence between source and target string, there is near equivalence checking syntax, and this implies semantic equivalence, which implies pragmatic equivalence.

In type 3 (T3) there are greater structural disparities between source and target string than those of T2. The peculiarity of T3 is that while the two strings can be nominated equivalent semantic representations, there is at least one lexical word in one of the strings for which the other string lacks an equivalent word of the same lexical category and with the same syntactic function.

Translations in T3 cases require information about the syntax of the source string, information about the semantic representation of the source string, and information about the syntactic rules of the target language and about how a translation is generated from these rules together with the semantic representation of the source text. Consequently, in correspondences of T3 a translator's need for information is greater, and the translation task is more complex.

In T3 there is not syntactic equivalence between source and target string. There is yet, semantic equivalence in the sense that equivalent semantic representations can be assigned to the source and target texts, and equivalence on the semantic level suggests pragmatic equivalence.

Finally, type 4 (T4) correspondences are cases where there are variations between original and translation not only on the structural, but also on the semantic level, we cannot derive equivalent semantic representations or source and target string. In T4 cases information is omitted, we cannot extract equivalent semantic representations for source and target string.



Information about the syntax as well as the semantics of the source string, and types of information which cannot be derived from the linguistic expressions alone such as discourse information from a wider linguistic context, information about the utterance situation of the source string and extra-linguistic background information are required in translations of T4.

Considering the measurement of complexity in the translational relation, this fourth category is where we find translational correspondences of the highest complexity; this is also where a translator's need for information is the greatest.

Since source and target strings are not semantically equivalent in T4 correspondences, there are not implicational relations between types of equivalence related to different linguistic levels. In T4 cases pragmatic equivalence may be achieved, but there is no guarantee for that. There may be, for example, cultural differences between source language and target language, which make it impossible to achieve the same communicative effect of the target utterance as that of the source utterance.

It is time now to state how the above theories and ideas would be useful for the data interpretation of the corpus selected. It is expected that the understanding of the translations will become easier and coherent if all this previous research can be recognized and applied for this study. This reaffirms what was formerly mentioned about making objective statements, rather than those which are subjective, or based upon the individual's own internalized perception of language.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study and it is divided in two sub-chapters. The first subchapter presents the corpus analyzed for the purposes of this research and the process of collection and annotation of it, while the second brings more detailed fundamental procedures for this corpus-based study and a brief explanation of the statistical procedures carried out in this research.

#### 3.1 - The Corpus

In order to match the purposes of this study it was decided that it would need a corpus containing English texts along with their translations into Portuguese. This kind of corpus is called parallel corpus, as stated by Frankenberg-Garcia & Santos (2002) “a computerized collection of texts in one language aligned with their translations into another language”. The source selected is the corpus COMPARA, ([www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA](http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA)), a bi-directional parallel corpus based on an open-ended collection of Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese source-texts and translations. Up to now, it assembles a corpus of published fiction for 62 different Portuguese-English text pairs, which count up to about 2.986.267 words divided like the following table extracted from the website shows. Since it is open-ended, there are frequent additions of new text in the website.

**Table 3.1****Distribution of Words in COMPARA**

<b>Words</b>	<b>Originals</b>	<b>Translations</b>	<b>Total</b>
Portuguese	639697	797049	1436746
English	822152	727369	1549521
Portuguese & English	1461849	1524418	2986267

The data used in this research is part of 5.6 version accessed on November 30, 2004. Through an advanced search at COMPARA website, the following directions were followed for the collection of data: texts in English translated into Portuguese and only original English texts and their translations. The search was also restricted to variants of Portuguese from Portugal and Brazil and English from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Another selection for this study was that the four terms would be included in the final sample only when they were functioning as adjectives. From the first collection, 31 occurrences of the word *complete* were found, three tokens were verbs, so they were erased from the data with 28 examples of *complete*. *Entire* and *full* did not have occurrences with different grammar functions, therefore 27 occurrences of *entire* and 133 of *full* were added to the selection. The search for *whole* brought 139 occurrences of the term, however 26 were of *whole* in different grammatical functions, so they were also deleted from the collection, that finally closed to 113 occurrences of *whole* added to the final selection. All four terms resulted in 301 tokens from the corpus COMPARA, representing 0,03% of the original words in English within the website data.

COMPARA brings original texts carefully aligned with their translations, however it is not annotated. In other words, the corpus itself does not show any kind of analysis. For this reason and for the objective of this study, not every word, but only those which are directly relevant to the research were annotated. Annotation schemes are selected, not for broad coverage, but for the relevance of the distinctions which they make to the specific questions that the researcher wishes to ask of his/her data.

It is valuable to note here that COMPARA is considered a medium-size corpus due to its number of words in English (822.152) according to Berber Sardinha (2002), when the source fits to the corpora that contain from 250 thousand to 1 million words. For this reason the BNC – British National Corpus ([www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk](http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk)), which is a collection of 100 million words, may be occasionally used to complement data from COMPARA.

### **3.2 – Annotation Scheme**

The first variable of the annotation scheme is called Collocations. As it can be assumed by its title, the aim of this annotation was to check the collocations of the terms that express completeness in the English part. The second step, entitled Translation Annotation, analyzed how each token was translated into Portuguese. It is mainly focused on the Portuguese part of the corpus as it analyzes and categorizes the translator's choices. Finally the translation correspondence types suggested by Thunes (1998) are included in the step Translational Correspondences Annotation. It might also be important to remember that the Translation Annotation categories were created based on concepts and options of translations, while the Translational Correspondence Types already existed.

### 3.2.1 – Collocations

At this point of the investigation, all *complete, entire, full* and *whole* occurrences from COMPARA generated a concordance with the tokens analyzed by using the Concord Tool<sup>2</sup> in WordSmith Tools<sup>3</sup>. Collocation was analyzed considering the definition previously presented in chapter two, which explains the concept as the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language. It also notes Partington's idea of "patterns of collocation" bearing in mind that frequent associations of words with certain terms can describe the way an item in a language behaves (1998, p.27). The tokens were formatted in order to annotate the occurrences of the most common words immediately before and after each term. Only the highest frequencies of collocations were considered in this investigation. Indeed, in some instances it was necessary to consider not only the previous and subsequent words, but sometimes two or three words surrounding the focused terms.

### 3.2.2 – Translation Annotation

The terms expressing completeness presented large variation within their translation. Thus, because of the large number of variation of the terms in the Portuguese part, these translations were divided in categories concerning their major characteristics. In this way, the data was divided into five categories in order to facilitate the understanding

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<sup>2</sup> *Concord Tool* is one of the three programs available in *WordSmith*

<sup>3</sup> *WordSmith Tools* is a suite of programs designed by Mike Scott and published in 1996 by Oxford University Press.

and the development of tables and statistics. The following categories were created for this part of the annotation process:

**(CE) Closest Equivalent:**

A first attempt to analyze the translations of *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* showed more than thirty different translations of the terms. There was then the need to create categories to simplify and better analyze such information. For each of the four terms there was a specific word in Portuguese that appeared to be the closest equivalent choice. Such word in all four occasions had a larger number of occurrences as a translational option than other words. For that reason the first category created was nominated Closest Equivalent (CE).

Translations that fit this category carry semantic equivalence in relation to the original English term and there is also pragmatic equivalence between source and target words. The following examples show how this category works:

(1a) “It is a complete flop...”

(1b) “É um completo desastre...”

(2a) “He’s already <<seen>> the entire show...”

(2b) “Ele já <<viu>> mentalmente todo o programa...”

(3a) “Why, it is full of dust.”

(3b) “Ora, está cheia de pó.”

(4a) “...and the whole bookshelf began to sway dangerously...”

(4b) “... e toda a estante começou a abanar perigosamente....”

It was decided then that the closest equivalent words for *complete* is *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* are *completo*, *todo*, *cheio* and *todo* respectively including their inflections in Portuguese.

**(S) Synonyms and near synonyms:**

The choice of the name “synonyms” for this second category considers the previously presented definition of the term in chapter two. According to Lyons (1995, p.60), synonyms are expressions with the same meaning, whereas near-synonyms are expressions that are more or less similar, but not identical, in meaning. This category comprises synonyms and near-synonyms of the terms following this description.

Among the translations of the words expressing completeness another group of choices could be put together. Those choices were considered to be synonyms (or near-synonyms) of the most frequently translated word in Portuguese. This is a conceptual category and the following examples show some instances of it:

(5a) “He would often spend a whole day settling...”

(5b) “Passava muitas vezes um dia inteiro arrumando...”

(6a) “... a set of hanging shelves full of books...”

(6b) “... uma fila de prateleiras carregadas de livros...”

This category comprises the highest number of variables, so that it is better illustrated in a table like the one displayed below. Table 3.2.2 shows the synonym words and the number of occurrences of each of them within the corpus.

**Table 3.2**

**Synonyms**

<b>Translations of <i>complete</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>	<b>Translations of <i>full</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>
<i>Completamente</i>	2	<i>Completo (-a)</i>	6
<i>Pleno (-a)</i>	2	<i>Repleto (-a, -os)</i>	6
<i>Total</i>	1	<i>Inteiro (-a)</i>	2
<i>Integral</i>	1	<i>Pleno (-a)</i>	2
<i>Todo</i>	1	<i>Todo</i>	2
<b>Translations of <i>entire</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>	<i>Total</i>	1
<i>Inteiro (-a)</i>	6	<i>Carregadas</i>	1
<i>Completo (-a)</i>	2		
<i>Tudo</i>	1		
<b>Translations of <i>whole</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>		
<i>Inteiro (-os,-as)</i>	12		
<i>Completa (-os)</i>	3		
<i>Total</i>	1		

**(I) Intensifiers:**

The present category represents the words that have the common feature of maximizing the sense of completeness in the translated text. Considering that the focus of this study, and specifically in this translation annotation, is how the transfer of the semantic value of completeness occurs from English into Portuguese, the words from this category



not only transfer the sense of completeness but also include a much stronger meaning of completeness to the translated part.

Examples (7) and (8) represent some of the doubts that arose during the process of annotation. The previous occurrences were, in some way, “easy” to define which categories they would fit into. However, the present category is based only on semantic equivalence and this required the occurrences to be appraised many times until the most reasonable decision could be made.

(7a) “The change was complete enough...”

(7b) “Houvera uma mudança radical...”

(8a) “...he bent his whole mind, therefore...”

(8b) “... logo se aplicou, de corpo e alma...”

In (7) *complete* was translated as *radical*, in fact, *complete enough* was the unit of translation considered in this example. On a first look, omission was considered a potential category for this case, since *complete*, on its own, could not be regarded as *radical*. Nevertheless, checking the context containing “*the change was complete enough*” it was decided that *mudança radical* was the most appropriate translation and the word *radical* does not omit the idea of completeness as it can be inferred that the “change” was very, very big or that everything was changed. Perhaps what is meant is that the change resulted in a completely different situation, as compared to what existed before. The same procedure was followed in (8), when it was decided that *de corpo e alma* translated an intensified idea

of *whole mind* because it includes not only the *mind* (*alma*) but also the *body* (*corpo*). The translation represents a stronger meaning than the original text.

**(U) Usage:**

This category was the most laborious in all aspects, from the choice of a name to the features to be considered for each occurrence that would fit into it. The many different translations of completeness presented some cases that needed to be appraised many times in order to finally decide which category they would match. This group of translations brings all the instances that somehow carried the idea of the terms expressing completeness but in completely different structures or words. This category is again based on semantic equivalence, but it also considers the proper usage of such terms in Portuguese. Also in this category, not only the word expressing completeness was taken into consideration, but also the subsequent term.

For this specific group of translations it is better to show the examples first, then explain what characteristics were analyzed in each case.

(9a) “He was full professor at one of the most prestigious...”

(9b) “Professor efectivo numa das mais prestigiadas...”

With (9), four examples had the combination *full professor*. Two of them were translated as *professor efectivo*, one as *professor bem-sucedido* and the other *professor titular*. According to information provided by the website [www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA](http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA), *professor efectivo* are translations made by a Portuguese translator, while *titular* and *bem-sucedido* correspond to Brazilian translation. In all instances, the word *full* was not translated by the closest equivalent word nor its synonyms (or near-synonyms), but by a

word that related to the meaning of *full professor* in Portuguese. It would be impossible, or at least incorrect to translate *full* by *cheio* or any other synonym, it simply would not make sense in Portuguese, so *efectivo*, *bem-sucedido* and *titular* were the best options considering their usage in Portuguese.

(10a) "...the radio playing at full volume."

(10b) "... e o radio altíssimo."

Example (10) is another occurrence that required time to decide which category would be the best. The Portuguese version of *full* in (10) does not bring the exact semantics of the term, but the lexical choice *altíssimo* carries the meaning of the unit *full volume* on its usage in Portuguese.

### **(O) Omission:**

This category was created due to the great number of instances in which there was no correspondent word in the translated version for the observed term expressing completeness. Indeed, this was one of the main findings of this study and it caused surprise initially on the corpus. In those instances it was noted that there was no semantic or syntactic equivalence for the term of completeness in the target text. In some cases the omission did not compromise the intended meaning from the original version, however, it may be considered that in some cases there was a certain loss in meaning in the translated part. Examples (11) and (12) show this category within the corpus observed:

(11a) "...Felicité is the complete opposite of Flaubert..."

(11b) "...Felicité é o oposto de Flaubert..."

(12a) “...though full of grief...”

(12b) “...embora sofressesem.”

It is possible to notice that in (11) there is practically no change in meaning caused by the omission, perhaps because of the word *oposto* (*opposite*) that already carries the meaning of “completely different”. Whereas in (12) the translated version does not emphasize the word “*grief*” as the original text in English, there is even a change in grammatical function of “*grief*” (noun) to “*sofressesem*” that is a verb. The omission in (12) results in a small but somewhat substantial loss in meaning.

### 3.2.3 - Translational Correspondences

The data collected was also annotated under the perspective for approaching and annotating corpora created by Martha Thunes (1998). This particular annotation scheme was considered useful in this study because both analyses deal with corpus-based translation matter, they both focus on syntactic and semantic equivalence between particular language pairs. She proposes a classification that suggests a scale from 1 to 4 that reflect the complexity of the translational relation between the source and target texts. On this scale she distinguishes four main types of translational correspondence, and these types are related to each other in a hierarchy related to the increase of the complexity of translation (Thunes, 1998, p.25).

This research needed to adapt Thunes’ classification in order to fit the objectives of this study. In her analysis she uses basically the finite clause and here, adjectives and its previous and subsequent words are taken into consideration.

Like this research, she collected data from parallel texts, Thunes compared English to Norwegian, and here English is compared to Portuguese. She assumes that for all types of translation correspondence a certain amount of information on which lexical units and which syntactic constructions are translationally related is given about the translational relation between the source and target language. Her classification works as follows:

Translational correspondences of type 1 (T1) are cases of word-by-word correspondences. Therefore, in T1 there is equivalence on the syntactic level, the corresponding strings have equivalent constituent structures. Consequently, it implies equivalence also on the level of semantics between parallel strings. Ultimately, T1 correspondences imply equivalence on the pragmatic level, equivalence concerning communicative effect in the situations of source and target utterances.

Example (13) shows a translation where T1 correspondence could be detected in *a complete flop* translated as *um completo desastre*:

(13a): “It is a complete flop...”

(13b): “É um completo desastre...”

Type 2 (T2) are the ones in which it is nearly possible to translate word by word. Nevertheless, in T2 correspondences there must be the condition that every lexical word in the source string corresponds to a word in the target string of the same lexical category and with the same syntactic function as that of the source word. In addition, in T2 correspondences there is not exact syntactic equivalence between source and target string, there is near equivalence for syntax, and this implies semantic equivalence, which implies pragmatic equivalence.

Example (14) demonstrates an occurrence of T2 translational correspondence from the researched corpus:

(14a): "...and watch the whole operation on the monitor..."

(14b): "... e assistem à operação toda no monitor..."

The above example was accounted for as an occurrence of T2 because of the different word order in source and target texts. *Whole operation* was translated as *operação toda*, inverting the position of noun / adjective in the sentences. Different from Thunes' study, this research is based on translation at word level, so that word order here was considered for the adjective and the noun it modifies. In other words, *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* + their subsequent words.

In type 3 (T3) there are greater structural disparities between source and target string than those of T2. In T3 there is not syntactic equivalence between source and target string. There is yet, semantic equivalence in the sense that equivalent semantic representations can be assigned to the source and target texts, and equivalence on the semantic level suggests pragmatic equivalence. For this analysis, all the instances that have semantic and pragmatic equivalence but in a different structure will be regarded as an occurrence of T3.

In example (15), the word *entire* was not translated in the word-by-word process like in T1 or T2, the structure is different and there is no syntactic equivalence. However there is equivalence on the semantic and pragmatic levels.

(15a): "...to meet the entire cost from its bottomless funds..."

(15b): "... a arcar integralmente com o custo de seu tratamento..."

Finally, type 4 (T4) correspondences are cases where there are variations between original and translation not only on the structural, but also on the semantic level, we cannot derive equivalent semantic representations or source and target string. In T4 cases information is omitted and there may be cases of information being added as well. We cannot extract equivalent semantic representations for source and target string.

Information about the syntax as well as the semantics of the source string, and types of information which cannot be derived from the linguistic expressions alone such as discourse information from a wider linguistic context, information about the utterance situation of the source string and extra-linguistic background information are required in translations of T4.

Since source and target strings are not semantically equivalent in T4 correspondences, there are not implicational relations between types of equivalence related to different linguistic levels. In T4 cases pragmatic equivalence may be achieved, but there is no guarantee for that (p.). There may be, for example, cultural differences between source language and target language, which make it impossible to achieve the same communicative effect of the target utterance as that of the source utterance.

Here in example (16) *complete* is not translated and the whole sense of completeness is omitted:

(16a): “With the greatest respect, complete cojones.”

(16b): “Com todo o respeito, cojones.”

An example where information is added is (17), *at full stretch* is translated as a totally different structure and the word *braço* is inserted to the unit. This last feature of adding information was the key to decide that this instance would be an occurrence of T4:

(17a): “Once, at full stretch...”

(17b): “A dada altura, esticando o braço todo...”

Later on, tables and graphs were designed with information from the annotation schemes. Percentages were calculated in order to compare and analyze the occurrences and effects of each kind of translation. Finally, crosstabulation of annotated corpus data and statistical tests, such as *Chi-Square* and *Goodman and Kruskal’s tau*, were carried out by means of a statistical package, namely *SPSS for Windows 8.0*. The significance tests were carried out to check on the existence of actual relationships between variables, and the association tests were done in order to check on the strength of these relationships.



## CHAPTER 4

### THE ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analysis of the data of the 301 occurrences of *complete*, *full*, *entire* and *whole* and their translations. It was previously decided that this study would concentrate on the above terms functioning only as adjectives in English, which restricted tokens included in the sample on the basis of grammatical function. However, it could be seen that, in many instances, there was no such syntactic equivalence between source and target texts.

First there is an analysis regarding the frequency of each studied item. Secondly, as it was mentioned before in chapter three, the large amount of different translations of the terms had to be divided in categories to simplify and organize the data so that statistical tables could be drawn. The categories were named closest equivalent (CE), omission (O), synonyms (S), intensifiers (I) and usage (U). The translations were also annotated under Thunes' (1998) scheme of translational correspondence types (T1, T2, T3, T4) that concentrated on their syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence between source and target texts. Later, both annotation schemes were crosstabulated against the distribution of tokens of the four adjectives in order to check the statistical relationship between them.

Finally, the adjectives were analyzed considering their most frequent and relevant collocations contrasted with the translational annotation categories and the translational correspondence types. In fact, the research findings can be better visualized and understood with tables and figures displayed along this chapter.

#### 4.1 Frequency

The total number of tokens (301) represent 0.01% of the corpus COMPARA, and the results obtained from a first calculation of the examples extracted from the corpus offer somewhat positive encouragement in searching for interesting findings. The first aspect that could be noticed with the collection of data relates to the frequency of each word expressing completeness.

**Table 4.1**

##### Frequency of words expressing completeness

Words expressing completeness	Number of occurrences	%
<i>complete</i>	28	9.3
<i>entire</i>	27	8.9
<i>full</i>	133	44.1
<i>whole</i>	113	37.5
<b>Total</b>	301	100

By creating a frequency table like the one illustrated above before running a concordance across a text, it is possible to preselect the analytically most relevant items. In this case, frequency can provide an indication of the expectations the prospective audience might have about the linguistic features of a target text in a particular genre.

It can be noticed in table 4.1 that *full* and *whole* are far more frequently used than *entire* and *complete* as adjectives to express completeness within the corpus studied. *Full* and *whole* together represent 81.7% of all the occurrences, while *complete* and *entire* sum up to 18.2%.

From this first view, one could speculate that there are two unmarked terms to express completeness, and that maybe these two would present a wider range of variation on their use in English as well as their translations into Portuguese. Such preference of the terms was also searched within the data from BNC - British National Corpus with the aim of checking whether this higher frequency of *full* and *whole* would be also found in a larger corpus. Similar proportions with the same ranking were found, the highest variations detected being not higher than six percentage points for *complete* (15%) and *whole* (32.7%), while percentages for *entire* (7.6%) and *full* (44%) are remarkably close.

This first finding reveals a relevant aspect in relation to these four terms used to express completeness, since one could not say which of the terms is most frequently used if not by observing authentic data from a corpus. This kind of information could be useful for lexicographers when deciding which words to include or perhaps which words to be more thoroughly explained in a dictionary. Moreover, it could also be advantageous to language teaching when deciding which terms to be emphasized in a lesson. Both uses promote a better and more refined understanding of language, which should be enough of a reason to refer to corpora as an important tool for language study.

#### **4.2 Statistical Analysis of Annotation Schemes**

The next step of the analysis comprises the crosstabulations of the four adjective tokens against the Translation Annotation categories. Table 4.2 presents the results obtained from crosstabulating the variables in this annotation scheme against the distributions of tokens of the four adjectives. Percentages in cells refer to row totals.

