UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA

PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM LETRAS-INGLÊS

A CORPUS-BASED INVESTIGATION ON ADVERBS IN PORTUGUESE

/ENGLISH JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATIONS

MARIA AUGUSTA SALVIA VAZ

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This chapter aims at giving a brief view on the background of corpus linguistics and its use in Translation Studies with a short Review on the literature; it also introduces the statement of the problem, the hypothesis of the study as well as its significance and possible future development.

1.5 Background on Corpus Linguistics

In the past, a truly scientific study of language by means of a corpus would be almost unfeasible or would probably take many years to be performed. Nowadays, with the use of computers in compiling and storing texts, this task certainly became much easier. Thus the credibility of corpus linguistics has sustained a number of studies serving several different areas in the study of language; among them we can cite terminology, lexicography, educational linguistics, contrastive analysis, and critical discourse analysis; and translation studies.

In his article *Corpus Linguistics: History and Problematization,* Sardinha (2000) gives us a very good overview of the history of corpus linguistics from the early days in Greece. He pays homage to the first electronic corpus, the Brown Corpus, created in 1964 by Francis and Kucera, and he also describes the development of corpus linguistics studies until the present day.

Laviosa (2002) states that present studies in corpus linguistics belong to the second era for this kind of study, the so-called computational era which dates back to the 1960's

when the first computer-readable corpora were collected, thus establishing that those pioneer initiatives have promoted a very important change in the way Translation Studies would hence be performed. The term Corpus that used to appear only occasionally became part of book titles as research processing texts amounting to multi-million words was possible with the development of larger corpora in the 80's.

It is possible to see a clear division between "Chomskyan approaches" and corpus linguistics (McEnery and Wilson, 1996). The ideas spread by Chomsky portrayed the linguist as what Fillmore called the "armchair linguist" or introspective linguist (Fillmore, 1992 in McEnery and Wilson), while Firthian and neo-Firthian approaches, usually connected to corpus linguistics, focus on language in context (Olohan, 2004). The previously mentioned increase in size of compiled corpora contributed enormously for the source of material supplied for the analysis of such "language in context."

There is still some disagreement about what a Corpus is. According to Sinclair (1991), it is a collection of naturally occurring language and it presupposes the use for linguistic studies. Baker (1998) claims that the collection of texts contained in a Corpus should be "held in electronic form" and that the analysis should also be performed electronically "rather than manually". Johansson (1998) calls a corpus a "body of texts" and highlights that those texts are supposed to be processed with a purpose.

Other aspects included in Biber's (1998) definition are extension; the corpus should be big in order to be meaningful, besides following some specific criteria, and occurring naturally. Finally Dodd (1999) highlights design as a key factor.

Corpus linguistics is considered by McEnery et al. (2006) as a "methodology rather than an independent branch of linguistics", because it is not restricted to a specific aspect of

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language in the same way which phonetics, semantics or pragmatics are, nevertheless, "it can be employed to explore almost any area of linguistic research"

When trying to define corpus linguistics some points were enumerated by Carvalho (2007) as essential to this kind of study:

1- Criteria - the kind of corpus needs to be established before starting the research, taking into account size and content, according to objectives determined for each research. It is necessary to pay attention to representativeness so as to neutralize effects of variety in the corpus.

2- A search for empirical evidence in the study, distinguishing patterns which are frequent and regular enough. The repetition of those patterns should not only be possible, but most of all probable.

3- Data is to be retrieved with the help of computer tools. Quantity and a fast time in retrieving and identifying patterns are key points which are offered with the help of technology.

After all those definitions have been considered, we can conclude that corpus linguistics entails the use of a corpus that is representative for a significant study in Linguistics.

The definition of a parallel corpus, according to Olohan (2004) is that it "consists of texts originally written in a language A alongside their translations into a language B." Ebeling (1998) gives broader characteristics to a parallel corpus, but finally agrees that "The most common variety seems to be that of a corpus containing original texts in one language and their translations in a different language," although considering that two or more independent reports of the same event in different languages, albeit not being considered a "translation corpus, would still qualify as a parallel corpus." Carvalho (2007)

calls the latter kind of compilation a comparable corpus, which in the case of her study is made of original legal texts both in English and Portuguese that were used in order to retrieve the binomial expressions found in common law agreements.

In the next session a brief description of studies with the use of corpus linguistics is attempted. This examination shows the broad application of corpus linguistics in a number of areas and with differentiated approaches.

1.2 Review of Literature

Lately research in Translation Studies with the use of authentic material collected in the form of an electronic corpus has been growing with a number of linguists dedicating time to the analysis of translated texts, mainly in the area of literary translation. We can mention, for instance, the study developed by Munday (1998), who wrote about shifts in translation in an analysis of a parallel corpus of one of Gabriel Garcia Marquez' short stories, and its corresponding translation to English. The framework for this study was that of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics).

It is also worth reading Frankenberg-Garcia´s (2004) study on explicitation. The author proposed a comparison in an attempt to answer the research question "Are translations longer than source texts?" This study also works with a bidirectional corpus and discusses the issue of what a balanced corpus should be like. The study hypothesizes that translations would be longer than source texts, independently from the languages concerned, claiming that translations tend to add extra words for explicitation.

As a pedagogical tool, Uzar (2002) has developed research with a varied corpus to raise the awareness of students to the fact that language is situated inside a cultural circle containing a number of factors involved in this process, for example, register, genre and

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ideology. Another study connecting corpus linguistics with educational purposes was the one conducted by Repullès (2005), in which the use of the pronoun "se" in Spanish and possible translations are analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

As registered before, Carvalho (2007) used a Comparable Corpus for the study of Binomial Expressions in Common Law Agreements. This study was one with the aim of helping translators find the corresponding terms in both English and Portuguese original Agreements. Carvalho explains that it is a corpus linguistics study having an interface with Terminology, considering that the retrieval of terms was the foundation for that study, producing in the end broad material for practical use in translations or research in the area.