Table 4.2

## Crosstabulation of Words against Translation Annotation

		Translation Annotation					
		CE	I	O	S	U	Total
Words	<i>complete</i>	9 32.1%	1 3.5%	7 25%	8 28.5%	3 10.7%	28 100%
	<i>entire</i>	10 37%	1 3.7%	7 25.9%	8 29.6%	1 11.1%	27 100%
	<i>full</i>	57 42.8%	14 10.5%	24 18%	20 15%	18 13.5%	133 100%
	<i>whole</i>	47 41.5%	2 1.7%	39 34.5%	16 14.1%	9 7.9%	113 100%
	<b>Total</b>	123 40.90%	18 6.00%	77 25.60%	52 17.30%	31 10.30%	301 100.00%

CE: Closest Equivalent  
S: Synonyms

I: Intensifiers  
U: Usage

O: Omission

It can be seen from table 4.2 that all mode values of the adjective tokens occur in the same category of translation annotation. For the four terms, category (CE) was the most frequent regarding their translation choices. In 40.9% of the examples, the closest equivalent word in Portuguese was chosen as the most appropriate way to translate the idea of completeness. Also, it is observed that *full* is the word that is most regularly translated by its closest equivalent, occurring in 42.8% of the instances.

As it has been mentioned in section 3.2.2 in the Methodology, *todo* and inflections was found to be the closest equivalent word for *entire* and *whole*, while *completo (-a)* works for *complete* and *cheio (-a,-as)* for *full*. This relation of closest equivalents of *entire* and *whole* suggests a higher level of synonymy between these words regarding their

Portuguese translations, since the same does not happen with the other two terms. A subsequent study of the opposite direction of translation (Portuguese – English) might bring an interesting finding about language on the expression of completeness.

This analysis of closest equivalents presents a potential synonymy between *entire* and *whole* not only because of the closest equivalent word being the same, but also because of the second and third options for synonyms found within the data. Counting the synonyms (S), *entire* and *whole* show *inteiro* (-a, -os, -as) and *completo* (-a, -os) as their second and third most frequent options for translation into Portuguese. Other terms appeared as possible translations of *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole*, however they did not represent a similar percentage that could be considered so relevant for the comparison among the terms expressing completeness.

For a better visualization of the translations of the words expressing completeness considered to be synonyms table 4.3 is displayed below:

**Table 4.3**

**Synonyms**

<b>Translations of <i>complete</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>	<b>Translations of <i>full</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>
<i>Completamente</i>	2	<i>Completo (-a)</i>	6
<i>Pleno (-a)</i>	2	<i>Repleto (-a, -os)</i>	6
<i>Total</i>	1	<i>Inteiro (-a)</i>	2
<i>Integral</i>	1	<i>Pleno (-a)</i>	2
<i>Todo</i>	1	<i>Todo</i>	2
<b>Translations of <i>entire</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>	<i>Total</i>	1
<i>Inteiro (-a)</i>	6	<i>Carregadas</i>	1
<i>Completo (-a)</i>	2		
<b>Translations of <i>whole</i></b>	<b>Occurrences</b>		
<i>Inteiro (-os, -as)</i>	12		
<i>Completa (-os)</i>	3		
<i>Total</i>	1		

Pursuing the idea of synonyms, which is the first question in this study, it could be seen with the tables that there is some level of synonymy among these words since some words in Portuguese appear as (S) for the terms in English. However, it is important to note that, as previously mentioned in chapter two, absolute synonymy is possibly non-existent, so that synonyms here associate to those instances where two or more words relate to nearly the same semantic or pragmatic meaning. While synonyms correspond to 16.9% of the translation choices within the corpus researched

The second most frequent category in the Translation Annotation scheme was omission (O), where 25.2% of the terms were omitted in the target text. Another interesting finding of this research was this discrepancy between (CE) and (O) and the high number of instances of both categories. (CE) and (O) can be thought of as opposite categories since the former shows the exact translation of a word while the latter shows the instances where a certain word “disappears” in the target text.

It was found that *whole* is more likely to be omitted, since 34.5% of its tokens do not have a correspondent item in Portuguese, while the least omitted term was *full*, containing only 18% of omissions among its translations. The most frequent words of this collection, *full* and *whole*, represent the most relevant findings regarding omission. They are the most and the least omitted items within the translations, considering that *complete* and *entire* contain almost the same percentage of omissions, 25% and 25.9% respectively.

Translations corresponding to the category named usage (U) summed up to 10.6% of the examples, and *full* was the one with the most occurrences of (U), being 5.9% in all the corpus and 13.5% within the occurrences of *full*. Meanwhile, *entire* is the token which has fewer translations in the (U) category, only 0.3% in the whole corpus, and 3.7% in the occurrences of *entire*. Based on this information, it can be said that to translate *full* it is

sometimes necessary to use a different structure from the one in the source text. Differently, *entire* is seldom translated with a different structure or words than its closest equivalent and its synonyms.

Instances in which the translation was considered to be a stronger and maximized idea of completeness than the original text, in this study categorized as intensifiers (I), correspond to 6.3% of the corpus. According to the numbers described so far, (I) is the least frequent category observed in this collection, and again *full* is the word with the most occurrences of (I), representing 4.6% of all the 6.3% instances where (I) was detected. Among the 133 occurrences of *full*, 10.5% were translated as (I), while *whole* is the word with the least examples of (I), only 1.7% in all occurrences of the term.

These last two categories, (U) and (I), are discussed in more detail in the subsection about collocations (4.3) as they contain some interesting findings among the translations of completeness.

However, before going into the next subsection, there are first the results on chi-square and Goodman and Kruskal tau for this particular crosstabulation displayed on table 4.4:

**Table 4.4**

**Chi-square Tests**

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	24.168	12	0.019
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	24.325	12	0.018
<b>N° of Valid Cases</b>	301		

6 cells (30.0)% have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.62.

The likelihood ratio presented in table 4.4 is also a significance test which is more resistant to problems of frequency in cells such as those pointed by the package, that is, that there are 6 cells with expected frequencies below 5. That usually causes problems to chi-square, but, in this case, values of both tests are very similar, with significance, that is, the probability of such distribution being a result of chance and not of the relationship between the variables, is lower than 2 in 100, since it is 1.9 in 100, and that is good enough, since the usual cutoff point in social sciences is lower than 5 in 100 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The Goodman and Kruskal tau results measure from 0 (no association) to 1 (full association, which is quite impossible for two distinct variables). The actual result for translation choice as dependent variable ( $\tau = 0.04$ ) shows that the existing association is weak, and it is thus only possible to explain variations in translation choices to a minor extent on the basis of which adjective is being translated.

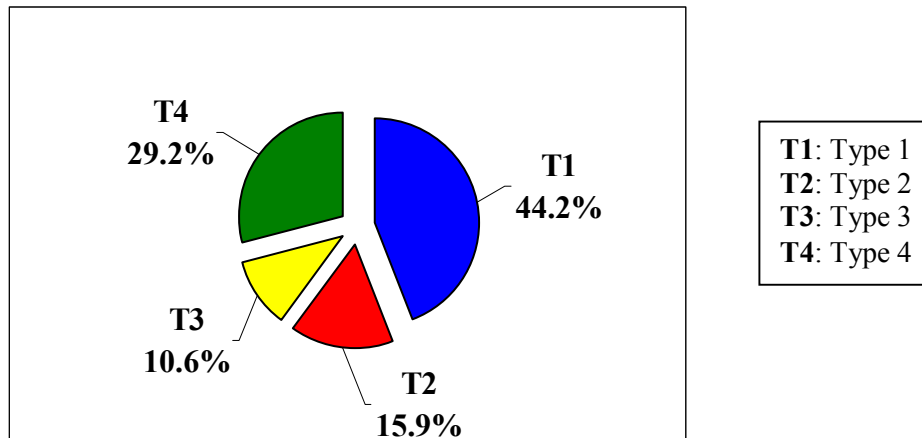
#### **4.2.1 Translational Correspondence Types Analysis**

The Translational Correspondence Types also provide fruitful information about the corpus analyzed. According to what was previously introduced in this chapter, the data from the Translational Correspondence Types annotation were crosstabulated against the adjective tokens, and the frequencies of this second annotation scheme can be visualized in figure 4.1 displayed below:



**Figure 4.1**

**Translational Correspondence Types**



It can be observed first that translations of Type 1 (T1) are the most frequent, as they appear in 44.2% of the examples. It means that almost half of the translations of *complete, entire, full* and *whole* are done word by word and that these words usually have a word in the same syntactic structure and with semantic and pragmatic equivalence. However, T4 represented significant 29.2% of the translations of completeness. Even though translations of T4 may sometimes have pragmatic equivalence, such feature has to be analyzed case by case and collocations have to be taken into consideration as well.

It was also observed that T2 corresponded to nearly 16% of the translations. Additionally, almost all the cases of T2 related to word order difference between source and target text, and, again, the collocates of the studied terms had to be considered. It can also be said that this change in word order is connected with a basic syntactic difference between English and Portuguese adjective/noun word order. In English, adjectives appear before the nouns, while in Portuguese they usually go after the noun.

Finally, translations of T3 represented the smallest number of the translations, however considerable 10.6%. Those were the cases in which the word in the source text was translated with a completely different structure than the one to the target text. Once more the studied word in isolation was not enough to interpret and determine the kind of translation it represented, it was again necessary to consider collocation for the interpretation and understanding of such translations.

More detailed information about each adjective token crosstabulated against the Translational Correspondence Types annotation is displayed now on table 4.5, where the frequencies of each adjective in each type can be better visualized.

**Table 4.5**

**Crosstabulation of words against Translational Correspondence Types**

		Translational Correspondence Types				
		T1	T2	T3	T4	Total
Words	<i>complete</i>	10 35.7%	5 17.8%	5 17.8%	8 28.5%	28 100%
	<i>entire</i>	10 37%	8 29.6%	2 7.4%	7 25.9%	27 100%
	<i>full</i>	73 54.8%	12 9%	15 11.2%	33 24.8%	133 100%
	<i>whole</i>	40 35.3%	23 20.3%	11 9.7%	39 34.5%	113 100%

Counting the Translational Correspondence Types, it can be seen from the data on table 4.5 that *full* is most frequently translated as T1, corresponding to 54.8% of its translations. More than half of the translations of *full* were done in a word by word manner, since T1 relates to those instances in which there is syntactic, semantic and pragmatic

equivalence. On the other hand, *whole* is the token with the least examples of T1 within its translations, although 35.3% cannot be considered a low percentage. The other two adjectives presented similar percentages to *whole*, however a little bit higher.

Translations of T2 had *entire* as its most frequent representative, representing 35.3% of its translations into Portuguese. It is worth reminding here that almost all the T2 occurrences were related to word order changes between source and target texts. Differently, *full* had only 9% examples of T2 within its translations, being very different from *complete* and *whole* which presented, respectively, 17.8% and 20.3% of T2.

The least frequent type in all the studied adjectives was T3, which showed *complete* as the word with the highest percentage of examples, 17.8%. Despite the fact that T3 was the least frequent Translational Correspondence Type, the percentage presented within the translations of *complete* suggest that this adjective has a considerable tendency to be translated with completely different wording from the target text, at least more than the other adjectives. The adjective *entire* was the one with the least occurrences of T3 within its translations, relating to only 7.4%.

Finally, T4 was most commonly found within the translations of *whole*, which was observed to be the most frequently omitted adjective, since T4 and the category (O) from the Translation Annotation have a strong relationship. T4 represented 34.5% of the translations of *whole*, and was observed to be also very frequent, in fact the second most frequent type, within the translations of the other terms, 28.5% of *complete* and 25.9% and 24.8% of *entire* and *full* respectively.

Following the structure presented in the statistical analysis of the Translation Annotation scheme, there are now the chi-square and Goodman and Kruskal tau tests displayed on table 4.6 below

**Table 4.6****Chi-square tests**

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Degrees of Freedom</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	18.891	9	0.026
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	18.802	9	0.027
<b>N° of Valid Cases</b>	301		

4 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.97.

Goodman and Kruskal tau is  $\tau=0.03$  for the Translational Correspondence Types as the dependent variable, which is also a weak association. The relationship exists and it is not due to chance, but the variation in Translational Correspondence Types can only be explained to a minor extent on the basis of the adjective being translated.

Because it was noticed that the two above analyzed annotation schemes have similarities regarding their categories, there is now table 4.7 which presents the results from the crosstabulation of both annotation schemes as well as the chi-square tests in table 4.8.

**Table 4.7**

**Crosstabulation of Translation Annotation against Translational Correspondence Types**

		Translational Correspondence Types				
		T1	T2	T3	T4	Total
Translation Annotation	CE	112 37.2%	11 3.7%	0	0	123 40.9%
	I	3 1.0%	0	10 3.3%	5 1.7%	18 6.0%
	O	0	0	0	77 25,60%	77 25,60%
	S	17 5.6%	33 11.0%	2 0.7%	0	52 17.3%
	U	1 0.3%	4 1.3%	21 7.0%	5 1.7%	31 10.3%
	Total	133 44.2%	48 15.9%	33 11.0%	87 28.9%	301 100.0%

**Translation Annotation**  
**CE:** Closest Equivalent  
**O:** Omission  
**U:** Usage  
**I:** Intensifiers  
**S:** Synonyms

**Translational Correspondence Types**  
**T1:** Type 1  
**T2:** Type 2  
**T3:** Type 3  
**T4 :** Type 4

**Table 4.8**

**Chi-square tests**

	Value	Degrees of Freedom	Significance
Pearson Chi-Square	533,299	12	,000
Likelihood Ratio	503,068	12	,000
N° of Valid Cases	301		

3 cells (15.0%) have expected cont less than 5. The minimum expected counts is 1,98.

Here, significance goes over  $p < 0.0001$ , meaning that the probability of the distribution being a result of chance is lower than one in one thousand. Although there are

zero cells, expected counts are below five in three cells only, while likelihood ratio presents similar results. Goodman and Kruskal tau for Translation Annotation as the dependent variable is quite high ( $\tau = 0.56$ ) and even higher for Translational Correspondence types ( $\tau = 0.64$ ). It seems thus that these variables measure similar things and do not offer much as ways of analyzing the translation of completeness as investigated by means of these four distinct adjectives.

The information compiled from the Translation Correspondence Annotation complements the findings from the Translation Annotation, however both analyses confirm the need of considering the collocations of the terms in order to define the kind of translation each one will have. It was observed that the studying of the four words together did not help to determine a pattern for the translation of completeness. The selected words in isolation do not represent enough information to define their translation. For this reason there was the need of analyzing the tokens in context considering their collocation, in other words, their previous and subsequent items, explored in subsection 4.3.

### **4.3 Collocation Analysis**

The collocation analysis is more detailed and also more refined since it comprises specific cases and interpretation of data relies not only on the isolated item but also on its surrounding words. It was noticed that knowing the words that appeared before and after *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* helped to presume what kind of translation each term is likely to have. Table 4.9 was designed including all the collocates that represented more than 5% of the examples of each token.

Table 4.9

## Collocations

COMPLETE					
Word BEFORE	Occurrences	%	Word AFTER	Occurrences	%
<i>a</i>	10	35.7	with	2	7.1
<i>the</i>	3	10.7	-	-	-
<i>was</i>	3	10.7	-	-	-
ENTIRE					
Word BEFORE	Occurrences	%	Word AFTER	Occurrences	%
<i>the</i>	17	62.9	<i>life</i>	3	11.1
<i>his / their / its / my (possessive pronouns)</i>	6	22.2	<i>length</i>	2	7.4
-	-		<i>cost</i>	2	7.4
-	-		<i>show</i>	2	7.4
-	-		<i>state</i>	2	7.4
-	-		<i>world</i>	2	7.4
FULL					
Word BEFORE	Occurrences	%	Word AFTER	Occurrences	%
<i>is / was / were / be / been (verb to be)</i>	29	21.8	<i>of</i>	76	57.1
<i>at</i>	12	9	-	-	-
<i>a</i>	8	6	-	-	-
<i>the</i>	7	5.2	-	-	-
WHOLE					
Word BEFORE	Occurrences	%	Word AFTER	Occurrences	%
<i>the</i>	89	78,7	<i>thing</i>	10	8.8
<i>a</i>	11	9.5	-	-	-
<i>her / his / its / their / 's (possessives)</i>	9	7.9	-	-	-

The information in this table was gathered with the help of *WordSmith Concord Tool*, where the tokens were organized alphabetically and frequent collocates could be counted. Additionally, only the most frequent collocates are presented in this part of the

analysis due to relevance and also space restrictions. Moreover, all relevant collocations were double checked in the BNC in order to decide if they were also frequent in a larger data source.

The first relevant collocations, organized alphabetically, correspond to the words before *complete*. Four words were observed to co-occur with the adjective more frequently: *a*, *the*, *was* before it and *with* after it. However, the previous words do not seem to determine a pattern for translation, even though they modify the function of the word *complete* in a sentence. In the instances where *a* and *the* appear before *complete*, it is implied that *complete* will be followed by a noun as in (18) and (19). While *was* is the previous word, *complete* is used predicatively as in (20):

(18) “Shows a complete want of judgment.”

(19) “...to give the complete measure...”

(20) “...their solitude was complete.”

Moreover, it was also noticed that *complete* and *full* were the only adjectives that were used predicatively, and this function represents 10.7% of the examples of *complete* and 1.5% of *full*. The other two studied adjectives did not have any occurrence with this function in the corpus COMPARA. Similarly, a search in the BNC showed that *entire* and *whole* used as a predicative are quite rare, therefore confirming the proportion found at COMPARA.

The occurrences of *a*, *the* and *was* before *complete* did not show any specific pattern for translation. Nevertheless, the word after *complete* instigated a deeper investigation of its use, despite the fact that it represented a small number of occurrences in the corpus studied.



The combination *complete with* appeared twice in the collection of *complete* and they were two translations of the same original text, summing up to 7.1% of the cases. Still, one was translated as CE and the other as O, and respectively T1 and T4, which are opposite ways of translating. Furthermore, none of them was translated with its actual meaning of including, that something is not only complete, but also includes something extra, as it is described in the Merriam and Webster online dictionary, for example.

A search in the BNC displayed that the collocation *complete with* is more frequent than it was expected since it represents 10% of all the occurrences of *complete*. This should be good enough reason for dictionaries to bring a proper translation form for the combination. Nevertheless, such correspondence was not found in online or book-form bilingual dictionaries. Besides, this information should also be useful for translator's training as well as for English teaching.

The second adjective collocation displayed in table 4.9 is for *entire*, where it could be seen that the word is usually preceded by the article *the* and possessive pronouns. However, again, the word before *entire* could not determine on its own the kind of translation the term would have. The two most relevant collocates after the term were *life* and *length*, according to data from the BNC, where these were the ones more frequently observed within the occurrences of *entire*, despite their small number of instances. The word *entire* when followed by the word *life* is usually translated as (CE) and secondly as (S) in the examples of COMPARA, considering that it was never omitted. It is also important to note that *entire life* was observed to be generally preceded by a possessive pronoun, e.g. *his entire life*, corresponding to almost all the occurrences of the combination in the BNC.

Opposed to *entire life*, the collocation *entire length* tends to be omitted as it was detected in the translations studied. Both cases of this second collocation were omitted, and this is an important finding because, as already mentioned in this analysis, *entire* is the adjective that is least omitted in the translations from the corpus, so that it should be interesting to know in which instances this is more likely to happen.

The other collocates displayed in table 4.9, *entire world*, *entire cost*, *entire show*, and *entire State* are usually translated as their (CE) or (S). However, they did not represent a significant number in the occurrences from the BNC.

The next adjective, *full*, represented the most relevant and frequent collocation pattern. The word *of* followed *full* in 57.1% of the occurrences of COMPARA and 19.6% of the BNC. The percentage found mainly at the first corpus expresses that *full of* can be considered a very significant collocation. Moreover, 71% of the occurrences of *full of* were translated as its (CE) followed by *de*, composing *cheio (-a) de*. This information is undoubtedly important for the study of this adjective expressing completeness, since it can be said that it is very likely that *full* will be followed by the preposition *of*, and that this collocation will probably be translated as *cheio de*. It is evident why this collocation cannot be out of any bilingual dictionary with the translations and equivalents of *full*.

Regarding the preceding words, it was observed that inflections of the verb to be were present in 21.8% of the occurrences of *full*, and in 79.3% of these occurrences, the verb to be appeared before *full of* resulting in a larger collocation pattern of 30% of the cases of verb to be + *full of*.

The other words preceding *full* did not represent a very significant number of occurrences. However, it is worth noting that the translations for the collocation *at full* almost always corresponded to the T4 category, which means that its translation did not

have syntactic nor semantic equivalence, but pragmatic equivalence was, in some cases, reached. It is the case of (21), where it was impossible to analyze the isolated item *full*, but the whole phrase *threw himself at full length* had to be taken into consideration. It was translated as *estendeu-se ao comprido*, and it was considered a T4 because *full* does not have a correspondent item in the target text, but there is the idea of *at full length* in the translation. This case was considered (U) since the idea of *at full length* was not omitted, it was more of an example of adapting the source text into target text with meaningful, however different wording.

(21a) "...Tiger threw himself at full length by my side..."

(21b) "...o Tigre estendeu-se ao comprido a meu lado..."

The same procedure was noticed with almost all the occurrences of *at full*. The translators had to use completely different words to express the idea from the source text. It was never translated with a (CE) or (S), but it was more frequently expressed with different words or it was omitted.

The last studied adjective also had some interesting features related to its collocations. The first finding of *whole* was about the common word before it, when the article *the* appeared in 78.7% of the examples and, additionally, all the occurrences of *whole thing* were preceded by *the* forming the three-word collocation pattern *the whole thing* at COMPARA. This three-word combination represented 8.8% of the examples of *whole* from COMPARA and it corresponds to 93.7% of all the occurrences of *whole thing* in the BNC.

Now regarding its translation, it could be observed that *the whole thing* is frequently omitted or translated as (U), the category that comprises translations with words different than the one in the source text, as it can be observed in examples (22) and (23):

(22a) "...If these elements of beauty are real, the whole thing simply appeals to our sense of dramatic effect."

(22b) "...Se esses elementos de beleza são reais, põem simplesmente em jogo o nosso sentido de efeito dramático."

(23a) "I can't tell you how heart-broken I am about the whole thing."

(23b) "Não posso lhe dizer quanto me confrange tudo isso."

In (22) *the whole thing* was simply omitted, since there is no equivalent word, phrase or expression in the target version, and this kind of translation represents 40% of the occurrences of *the whole thing*. Meanwhile, (23) is an example of *the whole thing* translated as (U), where *tudo isso* was the correspondent structure chosen to translate the idea of such collocation. Surprisingly, all the occurrences of *the whole thing* as (U) bring *tudo* as the Portuguese translation, summing up to another 40% of the instances. Thus, after all these observations, it could be noticed that the collocation *the whole thing* is likely to be omitted or translated as *tudo*.

Other three collocation patterns that were noticed but were not included in table 4.7 because they did not represent more than 5% of the occurrences, also called the attention because of their similar translation processes. The first one is *the whole world* that appeared in 4.4% of the examples of *whole* and was always translated with a (CE). The second and third one have some kind of similarity in meaning as well as in their translation, *the whole business* and *the whole affair* were almost always omitted in the target text, considering that there was only one occurrence of (U) for *the whole affair*.

Despite the low number of occurrences of these three collocation patterns, it may be said that *whole* in the collocation *the whole world* will probably be translated with a closest equivalent. Also, the collocations *the whole business* and *the whole affair* are expected to be omitted in the target text. Still, all these three collocations were searched in the BNC and were noticed to correspond to 1% or less within the occurrences of *whole*, however, the ones that appeared in COMPARA had a relevant and similar aspect within their translations.

The analysis of the collocates of the studied adjectives proved to be of great importance in order to determine patterns for translation. The previous annotation schemes showed significant results; however, this kind of analysis enabled the identification of the processes of translation which were more frequent with specific word combinations. It was found that the words studied in isolation did not show as interesting and relevant results as the analysis of their collocation.

## CHAPTER 5

### FINAL REMARKS

The study of languages is a fascinating field and corpus-based approaches have been proved to be essential tools to find interesting and surprising aspects of language in use. Since the most difficult task for a translator is the ability to observe the meanings of words and utterances very precisely in order to construe them into another language, corpora were and are still being developed to help not only the translator's job, but also to improve the teaching of languages as well as the development of corpus-based dictionaries among other applications.

With this study, one has now some theoretical conclusions on the translation of completeness from English into Portuguese with a particular emphasis on collocation. This research also presented some methodological specifications on how to compare texts with their translations, including Thunes' model, and material to guide translation training and dictionary organization. Furthermore, the findings should also be useful for language teaching as well as for machine translation.

A wide range of translation options among the renderings of *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* were observed and there was the need to divide them into two categories. The first one considering the translated word in Portuguese, namely Translation Annotation, and the second annotation is based on Martha Thunes' (1998) Translation Correspondence Types, which considers syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence between source and target texts

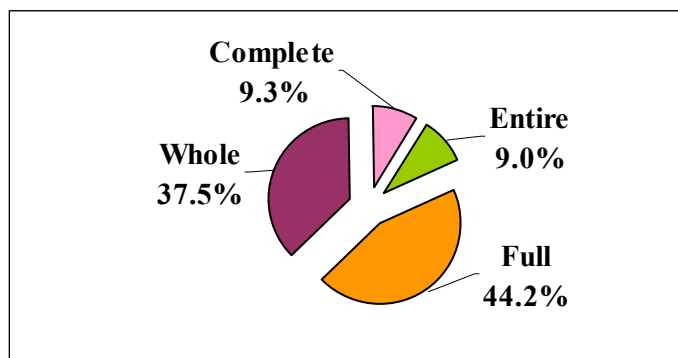
Initially, it was thought that putting these terms together would enable the recognition of a pattern on their translations, however, it could be seen that such method was not enough to find and define a significant pattern of translation. Later, it was noticed that the words surrounding the studied terms would influence the kind of translation each term would have. Therefore it was decided that the collocations of each terms would be taken into consideration for a deeper and, consequently, more refined analysis of their renderings into Portuguese. The main findings and applications of this study are summarized now in the following subsections:

### 5.1 Frequency

The first aspect noticed on the collection from COMPARA related to frequency. Based on quantitative relevance, it was noticed that *full* and *whole* are much more frequent than *complete* and *entire*, as it can be reminded with figure 5.1 displayed below. This first finding may have many applications, from translator's training to lexicography, when it helps to decide which terms should be better explored and/or thoroughly explained in a dictionary, for example.

**Figure 5.1**

#### Frequency



Moreover, it can also be suggested that this kind of finding could only be arrived at by means of corpus-based research. If anyone is asked to determine which of the four studied adjectives is more commonly used to express completeness, or even, which word(s) are more frequently used to express completeness, he/she would very probably be in doubt.

## **5.2 – Further Comments about Translation Patterns**

This subsection attempts to comment on the findings of data analysis previously presented in chapter four. During the whole process of analysis in this study it was borne in mind that “languages are differently equipped to express different real-world relations, and they certainly do not express all aspects of meaning with equal ease.” (Ivir, 1981). Thus, the focus of this analysis was not to determine what is the best or the correct translation for each of the terms, but to show and understand the different ways the words expressing completeness have been translated. Also, it aimed at showing that corpora are an important and essential tool for modern language studies, following Berber Sardinha’s (2004) previously quoted assumption that “nowadays any language theory becomes poor and inefficient if it does not consider data such as frequency, use and context (or situation) in their real usage”.

### **5.2.1 Findings in the Translation Annotation and Translational Correspondence Types**

Regarding the translated words reported in the Translation Annotation, it was observed that most of the occurrences presented a (CE) as the translation option into Portuguese. Hence, it can be said that *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* have an equivalent word in Portuguese and they are frequently translated with these terms. Still on the

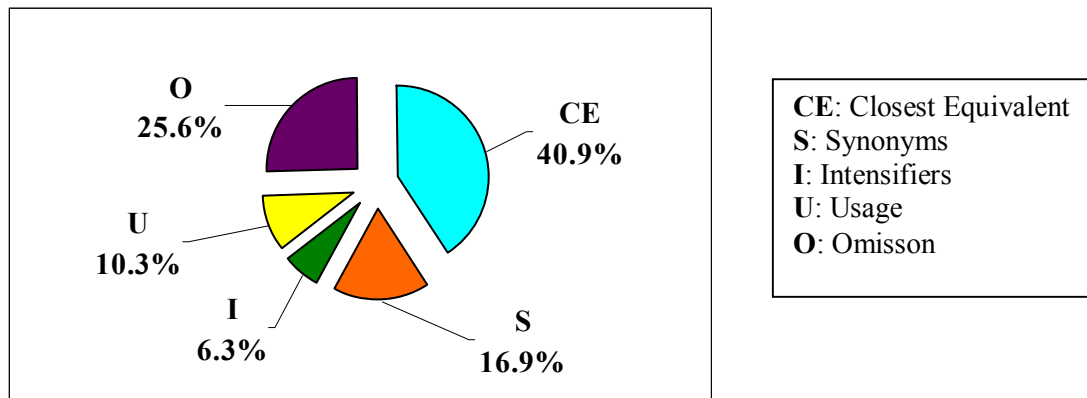


discoveries of (CE), it was detected that *entire* and *whole* happen to have the same (CE), when both words presented *todo (-a)* as an equivalent in most of their translations.

Secondly, as it can be seen below in figure 5.2, 25.2% of the tokens were omitted in the target text, displaying one impressive discrepancy within corpus analyzed. It was also observed that *full* and *whole* are more translated as (CE) than the other terms, and surprisingly, *whole* is the word with more occurrences of (O).

**Figure 5.2**

**Translation Annotation**



Furthermore, in dealing with any kind of non-equivalence, it is important first of all to estimate its significance and implications in a given context. Not every instance of non-equivalence you find is going to be significant. “It is neither possible nor desirable to reproduce every aspect of meaning for every word in a source text” (Baker, 1995). We have to try to convey the meaning of words which are essential to the understanding and development of a text.

Translation by omission is a strategy that may sound rather extreme, but in fact it is harmless to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. It is even better, in some cases, to omit certain words when they do not collocate the same way in the target language. Translation becomes more accurate when such aspect is noticed and taken into consideration. There is certainly some loss of meaning when words are omitted in a translation. It is therefore sensible to use this strategy as a last resort, when advantages of producing a smooth translation compensate the value of rendering a particular meaning accurately.

A considerable range of words with similar semantic and pragmatic meanings, considered synonyms, were observed in 16.9% of the translations. Those words suggested a strong level of synonymy among the studied adjectives, since the same synonyms were observed for the four words expressing completeness. The categories named Usage (U) and Intensifiers (I) represented small but significant numbers for the Translation Annotation, discussed in chapter four, and most of their occurrences could be better analyzed and understood when it was decided to consider the collocations of the studied adjectives.

The most significant findings in the Translational Correspondence Types analysis can be summarized by the high percentage of T1 among the translations of the adjectives expressing completeness, 44.2%, compared with the also high percentage of T4, 29.2%. These two categories may be seen as completely different ways of rendering the message from source to target text, however both matched high numbers of occurrences among the translations of the four adjectives. Moreover, this finding relates to the percentages described between (CE) and (O) in the Translation Annotation previously discussed analysis.

Furthermore, the most frequent adjective observed in the T1 category was *full*, matching 54.8% of its translations, while for T4, *whole* was the most frequent, represented by 34.5% of its translations. Such finding suggests that *full* is more regularly translated in a word by word manner, with syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence into Portuguese, whereas *whole* has a tendency to be omitted.

Other significant percentages were found with T2 and T3 categories, however not as relevant as T1 and T4 mentioned above. *Entire* is the biggest representative of T2 translations, 29.6%, while *complete* presents the highest percentage of cases of T3, 17.8%. It was also observed that nearly all the occurrences of T2 were characterized by word order changes between source and target texts.

Nevertheless, both categories were not enough to explain the variations in translation choices on the basis of which adjective was being translated. There was the need then to observe the collocations of each adjective expressing completeness in order to develop a more reasonable theory about their translations.

### **5.2.2 Findings in the Collocations Analysis**

The comments in the Collocation Analysis were mostly based on qualitative instead of quantitative relevance, and in this part of the analysis, some of the most interesting aspects on the translation of completeness could be observed. The most frequent and relevant collocations of *complete*, *entire*, *full* and *whole* revealed more similar patterns for translation than the adjectives studied alone in the annotation schemes. Collocations such as *complete with*, *full of* and *the whole thing* and others all presented, in most of the cases, the same way of rendering into Portuguese.

The most frequent collocations found in the corpus COMPARA were also noticed in the BNC, which means that, despite the fact that some collocation patterns did not represent a high number of occurrences in the former related corpus, they can be considered significant collocations because they appear frequently in a larger corpus source.

The Collocation Analysis indicated that considering the previous and subsequent words the studied items enables better and more concise generalizations about their translations. Furthermore, this kind of analysis considering collocation should be useful not only for this study, but also for other kinds of language research.

### **5.3 - Applications**

It is expected that this study should be useful for lexicographers, students and translation studies researchers, teachers, learners of English as a foreign language and especially for translators. Nonetheless, it is also true that the translation of literary text may require preservation of the “strangeness” in the text. Still related to lexicography, this kind of study reinforces the idea of the production of dictionaries with an analysis of the words into different variables.

Another branch of science that is favoured by this kind of research is computational linguistics, which includes all the processes related to automatic translation. There are a number of applications with the purpose of increasing the productivity, effectiveness and quality of a human, computer- aided, translator. The domain of corpus linguistics, the availability of very large computer-sorted corpora of authentic discourse data, provides

valuable support in enabling more rapid and convenient surveys of larger ranges of actual data.

Corpora may contain authentic texts as well as translations in each of the languages involved; this allows double-checking translation equivalents. They will quickly become indispensable in writing, computer-aided translator training and improving the performance of machine translation systems.

#### **5.4 - Limitations of the Study**

Since the corpus COMPARA contains only fiction texts, this analysis of this study is based on this type of English language, however, the most frequent patterns of English use were searched at BNC to check if they were as well common in other types of texts. COMPARA is still a medium size corpus, even though it is open ended, the conclusions in this study are sometimes based in a small number of occurrences. It would be much more interesting and it would also make this research richer if COMPARA was a larger corpus source, or if there was another choice of parallel corpora containing English text aligned with their translations in Portuguese.

Moreover, only four words expressing completeness were chosen due to time and space restrictions. Positively, more words expressing the idea of completeness would empower and diversify this kind of research. Some suggestions are: *total*, *integral*, *perfect*, *all*, and so on.

#### **5.5 – Recommendation for Further Research**

The study of languages and translation have endless ways to be done. The one chosen in this study was to compare English texts and their translations into Portuguese

regarding four words that express completeness. Another good idea would be to study these translations in the opposite way, from Portuguese into English, or even both ways, not only about completeness but on other words and expressions.

Besides, each particular finding in this study, such as the fact that *entire* is the adjective that is least omitted among the four words studied, should be interesting to research about which instances this is more likely to happen.

As it was mentioned in the previous subsection about the limitations of the study, studying more words related to completeness would make this kind of research richer and more complete. Some suggestions of synonyms and near synonyms of the studied adjectives are: *total*, *integral*, *perfect*, and *all*. These words were found in thesauri as possible synonyms of the four words analysed in the present study.

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**Corpora Websites:**

<http://www.comp.lancs.ac.uk/ucrel/>

<http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA>

<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk>

<http://www.nilc.icmc.usp.br/nilc/index.html>

## APPENDIX A

## CORPUS ANNOTATED

COMPARA 5.6 [http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA/\[30-Novembro-2004\]](http://www.linguateca.pt/COMPARA/[30-Novembro-2004])

## COMPLETE

1)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (625):	«With the greatest respect, <b>complete</b> [O,4] <i>cojones</i> .	-- Com o devido respeito, vai para o caralho.
2)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (625):	«With the greatest respect, <b>complete</b> [O,4] <i>cojones</i> .	-- Com todo o respeito, <i>cojones</i> .
3)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (874):	For some reason they seem to have lovingly reconstructed a vintage British Rail loo in the heart of all the marble and glass and chromium plate, <b>complete</b> [O,4] with pee-up-against-the-wall zinc urinals, chipped white tiles, and even a rich pong of blocked drains.	Por qualquer razão construíram com todo o amor uma casa de banho à moda antiga por entre todo aquele mármore, vidro e chapa cromada, com urinóis de zinco fixos na parede, azulejos brancos lascados e até um cheiro intenso a canos entupidos.
4)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (874):	For some reason they seem to have lovingly reconstructed a vintage British Rail loo in the heart of all the marble and glass and chromium plate, <b>complete</b> [CE,1] with pee-up-against-the-wall zinc urinals, chipped white tiles, and even a rich pong of blocked drains.	Por uma razão que desconheço, parece que eles reconstruíram com carinho um sanitário antigo da British Rail no coração de todo aquele mármore e vidro e telas de cromo, <b>completo</b> , com um urinol de zinco contra a parede, pedaços de cerâmica branca, e até uma constelação de canos entupidos.
5)	<u>EUHJ1</u> (12):	He was a thoroughly honest man -- honest in a degree of which he had perhaps lacked the opportunity to give the <b>complete</b> [S,3] measure; and, putting aside the great good-nature of the circle in which he practised, which was rather fond of boasting that it possessed the «brightest» doctor in the country, he daily justified his	Era um homem inteiramente honesto -- honesto numa medida que nunca teve oportunidade de dar a conhecer bom feitio do círculo de pessoas onde exercia, que muito gostava de se gabar de que tinha a médico «mais brilhante» do país, ele justificava diariamente os talentos que lhe eram atribuídos pela voz do povo.

		claim to the talents attributed to him by the popular voice.	
6)	<u>EBDL2</u> (750):	She herself had never aspired to a career, finding <b>complete</b> [S,3] satisfaction in acting as her husband's typist and research assistant in the time she had left over from gardening and housekeeping.	Ela própria nunca aspirara a uma carreira, sentindo-se <b>completamente</b> satisfeita por ser a dactilógrafa e assistente de investigação do marido no tempo que lhe sobrava depois da jardinagem e dos afazeres caseiros.
7)	<u>EBJB1</u> (169):	In one cardinal way, of course, Félicité is the <b>complete</b> [O,4] opposite of Flaubert: she is virtually inarticulate.	Numa coisa importante, Félicité é o oposto de Flaubert: é quase incapaz de falar.
8)	<u>EBJB1</u> (427):	It is a <b>complete</b> [CE,1] flop; actors leave the stage with tears in their eyes.	É um <b>completo</b> desastre; os actores saem do palco com os olhos marejados de lágrimas.
9)	<u>EBJB1</u> (452):	1846 -- When I was still quite young I had a <b>complete</b> [O,4] presentiment of life.	1846 - Quando era ainda muito jovem tive um pressentimento da minha vida.
10)	<u>EBJB1</u> (1179):	Clouds shut out the stars; their solitude was <b>complete</b> [CE,1].	Nuvens tapavam as estrelas; a solidão era <b>completa</b> .
11)	<u>EBJC1</u> (270):	Shows a <b>complete</b> [CE,1] want of judgment.	Revela uma <b>completa</b> falta de critério.
12)	<u>EBJC1</u> (317):	I promised a <b>complete</b> [S,2] discretion with great gravity.	Prometi-lhe uma descrição <b>total</b> , com a maior seriedade.
13)	<u>EBJC1</u> (502):	Did he live his life again in every detail of desire, temptation, and surrender during that supreme moment of <b>complete</b> [S,1] knowledge?	Naquele supremo instante, de <b>integral</b> conhecimento, estaria ele a reviver a vida em todo o pormenor, com os seus desejos, tentações e renúncias?
14)	<u>EBJT1</u> (197):	He thought of those times Caro had sat in his study and asked him to find ways of accommodation for her, ways of coming to terms without <b>complete</b> [CE,2] submission, without the sacrifice of her deepest instincts.	pensando nas vezes em que Caro se sentara no seu escritório e lhe pedira que descobrisse maneiras de se adaptar, maneiras de aceitar a submissão <b>completa</b> , sem abdicar dos seus instintos mais profundos.
15)	<u>EBJT1</u> (501):	It was a world down there, a	Aquilo, lá em baixo, era um mundo, um

		<b>complete</b> [CE,2] world of man and land and beast under an unremarkable, unthreatening English sky.	mundo <b>completo</b> de homens, terra e animais, sob um céu inglês que não era extraordinário nem ameaçador.
16)	<u>EUEP1</u> (72):	In every other direction around was wedged as closely as possible, even up to the ceiling, a <b>complete</b> [O,4]chaos of almost every species of ship-furniture, together with a heterogeneous medley of crates, hampers, barrels, and bales, so that it seemed a matter no less than miraculous that we had discovered any passage at all to the box.	Por todo o lado, apinhada também até ao tecto, encontrava-se uma montanha caótica de provisões, misturadas da maneira mais estranha com caixas, cestos, barris e balas, de tal maneira que constituía para mim um milagre a forma como tínhamos podido abrir caminho até à caixa em questão.
17)	<u>EUEP1</u> (183):	On each side of the narrow passage arose a <b>complete</b> [U,3] wall of various heavy lumber, which the least blunder on my part might be the means of bringing down upon my head; or, if this accident did not occur, the path might be effectually blocked up against my return by the descending mass, as it was in front by the obstacle there.	De cada lado da estreita passagem, elevava-se um <b>autêntico</b> muro feito de uma quantidade enorme dos mais pesados materiais e, o menor descuido, podia fazê-los cair em cima da minha cabeça, ou, se escapasse a isto, o regresso podia ficar-me vedado pelos objectos deslocados e, deste modo, estava perante novo obstáculo.
18)	<u>EUEP1</u> (843):	In going overboard the wreck took with it the bowsprit, and left us a <b>complete</b> [U,4] hulk.	Escorregando pela borda, arrastou com ele o gurupés, deixando o brigue transformado em simples batelão.
19)	<u>EUEP1</u> (845):	But we had not long to congratulate ourselves; for the foremast having gone, and, of course, the foresail with it, by which the brig had been steadied, every sea now made a <b>complete</b> [O,4] breach over us, and in five minutes our deck was swept from stern to stern, the longboat and starboard bulwarks torn off, and even the windlass shattered into fragments.	Mas esta alegria durou pouco tempo, pois tendo-se partido o mastro do traquete e o traquete, que sustinham um pouco o brigue, as vagas vinham agora rebentar em cima de nós e, em cinco minutos, a cobertura era varrida de uma ponta à outra, a chalupa e a amurada de estibordo foram arrancadas e o próprio molinete feito em pedaços.
20)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (142):	When the intention had taken <b>complete</b> [S,1] effect the	Quando a intenção atingiu o seu <b>pleno</b> desenvolvimento, o gozo tornou-se

		enjoyment became even greater than he had ventured to hope.	maior do que ele alguma vez pudera desejar.
21)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (475):	The change was <b>complete</b> [I,3] enough: it had broken up her life.	Houvera uma mudança <b>radical</b> : ele operara um corte na vida dela!
22)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (560):	Over and over he called his roll, and it appeared to him compact and <b>complete</b> . [CE,1]	Chamava-os pelos seus nomes, fazia nova chamada, e concluía que o rol estava <b>completo</b> .
23)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (638):	'They say there's a gap in the array -- they say it's not full, <b>complete</b> .[S,1]	-- Dizem Eles que há um vazio, um vazio que destrói a harmonia. Dizem que o desenho não está <b>perfeito</b> .
24)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (143):	'Is there any tragedy?' he asked, with the levity of <b>complete</b> [S,1] confidence.	-- Terá algo a ver com a tragédia? -- perguntou com a leviandade que a <b>plena</b> confiança sempre dá.
25)	<u>EURZ1</u> (654):	«By someone without a <b>complete</b> [CE,2] education in Torah.	Por alguém que não possui uma formação <b>completa</b> na <i>Tora</i> .
26)	<u>EURZ1</u> (2135):	My distrust of Losa is so <b>complete</b> [U,3] that I cannot resist the urge to confront him.	A minha falta de confiança em Losa é <b>tão grande</b> que não posso resistir ao impulso de o enfrentar.
27)	<u>EURZ1</u> (3533):	In a broader sense, it can refer to the <b>complete</b> [S,1] Old Testament or even all of Jewish teaching.	Numa acepção mais lata, pode referir-se a <b>todo</b> o Antigo Testamento ou mesmo a todos os ensinamentos judaicos.
28)	<u>EURZ2</u> (137):	They decided to write poems, each taking a turn at a line or a verse, till one was satisfied it was <b>complete</b> .[CE,2]	Decidiram escrever poemas, cada um deles escrevendo à vez uma linha ou um verso, que consideravam <b>completos</b> quando um deles ficasse satisfeito.