In a study called "Cultural Markers in Brazilian Translation," Aubert and Zavaglia (2005) analyzed the translation of cultural markers in Brazilian literature (Macunaíma and Sagarana) into four different languages, English, French, Italian and Norwegian. This research used a parallel corpus of the literary texts in all five languages, considering Aubert's modalities[1], the same which are used in the present study, for the analysis of culturally marked terms.

As we can notice, there is a wide range of areas and manners of using corpus linguistics for Translation Studies. The experience with this kind of tool is not only growing but getting richer, as the electronic means for analysis and annotation improves together with the need that is felt by researchers to refine their investigations, not to mention that a variety of "theoretical, descriptive and practical issues" (Laviosa, 2002) have consequently been addressed. At present it is possible for researchers to store contextualized material, to perform the analysis and annotation in a faster and

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[1] Those modalities will be described and the examples given in chapter 3.

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straightforward manner and to use a number of unprecedented statistical and theoretical concepts.

Very few studies, though, have investigated the translation of journalistic texts to discuss more profoundly translations in this kind of genre, mainly when compared to the attention that has been given to studies on literary translation. Two interesting studies with the English/ Portuguese pair of journalistic texts can be observed, one done by Camargo (2004) where she compares three different genres, using a corpus of literary, journalistic and technical texts with corresponding translations. Strategies employed by translators in each one of the different kinds of texts are identified. The descriptive comparative model suggested by Aubert (1998), the same used in the present study, is applied in Camargo's study.

The second study was the one by Polchlopek (2005) where a comparable corpus with texts from two magazines, Veja and Times, using the news focused on the September 11 terrorist attacks is used. The study intended to show that those texts are culturally marked and the modal verbs are used as a syntax point of reference for the analysis. Please note that the corpus used was a comparable one, so the texts are not exact translations, which is distinct from the case of a study using a parallel corpus where it is possible to analyze source text and target text vis-à-vis.

Culleton (2005) also analyzed a corpus of journalistic translated texts, however this time the linguistic pair is Spanish/Portuguese. The texts were gathered in order to identify the most frequent kinds of deviations, followed by an analysis of the adaptation modes, aiming at finding patterns for the journalistic genre in translation. The corpus is not a bi-directional one; therefore, only Portuguese translations from Spanish source texts were analyzed, translations from Portuguese to Spanish were not studied in this case. The

researcher highlights at a certain point of the text that there is a lack of books or texts directly connected to journalistic translation and that most of the time the translator of journalistic texts is a journalist-translator, not having any previous training on translation.

Nevertheless, none of those previous studies deals with adverbs in journalistic texts or use a bi-directional parallel corpus of journalistic texts, which are the key points in the present study. In spite of that, all of them have opened the way for ideas; techniques; criticism, and so have served in a way as inspiration and may have even established guidelines for the development of this research.

1.3 Research question and Hypotheses

This research intends to answer the following question: How far do translators of Portuguese and English journalistic texts follow the structure of original texts regarding the use of adverbs ending in "-ly" and "-mente"?

The hypothesis for the study was motivated by those rules that are in an entry of the *Manual de Redação da Folha de São Paulo*[2]. The manual states that journalistic texts should not contain adverbs ending with the suffix "-mente" in initial position in a sentence and that adverbs of manner which express judgment of value are to be avoided.

Considering that such rules do not apply to journalistic texts in English, at least the *Manual of Style and Usage of The New York Times* (1999) does not state anything concerning any restriction on the use of adverbs ending in "-ly", the hypothesis is: There

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[2] **advérbio** - Evite começar um período com advérbios formados com o sufixo -mente, sobretudo em textos noticiosos: Curiosamente, a convenção do partido transcorreu sem incidentes. É melhor ser claro e escrever: Ao contrário do que previam alguns participantes, a convenção do partido transcorreu sem incidentes.

Evite advérbios que expressem juízos de valor: certamente, evidentemente, efetivamente, bastante, fielmente, levemente, definitivamente, absolutamente. Não se fazem restrições a advérbios que ajudem a precisar o sentido, como os de lugar (acima, abaixo, além), tempo (agora, ainda, amanhã). (Folha de São Paulo (2006) Manual de redação da Folha de São Paulo, Publifolha, Brazil.

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will be lexical and syntactic differences in the way adverbs ending in suffixes "-ly" and "-mente" are used in source texts and translated texts.

Points to be checked in the research are: When texts are translated from English to Portuguese, are adverbs ending with the suffix "-ly" eliminated or replaced with another word or expression? On the other hand, when texts are translated from Portuguese to English, are adverbs ending with the suffix "-ly" that are not present in the source texts going to be added to the English translation? Considering that some influence from the source text is usually predicted, do source texts in Portuguese contain fewer adverbs ending with the suffix "-mente" than those which were translated from English? This influence is to be investigated as well in the translations from Portuguese to English.

The research question and hypotheses concern exclusively the adverbs ending in "-mente" and "-ly" suffixes. A more general question; (How far do translators of journalistic texts follow the structure of source language texts?) may be answered if in the future more studies are proposed with the use of the same corpus or an enlarged one, or even with a completely different one.

1.4 Significance of the research

Although the number of studies using corpus linguistics has been growing, it is an area which is still relatively new as a discipline (Tognini- Bonelli, 2001) and we can notice that most of the studies with parallel corpora deal with literary texts. Production in translation of journalistic texts is abundant, and as mentioned before, more present in our daily lives than texts belonging to the literary genre. Consequently, research on this field can be very fruitful in terms of understanding not only the translation process, but in comparing the genre in the two languages.