**ENTIRE**

29)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1611):	<i>The People Next Door</i> is recorded in Studio C, the biggest one, big enough to house an airship, with raked seating for three hundred and sixty running its <b>entire</b> [O,4] length.	A série <i>Os Vizinhos do Lado</i> é gravada no estúdio C, o maior, tão grande que cabia lá um avião de 360 passageiros.
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30)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1611):	<i>The People Next Door</i> is recorded in Studio C, the biggest one, big enough to house an airship, with raked seating for three hundred and sixty running its <b>entire</b> [O,4] length.	<i>Os vizinhos do lado</i> é gravado no Estúdio C, o maior deles, tão grande que pode acomodar um avião, com assentos para trezentas e sessenta pessoas.
31)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1638):	He's already «seen» the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] show in his head, shot by shot.	Ele já «viu» mentalmente <b>todo</b> o programa, <i>take por take</i> .
32)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1638):	He's already «seen» the <b>entire</b> [S,2] show in his head, shot by shot.	Ele já «viu» o <i>show</i> <b>inteiro</b> na sua cabeça, tomada por tomada.
33)	<u>EBDL2</u> (39):	He feels as if he is the only man awake in the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] world.	Sente-se como se fosse o único homem acordado em <b>todo</b> o mundo.
34)	<u>EBDL2</u> (827):	She probably knows more about the nineteenth-century industrial novel than anyone else in the <b>entire</b> [S,2] world.	Se calhar, sabe mais sobre o romance industrial do século XIX do que qualquer outra pessoa no mundo <b>inteiro</b> .
35)	<u>EBDL2</u> (981):	'I feel as if, by the time I retire, I shall have lived through the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] life-cycle of post-war higher education.	-- Tenho a sensação de que, quando me reformar, vivi <b>todo</b> o ciclo de vida do ensino superior do pós-guerra.
36)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (131):	The Fellowship Fund, however, promptly offered to meet the <b>entire</b> [I,3] cost from its bottomless funds, so instead he wrote to Hilary Broome asking her to marry him.	O Fundo de Bolseiros, porém, ofereceu-se logo para <b>tudo</b> custear com o seu fundo inesgotável, e ele escreveu à Hilary Broome, a pedir-lhe que casasse com ele.
37)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (131):	The Fellowship Fund, however, promptly offered to meet the <b>entire</b> [U,3] cost from its bottomless funds, so instead he wrote to Hilary Broome asking her to marry him.	A generosa instituição que lhe dera a bolsa de estudos, contudo, ofereceu-se a arcar <b>integralmente</b> com o custo de seu tratamento; por isso, em vez de voltar, resolveu escrever a Hilary Broome e pedi-la em casamento.
38)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (561):	You could be banging the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] women's field hockey team every night for all	Pode comer <b>todas</b> as mulheres do time de hóquei todas as noites que não ligo.

		I care.	
39)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (561):	You could be banging the <b>entire</b> [S,2] women's field hockey team every night for all I care.	Por mim, podias comer todas as noites a equipa <b>inteira</b> do hóquei feminino.
40)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (826):	If the apartment was not, after all, <i>surprisingly</i> cheap, it was still cheap; and as Melanie Byrd reminded him, there was no truly safe place to live in Euphoria, whose unique and picturesque landscape was the product of a huge geological fault running through the <b>entire</b> [S,2] State.	Se o apartamento não era, afinal de contas, <i>incrivelmente</i> barato, não deixava de ser barato ainda assim; e, como a própria Melanie Byrd lembrou, não existia um lugar seguro de verdade para se viver em Euforia, cuja paisagem pitoresca era produto de uma enorme falha geológica que atravessava o estado <b>inteiro</b> .
41)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (826):	If the apartment was not, after all, <i>surprisingly</i> cheap, it was still cheap; and as Melanie Byrd reminded him, there was no truly safe place to live in Euphoria, whose unique and picturesque landscape was the product of a huge geological fault running through the <b>entire</b> [S,2] State.	Se o apartamento não era, apesar de tudo, extraordinariamente barato, mesmo assim era barato; e, como bem lembrou Melanie Byrd, não havia lugar verdadeiramente seguro para se viver em Euforia, cuja paisagem única e pitoresca era produto duma descomunal falha geológica, que atravessava o estado <b>inteiro</b> .
42)	<u>EBJB2</u> (36):	It was the name we gave to the whole flotilla (you could hardly expect to cram the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] animal kingdom into something a mere three hundred cubits long) .	«Arca» era o nome que dávamos a toda a esquadilha junta (também não era de esperar que se pudesse meter <b>todo</b> o reino animal numa coisa que não tinha mais de trezentos côvados de comprimento).
43)	<u>EBJB2</u> (425):	But if it didn't traumatize the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] species I'd be very surprised.	Mas não me espantava nada que o divertimento tivesse traumatizado <b>toda</b> uma espécie.
44)	<u>EBJB2</u> (1248):	The following documents, from the opening <i>pétition des habitans</i> to the final judgment of the court, do not represent the <b>entire</b> [CE,1] proceedings - - for instance, the testimony of witnesses, who might be anything from local peasants to	Os documentos que a seguir transcrevemos, desde a <i>pétition des habitans</i> à sentença final, não abarcam <b>todo</b> o processo -- por exemplo, os depoimentos das testemunhas, provavelmente um corpo muito vasto, que incluiria desde camponeses locais a distintos

		distinguished experts on the behavioural patterns of the defendants, has not been recorded -- but the legal submissions embody and often specifically refer to the evidence, and thus there is nothing absent from the essential structure and argument of the case.	especialistas nos modelos comportamentais dos réus, não foram registados --, mas as alegações submetidas à apreciação do tribunal incorporam e muitas vezes citam os vários depoimentos, pelo que podemos concluir que dispomos da estrutura básica e das intervenções essenciais de todo o processo.
45)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1063):	He didn't think he had ever felt so betrayed or so furious or so utterly uncomprehending in his <b>entire</b> [CE,1] life.	Nunca em <b>toda</b> a sua vida se sentira tão traído, tão furioso, tão perplexo.
46)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1247):	She's never wanted that in my <b>entire</b> [S,2] life!	Ela nunca quis isso durante a minha vida <b>inteira!</b>
47)	<u>EBOW1</u> (250):	I fancy that the true explanation is this: It often happens that the real tragedies of life occur in such an inartistic manner that they hurt us by their crude violence, their absolute incoherence, their absurd want of meaning, their <b>entire</b> [S,1] lack of style.	Parece-me que a verdadeira explicação é a seguinte: sucede frequentemente que as tragédias reais da vida ocorrem dum modo tão inartístico, que nos magoam pela sua crua violência, pela sua absoluta incoerência, pela sua absurda falta de significação, pela sua <b>completa</b> carência de estilo.
48)	<u>EUEP1</u> (1):	In no affairs of mere prejudice, pro or con, do we deduce inferences with <b>entire</b> [O,4] certainty, even from the most simple data.	O ESCONDERIJO Em qualquer história de simples susto ou perigo, não podemos tirar conclusões certas, a favor ou contra, mesmo dos dados mais simples.
49)	<u>EUEP1</u> (272):	Had I been able to ascertain the <b>entire</b> [S,2] contents of the note -- the full meaning of the admonition which my friend had thus attempted to convey, that admonition, even although it should have revealed a story of disaster the most unspeakable, could not, I am firmly convinced, have imbued my mind with one tittle of the harrowing and yet indefinable horror with which I was inspired by the fragmentary warning thus received.	Se acaso tivesse conseguido inteirar-me do conteúdo <b>completo</b> do bilhete -- todo o sentido da advertência que o meu amigo tentara comunicar-me --, estou certo de que, embora me tivesse revelado a história de um atroz e indescritível desastre, não teria experimentado um décimo do subjugante e indefinível horror que me inspirou esse fragmentário aviso recebido desta maneira.



50)	<u>EUEP1(345):</u>	From all the calculations I can make on the subject, this must have been the slumber into which I fell just after my return from the trap with the watch, and which, consequently, must have lasted for more than three <b>entire</b> [O,4] days and nights at the very least.	Segundo os cálculos que pude fazer a este respeito, devia tratar-se daquele desastroso sono e delírio no qual caíra após ter regressado do alçapão com o relógio, sono esse que, conseqüentemente, devia ter durado pelo menos, <i>mais de três noites e três dias</i> .
51)	<u>EUEP1(583):</u>	Near the hole cut through the bulkhead by Augustus there was room enough for an <b>entire</b> [O,4] cask, and in this space I found myself comfortably situated for the present.	Perto do buraco que Augusto abrira no tabique do castelo da proa, havia um lugar que dava para uma barrica de óleo e era nesse sítio que então me encontrava, comodamente instalado.
52)	<u>EUEP1(795):</u>	The isolated situation of the brig, with its <b>entire</b> [O,4] inaccessibility on account of the gale, confined the apparently possible means of deception within such narrow and definite limits, that they must have thought themselves enabled to survey them all at a glance.	A posição isolada do brigue e a impossibilidade de o atacarem devido à tempestade, reduziam os meios possíveis de ilusão a tão estreitos limites que podiam ser abarcados de uma só vez.
53)	<u>EUEP1(798):</u>	Add to these considerations the awe-inspiring nature of the tempest, and that of the conversation brought about by Peters; the deep impression which the loathsomeness of the actual corpse had made in the morning upon the imaginations of the men; the excellence of the imitation in my person, and the uncertain and wavering light in which they beheld me, as the glare of the cabin lantern, swinging violently to and fro, fell dubiously and fitfully upon my figure, and there will be no reason to wonder that the deception had even more than the <b>entire</b> [O,4] effect which we had anticipated.	Acrescente-se a estas considerações, o fragor da tempestade e a natureza da conversa suscitada por Peters, a profunda impressão que a hediondez do verdadeiro cadáver produzira de manhã na mente daqueles homens, a perfeição do meu disfarce e a luz vacilante e incerta através da qual me viam, a lanterna do quarto oscilando com violência de um lado para o outro conforme os balanços do navio e lançando sobre mim reflexos incertos e trémulos, e não se achará espantoso que o efeito do embuste tenha sido muito maior do que ousáramos esperar.

54)	<u>EUEP1(824):</u>	The <b>entire</b> [CE,1] range of bulwarks to larboard had been swept away, as well as the caboose, together with the jollyboat from the counter.	<b>Toda</b> a amurada de bombordo havia sido arrancada, assim como as cozinhas e o bote da ré.
55)	<u>EURZ1(2043):</u>	Onto the chest of a girl of nineteen whose crime was to use clean sheets on Friday, he dripped an <b>entire</b> [CE,2] Passion scene.	Uma vez desenhou gota a gota <b>toda</b> uma cena da Paixão no peito de uma rapariga de dezanove anos que tinha cometido o crime de pôr lençóis lavados à sexta-feira.

**FULL**

56)	<u>EBDL1T1(92):</u>	The main reception area was already <b>full</b> [CE,1] of rows of people slumped in moulded plastic chairs, with that air of abandoned hope I always associate with NHS hospitals.	Àquela hora, a zona de recepção aos doentes já estava <b>cheia de</b> filas de pessoas afundadas em cadeiras de plástico, com aquele ar de quem já abandonou todas as esperanças que associo sempre aos hospitais civis.
57)	<u>EBDL1T2(92):</u>	The main reception area was already <b>full</b> [CE,1] of rows of people slumped in moulded plastic chairs, with that air of abandoned hope I always associate with NHS hospitals.	A recepção principal estava <b>cheia de</b> fileiras de pessoas afundadas em cadeiras de plástico, com aquele ar de terem já abandonado todas as esperanças, numa atmosfera que sempre associei aos hospitais do NHS.
58)	<u>EBDL1T1(662):</u>	Sally seems <b>full</b> [CE,1] of erotic appetite these days -- I think it must be the hormone replacement therapy she's having for the menopause.	Ultimamente a Sally parece estar <b>cheia de</b> apetites eróticos -- deve ser da terapia de substituição de hormonas que anda a fazer por causa da menopausa.
59)	<u>EBDL1T2(662):</u>	Sally seems <b>full</b> [O,4] of erotic appetite these days -- I think it must be the hormone replacement therapy she's having for the menopause.	Sally parece um furacão de erotismo nesses dias -- acho que deve ser a terapia de reposição hormonal que ela está fazendo por causa da menopausa.
60)	<u>EBDL1T1(711):</u>	My study is <b>full</b> [CE,1] of reference books, I buy them compulsively. )	O meu escritório está <b>cheio de</b> fontes de consulta, que me obriga a comprar.)
61)	<u>EBDL1T2(711):</u>	My study is <b>full</b> [CE,1] of reference books, I buy them compulsively. )	Meu estúdio está <b>cheio de</b> livros de referência, compro-os por compulsão.)

62)	<u>EBDL1T1(889):</u>	And it's true that she carries an exceptionally large handbag, one of those soft Italian leather srips, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of female paraphernalia (or should I just say paraphernalia? ) -- lipsticks and eyeliner, face-powder and perfume, cigarettes and lighters, pens and pencils, notebooks and diaries, aspirin and Elastoplast, Tampax and panti-liners, a veritable life-support system, in which a plastic container of frozen <i>moussaka</i> could be concealed without much difficulty.	E é verdade que ela anda com uma mala invulgarmente grande, uma daquelas pastas italianas de pele muito suave, <b>cheia de</b> parafernália feminina (ou será que devo dizer apenas parafernália? ) -- <i>bâtons</i> , lápis para os olhos, pó-de-arroz, perfume, cigarros e isqueiros, canetas e lápis, blocos e agendas, aspirina e pensos rápidos, Tampax e pensos, um autêntico sistema de primeiras necessidades, no meio do qual uma embalagem de plástico de <i>moussaka</i> congelada pode ser escondida sem dificuldades de maior.
63)	<u>EBDL1T2(889):</u>	And it's true that she carries an exceptionally large handbag, one of those soft Italian leather srips, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of female paraphernalia (or should I just say paraphernalia? ) -- lipsticks and eyeliner, face-powder and perfume, cigarettes and lighters, pens and pencils, notebooks and diaries, aspirin and Elastoplast, Tampax and panti-liners, a veritable life-support system, in which a plastic container of frozen <i>moussaka</i> could be concealed without much difficulty.	E é verdade que ela carrega uma bolsa de tamanho exagerado -- uma dessas italianas, de couro macio, <b>cheia de</b> parafernália feminina (ou devo dizer apenas parafernália? ), batom e rímel, pó-de-arroz e perfume, cigarro e isqueiro, canetas e lápis, livrinhos de anotações e agenda, aspirina e <i>band-aid</i> , Tampax e Carefree, um verdadeiro sistema de apoio à vida -- na qual um pote de plástico de <i>moussaka</i> congelada poderia ser escondido sem muita dificuldade.
64)	<u>EBDL1T1(1609)</u>	It was intended to be the hub of a vast Media Park, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of studios, galleries, printshops and advertising agencies, which never materialized because of the recession.	Inicialmente, previa-se que viesse a ser o centro de um enorme parque de telecomunicações, <b>cheio de</b> estúdios, galerias, lojas de imagem e agências de publicidade, mas o projecto acabou por nunca se concretizar por causa da recessão.
65)	<u>EBDL1T2(1609)</u>	It was intended to be the hub of a vast Media Park, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of studios, galleries, printshops and advertising agencies, which never materialized because of the recession.	Era para ter sido o coração de um vasto Parque de Mídia, <b>cheio de</b> estúdios, galerias, impressoras e agências de propaganda, que na verdade não chegou a se concretizar por causa da recessão.

66)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1962)	I had nightmares about being dunked in a bath <b>full</b> [CE,1] of blood by Mrs Turner, and after that my parents didn't make me go to Sunday School any more.	Tive pesadelos, em que era mergulhado numa banheira <b>cheia de sangue</b> pela Sr. <sup>a</sup> Turner, e desde aí os meus pais nunca mais me obrigaram a ir à catequese.
67)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1962)	I had nightmares about being dunked in a bath <b>full</b> [O,4] of blood by Mrs Turner, and after that my parents didn't make me go to Sunday School any more.	Tive pesadelos sobre ser jogado numa banheira de sangue pela Sra. Turner e, depois disso, meus pais não me fizeram ir mais à Escola Dominical.
68)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (2092)	We actually wrestled for a <b>full</b> [O,4] minute, until train finally pulled out, and I turned on my heel and walked furiously back up the ramp, uttering empty threats about making a complaint.	Andámos mesmo à pancada durante um minuto, até que o comboio acabou por partir, dei meia volta e subi furiosamente a rampa, fazendo ameaças vãs de apresentar queixa dele.
69)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (2092)	We actually wrestled for a <b>full</b> [I,1] minute, until train finally pulled out, and I turned on my heel and walked furiously back up the ramp, uttering empty threats about making a complaint.	Brigamos por um <b>bom minuto</b> , até que finalmente o trem se foi, e me virei e caminhei furioso para a rampa, resmungando ameaças vazias de que apresentaria uma reclamação.
70)	<u>EUEP1</u> (220):	But now I endeavored in vain to call it to mind, and busied myself for a <b>full</b> [I,1] hour in a fruitless and vexatious search for the missing articles; never, surely, was there a more tantalizing state of anxiety and suspense.	Mas, agora, era em vão que me esforçava por me recordar, e perdi uma <b>boa meia hora</b> numa pesquisa inútil e irritante daqueles malditos objectos; tenho a certeza que nunca me encontrei em semelhante estado de dolorosa ansiedade e incerteza.
71)	<u>EBDL2</u> (23):	Once, desperate for a <b>full</b> [S,2] night's sleep, he had accepted her offer of a Valium, sluicing it down with his usual nightcap, and moved about the next morning like a diver walking on the seabed.	Uma vez, desesperado com a necessidade de dormir <b>uma noite inteira</b> , aceitara o <i>Valium</i> que ela lhe oferecera, engolindo-o com a ajuda da sua habitual bebida alcoólica antes de se deitar, e no dia seguinte sentira-se como um mergulhador a andar no fundo do mar.
72)	<u>EBDL2</u> (535):	(Thus Robyn in <b>full</b> [S,1] seminar spate. )	(segundo Robyn, <b>em pleno ímpeto professoral</b> , no seminário).
73)	<u>EBDL2</u> (826):	She has boxes <b>full</b> [CE,1] of	Tem caixas <b>cheias de</b>

		notes and file cards on it.	apontamentos e fichas.
74)	<u>EBDL2</u> (940):	You're a third of the way into your second year, with another <b>full</b> [S,2] year still to run from next September.'	Está a um terço do segundo ano, com outro <b>ano inteiro</b> ainda para completar, a partir de Setembro próximo. --
75)	<u>EBDL2</u> (1060):	Robyn has a vivid mental image of the girl before her, now so pleasantly and comfortably dressed, sheathed in latex and nylon, the <b>full</b> [S,1] fetishistic ensemble of brassière, knickers, suspender belt and stockings with which the lingerie industry seeks to truss the female body, and having to parade at some fashion show in front of leering men and hardfaced women from department stores.	Robyn tem uma vívida imagem mental da rapariga à sua frente, agora vestida de um modo tão simpático e cómodo, coberta de <i>lastex</i> e <i>nylon</i> , <b>todo o conjunto</b> fetichista de <i>soutien</i> , cuecas, cinto-de-ligas e meias com que a indústria de <i>lingerie</i> parece apostada em apertar o corpo feminino, e a ter de desfilar numa passagem de modas qualquer, em frente de homens lúbricos e mulheres de caras duras nos armazéns do pronto-a-vestir.
76)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (22):	This impression is confirmed when he passes through the tunnel into the cabin of the aircraft, a cramped tube <b>full</b> [CE,1] of writhing limbs.	A impressão confirma-se quando entra na cabine do avião: um tubo apertado, <b>cheio de</b> membros encavalitados.
77)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (22):	This impression is confirmed when he passes through the tunnel into the cabin of the aircraft, a cramped tube <b>full</b> [CE,1] of writhing limbs.	Essa suspeita é confirmada quando ele passa pelo túnel de acesso à cabine do avião, um tubo enrugado, <b>cheio de</b> ramificações contorcidas.
78)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (51):	Once, at <b>full</b> [I,4] stretch, he found something that felt promising, but it proved to be one of his neighbour's legs, and was indignantly withdrawn.	A dada altura, <b>esticando o braço todo</b> , encontrou algo prometededor, afinal uma das pernas da vizinha que, indignada, a retirou.
79)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (51):	Once, at <b>full</b> [I,4] stretch, he found something that felt promising, but it proved to be one of his neighbour's legs, and was indignantly withdrawn.	Numa dessas tentativas, <b>ao se esticar o máximo que pôde</b> , achou alguma coisa que parecia promissora, mas era nada menos do que a perna de sua vizinha, que foi recolhida com indignação.
80)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (76):	Zapp was the man who had published articles in PMLA while still in graduate school;	Zapp era o homem que publicara artigos no PMLA, quando ainda frequentava o curso de pós-

		who, enviably offered his first job by Euphoric State, had stuck out for twice the going salary, and got it; who had published five fiendishly clever books (four of them on Jane Austen) by the time he was thirty and achieved the rank of <b>full</b> [U,2] professor at the same precocious age.	graduação; que, ao oferecerem-lhe o primeiro emprego no Estado Eufórico, exigira o dobro do salário vigente, e o obtivera; que publicara cinco livros diabolicamente inteligentes (quatro deles sobre Jane Austen) quando tinha trinta anos e alcançara o lugar de <b>professor efectivo</b> com a mesma idade precoce.
81)	<u>EBDL3T2(637):</u>	He was <b>full</b> [U,2] professor at one of the most prestigious and desirably located universities in America, and had already served as the Chairman of his Department for three years under Euphoric State's rotating system; he was a highly respected scholar with a long and impressive list of publications to his name.	Era um <b>professor bem-sucedido</b> numa das mais prestigiosas universidades, localizada numa das regiões mais valorizadas do país, e já tinha exercido o cargo de chefe de departamento por três anos sob o sistema de rotação da Estadual Eufórica. Era um acadêmico altamente respeitado, com uma longa e impressionante lista de livros e outros materiais publicados em seu nome.
82)	<u>EBDL3T1(637):</u>	He was <b>full</b> [U,2] professor at one of the most prestigious and desirably located universities in America, and had already served as the Chairman of his Department for three years under Euphoric State's rotating system; he was a highly respected scholar with a long and impressive list of publications to his name.	<b>Professor efectivo</b> numa das mais prestigiadas e bem localizadas universidades da América, fora já durante três anos presidente do Departamento, segundo o sistema rotativo do Estado Eufórico; era um universitário muito respeitado, com uma longa e impressionante lista de publicações em seu nome.
83)	<u>EBDL3T2(76):</u>	Zapp was the man who had published articles in PMLA while still in graduate school; who, enviably offered his first job by Euphoric State, had stuck out for twice the going salary, and got it; who had published five fiendishly clever books (four of them on Jane Austen) by the time he was thirty and achieved the rank of <b>full</b> [U,2] professor at the same precocious age.	Zapp tinha publicado artigos na revista <i>PMLA -- Proceedings of the Modern Language Association</i> -- antes mesmo de terminar seus estudos universitários; foi a ele que a Estadual Eufórica ofereceu o primeiro emprego, para o qual ele brigou pelo dobro do salário e conseguiu; ele já tinha publicado cinco livros extremamente brilhantes (quatro deles tinham Jane Austen como tema) ao completar seus trinta anos e alcançara o <i>status</i> de <b>professor</b>

			<b>titular</b> também nesta mesma idade precoce.
84)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (82):	He (or she) is therefore free to give <b>full</b> [O,4] attention to the normal interests of late adolescence -- sport, alcohol, entertainment and the opposite sex.	Ele ou ela podem assim entregar-se aos prazeres normais do fim da adolescência -- desporto, álcool, divertimento e sexo oposto.
85)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (82):	He (or she) is therefore free to give <b>full</b> [O,4] attention to the normal interests of late adolescence -- sport, alcohol, entertainment and the opposite sex.	Ele (ou ela) fica então livre para direcionar suas atenções aos interesses normais de um adolescente -- esporte, bebida, farra, divertimento e o sexo oposto.
86)	<u>EBJB2</u> (1199):	That brought them back to <b>full</b> [O,4] attention; despite the circumstances, Franklin felt a bubble of pleasure.	Esta frase parecia tê-los acordado; apesar das circunstâncias, Franklin sentia um arremedo de prazer.
87)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (143):	He learned to drive, and flung the majestic Impala up and down the roller-coaster hills of Esseph with native panache, the radio playing at <b>full</b> [I,4] volume.	Aprendeu a conduzir, e largava-se pela montanha-russa que eram as colinas de Esseph com o garbo dos nativos <b>e o rádio altíssimo.</b>
88)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (143):	He learned to drive, and flung the majestic Impala up and down the roller-coaster hills of Esseph with native panache, the radio playing at <b>full</b> [I,1] volume.	Aprendeu a dirigir e voava com o imponente Impala para cima e para baixo nas íngremes ladeiras de Essefe com uma ostentação de nativo, o rádio ligado no <b>último volume.</b>
89)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (848):	Fortunately the apartment was well provided with gas burners of antique design, and by keeping them on at <b>full</b> [I,3] volume all day he was able to maintain a tolerable temperature in his rooms, though O' Shea evidently found it excessive, entering Morris's apartment with his arm held up to shield his face, like a man breaking into a burning house.	Felizmente, o apartamento estava equipado com bicos de gás de modelo antigo e, conservando-os todo o dia <b>no máximo</b> , conseguia manter uma temperatura razoável nos quartos, embora O' Shea, evidentemente, considerasse isso um excesso, e entrasse no apartamento de Morris de braço erguido e escondendo a cara, como quem entra numa casa a arder.
90)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (848):	Fortunately the apartment was well provided with gas burners	Felizmente o apartamento possuía aquecedores antigos a gás e, ao

		of antique design, and by keeping them on at <b>full</b> [O,4] volume all day he was able to maintain a tolerable temperature in his rooms, though O' Shea evidently found it excessive, entering Morris's apartment with his arm held up to shield his face, like a man breaking into a burning house.	mantê-los ligados o dia inteiro, ele podia permanecer em casa numa temperatura tolerável, embora O' Shea demonstrasse abertamente sua desaprovação com relação a tal excesso, pelo jeito com que, ao entrar, botava o braço na frente do rosto, como a proteger-se contra um incêndio.
91)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (658):	One couldn't move in English studies these days without falling over unanswered questions which some damn fool had carelessly left lying about -- it was like trying to mend a leak in an attic <b>full</b> [CE,1] of dusty, broken furniture.	Não era possível, hoje em dia, abordar qualquer texto de investigação em inglês sem encontrar questões em aberto, que algum tonto para ali deixara por desleixo -- e era como tentar tapar uma frincha num sótão <b>cheio de</b> mobília partida e poeirenta.
92)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (658):	One couldn't move in English studies these days without falling over unanswered questions which some damn fool had carelessly left lying about -- it was like trying to mend a leak in an attic <b>full</b> [CE,1] of dusty, broken furniture.	Ninguém conseguia passar pelos círculos de estudos de inglês hoje em dia sem tropeçar numa questão sem resposta que um tolo qualquer soltou por aí -- era como tentar tapar um vazamento num porão <b>cheio de</b> móveis empoeirados.
93)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (776):	He was all dolled up in the latest «gear», with hair down to his shoulders, but as <b>full</b> [CE,1] of tall stories as ever.	Estava todo embonecado com uns arreios de última moda, cabelo pelos ombros e <b>cheio de</b> bazófia, como sempre.
94)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (776):	He was all dolled up in the latest «gear», with hair down to his shoulders, but as <b>full</b> [CE,1] of tall stories as ever.	Estava vestido com o que há de mais moderno, com os cabelos chegando até os ombros, mas ainda <b>cheio de</b> histórias da carochinha.
95)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (823):	Philip fell into neither of these categories, but then he had not learned the <b>full</b> [S,2] history of 1037 Pythagoras Drive until after signing the six months ' lease.	Philip não pertencia a nenhuma dessas categorias, mas o facto é que não ouvira a <b>história completa</b> do n° 1037 de Pythagoras Drive, antes de assinar o contrato por seis meses.
96)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (823):	Philip fell into neither of these categories, but then he had not learned the <b>full</b> [S,2] history of 1037 Pythagoras Drive until	Philip não pertencia a esta ou àquela categoria, mas o fato é que só tomara conhecimento da <b>história completa</b> de Pythagoras



		after signing the six months ' lease.	Drive, número 1037, depois de assinar o contrato de seis meses.
97)	<u>EBDL3T1(846):</u>	But the heating system turned out to be one of electric radiators perversely and unalterably programmed to come on at <b>full</b> [I,3] blast when you were asleep and to turn themselves off as soon as you got up, from which time they leaked a diminishing current of lukewarm air into the frigid atmosphere until you were ready to go to bed again.	Mas o sistema de aquecimento era afinal constituído por radiadores eléctricos perversa e inalteravelmente programados para darem <b>o máximo</b> enquanto se dormia e para desligarem ao levantar, lançando a partir daí uma quantidade mínima de ar tépido na atmosfera gelada, até serem horas de ir outra vez para a cama.
98)	<u>EBDL3T2(846):</u>	But the heating system turned out to be one of electric radiators perversely and unalterably programmed to come on at <b>full</b> [I,3] blast when you were asleep and to turn themselves off as soon as you got up, from which time they leaked a diminishing current of lukewarm air into the frigid atmosphere until you were ready to go to bed again.	Mas o sistema de aquecimento era constituído por radiadores eléctricos, pré-programados para aquecer <b>ao máximo</b> quando se está dormindo e esfriar perversamente no momento em que é preciso se levantar. Daí em diante, havia apenas uma corrente de ar morno para tentar diminuir a gelidez da atmosfera do cômodo até que fosse hora de voltar para a cama de novo.
99)	<u>EBDL3T1(859):</u>	The grass was green, the trees and shrubs were in <b>full</b> [U,3] leaf and, in some cases, flower and fruit.	A relva era verde, as árvores e os arbustos tinham <b>muitas folhas</b> e até, nalguns casos, flores e frutos.
100)	<u>EBDL3T2(859):</u>	The grass was green, the trees and shrubs were in <b>full</b> [CE,1] leaf and, in some cases, flower and fruit.	A grama era verde, as árvores e arbustos estavam <b>cheios de</b> folhas e, em alguns casos, flores e frutos.
101)	<u>EBDL3T1(959):</u>	The Departmental Office was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of people just admitted to the building, loudly discussing the bomb which had exploded in the fourth-floor mensroom.	A secretaria do Departamento estava <b>cheia de</b> pessoas que tinham acabado de entrar no edificio, discutindo em voz alta a bomba que explodira na casa-de-banho dos homens, no quarto andar.
102)	<u>EBDL3T2(959):</u>	The Departmental Office was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of people just admitted to the building, loudly	A sala do departamento estava <b>cheia de</b> gente que acabara de entrar no prédio, discutindo em voz

		discussing the bomb which had exploded in the fourth-floor mensroom.	alta sobre a bomba que havia explodido no sanitário masculino do quarto andar.
103)	<u>EBDL2</u> (592):	It was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of couples holding hands and plastic carrier bags that were as likely to contain laundry and groceries as the books and revolutionary pamphlets.	Estava <b>cheio de</b> casais de mão dada e sacos de plástico, que tanto podiam conter roupa vinda da lavanderia e mercearias como livros e panfletos revolucionários.
104)	<u>EBDL2</u> (1098):	The shopping precinct is <b>full</b> [CE,1] of teenagers gathered in small clusters, smoking, gossiping, laughing, scuffling.	A galeria comercial está <b>cheia de</b> adolescentes reunidos em pequenos grupos, a fumar, a conversar, a rir, a brigar.
105)	<u>EBJB1</u> (12):	The head is defensively high: only the pigeons can see the <b>full</b> [S,2] extent of the writer's baldness.	A cabeça está a uma altura proibitiva: só os pombos podem ver a <b>extensão total</b> da calvície do escritor.
106)	<u>EBJB1</u> (165):	Both of them were solitary; both of them had lives stained with loss; both of them, though <b>full</b> [O,4] of grief, were persevering.	Ambos eram solitários; ambos tinham vidas marcadas por perdas; ambos eram perseverantes, embora sofressem.
107)	<u>EBJB1</u> (313):	In 1846, doubting his ability ever to write anything worth publishing, Gustave had announced, 'If I do make an appearance, one day, it will be in <b>full</b> [S,2] armour.'	Em 1846, duvidando da sua capacidade para escrever algo digno de ser publicado, Gustave tinha anunciado: «Se um dia aparecer será com <b>armadura completa.</b> »
108)	<u>EBJB1</u> (490):	I'm only a poor nightlight, whose red wick splutters in a lake of bad oil <b>full</b> [CE,1] of water and bits of dust.	sou apenas uma pequena lamparina nocturna, cuja mecha crepita num lago de mau azeite, <b>cheio de</b> água e pó.
109)	<u>EUEP1</u> (77):	Among other things, there were some books, pen, ink, and paper, three blankets, a large jug <b>full</b> [CE,1] of water, a keg of sea-biscuit, three or four immense Bologna sausages, an enormous ham, a cold leg of roast mutton, and half a dozen bottles of cordials and liqueurs.	Havia, entre outras coisas, alguns livros, canetas, tinta e papel, três mantas, um grande cântaro <b>cheio de</b> água, um pequeno barril de biscoitos, três ou quatro enormes salpicões da Bolonha, um descomunal presunto, uma perna de carneiro assada e uma meia dúzia de garrafas de revigorantes e

			de licores.
110)	<u>EBJB1</u> (512):	1854 -- I pigeon-hole my life, and keep everything in its place; I'm as <b>full</b> [CE,1] of drawers and compartments as an old travelling trunk, all roped up and fastened with three big leather straps.	1854 - Encarcero a minha vida e mantenho tudo no seu lugar; estou tão <b>cheio de</b> gavetas e compartimentos como um velho baú de viagem, todo atado e amarrado com três grandes correias de cabedal.
111)	<u>EBJB1</u> (636):	The heiress rejected him, the broker turned up to reclaim the coat and watch, and the discarded suitor was left adrift in London, <b>full</b> [U,3] of teeth but penniless.	A herdeira rejeitou-o, o intermediário apareceu a reclamar o sobretudo e o relógio, e o pretendente rejeitado foi deixado em Londres à deriva, <b>com os dentes</b> mas sem um tostão.
112)	<u>EBJB1</u> (828):	`Well, you see, they were <b>full</b> [CE,1] of fascinating stuff, the letters.	«Bem, compreende, as cartas estavam tão <b>cheias de</b> coisas fascinantes.
113)	<u>EBJB1</u> (829):	Very long, a lot of them, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of reflections about other writers, public life, and so on.	Muito longas, muitas <b>cheias de</b> reflexões sobre outros escritores, sobre a vida pública, e assim por diante.
114)	<u>EBJB1</u> (1065):	Denying to Louise that he is vain (December 9th, 1852), he distinguishes between Pride and Vanity: `Pride is a wild beast which lives in caves and roams the desert; Vanity, on the other hand, is a parrot which hops from branch to branch and chatters away in <b>full</b> [U,4] view.`	Negando a Louise ser vaidoso (9 de Dezembro de 1852), faz a distinção entre Orgulho e Vaidade: «O orgulho é um animal feroz que vive em grutas e vagueia pelo deserto; a vaidade, por outro lado, é um papagaio que salta de ramo em ramo e tagarela <b>à vista de todos.</b> »
115)	<u>EBJB2</u> (624):	At first it was no more than `additional material by Franklin Hughes', then a co-script credit, and finally the achievement of a <b>full</b> [O,4] `written and presented by Franklin Hughes'.	De início, limitou-se a um «material adicional por Franklin Hughes», depois passou a co-autor dos textos, até que chegou à fase do «escritor e apresentado por Franklin Hughes».
116)	<u>EBJB2</u> (705):	There was always at least one of them, playing the puzzled yet reasonable amateur; unfooled by received opinion, he -- or she -- knew that historians were <b>full</b> [U,3] of	Havia sempre pelo menos um, fazendo a parte do amator intrigado mas sensato; indiferente às opiniões geralmente aceites, ele -- ou ela -- sabia que os historiadores tinham <b>muitos</b>

		bluff, and that complicated matters were best understood using zestful intuition untainted by any actual knowledge or research.	<b>truques</b> e manhas, e que a melhor maneira de entender os assuntos complexos consistia em recorrer a uma intuição viva e sem as máculas do conhecimento ou da investigação.
117)	<u>EBJB2</u> (1291):	If you summoned a rat before you, would you expect it to proceed to your court while passing through a town <b>full</b> [CE,1] of cats?	Se intimidares um rato a estar presente no vosso tribunal, espereis que ele cumpra o mandado se tiver de atravessar uma cidade <b>cheia de</b> gatos?
118)	<u>EBJC1</u> (280):	And for a moment it seemed to me as if I also were buried in a vast grave <b>full</b> [CE,1] of unspeakable secrets.	E por um momento eu próprio me julguei também metido numa vasta sepultura <b>cheia de</b> indizíveis segredos.
119)	<u>EBJC1</u> (558):	I had no particular desire to enlighten them, but I had some difficulty in restraining myself from laughing in their faces, so <b>full</b> [CE,1] of stupid importance.	Eu não sentia especial desejo de os ensinar, mas tinha alguma dificuldade em conter-me para não rir nas suas caras <b>cheias de</b> estúpida importância.
120)	<u>EBJC1</u> (698):	'It is the gift of the great,' she went on, and the sound of her low voice seemed to have the accompaniment of all the other sounds, <b>full</b> [S,1] of mystery, desolation, and sorrow, I had ever heard -- the ripple of the river, the sighing of the trees swayed by the wind, the murmurs of wild crowds, the faint ring of incomprehensible words cried from afar, the whisper of a voice speaking from beyond the threshold of an eternal darkness.	-- É a dádiva dos grandes -- continuou, e o som da sua voz contida parecia acompanhado por todos os outros sons, <b>repletos de</b> mistério, desolação e desgosto, como eu nunca ouvira -- o rumor do rio, o sussurrar das árvores sacudidas pelo vento, os murmúrios das multidões, a leve vibração de palavras incompreensíveis gritadas de longe, o segredar de uma voz que nos falasse para lá da porta das eternas trevas.
121)	<u>EBJC1</u> (703):	By the last gleams of twilight I could see the glitter of her eyes, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of tears -- of tears that would not fall.	-- Com as últimas cintilações do crepúsculo eu podia ver-lhe o brilho dos olhos <b>cheios de</b> lágrimas -- de lágrimas que não corriam.
122)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (80):	Her eyes were <b>full</b> [U,3] of tears when he read her the last words of the finished work,	Foi <b>com as lágrimas</b> nos olhos que ela, depois de lhe ouvir ler as últimas palavras da peça,

		and she murmured, divinely –	divinamente murmurou:
123)	<u>EBJT1</u> (101):	The drive now was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of cars.	Agora o caminho de acesso estava <b>cheio de</b> carros.
124)	<u>EBJT1</u> (183):	The sitting-room of the Dean Cross Vicarage was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of African artefacts, masks and statues and beaded hangings in red and black.	A sala de estar do vicariato de Dean Cross estava <b>cheia de</b> objectos africanos, máscaras, estátuas e tapeçarias com contas, vermelhas e negras, penduradas nas paredes.
125)	<u>EBJT1</u> (690):	She had smiled that calm but perceiving smile and told him not to be afraid of the short-term; the short-term was always <b>full</b> [CE,1] of shocks, it was the long-term you had to focus on.	Fizera esse sorriso calmo, mas penetrante, e dissera-lhe que não tivesse receio do futuro próximo; o futuro próximo era sempre <b>cheio de</b> surpresas desagradáveis e era no futuro distante que uma pessoa se tinha de centrar.
126)	<u>EBJT1</u> (871):	His voice was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of a contempt he took no trouble at all to hide.	numa voz <b>cheia de</b> desprezo, que nem se eu ao trabalho de dissimular.
127)	<u>EBJT1</u> (884):	It was summer, and the pasture in the foreground was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of young heifers.	Era Verão e a pastagem ao fundo estava <b>cheia de</b> bezerras.
128)	<u>EBJT1</u> (959):	She had gone straight home to Caro on both occasions, and railed at herself for her height and her red hair and her untrendiness and her being adopted and anything else she could lay her racing mind on as the reason for first Tim and then Ed just walking away -- slowly, certainly, and <b>full</b> [CE,1] of excuse and apology, but <i>away</i> .	Em ambas as ocasiões fora logo para casa, ter com Caro, descontente consigo mesma devido à sua altura, ao cabelo ruivo, a ser pouco moderna, a ser filha adoptiva e a tudo o mais de que a sua mente fervilhante se conseguisse lembrar e que justificasse o facto de primeiro o Tim e depois o Ed se terem afastado -- devagar, é certo, e <b>cheios de</b> desculpas, mas afastado mesmo assim.
129)	<u>EBJT1</u> (1167):	When the telephone rang, Robin was down in a pit of sleep <b>full</b> [CE,1] of the deep reverberations of the television news.	Quando o telefone tocou, Robin estava mergulhado num poço de sono <b>cheio de</b> profundas reverberações do noticiário da televisão.
130)	<u>EBJT1</u> (1393):	The yard at Dean Place had been <b>full</b> [CE,1] of poultry once, forty or fifty rare breeds	Em tempos, o pátio de Dean Place estivera <b>cheio de</b> criação, quarenta ou cinquenta raças raras, como

		like Welsummers and Leghorns and Old Dutch Bantams.	Welsummers, Leghorns e Old Dutch Bantams.
131)	<u>EBJT1</u> (1560):	You couldn't make Robin toe the line, you just had to shrug your shoulders and let him go his own way, even if that way was <b>full</b> [CE,1] of difficulty and debt.	Não era possível obrigar Robin a cumprir ordens, uma pessoa tinha de se limitar a encolher os ombros e deixá-lo fazer as coisas à sua maneira, ainda que essa maneira fosse <b>cheia de</b> dificuldades e implicasse ficar endividado.
132)	<u>EBJT2</u> (79):	The April sky was an undecided mixture of blue and grey and white, but it seemed, suddenly, to have enormous significance for Frances, as confused and <b>full</b> [CE,1] of conflict, as she felt herself.	O céu de Abril estava de uma mistura indecisa de azul, cinzento e branco, o que de súbito assumiu um importante significado para Frances, tão confuso e <b>cheio de</b> conflitos como ela própria.
133)	<u>EBJT2</u> (449):	Alistair suddenly appeared neither melodramatic nor comical to her but <b>full</b> [I,3] of real pathos.	De súbito Alistair não lhe parecia melodramático nem cómico, <b>mas dominado por uma</b> tristeza profunda.
134)	<u>EBJT2</u> (676):	I don't love her, I'm not in love with her, I love you, I just felt <b>full</b> [CE,1] of gratitude to her because she reassured me.'	Não estou apaixonado por ela, gosto de ti, só me sinto <b>cheio de</b> gratidão para com ela porque ela me deu tranquilidade.
135)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1365):	I hadn't felt that exhilarated since I decided to go to Marrakesh which was, incidentally, not at all what it was cracked up to be and <b>full</b> [CE,1] of extremely second-rate drop-outs who were mostly too stoned to make sense.	Não me sentia tão feliz desde que decidi ir a Marráquexe, o que, por acaso, não correspondeu nada às expectativas e que foi <b>cheio de</b> inúteis de 2a. classe que não diziam coisa com coisa.
136)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1480):	At some distance away, a group of boys were being given net practice for cricket by a ginger-headed man with unnaturally long arms, like a chimpanzee, and Sam and Davy had drifted enviously towards the group, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of shy longing.	A uma certa distância, um homem ruivo, com uns braços invulgarmente compridos, como um chimpanzé, estava a treinar em críquete um grupo de rapazes e Sam e Davy tinham-se aproximado do grupo, envergonhados, mas <b>cheios de</b> inveja.