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When talking about another genre of translation that is present in our daily lives, which is the translation of movies or film subtitling, Delabastila (1996) has written: "The reasons for this lack of scholarly interest in translation in the media are not far to seek. The social sciences tend to select their objects of study on the basis of cultural prestige rather than intrinsic interest. It is often thought more prestigious to study Shakespeare." This was confirmed by the amount of studies dealing with translation of literature found during this research.

Notwithstanding, corpus linguistics and Translation Studies of Journalistic texts seem to walk hand in hand for their practical, empirical qualities. Journalistic texts should be easily available; the production is huge, and hence not difficult to retrieve in a quantity that satisfies corpus linguistics need mainly nowadays through electronic news. The study should be of interest for those involved in the production of Journalistic texts and for translators as well.

The results of this study may help both translators and translation teachers when evaluating, correcting, editing, analyzing, studying or teaching about translated work. The main aim will be, not only showing the differences between how the objective language of journalism is expressed in each one of the two languages, but also showing possible strategies used by translators to cope with those differences.

CHAPTER 2

2   Translation Studies and The Journalistic Genre

> *A translator is not someone whose task is to conserve something but to propagate*
>
> *something, to spread and develop it: translators are agents of change. Translators, in fact,*
>
> *make a difference…*
>
> *Andrew Chesterman*

We could say the occupation of the translator has much in common with the occupation of journalist, just to list a few of those points: both deal with communicating, language is the tool used in this communication in the two professions, in a way both translate something; one translates the fact into words and the other a language into another, the two activities can be quite polemic and finally they have been facing similar challenges and achievements with the development of technology. In her 2005 study Polchlopek also stresses this close connection between translator and journalist saying that many times the journalist becomes the translator.

With the successful development of Translation Studies, which started to represent a separate discipline in the 1980's, and the concomitant use of a variety of fields such as "linguistics, literary study, history, anthropology, psychology and economics", a fruitful progress of this kind of investigation into the twenty first century could already be predicted (Bassnett and Lefevere, 1995). At the same time, important changes have happened in the field of global news in the past two decades undergoing processes of

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concentration and deregulation of communication channels (Bassnett 2008) with fewer organizations controlling the market and becoming stronger, therefore a certain homogenization in international news was presupposed. In this new scenario Reuters is the "first of the news agencies in the ranking."

This chapter aims at describing some of the events happening in the areas of translation studies and journalism recently, focusing on matters that may concern this study and considering how the two areas can influence one another. Bearing in mind that within the period of time mentioned in the previous paragraph, corpus linguistics has acquired a status and a connection with Translation Studies which was so close that Tymoczko (1998) uses the acronym CTS, meaning Corpus Translation Studies and she reinforces that the debates that emerged in Translation Studies as a whole were reflected in Corpus Translation Studies. It would be useful for this study to consider some of the theories and ideas that have spread and, in some way, have influenced the area of Translation Studies.

The first one to be examined is *The Translator's Invisibility* by Lawrence Venuti. Already in the preface, Bassnett and Lefevere mention that any translation is "a re-writing of an original text" and that this re-writing can bring a greater consciousness about the world we live in. However, Venuti goes on to say that it is important for a translated book to "read fluently" in order to be accepted by "publishers, reviewers and readers", in such a way that the translation seems "transparent", with the same intention and meaning as the foreign text, therefore translation and "original" are one and the same (Venuti, 1996). However, Venuti argues that the invisibility of the translator depends on the fluency of the translation, and, also the visibility of the writer or the meaning of the source text. "A fluent translation is immediately recognizable and intelligible, 'familiarized,' domesticated…. Capable of giving the reader unobstructed 'access to great thoughts,' to what is 'present in

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the original' – making the work of the translator "invisible." Such invisibility would be arguable.

Following the adage that "all communication is translation" (Steiner, 1998) the previously mentioned "unobstructed access" would be quite impossible. We can better understand this when we think about the communication process with the initial thoughts being transformed into words (spoken or written) and then again those words which are heard/read being interpreted by the listener/ reader, something must be adapted along this process, there must be some change, even if a slight one in form or content from that first idea to the understood end result.

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┌─────────┐      ┌─────────┐      ┌─────────┐      ┌───────────┐
│  IDEA   │ ───▶ │  WORDS  │ ───▶ │ LISTEN  │ ───▶ │ INTERPRET │
│   ○     │      │   ⬭     │      │   ○     │      │    ⬭      │
└─────────┘      └─────────┘      └─────────┘      └───────────┘
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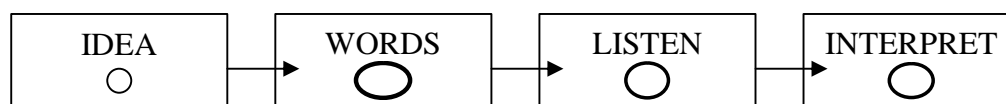Figure 2.1

In an attempt to explain figure 2.1 we can say that the shape of ideas, be those ideas contained in original or translated texts, is changed when they are transformed into words and again when listened (or read), and once again when interpreted. This can happen with texts belonging to any genre. When talking about the attacks on translation of poetry Steiner (1998) also says that "no language can be translated without fundamental loss". The author goes on to say that "the question of translatability is only one of degree" and that "strictly considered no statement is completely repeatable." However, it stands to reason that the same applies to the case of contemporary journalistic texts.

While translation in the Middle Ages / Renaissance time required the establishment of "a logic of relation between past and present," (Steiner 1975) as well as between the different traditions of those cultures, in the journalistic translation of our times, when there is a culture of "globalization", the translation process of journalistic texts entails much less

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of an appropriation. Nowadays the distance between cultures, information and ideas is very much blurred, making it usually easier for translators to represent the same idea without any need of further explanations, footnotes or additions. In spite of all that, translations will never be able to share the same systemic space as their originals (Toury, 1995).