137)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1593):	Robert stared, his mouth <b>full</b> [CE,1] of foam.	Robert fitou-a com a boca <b>cheia de</b> espuma.
138)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1683):	And now she was sitting here with the sewing machine on the floor and a pile of cushion covers in the doorway to the kitchen and the air <b>full</b> [CE,1] of dust and flecks of feather.	E agora estava ali sentada, com a máquina de costura no chão e uma pilha de cobertas de almofadas na soleira da porta da cozinha e o ar <b>cheio de</b> poeira e de penugem.
139)	<u>EBOW1</u> (798):	«Why, it is <b>full</b> [CE,1] of dust.	-- Ora, está <b>cheia de</b> pó.
140)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1790):	When they came out, Lizzie had been <b>full</b> [CE,1] of things to say but Frances had said, 'Shh, <i>shh</i> , I'm thinking.'	Quando saíram, Lizzie estava <b>cheia de</b> coisas para dizer, mas Frances limitara-se a dizer «Chiu, chiu, estou a pensar».
141)	<u>EBJT2</u> (2181):	William's letters did not permit Frances the dignity of her own choices, and of living by the consequences of them, they were too <b>full</b> [CE,1] of fear for her, for that.	As cartas de William não permitiam a Frances a dignidade das suas próprias escolhas e viver em consequência delas, eram demasiado <b>cheias de</b> temores relativos a ela, a tudo aquilo.
142)	<u>EBJT2</u> (2312):	He stood above her, holding the baby tightly to him, his face <b>full</b> [CE,1] of fervour, of ardour even, but when she looked up, to meet his gaze, she saw -- and there could be no mistaking it -- that the ardour was no longer for her.	Ele estava de pé, com o bebé apertado contra si, o rosto <b>cheio de</b> fervor, de ardor até, mas, quando ela ergueu os olhos, para encontrar o olhar dele, viu, sem sombra de dúvida, que esse ardor já não tinha a ver com ela.
143)	<u>EBLC1</u> (18):	However, there was the hill <b>full</b> [U,4] in sight, so there was nothing to be done but start again.	No entanto, a colina estava ali <b>bem à vista</b> , e a única coisa a fazer era recomeçar.
144)	<u>EBLC1</u> (86):	She had not been walking a minute before she found herself face to face with the Red Queen, and <b>full</b> [U,4] in sight of the hill she had been so long aiming at.	Um minuto depois deu de caras com a Rainha Preta mesmo <b>em frente da</b> colina que há tanto tempo tentava alcançar.
145)	<u>EBLC1</u> (38):	'Didn't you know <i>that</i> ?' cried another Daisy, and here they all began shouting together, till the air seemed quite <b>full</b> [U,3] of little shrill voices.	«Não sabias isto?», exclamou outra margarida e aí começaram todas a gritar ao mesmo tempo e o ar <b>encheu-se de</b> gritinhos estridentes.

146)	<u>EBLC1</u> (320):	A sudden look of alarm came into its beautiful brown eyes, and in another moment it had darted away at <b>full</b> [I,4] speed.	Um súbito olhar alarmado perpassou-lhe nos seus belos olhos castanhos e no momento seguinte tinha desaparecido <b>como uma flecha</b> .
147)	<u>EBLC1</u> (461):	The shop seemed to be <b>full</b> [CE,1] of all manner of curious things -- but the oddest part of it all was, that whenever she looked hard at any shelf, to make out exactly what it had on it, that particular shelf was always quite empty: though the others round it were crowded as full as they could hold.	A loja parecia estar <b>cheia de</b> coisas curiosas -- mas o mais curioso de tudo era que sempre que ela fixava os olhos numa prateleira para descobrir o que lá estava, essa mesma prateleira estava quase sempre completamente vazia, embora todas as outras em volta estivessem cheias até mais não poder.
148)	<u>EBLC1</u> (484):	'In the water, of course!' said the Sheep, sticking some of the needles into her hair, as her hands were <b>full</b> . [CE,1]	«Na água, evidentemente!», disse a ovelha, espetando algumas das agulhas no cabelo, pois já tinha as mãos <b>cheias</b> .
149)	<u>EBOW1</u> (327):	To you at least she was always a dream, a phantom that flitted through Shakespeare's plays and left them lovelier for its presence, a reed through which Shakespeare's music sounded richer and more <b>full</b> [O,4] of joy.	Para você, pelo menos, foi sempre um sonho, um fantasma que adejava pelas peças de Shakespeare e, com a sua presença, lhes infundia graça e encanto, uma cana através da qual a música de Shakespeare se enriquecia de som e alegria.
150)	<u>EBOW1</u> (912):	There was no reason that the future should be so <b>full</b> [CE,1] of shame.	Nenhuma razão havia para o futuro ser tão <b>cheio de</b> opróbrio.
151)	<u>EBOW1</u> (988):	The style in which it was written was that curious jewelled style, vivid and obscure at once, <b>full</b> [CE,1] of argot and of archaisms, of technical expressions and of elaborate paraphrases, that characterizes the work of some of the finest artists of the French school of <i>Symbolistes</i> .	Estava escrito naquele curioso estilo rebuscado, ao mesmo tempo vivo e obscuro, <b>cheio de</b> gíria e arcaísmos, de expressões técnicas e complicadas paráfrases, que caracteriza a obra de alguns dos mais belos artistas da escola francesa dos simbolistas.
152)	<u>EBOW1</u> (994):	The mere cadence of the sentences, the subtle monotony	A mera cadência das frases, a subtil monotonia da sua música,



		of their music, so <b>full</b> [S,1] as it was of complex refrains and movements elaborately repeated, produced in the mind of the lad, as he passed from chapter to chapter, a form of reverie, a malady of dreaming, that made him unconscious of the falling day and creeping shadows.	<b>repleta de</b> complexos estribilhos e movimentos complicadamente repetidos, produziram no espírito do jovem, ao passar de capítulo para capítulo, uma forma de <i>rêverie</i> , uma morbidez de sonho, que lhe não deixaram ver que o dia ia declinando e as sombras o iam a pouco e pouco envolvendo.
153)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1157):	What was it to him how vile and <b>full</b> [O,4] of shame it looked?	Que lhe importava essa aparência ignóbil e monstruosa?
154)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1227):	He felt that he had known them all, those strange terrible figures that had passed across the stage of the world and made sin so marvellous and evil so <b>full</b> [O,4] of subtlety.	Sentia que os conhecera a todos, esses vultos estranhos e terríveis que haviam atravessado o palco do mundo e tornado o pecado tão maravilhoso e o mal tão subtil.
155)	<u>EUEP1</u> (5):	My conversations with Augustus grew daily more frequent and more intensely <b>full</b> [O,4] of interest.	As conversas com Augusto eram cada vez mais frequentes e de um interesse sempre crescente.
156)	<u>EUEP1</u> (40):	Just as we turned the second corner, after passing Mr. Edmund's well, who should appear, standing right in front of me, and looking me <b>full</b> [L,4] in the face, but old Mr. Peterson, my grandfather.	Tínhamos acabado de virar na segunda esquina, depois de termos passado pelo poço do Sr. Edmund, e quem apareceu, em frente de mim, <b>cara a cara</b> ? Nem mais nem menos que o meu avó, o velho Peterson!
157)	<u>EUEP1</u> (44):	He started back two or three steps, turned first pale and then excessively red, threw up his spectacles, then, putting them down, ran <b>full</b> [O,4] tilt at me, with his umbrella uplifted.	Deu dois ou três passos para trás, ficou primeiro muito pálido, a seguir excessivamente corado, levantou os óculos e depois, ao pô-los no lugar, atirou-se a mim com violência, de guarda-chuva em riste.
158)	<u>EUEP1</u> (54):	The ceiling was <b>full</b> [O,4] seven feet high, and, in short, every thing appeared of a more roomy and agreeable nature than I had anticipated.	O tecto estava a uma altura de sete pés e tudo aparentava ser muito mais amplo e agradável do que imaginara.

159)	<u>EUEP1(60):</u>	In that portion of the closet nearest the bulkheads there was a space of four feet square, containing a table, a chair, and a set of hanging shelves <b>full</b> [S,1] of books, chiefly books of voyages and travels.	Na parte do beliche contígua ao costado do barco, havia um espaço de quatro pés quadrados, onde estavam uma mesa, uma cadeira e uma fila de prateleiras <b>carregadas de livros</b> , principalmente livros de viagens e de navegação.
160)	<u>EUEP1(70):</u>	It was nearly four feet high, and <b>full</b> [I,3] six long, but very narrow.	Tinha perto de quatro pés de altura e uns <b>bons seis pés</b> de comprimento, mas era excessivamente estreita.
161)	<u>EUEP1(205):</u>	As I sank, utterly exhausted, upon the mattress, Tiger threw himself at <b>full</b> [U,4] length by my side, and seemed as if desirous, by his caresses, of consoling me in my troubles, and urging me to bear them with fortitude.	Como me deixei cair inteiramente esgotado em cima do colchão, o <b>Tigre estendeu-se ao comprido</b> a meu lado, como se desejasse, com as suas carícias, consolar-me das minhas penas e exortar-me a suportá-las com coragem.
162)	<u>EUEP1(76):</u>	A mattress from one of the cabin berths covered the whole of its bottom, and it contained almost every article of mere comfort which could be crowded into so small a space, allowing me, at the same time, sufficient room for my accommodation, either in a sitting position or lying at <b>full</b> [O,4] length.	O fundo da caixa estava completamente coberto por um colchão roubado de um dos catres do camarote e ali estava toda a espécie de conforto que podia ser acumulado num lugar tão apertado deixando-me, contudo, espaço suficiente para me mexer à vontade, sentado ou deitado.
163)	<u>EUEP1(537):</u>	We found him lying at <b>full</b> [U,4] length, apparently in a deep stupor, yet still alive.	Encontrámo-lo <b>estendido ao comprido</b> , aparentemente num estado de entorpecimento, mas ainda vivo.
164)	<u>EUEP1(272):</u>	Had I been able to ascertain the entire contents of the note -- the <b>full</b> [S,1] meaning of the admonition which my friend had thus attempted to convey, that admonition, even although it should have revealed a story of disaster the most unspeakable, could not, I am firmly convinced, have imbued my mind with one tith of the harrowing and yet indefinable	Se acaso tivesse conseguido inteirar-me do conteúdo completo do bilhete -- <b>todo o sentido</b> da advertência que o meu amigo tentara comunicar-me --, estou certo de que, embora me tivesse revelado a história de um atroz e indescritível desastre, não teria experimentado um décimo do subjugante e indefinível horror que me inspirou esse fragmentário aviso recebido desta maneira.

		horror with which I was inspired by the fragmentary warning thus received.	
165)	<u>EUEP1(273):</u>	And 'blood,' too, that word of all words -- so rife at all times with mystery, and suffering, and terror -- how trebly <b>full</b> [O,4] of import did it now appear -- how chilly and heavily (disjointed, as it thus was, from any foregoing words to qualify or render it distinct) did its vague syllables fall, amid the deep gloom of my prison, into the innermost recesses of my soul!	E essa palavra <i>sangue</i> , essa suprema palavra, rainha das palavras, sempre plena de mistério, sofrimento e terror, como ela aumentou de importância! Como estas vagas sílabas, desligadas das palavras anteriores que as qualificavam e tornavam claras, caíam, duras e gélidas, nas mais profundas trevas da minha prisão, nos mais íntimos recônditos da minha alma!
166)	<u>EUEP1(325):</u>	At length I again heard the word 'Arthur!' repeated in a low tone, and one <b>full</b> [O,4] of hesitation.	Contudo, passado algum tempo, ouvi de novo a palavra <i>Artur</i> ! várias vezes repetida em tom baixo como por uma pessoa hesitante.
167)	<u>EUEP1(547):</u>	With this end, great attention must be paid, not only to the bulk taken in, but to the nature of the bulk, and whether there be a <b>full</b> [S,2] or only a partial cargo.	Com esse objectivo, deve prestar-se a máxima atenção, não apenas à própria carga, mas também à sua natureza e, além disso, deve ver-se se é uma <b>carga completa</b> ou parcial.
168)	<u>EUEP1(550):</u>	This screwing, however, is resorted to principally with a view of obtaining more room in the hold; for in a <b>full</b> [S,2] load of any such commodities as flour or tobacco, there can be no danger of any shifting whatever, at least none from which inconvenience can result.	Este método é usado a fim de se obter mais espaço no porão, porque com uma <b>carga completa</b> de mercadorias, como o tabaco ou a farinha, não pode haver folgas, e não há qualquer perigo das caixas oscilarem ou, pelo menos, não há inconvenientes graves.
169)	<u>EUEP1(563):</u>	A hold filled entirely with grain upon leaving port will be found not more than three fourths <b>full</b> [O,4] upon reaching its destination -- this, too, although the freight, when measured bushel by bushel by the consignee, will overrun by a vast deal (on account of the swelling of the grain) the	Um porão completamente cheio de grão ao sair do porto, quando chega ao destino não tem mais de três quartos do volume inicial -- embora tenha sido medido alqueire a alqueire pelo consignatário, ultrapassando mesmo o volume indicado --, devido à dilatação do grão.

		quantity consigned.	
170)	<u>EUEP1(700):</u>	If the vessel which lies-to is under <b>full</b> [U,3] sail, the manoeuvre is usually accomplished by throwing round some portion of her sails, so as to let the wind take them aback, when she becomes stationary.	Se o barco <b>tem todas as velas</b> abertas, a manobra executa-se normalmente colocando uma parte do velame de tal maneira que a força que o vento exerce sobre essa parte seja contrariada pela força que faz sobre as partes opostas, ficando assim o navio parado.
171)	<u>EUEP1(758):</u>	We found no difficulty in getting a <b>full</b> [O,4] view of the interior of the cabin through the cracks where the hinges were placed.	Pudemos ver sem dificuldade o interior do quarto através das fendas produzidas pelos gonzos.
172)	<u>EUEP1(779):</u>	He then poured him out a tumbler half <b>full</b> [CE,1] of rum, and made him drink it.	Serviu-lhe depois um grande copo de rum, quase <b>cheio</b> , que o obrigou a beber.
173)	<u>EUHJ1(204):</u>	The rooms by this time were very <b>full</b> ; [CE,1] the dancers increased in number, and people stood close in front of them, turning their backs, so that Catherine and her companion seemed secluded and unobserved.	Nessa altura os salões estavam muito <b>cheios</b> ; os dançarinos aumentavam em número, e as pessoas estavam de pé, em frente e muito perto deles, voltando-lhes as costas, de maneira que Catherine e o seu companheiro pareciam isolados e despercebidos.
174)	<u>EUHJ1(894):</u>	He is <b>full</b> [U,3] of goodness,» said Catherine.	Ele é <b>muito</b> bondoso -- disse Catherine.
175)	<u>EUHJ2(261):</u>	Once when she had discovered, as they called it, a new star, she used the expression that the chapel at last was <b>full</b> . [S,1]	De uma vez em que acendia uma nova estrela, como ele dizia, a desconhecida emitiu a ideia de que, finalmente, o altar estava <b>repleto</b> .
176)	<u>EUHJ2(263):</u>	The chapel will never be <b>full</b> [S,1] till a candle is set up before which all the others will pale.	O altar não ficará <b>repleto</b> enquanto não se acender um círio cujo brilho faça empalidecer o de todas as outras velas
177)	<u>EUHJ2(333):</u>	'Why then, if your life had been so <b>full</b> [S,1] of him?'	-- Mas porquê, se a sua vida está <b>repleta</b> dele?
178)	<u>EUHJ2(335):</u>	Hadn't your life also been <b>full</b> [S,1] of him?'	A sua vida não esteve também <b>repleta</b> dele?
179)	<u>EUHJ2(338):</u>	She was silent, and with the <b>full</b> [O,4] effect of his presence	Ela ficou calada e Stransom teve um sobressalto quando, no meio

		all about them it almost startled her guest to hear no protest escape her.	daquela atmosfera dominada pela presença de Acton Hague, a não ouviu dar-lhe réplica.
180)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (526):	They both missed the rich future, but she missed it most, because after all it was to have been entirely hers; and it was her acceptance of the loss that gave him the <b>full</b> [O,4] measure of her preference for the thought of Acton Hague over any other thought whatever.	Um tão rico porvir era afinal insatisfatório para ambos, mas muito mais para ela, porque era, ao fim e ao cabo, exclusiva pertença dele; até o facto de a ver renunciar, de a ver aceitar esta perda, dava a Stransom a medida da preferência que ela tinha pela memória de Acton Hague.
181)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (638):	They say there's a gap in the array -- they say it's not <b>full</b> ,[I,3] complete.	-- Dizem Eles que há um vazio, um vazio que destrói a harmonia. Dizem que o desenho não está <b>perfeito</b> .
182)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (7):	He was eight-and-twenty, but he had lived a good deal and was <b>full</b> [U,3] of ambitions and curiosities and disappointments.	Com vinte e oito anos, era um homem vivido, possuía <b>muita</b> ambição, fervilhava de curiosidades e de decepções.
183)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (69):	It was <b>full</b> [O,4] of the refreshment of calculation and construction, the incorruptibility of line and law.	oferecendo-lhe aquela frescura que o cálculo e a construção prodigalizam, à mistura com a incorruptibilidade da linha e da lei.
184)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (243):	He enjoyed his occupation of the big, dim, hollow theatre, <b>full</b> [O,4] of the echoes of 'effect' and of a queer smell of gas and success -- it all seemed such a passive canvas for his picture.	Sentiu-se feliz por se ver instalado no enorme teatro, meio escuro e profundo, onde ecoavam as entoações das suas frases, em meio de uma atmosfera de gás e de êxito. Tudo aquilo se assemelhava a uma tela preparada para ser pintado o seu quadro.
185)	<u>EURZ1</u> (1284):	Their faces are <b>full</b> [U,1] and furious with irritation.	as faces tumefactas e furiosas.
186)	<u>EURZ1</u> (3168):	Life is <b>full</b> [CE,1] of them.	A vida está <b>cheia</b> deles.
187)	<u>EURZ2</u> (482):	I managed to look away before receiving its <b>full</b> [S,1] surge.	Consegui estar a olhar para outro lado antes de receber <b>todo</b> o seu potencial.
188)	<u>EURZ2</u> (703):	It didn't seem to matter from within the safety of a living-room in <b>full</b> [S,1] bloom.	Parecia não ter importância nenhuma visto dali, da segurança de uma sala de estar <b>em plena</b>

			floração.
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**WHOLE**

189)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (67):	I'd heard that some patients have just a local anaesthetic and watch the <b>whole</b> [O,4] operation on the monitor as it's being done, but I didn't fancy that, and said so.	Ouvi dizer que alguns doentes levam uma anestesia local e ficam a assistir à intervenção no monitor, mas a mim a ideia não me agradava e confessei-o logo.
190)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (386):	Whereas if you're writing a book, you've got nothing but words for everything: behaviour, looks, thoughts, feelings, the <b>whole</b> [U,3] boiling.	Ao passo que, quando estamos a escrever um livro, a única coisa que temos são as palavras para descrever tudo as atitudes, o aspecto, os pensamentos, os sentimentos, <b>tudo</b> .
191)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (821):	Now I'm alone in the flat, and possibly in the <b>whole</b> [O,4] building.	Agora estou sozinho em casa e talvez até no prédio.
192)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1152):	He was taking up the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] porch.	Estava a ocupar <b>toda</b> a entrada.
193)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1220):	When young Mark Harrington's voice broke, for instance (he plays the Springfields' youngest, Robert) I made it a running joke for a <b>whole</b> [CE,1] series.	Por exemplo, quando o Mark Harrington mudou de voz (faz o papel de Robert, o filho mais novo dos Springfield) , fiz desse facto uma piada recorrente em <b>toda</b> uma série de episódios.
194)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1485):	It got an encouraging response, and they commissioned a <b>whole</b> [O,4] series, which was a modest success, my first, while the BBC show bombed.	A reacção foi animadora e encomendaram uma série, que teve um êxito relativo -- aliás, o meu primeiro êxito --, ao passo que o programa da BBC foi um fiasco.
195)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (1787):	«They have <b>whole</b> [S,2] teams of writers working on shows like ours.»	-- Têm equipas <b>inteiras</b> de escritores a trabalhar em programas como o nosso.
196)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (2002):	There were lots of clips of Bobby Moore in his prime as a player in <i>Sportsnight</i> , with of	No programa desportivo mostraram muitas imagens do Bobby Moore desde o princípio da carreira, com

		course a special emphasis on the World Cup Final of 1966, and that unforgettable image of Moore receiving the cup from the Queen, carefully wiping his hands on his shirt first, and then turning to face the crowd, holding the trophy high in the air for the whole of Wembley, and the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] country, to worship.	particular ênfase para a final do Campeonato do Mundo de 1966: aquela imagem inesquecível da rainha a entregar-lhe a taça, e ele com o cuidado de limpar as mãos à camisola antes de se virar de frente para a multidão, erguendo no ar o troféu, para que todo o estádio de Wembley e <b>todo</b> o país pudessem venerá-lo.
197)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (2028):	Even Sally, who was never a great soccer fan, caught up in the excitement, put Jane to sleep in her pram and sat down to watch the telly with me and Adam -- who was too young to really understand what it was all about, but sensed intuitively that it was important and sat patiently through the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] match with his thumb in his mouth and his blanket-comforter pressed to his cheek watching me all the time instead of the screen.	Até a Sally, que nunca foi grande apreciadora de futebol, foi contagiada por aquela excitação, pôs a Jane a dormir no carrinho e sentou-se a ver a televisão comigo e com o Adam -- que ainda era demasiado miúdo para perceber o que estava a acontecer, mas se apercebeu intuitivamente de que era alguma coisa importante e ficou sentado durante <b>todo</b> o jogo de dedo enfiado na boca e a cabeça encostada à sua mantinha preferida, a olhar para mim, em vez de olhar para o <i>écran</i> .
198)	<u>EBDL1T1</u> (2143):	Even now I can't believe that they would turn the <b>whole</b> [O,4] show over to another writer, or writers.	Até mesmo agora não consigo acreditar que tivessem coragem de entregar o programa a outro autor ou autores.
199)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (67):	I'd heard that some patients have just a local anaesthetic and watch the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] operation on the monitor as it's being done, but I didn't fancy that, and said so.	Ouvi dizer que alguns pacientes tomam apenas uma anestesia local e assistem à operação <b>toda</b> no monitor, mas não gostei da idéia e disse que não queria.
200)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (386):	Whereas if you're writing a book, you've got nothing but words for everything: behaviour, looks, thoughts, feelings, the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] boiling.	Já quando você está escrevendo um livro, não tem nada além das palavras para tudo: comportamento, aparência, pensamentos, sentimentos, o agito <b>todo</b> .
201)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (821):	Now I'm alone in the flat, and possibly in the <b>whole</b> [S,2]	Agora estou sozinho no apartamento e possivelmente no