One could also say that accurate fast information is essential for the transfer of news from one language to another. Still, even though cultures may have become closer nowadays and the transfer of information may be faster and easier to understand, there is a distance in ideology. Thus, strategies can be used through the news in order to follow different rules, such as the one about adverbs, or to express different beliefs.

The influence of personal beliefs, be it of the individual or the institution, is prevalent, starting from the choice of what to translate or what not to translate. Later, in the chapter dealing with analysis and discussion we shall come back to this matter of choice of translated texts and changes that are made which could be influenced by the institution, by the differences in culture as a whole or by any other political, social or organizational aspect.

On the same line of thought, Polchlopek (2005) highlights in her study that the practice of journalistic translation, although claiming to transmit the news impartially and neutrally, is subject to restrictions due to priorities in programming editorial lines so there are always cuts in order to obey certain focus and guidelines that can belong to the specific media or to the journalistic class in general. Another point stressed by this researcher is the fact that the texts are quite often translated by journalists which can speak a second language and not by translators, besides that, the report usually goes through a revision by someone who is responsible for the final work (editor in chief, printing editor), this may

impose changes to translations which may cause some of the modifications verified in the present study.

Cherterman makes a parallel with Vermeer's Skopos theory[3] when he describes the "ethics of service" which views translation as a "commercial service". This could very well apply to journalistic texts. However a question remains to be answered: the loyalty to the client, in this case, would be mostly to journalistic guidelines in general and specific of a company, to the reader, to the original writer or to all of them? Another point in Chesterman's (2001) definition of "ethics of service", and one that is perfect for the subject of journalistic texts, is in the "meeting of deadlines." Almost all of the articles that are part of the corpus used in this study are published in both languages on the same date or within only a day or two. This means that the translation usually has to be delivered in a matter of hours.

Venuti(1996) advocates that publishers have favored the publishing of a large number of translated English language books, thus exploiting the trend of American political and economic hegemony, consequently supporting the spread of Anglo-American culture. It is claimed that the translator's invisibility serves "this domination" and quoting Venuti's words "The translator's invisibility is symptomatic of a complacency that can be described – without too much exaggeration – as imperialistic abroad and xenophobic at home." Another point to be further discussed in our analysis would be the effects that such political and economic hegemony would have in the translation of journalistic texts.

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[3] "shift from predominantly LINGUISTIC and rather formal translation theories to a more functionally and socio-culturally oriented concept of translation."
"According to the *skopos* theory, then, translation is the production of a functionally appropriate target text based on na existing source text and the relationship between the two texts is specified according to the skopos of the translation." (Christina Schaffner in Baker, 1998)

The influence of those theories, ideas, and historical aspects, together with some other points, such as, for instance, the analysis of modalities, in the face of journalistic texts, are to be confronted in the discussion and conclusion of this study, after the results are given. The numbers that the modalities will show, as well as total numbers of words, "-ly" and "-mente" adverbs are probably going to give this research enough material for some conclusions when put together with well known theories and conclusions that were reached before in previous studies or practices.

2.1 The Journalistic Genre in Brazil and in the US

It was in the US that the News Industry first reached maturity (Lage, 2006). And at that time, with the division of tasks among the editorial staff, the concept of gatekeeping[4] was established. Such decision about what to publish or not, how much of a subject should be covered or not and how it should be presented according to "national interests", may as well affect the way the news to be translated are chosen, selected, cut, added or rejected nowadays. The articles found for this research and the way they were translated from one language to another may tell us how this gatekeeping works in the case of translated texts in each direction.

Nilson Lage (2006) discusses about the power of gatekeepers in deciding what is or is not going to be published. He claims that besides being truthful, it is necessary to look

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[4] Definition: Gatekeeping is a media term used to describe the filtering of stars and coverage through television and print. This derives from the gate in a camera through which the film has to pass before it is broadcast to the targeted audience. A message has to pass through many gates (filters) before it reaches its audience. This means that a selection of media topics are chosen to be presented to different audiences through different forms of media. http://www.mediaknowall.com/gatekeeping.html

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truthful. Moreover, when talking about the politics of news in Brazil, Lage says that basically only three or four national vehicles operate, with their social class values based on those from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (the two biggest cities in the country). The author also highlights the fact that 80% of the news that arrive in regions such as Latin America are processed and selected in New York. According to him, the abundance of news has made the selection mandatory, especially with large scale communication through the internet.

It would be interesting to have a look at two historical moments in each of the two countries to see how journalism has affected society at those moments in the two countries. If we look at the 1970's, we will be able to learn about the news reporting by two American journalists called Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, that reporting together with others that followed became known as the Watergate scandal that led to investigations and finally to the resignation of president Richard Nixon in August 1974 (Wikipedia). At that same time in Brazil, several journalists were suffering the consequences of the military dictatorship that had been established since 1964, along with the strict censorship imposed on the media. A number of journalists were jailed, tortured and we can cite, among many others, the case of Vladimir Herzog, who died in prison after being tortured by the police in 1975.

More recently, in the end of the 1990's/ beginning of 2000's, journalistic scandals mounted in both countries. In 1998 the Lewinsky scandal was reported, involving President Bill Clinton, the accusations led to investigations that ended in the voting for impeachment of the President, but in the end Clinton was acquitted and remained in office. In Brazil, in the year 2002, reporter Tim Lopes was killed at Morro do Alemão in Rio de

Janeiro, after having written reports about drug trafficking that was taking place in that same part of the city in 2001.

In 2004, the writer, political activist Michael Moore launched a movie called Fahrenheit 9/11, the film, awarded the "Palme d'Or" in Cannes, was a controversial documentary on the actions of the Bush administration that have followed the September 11 attacks, showing links between the Bush and Bin Laden families, it also presents stories about soldiers that have fought the War in Iraq and their families. In Brazil, 2004, the New York Times journalist Larry Rohter was threatened, having his visa temporarily revoked after a report on worries about President Lula's "appetite for alcohol".

In 2001 the Enron Scandal ended in the filing of bankruptcy in December 2001 and the dissolution of Arthur Andersen, its accounting firm and one of the five largest in this area of business in the world. At the same time a series of scandals and investigations were happening in Brazil concerning politics, it all started with the *mensalão* ("big monthly allowance") scandal, the term *mensalão* was coined by Folha de São Paulo in 2005, with a high number of politicians involved. The result of such investigations recalls the celebration dance of a representative in Brasilia which became known as the "pizza dance", the expression in Portuguese says that all those accusations end in pizza, meaning that, in fact they lead nowhere.

As we can notice from those parallel events, things seem to happen in quite different manners in the two countries and there is a whole history of control over the media in Brazil, which is very evident from the times of the dictatorship and not so evident, but still present in recent years as evidenced by the previously mentioned cases. On the other hand, the scandals that have been pointed by the media in the US seem to go to the last consequences, with those attacked in the reports being finally punished and even when the

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punishment is not so drastic, like in the cases of Presidents Clinton and Bush, the reports are not rejected nor are reporters punished for writing something that may have bothered influential people whether in financial or political realm.

CHAPTER 3

3   Method

The mirror reflects accurately; it doesn't deceive because it doesn't think.
To think is essentially to be deceived.
To be deceived is essentially to be blind and deaf
Alberto Caieiro

In this study texts were collected from different sections of the news, once the object to be analyzed is journalistic translation in general. The source of data was from electronic texts on the internet, at Reuters' sites in Portuguese http://br.today.reuters.com and English www.reuters.com. The quantitative analysis was performed with the help of Mike Scott's Wordsmith tools. And the model used in classifying types of translation is based on the translation modalities used by Aubert (1998) http://www.duo.uio.no/roman/Art/Rf6-97-2/Aubert.pdf.

The process of collecting texts started in the beginning of April 2007. Texts collected from Reuters sites in Portuguese and English from 2007 are part of the corpus. Thus, as far as time is concerned, this is a synchronic contemporaneous corpus. In terms of design the corpus is a parallel bi-directional one.

After collecting the texts from the sites cited before in this paper, they are stored in a file and given names so that they can be easily identified according to the category they belong to, i.e., Source Portuguese (Oport), Source English (Oingl), Translated Portuguese (Tport), and Translated English (Tingl). The texts were also given each a number starting

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from 001, to facilitate alignment, retrieval for further investigations on one or another specific text and even substitutions that might be necessary in case some of the texts are considered inappropriate during the process. For instance, during a concordance search, occasionally, a repeated text was found and replaced by a new one or a translation was found to be inappropriate or incomplete and again, the pair was replaced by another.

3.1 The Corpus

The Corpus contains the same number of texts in each one of the four categories. At a certain moment, 160 was the number of texts that had been determined, this was the amount reached in order to fulfill the 50 occurrences of the word "only" required for a pilot study done prior to the main study which regarded the Source English/Translated Portuguese parallel corpus. This target number of texts was subject to change, once the search for Portuguese source texts, together with their corresponding translations to English, has proved to be a much more difficult task and in the end the Portuguese/English parallel corpus has reached the number of 140 texts in each language while the English/ Portuguese stayed with 160 texts for each language, although only 140 of them were in fact to be used for annotation and analysis.

This design, with texts in the four directions, enables the researcher to envision inter-relations between the pairs English/Portuguese and Portuguese/English, as well as comparisons between patterns found in original and translated texts in the same language, following the same kind of model used by Johansson (1998) and the example given of the word "probably" and its Norwegian translation. Such design allows a thorough comparison and analysis in a number of directions. Figure 3.1.1 on the next page shows how this kind of inter-relation among texts can work:
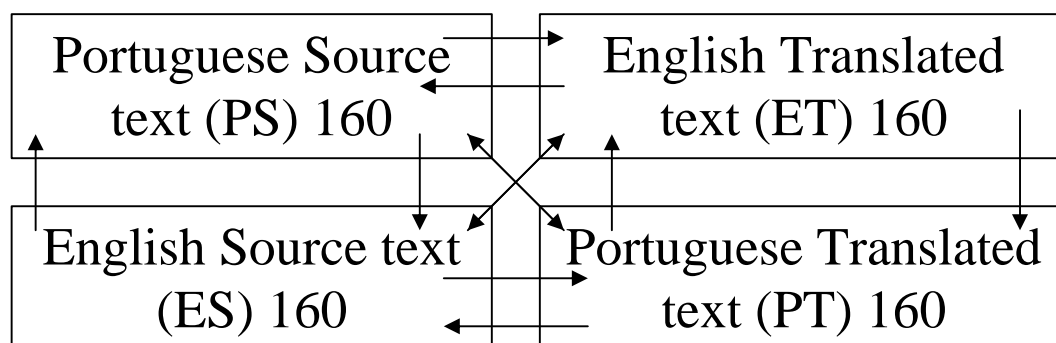
Portuguese Source text (PS) 160	English Translated text (ET) 160
English Source text (ES) 160	Portuguese Translated text (PT) 160

Figure 3.1.1: Inter-relation among texts

In the case of this research the translation patterns of adverb "-ly" and "-mente" can be compared among: source texts (Portuguese and English), translated texts in both languages may also be confronted, English - Portuguese original and translated patterns should show differences or similarities worth paying attention to as well, and finally the comparison between translated texts (Portuguese and English) certainly can be another point to be interpreted after results are reached.

3.2 Alignment and concordance

The texts were aligned using the aligner in the Wordsmith tools software, which means that they were aligned sentence by sentence, English Source (ES) – Portuguese Translation (PT), Portuguese Source (PS) – English Translation (ET). The aligned texts receive the same number as the pair they contain but the letters are slightly changed, Oin, for ESˆPT and Opt, for PS/ET.