		building.	prédio <b>inteiro</b> .
202)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1152):	He was taking up the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] porch.	Ele se apossava de <b>todo</b> o pórtico.
203)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1220):	When young Mark Harrington's voice broke, for instance (he plays the Springfields' youngest, Robert) I made it a running joke for a <b>whole</b> [CE,1] series.	Por exemplo, quando a voz do garoto Mark Harrington (que faz o papel do filho mais novo dos Springfield, Robert) mudou, usei-a como uma piada constante durante <b>toda</b> uma série.
204)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1485):	It got an encouraging response, and they commissioned a <b>whole</b> [O,4] series, which was a modest success, my first, while the BBC show bombed.	Esse recebeu uma resposta positiva, o que fez com que uma nova série fosse produzida. Ela obteve um sucesso modesto, meu primeiro, enquanto o <i>show</i> da BBC foi um fracasso.
205)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (1787):	«They have <b>whole</b> [S,2] teams of writers working on shows like ours.»	-- Eles têm times <b>inteiros</b> de escritores trabalhando em <i>shows</i> como o nosso.
206)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (2002):	There were lots of clips of Bobby Moore in his prime as a player in <i>Sportsnight</i> , with of course a special emphasis on the World Cup Final of 1966, and that unforgettable image of Moore receiving the cup from the Queen, carefully wiping his hands on his shirt first, and then turning to face the crowd, holding the trophy high in the air for the whole of Wembley, and the <b>whole</b> [S,2] country, to worship.	Havia muitos cliques de Bobby Moore na sua melhor fase como jogador no <i>Sportsnight</i> , com ênfase, é claro, à final da Copa do Mundo de 1966, e aquela imagem inesquecível de Moore recebendo o troféu das mãos da Rainha, limpando cuidadosamente as mãos na camiseta antes, e depois virando o rosto para a multidão, segurando o troféu bem alto para todo o Estádio de Wembley e para o país <b>inteiro</b> adorar.
207)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (2028):	Even Sally, who was never a great soccer fan, caught up in the excitement, put Jane to sleep in her pram and sat down to watch the telly with me and Adam -- who was too young to really understand what it was all about, but sensed intuitively that it was important and sat patiently through the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] match with his thumb	Até mesmo Sally, que nunca foi muito fã de futebol, foi levada na agitação, pôs a Jane para dormir no seu berço e se sentou para assistir à televisão comigo e o Adam -- que era ainda muito pequeno para entender o que significava aquilo, mas sentiu por intuição que era importante e se sentou quietinho durante <b>todo</b> o jogo com o polegar na boca e o lençol contra a



		in his mouth and his blanket-comforter pressed to his cheek watching me all the time instead of the screen.	bochecha, assistindo a mim, em vez de à televisão.
208)	<u>EBDL1T2</u> (2143):	Even now I can't believe that they would turn the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] show over to another writer, or writers	Mesmo agora, não acreditava que pudessem passar o <i>show</i> <b>todo</b> para outro escritor, ou escritores.
209)	<u>EBDL2</u> (382):	A writer called Thomas Carlyle described it in 1824 as ' <i>A frightful scene... a dense cloud of pestilential smoke hangs over it forever... and at night the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] region becomes like a volcano spitting fire from a thousand tubes of brick.</i> '	Um escritor chamado Thomas Carlyle descreveu-a em 1824 como « <i>uma cena assustadora [...] uma nuvem densa de fumo pestilento paira sobre ela continuamente [...] e à noite <b>toda</b> a região se transforma num vulcão que cuspe fogo por mil chaminés de tijolo.</i> ».
210)	<u>EBDL2</u> (388):	The shrinkage of heavy industry, and the development of new forms of energy, have reduced the visible pollution of the air, though the deadlier fumes of leaded petrol exhaust, drifting from the motorways with which the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] area is looped and knotted, thicken the characteristic grey haziness of the Midlands light.	A redução da indústria pesada e o desenvolvimento de novas formas de energia diminuíram visivelmente a poluição do ar, embora os fumos ainda mais letais da combustão de gasolina de chumbo, provenientes das auto-estradas pelas quais <b>toda</b> a zona está enredada e trespasada, adensem a névoa cinzenta característica da luz das Midlands.
211)	<u>EBDL2</u> (511):	We're working on a new production model for the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] factory -- new stock control, new purchasing policy.	Estamos a trabalhar num novo sistema de produção para <b>toda</b> a fábrica: novo controlo de <i>stocks</i> , nova estratégia de compra.
212)	<u>EBDL2</u> (807):	She was fully stretched preparing her classes, on a <b>whole</b> [CE,1] new range of subjects, marking her essays, researching <i>Domestic Angels and Unfortunate Females</i> , and making herself generally indispensable to the Department.	Dedicava-se completamente a preparar as aulas, sobre <b>todo</b> um novo leque de assuntos, a classificar trabalhos, a fazer investigação sobre <i>Anjos Domésticos e Mulheres Infelizes</i> , e a tornar-se, de uma maneira geral, indispensável ao Departamento.

213)	<u>EBDL2</u> (889):	Going the <b>whole</b> [U,4] hog.´	Vamos até ao último extremo. --
214)	<u>EBDL2</u> (1214):	The <b>whole</b> [CE,1] house vibrates like a sounding-box.	<b>Toda</b> a casa vibra como uma caixa de ressonância.
215)	<u>EBDL2</u> (1286):	Don't want the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] world knowing about the KW.´	Não quero que o mundo <b>todo</b> saiba da KW.
216)	<u>EBDL2</u> (1400):	´Well, the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] idea is pretty absurd,´ says Sutcliffe.	-- Bom, <b>toda</b> a ideia é um bocado absurda -- diz Sutcliffe.
217)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (11):	It follows that when the two men alight in each other's territory, and go about their business and pleasure, whatever vibrations are passed back by one to his native habitat will be felt by the other, and vice versa, and thus return to the transmitter subtly modified by the response of the other party -- may, indeed, return to him along the other party's cord of communication, which is, after all, anchored in the place where he has just arrived; so that before long the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] system is twanging with vibrations travelling backwards and forwards between Prof A and Prof B, now along this line, now along that, sometimes beginning on one line and terminating on another.	Daí que, quando os dois homens pousam no território um do outro, e vão à sua vida e aos lazeres, as vibrações que cada um transmite ao ambiente serão sentidas pelo outro, e vice-versa, voltando ao que as transmitiu subtilmente modificadas pela resposta do parceiro -- poderão até voltar pelo cordão do outro que está, afinal, ancorado no local onde acabou de chegar; e assim, por muito tempo ainda, <b>todo</b> o sistema fica animado de impulsos que vão e vêm entre o Prof. A e o Prof. B, seguindo ora esta linha, ora aquela, começando por vezes numa e acabando na outra.
218)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (12):	It would not be surprising, in other words, if two men changing places for six months should exert a reciprocal influence on each other's destinies, and actually mirror each other's experience in certain respects, notwithstanding all the differences that exist between the two environments, and between the characters of the two men and their respective attitudes towards the <b>whole</b>	Por outras palavras, não seria de admirar que dois homens, trocando de posto por seis meses, exercessem uma influência recíproca no destino e até na experiência um do outro, não obstante as diferenças existentes entre os respectivos meios, o carácter de ambos e as diferentes atitudes em relação ao <b>todo</b> da situação.

		[CE,1] enterprise.	
219)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (42):	Normally such morbid thoughts visit him only at the beginning and end of a flight, for he has read somewhere that eighty per cent of all aircraft accidents occur at either take-off or landing -- a statistic that did not surprise him, having been stacked on many occasions for an hour or more over Esseph airport, fifty planes circling in the air, fifty more taking off at ninety-second intervals, the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] juggling act controlled by a computer, so that it only needed a fuse to blow and the sky would look like airline competition had finally broken out into open war, the companies hiring retired kamikaze pilots to destroy each other's hardware in the sky, TWA's Boeings ramming Pan Am's, American Airlines ' DC 8s busting United's right out of their Friendly Skies (hah! ), rival shuttle services colliding head-on, the clouds raining down wings, fuselages, engines, passengers, chemical toilets, hostesses, menu cards and plastic cutlery (Morris Zapp had an apocalyptic imagination on occasion, as who has not in America these days? ) in a definitive act of industrial pollution.	Geralmente, tais pensamentos mórbidos só o assaltam no início e no final de um voo, por ter lido algures que oitenta por cento dos acidentes ocorrem à descolagem e à aterragem -- estatística que em nada o surpreende já que, tendo andado por várias vezes mais de uma hora a sobrevoar o aeroporto de Esseph, com cinquenta aviões em espera, mais cinquenta descolando a intervalos de noventa segundos e <b>todo</b> aquele malabarismo controlado por computador, se apercebera de que bastava o rebentar dum fusível para que, olhando o céu, se concluísse que a competição entre as companhias de aviação dera finalmente lugar à guerra aberta, com as ditas a contratarem pilotos kamikaze reformados para destruírem nos céus o equipamento umas das outras, os Boeing da TWA a investirem contra os da Pan Am e os DC8 da American Airlines a riscarem os da United dos seus Céus Amigos (pois...) , os serviços de ponte aérea rivais colidindo de frente e as nuvens a chover asas, fuselagens, motores, passageiros, lavabos, hospedeiras, ementas e talheres de plástico (de vez em quando Morris Zapp tinha uma imaginação apocalíptica, e quem a não tem, hoje em dia na América? ) num acto definitivo de poluição industrial.
220)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (170):	And it is not just for today, but for six <b>whole</b> [S,2] months, that it will last.	E não vai durar só hoje, vai durar seis meses <b>inteiros</b> .
221)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (328):	Did you buy the <b>whole</b> [S,2] package -- round trip, surgeon's fee, five days nursing with private room and	Comprou a viagem <b>completa</b> -- ida e volta, honorários do cirurgião, cinco dias de internamento em quarto particular e excursão a

		excursion to Stratford-upon-Avon?»	Stratford-upon-Avon?»
222)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (540):	Morris had been born and brought up in New York, but he had no intention of returning there, in fact he would not repine if he never saw the city again: on the evidence of his last visit it was only a matter of time before the garbage in the streets reached penthouse level and the <b>whole</b> [S,2] population suffocated.	Morris fora nado e criado em Nova Iorque, mas não desejava voltar para lá e a verdade é que nem se ralava, se nunca mais visse a cidade: pelo que constatara aquando da última visita, era só uma questão de tempo até que o lixo nas ruas chegasse aos últimos andares e a população <b>inteira</b> sufocasse.
223)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (642):	Some years ago he had embarked with great enthusiasm on an ambitious critical project: a series of commentaries on Jane Austen which would work through the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] canon, one novel at a time, saying absolutely everything that could possibly be said about them.	Há alguns anos, embarcara com grande entusiasmo num ambicioso projecto crítico: uma série de comentários sobre Jane Austen, que abrangeria <b>toda</b> a obra, um romance de cada vez, dizendo absolutamente tudo o que podia ser dito sobre cada um.
224)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (648):	In Faustian moments he dreamed of going on, after fixing Jane Austen, to do the same job on the other major English novelists, then the poets and dramatists, perhaps using computers and teams of trained graduate students, inexorably reducing the area of English literature available for free comment, spreading dismay through the <b>whole</b> [O,4] industry, rendering scores of his colleagues redundant: periodicals would fall silent, famous English Departments be left deserted like ghost towns...	Em momentos faustianos, sonhava em prosseguir, depois de Jane Austen, com o mesmo trabalho sobre os outros grandes romancistas ingleses, e depois os poetas e dramaturgos, utilizando talvez computadores e equipas de estudantes bem treinados, reduzindo inexoravelmente a área da literatura inglesa disponível para a crítica, espalhando o desalento na actividade literária, tornando redundantes dezenas de colegas seus: os periódicos cairiam no silêncio, os mais famosos Departamentos de Inglês ficariam desertos como cidades assombradas...
225)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (952):	It was stuck, and the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] bookshelf began to sway dangerously as he	Estava encravado, e <b>toda</b> a estante começou a abanar perigosamente, com os puxões que lhe deu.

		tugged.	
226)	<u>EBDL3T1</u> (1438):	«Well, you could say the same thing about the <b>whole</b> [O,4] business of getting married and raising a family.»	«Podia dizer o mesmo sobre a questão de casar e constituir família.»
227)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (11):	It follows that when the two men alight in each other's territory, and go about their business and pleasure, whatever vibrations are passed back by one to his native habitat will be felt by the other, and vice versa, and thus return to the transmitter subtly modified by the response of the other party -- may, indeed, return to him along the other party's cord of communication, which is, after all, anchored in the place where he has just arrived; so that before long the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] system is twanging with vibrations travelling backwards and forwards between Prof A and Prof B, now along this line, now along that, sometimes beginning on one line and terminating on another.	O que acontece é que, quando os dois homens aterrissarem, cada um no território do outro, e encaminharem-se aos seus afazeres de trabalho e de lazer, qualquer vibração transmitida para o seu respectivo hábitat nativo será sentida pelo outro, e vice-versa, e retornará a ele ligeiramente alterada pela resposta do outro -- podendo até ser que retorne pelo seu próprio cordão de comunicação, que está, afinal de contas, ancorado no local onde ele acabou de chegar. Dessa maneira, mais cedo ou mais tarde, o sistema <b>todo</b> estaria cheio de vibrações viajando para um lado e para o outro entre o professor A e o professor B, ora por esta linha, ora por aquela, começando às vezes numa e terminando na outra.
228)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (12):	It would not be surprising, in other words, if two men changing places for six months should exert a reciprocal influence on each other's destinies, and actually mirror each other's experience in certain respects, notwithstanding all the differences that exist between the two environments, and between the characters of the two men and their respective attitudes towards the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] enterprise.	Em suma, não seria surpreendente que os dois homens, trocando de lugares por seis meses, possam também exercer uma influência recíproca no destino de cada um, e de fato espelhar a experiência do outro em certos aspectos, sem deixar de considerar todas as diferenças entre os dois ambientes e entre as personalidades dos dois homens e suas respectivas atitudes para com <b>toda</b> aquela situação.
229)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (42):	Normally such morbid	Normalmente, pensamentos

		<p>thoughts visit him only at the beginning and end of a flight, for he has read somewhere that eighty per cent of all aircraft accidents occur at either take-off or landing -- a statistic that did not surprise him, having been stacked on many occasions for an hour or more over Esseph airport, fifty planes circling in the air, fifty more taking off at ninety-second intervals, the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] juggling act controlled by a computer, so that it only needed a fuse to blow and the sky would look like airline competition had finally broken out into open war, the companies hiring retired kamikaze pilots to destroy each other's hardware in the sky, TWA's Boeings ramming Pan Am's, American Airlines' DC 8s busting United's right out of their Friendly Skies (hah! ), rival shuttle services colliding head-on, the clouds raining down wings, fuselages, engines, passengers, chemical toilets, hostesses, menu cards and plastic cutlery (Morris Zapp had an apocalyptic imagination on occasion, as who has not in America these days? ) in a definitive act of industrial pollution.</p>	<p>mórbidos como esse o ocupam apenas no começo e no fim do voo, porque leu em algum lugar que oitenta por cento dos acidentes aéreos ocorrem na decolagem ou na aterrissagem -- uma estatística que não o surpreende, já que não foram poucas as vezes em que teve de esperar uma ou duas horas sobrevoando o aeroporto de Essefe, cinquenta aviões circulando no ar, outros cinquenta decolando em intervalos de noventa segundos, a parafernália <b>toda</b> controlada por um computador, de modo que bastaria um fusível queimado e o céu ficaria como se a competição entre as companhias aéreas finalmente tivesse chegado à guerra declarada, as companhias empregando pilotos kamikazes aposentados para destruir no céu o equipamento das outras, Boeings da TWA investindo contra os da Pan Am, os DC-8 da American Airlines explodindo a United direto de «seus céus amigos» (hah! ), serviços de ponte aérea competitivos colidindo de frente, as nuvens chovendo asas, fuselagens, motores, passageiros, sanitários químicos, aeromoças, cardápios e talheres de plástico (Morris Zapp tem uma imaginação apocalíptica às vezes, mas quem não tem, nos Estados Unidos, hoje em dia? ), num ato definitivo de poluição industrial. *1</p>
230)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (170):	<p>And it is not just for today, but for six <b>whole</b> [S,2] months, that it will last.</p>	<p>E não será apenas por hoje, mas por seis meses <b>completos</b>.</p>
231)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (328):	<p>Did you buy the <b>whole</b> [S,2] package -- round trip, surgeon's fee, five days nursing with private room and excursion to Stratford-upon-Avon?»</p>	<p>Você comprou o pacote <b>inteiro</b>: passagem de ida e volta, pagamento do médico, cinco dias na clínica num quarto particular e a excursão para Stratford-upon-Avon?</p>

232)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (540):	Morris had been born and brought up in New York, but he had no intention of returning there, in fact he would not repine if he never saw the city again: on the evidence of his last visit it was only a matter of time before the garbage in the streets reached penthouse level and the <b>whole</b> [S,2] population suffocated.	Morris nasceu e cresceu em Nova York, mas não tinha a menor intenção de ver aquela cidade de novo: a julgar pelo que viu em sua última visita, ia ser apenas uma questão de tempo para que o lixo das ruas da cidade alcançasse o nível das coberturas e a população <b>inteira</b> morresse asfixiada.
233)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (642):	Some years ago he had embarked with great enthusiasm on an ambitious critical project: a series of commentaries on Jane Austen which would work through the <b>whole</b> [S,2] canon, one novel at a time, saying absolutely everything that could possibly be said about them.	Há alguns anos, embarcou com grande entusiasmo em um projeto crítico ambicioso: uma série de comentários sobre Jane Austen que dissecava a sua obra <b>completa</b> , um romance por vez, dizendo absolutamente tudo o que era possível dizer sobre eles.
234)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (648):	In Faustian moments he dreamed of going on, after fixing Jane Austen, to do the same job on the other major English novelists, then the poets and dramatists, perhaps using computers and teams of trained graduate students, inexorably reducing the area of English literature available for free comment, spreading dismay through the <b>whole</b> [O,4] industry, rendering scores of his colleagues redundant: periodicals would fall silent, famous English Departments be left deserted like ghost towns...	Nos momentos em que se sentia como um Fausto, sonhava em continuar, depois de acabar com o trabalho de Jane Austen, e fazer o mesmo com outros romancistas ingleses, em seguida os poetas e os dramaturgos, talvez até usar computadores e grupos de estudantes universitários formados e treinados. Inevitavelmente isso reduziria a área de literatura inglesa disponível para o comentário livre, causando consternação no mundo literário e transformando uma porção de colegas em desempregados: os periódicos cairiam em silêncio profundo, famosos departamentos universitários de inglês ficariam desertos como cidades-fantasma...
235)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (952):	It was stuck, and the <b>whole</b> [S,2] bookshelf began to sway dangerously as he tugged.	Estava emperrada, e a estante <b>inteira</b> começou a balançar perigosamente.
236)	<u>EBDL3T2</u> (1438):	«Well, you could say the same thing about the <b>whole</b> [O,4]	-- Bem, você poderia dizer a mesma coisa sobre a idéia de se

		business of getting married and raising a family.»	casar e ter filhos.
237)	<u>EBJB1</u> (30):	I begin with the statue, because that's where I began the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] project.	Começo pela estátua porque foi aí que comecei <b>todo</b> o projecto.
238)	<u>EBJB1</u> (46):	A pair of them come at once to mind: <i>Bouvard et Pécuchet</i> , where Flaubert sought to enclose and subdue the <b>whole</b> [CE,2] world, the <b>whole</b> of human striving and human failing; and <i>L' Idiot de la famille</i> , where Sartre sought to enclose the whole of Flaubert: enclose and subdue the master writer, the master bourgeois, the terror, the enemy, the sage.	Lembro-me logo de dois: <i>Bouvard et Pécuchet</i> , onde Flaubert tentou meter e dominar o mundo <b>todo</b> , <b>toda</b> a luta humana e todo o falhanço humano; e <i>L' Idiot de la famille</i> , onde Sartre tentou meter todo o Flaubert.
239)	<u>EBJB1</u> (505):	I know myself well enough, and it would mean losing a <b>whole</b> [O,4] winter, and perhaps the whole book.	Conheço-me suficientemente bem, e significaria perder um Inverno e talvez todo o livro.
240)	<u>EBJB1</u> (505):	I know myself well enough, and it would mean losing a whole winter, and perhaps the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] book.	Conheço-me suficientemente bem, e significaria perder um Inverno e talvez <b>todo</b> o livro.
241)	<u>EBJB1</u> (835):	Told her <b>whole</b> [CE,1] life story.	Contavam <b>toda</b> a história da sua vida.
242)	<u>EBJB2</u> (36):	It was the name we gave to the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] flotilla (you could hardly expect to cram the entire animal kingdom into something a mere three hundred cubits long) .	«Arca» era o nome que dávamos a <b>toda</b> a esquadilha junta (também não era de esperar que se pudesse meter todo o reino animal numa coisa que não tinha mais de trezentos côvados de comprimento).
243)	<u>EBJB2</u> (67):	As far as we were concerned the <b>whole</b> [O,4] business of the Voyage began when we were invited to report to a certain place by a certain time.	No que nos diz respeito, esta história da Viagem começou quando nos convidaram a comparecer num determinado local e a uma certa hora.
244)	<u>EBJB2</u> (159):	Indeed, at first even the clean animals themselves were embarrassed by the <b>whole</b>	Claro que de início até mesmo os animais puros ficaram embaraçados com esta história; sabiam que