The next step, in order to retrieve meaningful data from the parallel corpus, is searching for the terms with the concordancer. Besides finding the total number of "-ly" suffixes in English texts and "-mente" suffixes in Portuguese and comparing those total numbers (tokens), the number of types is also observed. (See figure 3.2.1 on the next page)

	Adverbs "-ly" suffix				Adverbs "-mente" suffix		
	Tokens	Types	Adverb"-ly"		tokens	Types	Adv. "-mente"
SE	56,930	8,973	412	SP	57,727	7,840	259
TE	56,703	7,202	412	TP	50,544	9,013	232

Figure 3.2.1: Number of types and tokens in English/Portuguese source and translated texts.

All of those numbers are to be used in the final discussion and they already show important figures that can lead to the initial hypothesis and research questions.

When the "-ly" suffix is entered in the search engine for concordance, using the aligned texts, the result is a list like the one below (shown in Figure 3.2.2 only numbers from 1 to 5 of the results obtained): Although the entire list contains a total number of 412 occurrences.

N	Concordance	Set	Tag	Word No.	File	%
1	11 Tehran says it wants only to produce electricity. 12 mas Teerã diz que quer apenas produzir eletricidade. 13 European Union foreign policy chief			321	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\ meusdo~1\ corpus~1\ oin052.txt	35
2	Fried estimates that there are around 11 million Europeans who are grossly obese, with a body mass index of 40 or more. 14 Fried estima que há por volta de 11 milhões de europeus extremamente obesos,			420	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin063.txt	55
3	9 "It makes absolutely no sense. 10 "Não faz absolutamente nenhum sentido.			238	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin019.txt	27
4	11 Favourite Worst Nightmare is totally the equal of its predecessor," Andrew Perry wrote in the Telegraph. 12 "'Favourite Worst Nightmare' está totalmente no nível de seu antecessor			332	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin065.txt	31

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| 5 | 11"That first novel was entirely populated by men, it was really a story about men and the friendship between men," Hosseini told Reuters in an interview. 12 "Aquele primeiro romance foi inteiramente populado por homens | | | 297 | c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin101.txt | 32 |

Figure 3.2.2: Results from 1 to 5 of Wordsmith corcordance list with aligned ES/PT texts.

Those results had to be cleaned; many words ending in "-ly" were not adverbs, e.g., July, supply and family. The same thing happens with words ending in "-mente" in Portuguese, e.g., alimente, aumente, premente and mente itself. Also, the adverbs ending in "-ly" or "-mente" that appear in names of films, plays or the like are to be eliminated, e.g., "Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows". After cleaning the results, the cases left were analyzed one by one, according to Aubert's patterns that were described before in this same chapter.

3.3 Log-likelihood and Representativeness

The use of log-likelihood for the statistical evaluation of total number of adverbs ending in "-ly" and "-mente" seemed to be the best choice, although percentages are to be used with the final numbers of modalities to give us a clearer picture of the process of translation of "-ly" and "-mente" adverbs.

The log-likelihood ratio done considering adverbs ending in "-ly" both in original and translated corpora in English has shown that there was no significant difference in the occurrence of those adverbs, the numbers being almost the same. Even though the numbers are the same, this may give the research one of the interesting aspects to be analyzed in the end.

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	English Original Corpus	English Translated Corpus
Adverbs "-ly"	412	412
Total number of words	56930	56703

Figure 3.3.1Adverbs "-ly" in Original and Translated Texts

When the same was done using the Portuguese corpora of translated and original texts and corresponding numbers of words and words ending in "-mente", the results obtained have shown:

	Portuguese Original Corpus	Portuguese Translated Corpus
Adverbs "-mente"	259	232
Total number of words	54727	50594

Figure 3.3.2

And again the results of log-likelihood ratio obtained from the Ucrel page in the internet confirm a lack of significant difference between the numbers of adverbs in the two corpora.

However, when applying the same line of comparison to Portuguese/English corpora what was found about original texts was:

	Portuguese Original Corpus	English Original Corpus
Adverbs "-mente" "-ly"	259	413
Total number of words	54727	56930

Figure 3.3.3

And the results of log-likelihood ratio obtained from the Ucrel page in the internet were:

Item	01	%1	02	%2	LL
Word	259	0.47	413	0.73 -	29.79

Figure 3.3.4

In this case the results show that the difference in the number of occurrence in the two original corpora is significant with a log-likelihood ratio of 29.79.

And then when the same comparison was done using the numbers of English/Portuguese translated texts, the results have shown:

	Portuguese Translated Corpus	English Translated Corpus
Adverbs "-mente" "-ly"	232	412
Total number of words	50594	56703

Figure 3.3.5

The results of log-likelihood ratio obtained from the Ucrel page in the internet were:

Item	01	%1	02	%2	LL
Word	232	0.46	412	0.73-	32.56

Figure 3.3.6

Once again the log-likelihood ratio of 32.56 points out that there is a significant difference between the number of adverbs in the translated corpora (Portuguese, English).

As far as representativeness is concerned there were a number of aspects that were taken into account when compiling the material for the corpora used in this research. As "population definition is the first concern in corpus design" (McEnery, 2006), it was an initial decision to limit the source to Reuters, otherwise there might be a risk of the corpus not being balanced with more texts from one source than from the other.

Another point was the number of texts, considering that "representativeness of a corpus depends on the extent to which it includes the range of linguistic distributions in the population" (McEnery, 2006), and this had to be established so as to reach a significant number of adverbs for the purposes determined by the study's questions and hypothesis. Not only was the total number of texts the same in the two directions, the study predicts a bi-directional corpus, but the total number of words in each of the four directions had to be compatible.

A certain care was taken in order to get texts that were produced by different journalists (the names of the journalists could be entered when searching for corresponding articles at Reuters website). However, the names of translators are not given in the translated texts, only those of the journalists, who may, sometimes be also the translators of those texts themselves.

The results of modalities were entered into an excel table and the percentages were calculated, to have a better picture of the most/less frequent modality in each direction and perform this comparison among them in an easier and clearer way. All those actions were done aiming at giving both the researcher, and the audience that may read the study in the future, a better understanding of the translating process.

3.4 Modalities

The pattern for analysis of translated items was defined according to the framework used by Aubert (1998), which is based on the original proposal of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, in Aubert, 1998) but this was adapted, according to Aubert himself, to fit into the "needs of corpus analysis" (Aubert, 1997). From the 13 so-called "modalities" proposed by Aubert in an article called "Translation modalities – a descriptive model for quantitative

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studies in translatology", at first only six of those modalities were to be used (the ones that were found in the pilot study with adverbs ending in suffix "-ly" followed by words ending in suffix "-ed"). Then, with the development of this study, two more modalities of those previously described by Aubert appeared in the parallel texts and so, they were added, encompassing, in the end, a total of eight modalities. Also the first one of the modalities that to be presented here, omission, was divided into two different types of omission, the word omission and the complete omission, which will be explained bellow.

3.4.1 Omission

Omission occurs when the lexical unit and the information it contains in source text are not found in target text. In the course of this research it was discovered that two distinct types of omission could be identified in those translated texts and thus the decision to divide this category into: Word omission, and complete omission. The first one (word omission) is the case where only the adverb itself is omitted, whereas in the second case the whole sentence, and sometimes even the whole paragraph where the adverb appears, is omitted.

Example of Word Omission:

1. A - "Dehumanizer," which left fans "sorely disappointed," according to Blender.

1. B - "Dehumanizer", que teria decepcionado os fãs. Only the word "sorely" does not appear in the translation and so it is omitted.

Example of Complete Omission:

1.2. A - Atualmente, as cotações estão em torno de 9,50 centavos de dólar na bolsa de Nova York.

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1.2. B - Isso também pressionou o preço do álcool. - Cane-based ethanol has been pressured as well. All the statement which starts at "atualmente…" and ends in "Nova York", has been omitted.

3.4.2 Literal translation

Literal translation is found where to each word in a sentence in source language, corresponds a word belonging to the same grammatical class in target language, without any changes in word order, class or number of words. It is sometimes also called "word-for-word" translation, as opposed to "sense-for-sense" translation.

Example of literal translation:

2. A - That first novel was entirely populated by men.

2. B -Aquele primeiro romance foi inteiramente povoado por homens.

3.4.3 Transposition

Transposition presupposes any lexical or syntactical changes, for instance when one word is replaced by two or vice-versa, or in case a word occupies a different place (beginning, middle or end) in the sentence.

An example of transposition can be found with the adverb "initially" here:

3. A - The event was initially staged in Adelaide but moved to Melbourne in 1996 and has been there ever since.

3. B - Inicialmente a corrida era realizada em Adelaide, mas em 1996 foi transferida para Melbourne e tem sido realizada lá desde então.

3.4.4 Explicitation or implicitation

Explicitation or implicitation occurs when information that was not in the source text is made explicit in the target text or vice-versa.

An example of explicitation or implicitation is:

4. A - "Fidel continues to be the leader of this revolution ... contributing to it in a different manner," National Assembly president Ricardo Alarcon recently told the U.S. radio news program Democracy Now.

4. B - "Fidel continua sendo o líder desta revolução, contribuindo com ela de uma forma diferente", disse recentemente o presidente da Assembléia Nacional, Ricardo Alarcón, a uma rádio dos EUA.

3.4.5 Addition

Addition describes the case when the translator adds a note or a comment to source text which is not in fact expliciting information that is already in that first text, thus adding some extra information.

An example of addition is:

5. A - uma experiência que o Brasil está ávido em aprender, especialmente no Rio

5. B - an experience that its bigger neighbour Brazil is keen to learn from, especially in crime-ridden Rio de Janeiro. (bigger neighbour and crime-ridden were information that did not appear in the first text)

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3.4.6 Modulation

Modulation occurs when there is evident change in semantics, however the meaning in general is kept. This could be one of the instances here of what is called "sense-for-sense" translation; other modalities belong also to this condition.

Here is the example of modulation:

> 6. A - "I completely associate myself with the chancellor's comments that these solutions must be multilateral," she said.
>
> 6. B - "Dou apoio total aos comentários do chanceler sobre a necessidade de essas soluções serem multilaterais", afirmou.

3.4.7 Adaptation

One of the two modalities that were added for this study was adaptation that is a solution for a cultural expression which does not have an exact match in the target language, this is what happens for instance in the case of false cognates and idioms.

An example of adaptation is:

> 7. A - O show está em pé novamente
>
> 7. B - The show is on again. (as em pé means standing but it also means that it is arranged, that is set and working, a colloquial expression was translated by another colloquial expression).

3.4.8 Error

Also added to this list of modalities in the course of analysis, was the modality of error, which is found when the information in the target text is shown to be different from the original text due to confusion in translating.

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An example of error is:

> 8. A – "SiCKO" uses humor and tragic personal stories to get the point across, and had a packed audience variously laughing and in tears.
>
> 8. B - "SiCKO" usa humor e histórias pessoais trágicas para apresentar uma idéia e manteve a audiência entre várias risadas e lágrimas.

3.5 **Annotation**

In Figure 3.5.1 cases of omission, transposition and modulation are illustrated as they appear in the concordancer, already with the annotation for each one of them.