		[O,4] thing; they knew they'd done little to deserve such special patronage.	pouco tinham feito para merecer tal distinção.
245)	<u>EBJB2</u> (1297):	Must a <b>whole</b> [CE,1] village be summoned to court because there is a gang of robbers living within it?	Terá <b>toda</b> uma aldeia de vir a tribunal só porque, no seu seio, existe uma quadrilha de ladrões?
246)	<u>EBJB2</u> (1385):	But this is to deny the very authority conferred by God upon his dear spouse, the Church, whom He has made sovereign of the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] world, having put all things under Her feet, as the Psalmist affirms, all sheep and oxen, the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.	Mas isto é negar precisamente a autoridade que Deus conferiu à Sua querida esposa, a Igreja, que Ele fez soberana de <b>todo</b> o mundo, pondo todas as coisas aos pés d' Ela, como afirma o Salmista, todas as ovelhas e todos os bois, os animais ferozes, as aves dos céus, os peixes do mar, e todos os seres que atravessam os caminhos do mar.
247)	<u>EBJC1</u> (211):	And in the hush that had fallen suddenly upon the <b>whole</b> [O,4] sorrowful land, the immense wilderness, the colossal body of the fecund and mysterious life seemed to look at her, pensive, as though it had been looking at the image of its own tenebrous and passionate soul.	E no repentino silêncio que desceu àquela terra enlutada, a selva imensa, corpo colossal de misteriosa e fecunda vida, parecia contemplá-la, pensativa, como se visse nela a imagem da sua própria alma tenebrosa e apaixonada.
248)	<u>EBJC1</u> (216):	A <b>whole</b> [CE,1] minute passed, and then she made a step forward.	Decorreu <b>todo</b> um minuto e só então se resolveu a dar um passo em frente.
249)	<u>EBJC1</u> (537):	Since I had peeped over the edge myself, I understand better the meaning of his stare, that could not see the flame of the candle, but was wide enough to embrace the <b>whole</b> [O,4] universe, piercing enough to penetrate all the hearts that beat in the darkness.	Desde que eu próprio dei uma espreitadela para além do limiar, compreendo melhor o significado do seu olhar parado, incapaz de ver a chama da vela, mas suficientemente agudo para devassar todos os corações que batem nas trevas.
250)	<u>EBJC1</u> (546):	And perhaps in this is the <b>whole</b> [U,3] difference; perhaps all the wisdom, and all	E talvez aqui esteja a <b>verdadeira</b> diferença; talvez todo o saber, toda a verdade e toda a sinceridade se

		truth, and all sincerity, are just compressed into that inappreciable moment of time in which we step over the threshold of the invisible.	concentrem nesse inapreciável instante em que transpomos o limiar do invisível.
251)	<u>EBJT1</u> (423):	Back in Sausalito she paid a cursory visit to the blue house -- now painted hot pink -- and then, with her backpack, walked the <b>whole</b> [I,3] length of the Golden Gate Bridge back into the city.	Já em Sausalito, fez uma visita apressada à casa azul -- agora pintada de cor-de-rosa-vivo -- e depois, de mochila às costas, atravessou a ponte Golden Gate <b>de um extremo ao outro</b> , de regresso à cidade.
252)	<u>EBJT1</u> (836):	He just felt, looking back on those years of an endeavour he believed he'd put his <b>whole</b> [O,4] heart into, the endeavour of Caro, that there was a moment he realized he'd grown to like being on his own and to be quite calm -- even indifferent -- about the unending puzzle of understanding her.	Tudo o que sentia, ao lembrar esses anos de um esforço em que julgava ter-se empenhado a fundo, era que havia um momento em que se dera conta de que passara a gostar de estar sozinho, de estar sossegado -- e até indiferente -- e desistir do eterno quebra-cabeças de tentar compreendê-la.
253)	<u>EBJT2</u> (83):	The second day, the joy seemed slightly less and the fear slightly more, as were a <b>whole</b> [CE,1] tide of wretched, unavoidable preoccupations with advancing practicalities -- what to do, who to tell, when to tell whom, how to phrase it.	No segundo dia a alegria pareceu-lhe ligeiramente menor e o receio ligeiramente maior, acontecendo o mesmo com <b>toda</b> uma série de preocupações inevitáveis a que se sobrepunham aspectos práticos - que fazer, a quem dizer, quando dizer às diferentes pessoas, como dizê-lo.
254)	<u>EBJT2</u> (1520):	I mean, you're my sister and I'll help you all I can, of course I will, but I can't pretend I think you've done a wonderful thing, because I don't, I think the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] thing's been a disaster, from that first trip to Spain, an utter disaster --' Her voice broke a little and then, without warning, she reared up and said, gazing at Frances, 'Oh Frances, what am I going to do?'	Quero dizer, és minha irmã e vou ajudar-te no que puder, claro que vou, mas não posso fingir que acho que fizeste uma coisa maravilhosa, porque não acho, acho que <b>toda</b> essa história foi um desastre, desde a tua primeira viagem a Espanha, um desastre total e completo -- A sua voz sofreu uma pequena quebra e depois ela soergueu-se e perguntou, olhando fixamente para a irmã: -- Oh, Frances, que hei-de fazer?

255)	<u>EBJT2</u> (2042):	At the feast of Corpus Christi, she said, her family's <b>whole</b> [CE,1] town combined to cover the streets with the innumerable petals of flowers painstakingly arranged in complicated patterns, like a carpet, for the holy procession to walk over.	Na festa do Corpo de Deus, dizia ela, <b>toda</b> a aldeia da família se associava para cobrir as ruas com as inúmeras pétalas de flores dispostas em desenhos complicados, como uma passadeira que a procissão iria pisar.
256)	<u>EBLC1</u> (137):	'Why, I do believe we've been under this tree the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] time!	«Mas o que é isto, ia jurar que temos estado <b>todo</b> o tempo debaixo desta árvore!
257)	<u>EBOW1</u> (35):	And, yet, how vivid was his recollection of the <b>whole</b> [U,3] thing!	E, no entanto, com que precisão se lembrava <b>de tudo!</b>
258)	<u>EBOW1</u> (226):	I say nothing about the social mistake, which would have been abject -- which, of course, I would not have allowed -- but I assure you that in any case the <b>whole</b> [U,3] thing would have been an absolute failure.»	Já não digo nada acerca do erro social, que teria sido abjecto, e, claro está, eu não teria permitido, mas afianço-lhe que, em todo o caso, <b>tudo</b> isso seria um absoluto fracasso.
259)	<u>EBOW1</u> (254):	If these elements of beauty are real, the <b>whole</b> [O,4] thing simply appeals to our sense of dramatic effect.	Se esses elementos de beleza são reais, põem simplesmente em jogo o nosso sentido de efeito dramático.
260)	<u>EBOW1</u> (276):	I think it was her proposing to sacrifice the <b>whole</b> [S,2] world for me.	Parece-me que foi ela propor-se sacrificar por mim o mundo <b>inteiro</b> .
261)	<u>EBOW1</u> (279):	Well -- would you believe it? - - a week ago, at Lady Hampshire's, I found myself seated at dinner next the lady in question, and she insisted on going over the <b>whole</b> [O,4] thing again, and digging up the past, and raking up the future.	Bem -- quer acreditar? -- há uma semana, em casa de Lady Hampshire, achei-me sentado, ao jantar, ao lado da dama em questão; e ela insistiu para que nós recomeçássemos o futuro.
262)	<u>EBOW1</u> (443):	I can't tell you how heart-broken I am about the <b>whole</b> [U,3] thing.	Não lhe posso dizer quanto me confrange <b>tudo</b> isso.

263)	<u>EBOW1</u> (488):	You were the most unspoiled creature in the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] world.	Era a criatura mais inocente e pura de <b>todo</b> o mundo.
264)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1011):	And, indeed, the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] book seemed to him to contain the story of his own life, written before he had lived it.	E, efectivamente, <b>todo</b> o livro se lhe afigurava conter a história da sua própria vida, escrita antes de a haver vivido.
265)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1086):	He would often spend a <b>whole</b> [S,2] day settling and resettling in their cases the various stones that he had collected, such as the olive-green chrysoberyl that turns red by lamplight, the cymophane with its wirelike line of silver, the pistachio-coloured peridot, rose-pink and wine-yellow topazes, carbuncles of fiery scarlet with tremulous, four-rayed stars, flame-red cinnamon-stones, orange and violet spinels, and amethysts with their alternate layers of ruby and sapphire.	Passava muitas vezes um dia <b>inteiro</b> arrumando e tornando a arrumar nos seus escrínios as várias pedras que colecionava, tais como a crisoberil cor de azeitona, que à luz do candeeiro se torna rubra, a cimófana de veios de prata, o peridoto cor de pistácia, os topázios róseos e amarelos, os carbúnculos rubros com estrelas trémulas de quatro raios, pedras de cinamono cor de fogo, as espinelas cor de laranja e roxas e as ametistas de tons alternados de rubi e safira.
266)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1135):	And so, for a <b>whole</b> [S,2] year, he sought to accumulate the most exquisite specimens that he could find of textile and embroidered work, getting the dainty Delhi muslins, finely wrought with gold-thread palmates and stitched over with iridescent beetles' wings; the Dacca gauzes, that from their transparency are known in the East as «woven air,» and «running water,» and «evening dew»; strange figured cloths from Java; elaborate yellow Chinese hangings; books bound in tawny satins or fair blue silks and wrought with fleurs-de-lis, birds and images; veils of lacis worked in Hungary point; Sicilian brocades and stiff Spanish	E assim, durante um ano <b>inteiro</b> , procurara acumular os mais peregrinos exemplares que pôde encontrar de tapeçarias e bordados: delicadas musselinas de Delhi, finamente entretecidas de palmas de fio de ouro e salpicadas de asas irisadas de escaravelhos; gazes de Dacca, a que, pela sua transparência, chamam, no Oriente, «ar tecido», «água corrente» e «orvalho da tarde»; panos de Java, recobertos de estranhas figuras; complicados reposteiros amarelos, oriundos da China; livros encadernados em cetim castanho ou seda azul e com flores de lis, aves e imagens gravadas nas capas; véus de <i>lacis</i> a ponto húngaro; brocados da Sicília e veludos espanhóis; bordados da Geórgia de cantos dourados e <i>foukousas</i>

		velvets; Georgian work, with its gilt coins, and Japanese Foukousas, with their green-toned golds and their marvellously plumaged birds.	japonesas de oiro de tons verdes e aves de maravilhosas plumagens.
267)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1498):	As Dorian Gray was lighting a half-burned candle that was standing on the mantelshelf, he saw that the <b>whole</b> [U,3] place was covered with dust and that the carpet was in holes.	Quando Dorian acendeu uma vela já meio ardidada que estava no rebordo do fogão, viu que <b>tudo</b> estava coberto de pó e que o tapete se achava todo esburacado.
268)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1599):	The mad passions of a hunted animal stirred within him, and he loathed the man who was seated at the table, more than in his <b>whole</b> [CE,1] life he had ever loathed anything.	Estuavam nele as paixões dum animal acochado, e execrava o homem que ali estava sentado à mesa, como, em <b>toda</b> a sua vida, jamais execrara alguém.
269)	<u>EBOW1</u> (1638):	He felt that the secret of the <b>whole</b> [U,3] thing was not to realize the situation.	Sentia que o segredo em que <b>tudo</b> aquilo se passara o devia pôr a coberto de toda a suspeita.
270)	<u>EUEP1</u> (10):	Such visions or desires -- for they amounted to desires -- are common, I have since been assured, to the <b>whole</b> [O,4] numerous race of the melancholy among men -- at the time of which I speak I regarded them only as prophetic glimpses of a destiny which I felt myself in a measure bound to fulfil.	Estes sonhos, estes desejos -- pois no desejo acabavam as visões -- são muito comuns, disseram-me depois, entre a numerosíssima espécie dos homens melancólicos; mas, na altura a que me refiro, considerava-as como fugas proféticas de um destino ao qual me sentia, por assim dizer, votado.
271)	<u>EUEP1</u> (85):	During the <b>whole</b> [O,4] period I saw nothing of Augustus; but this occasioned me little uneasiness, as I knew the brig was expected to put to sea every hour, and in the bustle he would not easily find opportunities of coming down to me.	Durante este espaço de tempo não tive notícias de Augusto o que não me inquietou muito pois sabia que o brigue estava para zarpar de um momento para o outro e, no meio daquela agitação toda, não devia ser fácil para o meu amigo ter oportunidade de descer.
272)	<u>EUEP1</u> (215):	Probing this with my finger, I discovered a string, and tracing it up, found that it encircled the <b>whole</b> [O,4] body.	Palpando-lhe os pêlos, descobri um cordel que segui e que lhe passava em redor do corpo.

273)	<u>EUEP1(238):</u>	A clear light diffused itself immediately throughout the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] surface; and had there been any writing upon it, I should not have experienced the least difficulty, I am sure, in reading it.	Imediatamente se espalhou por <b>toda</b> a superfície uma luz clara e, se houvesse qualquer coisa escrita, estou certo que não teria a mínima dificuldade em lê-la.
274)	<u>EUEP1(270):</u>	Still, had I not been too greatly excited, there would have been ample time enough for me to peruse the <b>whole</b> [O,4] three sentences before me -- for I saw there were three.	Contudo, se não estivesse tão perturbado, teria tido tempo mais que suficiente para ler as três frases que estavam debaixo dos meus olhos: pois vi que eram três.
275)	<u>EUEP1(303):</u>	The <b>whole</b> [CE,1] weight of his body struck me on the right shoulder, and I fell violently to the left, while the enraged animal passed entirely over me.	<b>Todo</b> o peso do seu corpo caiu sobre o meu ombro direito o que me fez tombar com violência sobre a esquerda, enquanto o animal enraivecido passava por cima de mim.
276)	<u>EUEP1(308):</u>	In this struggle, however, I had been forced to drop the morsel of ham-skin, and I now found my <b>whole</b> [O,4] stock of provisions reduced to a single gill of liqueur.	Contudo, nesta luta, fora obrigado a largar o pedaço de courato e estava agora com as minhas provisões reduzidas a um quarto de pinta de licor.
277)	<u>EUEP1(379):</u>	But it seemed that the villains were now either weary, or in some measure disgusted with their bloody labour; for the four remaining prisoners, together with my friend, who had been thrown on the deck with the rest, were respited while the mate sent below for rum, and the <b>whole</b> [O,4] murderous party held a drunken carouse, which lasted until sunset.	Mas, pelos vistos, os miseráveis estavam cansados, ou talvez mesmo arrepiados com a sangrenta tarefa, pois os quatro últimos prisioneiros entre os quais estava o meu amigo que com os outros fora atirado para a coberta, foram de momento poupados, enquanto o imediato mandava buscar rum e o grupo de assassinos iniciava uma festa de bêbedos que durou até ao pôr-do-sol.
278)	<u>EUEP1(428):</u>	The <b>whole</b> [O,4] affair, however, proved the ultimate means of my relief, as will presently appear.	Contudo, este facto acabou por resultar favorável para a minha salvação, como se poderá ver em seguida.

279)	<u>EUEP1(432):</u>	In any other circumstances, the difficulty and hazard of the undertaking would have prevented him from attempting it; but now he had, at all events, little prospect of life, and consequently little to lose, he bent his <b>whole</b> [I,3] mind, therefore, upon the task.	Em qualquer outra altura, a dificuldade e os acasos do empreendimento tê-lo-iam impedido de tentá-lo, mas, agora, como tinha poucas esperanças de vida, muito pouco tinha a perder. Assim pensando, logo se aplicou, <b>de corpo e alma</b> , a esta nova tentativa.
280)	<u>EUEP1(631):</u>	The <b>whole</b> [S,2] number of persons on board was now thirteen, to wit: Dirk Peters; Seymour, the black cook; Jones, Greely, Hartman Rogers and William Allen, all of the cook's party; of the cook's party; the mate, whose name I never learned; Absalom Hicks, Wilson, John Hunt; Richard Parker, of the mate's party; -- besides Augustus and myself.	O número <b>total</b> de homens a bordo ficou então reduzido a treze: Dirk Peters, Seymour (o cozinheiro negro) , Jones, Greely, Hartman Rogers e William Allen, todos do partido do cozinheiro; o imediato, de quem nunca soube o nome, Absalon Hicks, Wilson, John Hunt e Richard Parker, estes representando o bando do imediato; e, por fim, Augusto e eu.
281)	<u>EUEP1(767):</u>	To this no answer was made, but we could easily perceive that the hint was well received by the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] party, and more particularly by Jones.	Estas palavras não tiveram resposta, mas pudemos facilmente compreender que a insinuação fora bem recebida por <b>todo</b> o bando e particularmente por Jones.
282)	<u>EUEP1(788):</u>	No one, however, stirred, and it was quite evident that the <b>whole</b> [O,4] party were wound up to the highest pitch of nervous excitement.	Ninguém se mexeu; era evidente que tinham atingido o grau mais elevado de excitação nervosa.
283)	<u>EUEP1(836):</u>	As the brig gave a tremendous lee-lurch, the word was given to cut away the weather-lanyards, which being done, the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] mass of wood and rigging plunged into the sea, clear of the brig, and without doing any material injury.	Como o brigue desse uma guinada tremenda para sotavento, foi dada ordem para se cortar os cabos de barlavento, de que resultou a queda <b>de toda</b> essa massa de madeira e de enxárcia ao mar, desembaraçando o brigue sem lhe causar qualquer dano material.
284)	<u>EUHJ1(249):</u>	But it gave her pleasure -- the <b>whole</b> [CE,1] thing.	Mas deu-lhe prazer <b>toda</b> a cena.

285)	<u>EUHJ1</u> (573):	He was, however, by no means so much in earnest as this might seem to indicate; and, indeed, he was more than anything else amused with the <b>whole</b> [O,4] situation.	Mas não estava, de maneira nenhuma, a falar tão a sério como tal parecia indicar; a verdade é que, mais do que tudo, se divertia com a situação.
286)	<u>EUHJ1</u> (734):	«He has told me a great deal about himself -- he has told me, in fact, his <b>whole</b> [CE,1] history.	-- Disse-me muitas coisas a seu respeito, contou-me realmente <b>toda</b> a sua história.
287)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (229):	These things made their <b>whole</b> [O,4] relation so impersonal that they hadn't the rules or reasons people found in ordinary friendships.	Esta íntima comunhão mantinha as suas relações em terreno tão impessoal que estas não evoluíam nem ao ritmo nem à razão a que as amizades normais evoluem.
288)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (323):	Then Stransom understood, while the room heaved like the cabin of a ship, that its <b>whole</b> [U,3] contents cried out with him, that it was a museum in his honour, that all her later years had been addressed to him and that the shrine he himself had reared had been passionately converted to this use.	Compreendeu então Stransom, enquanto lhe parecia ver o quarto oscilar como uma cabina de navio, que móveis, objectos, <b>tudo</b> ali gritava a presença de Acton Hague, que aquele quarto era um museu em honra de Acton, que a ele tinham sido consagrados todos aqueles anos e que o altar erigido por Stransom, o havia ela, na sua paixão, consagrado ao culto de Acton Hague.
289)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (325):	What need had there been for a consecrated candle when he was present in the <b>whole</b> [O,4] array?	Que necessidade teria Acton de um círio próprio, quando, no conjunto como no pormenor, ele e só ele estava presente naquele altar?
290)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (455):	He felt her spirit, through the <b>whole</b> [O,4] strangeness, finer than his own to the very degree in which she might have been, in which she certainly had been, more wronged.	Por muito estranha que fosse a situação, Stransom considerava-a a ela dotada de uma natureza mais elevada que a sua, tanto mais elevada quanto ela devia ter sido muito mais ofendida, devia ter sofrido muito mais.
291)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (478):	Neither did he know with how large a confidence he had counted on the final service that had now failed: the mortal deception was that in this abandonment the <b>whole</b> [O,4]	Nunca imaginara a serena confiança que sempre depusera naquele rito supremo, a que acabava de renunciar. Tal abandono vinha fazer ruir o seu futuro, o que causava a Stransom



		future gave way.	mortal decepção.
292)	<u>EUHJ2</u> (597):	The <b>whole</b> [CE,1] altar flared - - dazzling and blinding; but the source of the vast radiance burned clearer than the rest, gathering itself into form, and the form was human beauty and human charity, was the far-off face of Mary Antrim.	<b>todo</b> o altar se mostrava incendiado, ofuscante; e a fonte de tamanho fulgor, uma chama mais clara que todas as outras, ia-se fundindo aos poucos numa forma vaga, com beleza humana, com calor humano... Era o vulto de Mary Antrim...
293)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (4):	Her charm was always great for Allan Wayworth, and the <b>whole</b> [O,4] air of her house, which was simply a sort of distillation of herself, so soothing, so beguiling that he always made several false starts before departure.	Allan Wayworth sentia o fascínio de todo esse encanto, bem como o da atmosfera da casa, que afinal era uma emanção dela, atmosfera calma, sedutora, tanto que ele arranjava sempre maneira de ficar mais um bocado antes de se despedir.
294)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (155):	'But what she does is the <b>whole</b> [O ,4] point.	-- Importa, sim. É essencial.
295)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (228):	He liked, in the <b>whole</b> [O,4] business of discussion and preparation, even the things he had thought he should probably dislike, and he revelled in those he had thought he should like.	Entusiasmou-se com as discussões e os preparativos, incluindo as coisas que ele não achava do seu agrado, rejubilando com tudo aquilo que previra como podendo ser do seu agrado.
296)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (242):	The <b>whole</b> [O,4] affair loomed large to him and he magnified it and mapped it out.	Esta formalidade fez-lhe grande impressão, conferiu-lhe grande importância e guardou recordação dos seus mínimos pormenores.
297)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (265):	But when he reminded this young lady of the way the <b>whole</b> [O,4] thing practically depended on her she was alarmed and even slightly scandalised: she spoke more than once as if that could scarcely be the right way to construct a play -- make it stand or fall by one poor nervous girl.	Mas, no momento em que declarou à jovem que o êxito estava dependente dela, ela sentiu-se alarmada e até escandalizada. Censurou mais de uma vez esse modo de construir peças, achando injustiça o fazer-se cair todo o peso de um falhanço ou de um triunfo sobre uma rapariguinha atrapalhada.
298)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (334):	Some of her comrades	Muitos dos colegas da atriz

		reproached him with working it out only with her, as if she were the <b>whole</b> [U,3] affair; to which he replied that they could afford to be neglected, they were all so tremendously good.	censuravam Wayworth por ele se importar muito com dirigi-la a ela, como se dela <b>tudo</b> dependesse. Respondia-lhes que eles podiam ser mais abandonados, pois representavam bem os respectivos papéis.
299)	<u>EUHJ3</u> (594):	For the first time, in the <b>whole</b> [O,4] study of the part, I had my model -- I could make my copy.	Era a primeira vez, desde que comecei a estudar o papel, que via o meu modelo, podendo copiá-lo.
300)	<u>EURZ1</u> (2010):	Don't you see, the <b>whole</b> [O,4] threshing group...	Não vês? O grupo de iniciados...
301)	<u>EURZ1</u> (3296):	I leafed through it and found my image as Haman, tore it out, of course, put the <b>whole</b> [O,4] book in my pouch for safekeeping.	Folheei-a e encontrei a minha imagem como <i>Aman</i> . Rasguei-a, é claro, pus o livro na minha bolsa como precaução.

**APPENDIX B****ANNOTATION SCHEME ABBREVIATIONS****Translation Annotation**

CE = Closest Equivalent

S = Synonyms

I = Intensifiers

U = Usage

O = Omission

**Translational Correspondences**

1 = Type one

2 = Type two

3 = Type three

4 = Type four