N	Concordance	Set	Tag	Word No.	File	%
8	15 The most popular, "not surprisingly," was the first U.S. president, George Washington, DiGioacchino said. 16 A figura mais aposentada foi a do primeiro presidente dos EUA, George Washington, disse DiGioacchino.	O		350	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin059.txt	42
9	15 Transaction details are transmitted wirelessly from each machine to a system provided by a group of companies led by NTT Data 16 Os detalhes das transações são transmitidos sem fio de cada máquina vendedora para um sistema	T		397	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin077.txt	31
12	17 However, console betas are typically done with tightly controlled groups behind closed doors, and the "Halo 3" beta is one of the first to open to such a wide segment of the public. 18 No entanto, os testes e jogos para consoles são geralmente conduzidos por grupos reduzidos e	M		484	c:\docume~1\ mariaa~1\meu sdo~1\corpus~ 1\oin114.txt	70

Figure 3.5.1: Example of three different kinds of patterns in translation with annotations

The texts were annotated with the letters corresponding to each modality, "O" for omission, "L" for literal, "M" for modulation, "T" for transposition, "E" for explicitation and "A" for addition, "D" for adaptation and "R" for error. As stated by Leech (2004) "Any type of annotation presupposes a typology – a system of classification – for the phenomena

being represented. But linguistics, like most academic disciplines, is sadly lacking in agreement about the categories to be used in such description." But he also observes a certain consensus and proposes that standardization coming from "influential precedents or practical initiatives" as opposed to a solution that would mean a perfect one. Following this line of advice, the choice for Aubert's modalities could be subject to change during the development of our analysis.

With such premises in mind, the letters are assigned to each different pattern and the corpus is annotated with those letters in order to have a good idea in terms of percentage of use of each one of the patterns in translating both from English to Portuguese and from Portuguese to English. This is certainly a fundamental tool to deliver information about the system that underlies those translations and food for thought.

The annotation process takes time, the reduction of the analysis to the adverbial phrase only was reached after it was noticed that something more than that would lead to more than one modality in many of the cases and even so the annotation was reviewed again and again, in order to get as accurate as possible a picture of the translating process concerning the adverbs. Sometimes more than one of the modalities could be found in a phrase and then the one which concerned directly the adverb was given priority over the other or others. The cases of addition or omission were not necessarily of the adverb itself but of information contained in the adverbial phrase and many times there was total omission of the phrase, those will be discriminated in the end of this study and the numbers are to be analyzed.

3.6 Reference Corpus

Finally a Reference Corpus in Portuguese and in English is used, similarly to what Munday (1998) has done in his research. This procedure was predicted, so that the results could be verified against an outside medium. The reference corpus to be used encompasses a literary text (The portrait of Dorian Gray), legal documents (30) from the Organization of American States (OAS), corresponding translations from both of them are to be used as a part of the corpus in Portuguese, 25 texts taken randomly from Wikipedia about the same subjects in the two languages to complete the Reference Corpus.

The size of the Reference Corpus was established with basis on a study by Sardinha (2000), he has concluded that "there seems to be no need for using extremely large reference corpora, given that the number of keywords yielded do not seem to change by using corpora larger than five times the size of the study corpus." Thus our Reference Corpus in English contains 295.678 tokens, 5.1 times the number of tokens in the English Original Corpus (56.930), while the Portuguese Reference Corpus contains 238.527 tokens, which is 4.3 times the number of tokens in the Portuguese Original Corpus.

It is important to highlight also that the Reference Corpus contains texts that do not belong to the journalistic genre, thus a contrast may be found in the results concerning the number or adverbs ending in "-ly" and "-mente" when compared to the corpora of Portuguese or English journalistic texts. These kinds of data are supposed to be substantial material for the research as well.

Again, one should not forget that the research question and the hypotheses concern exclusively the adverbs ending in "-mente" and "-ly" suffixes. A more general question; (How far do translators of journalistic texts follow the structure of source language texts?)

may be answered if in the future more studies are proposed with the use of the same corpus or an enlarged one, or even with a completely different one.

3.7 Changes and Challenges along the Way

Some of the things which were proposed in the beginning of this project had to be changed along the way. First of all it was thought that the texts would be restricted to certain kinds of subjects and right from the beginning of this research, while in the stage of data collection for the first pilot study, it was noticed that it would be very difficult to find the intended number of texts while following such restrictions. Therefore it was decided that all areas of news which were in the Reuters site would be covered as long as a corresponding text could be found in the two languages.

Another change which happened at the very beginning was concerning the title of this research when it was still a pre-project to be approved for the MA thesis. At first the title of the project used the word corpus-driven to describe the research, afterwards the term corpus-based seemed to be more appropriate, because this study typically considers "an existing theory as a starting point" (McEnery, 2006) and corpus annotation is a common part of this process, whereas in a corpus-driven study the corpus itself guides the research and forms the conclusions, with "strong objections to corpus annotation." (id, 2006)

The next point which had to be changed was the number of texts. At first a number of 160 texts in each direction was proposed, however when the compilation of texts in the direction Portuguese/English started, it proved to be much more difficult to find the texts in that direction than it was in the first portion when the original texts were in English. A number of reasons could be given to explain such difficulty:

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1. As the original language of the site is English, it is normal that original texts in English were more abundant and easier to find.

2. The number of news in Portuguese which are considered interesting enough to be translated into English is not so big.

3. It could be noticed also that many times news are sold to other media and therefore the method of research had to be changed also in this aspect, the source could not be limited anymore to reuters.com but it was expanded to other sites that buy news from reuters.com, like yahoo, uol and others.

4. Also many of the articles which had the same title in Portuguese and in English, in fact proved to be very different in content and so they could not be used in this research which needs texts that are parallel. For instance, we found for a text whose original title in Portuguese read: "Governo central tem superávit de R$5,052 bi em julho", a translation with the following title: "Brazil central gov't primary surplus dips in July" which showed only very slight changes. However, when the two texts were compared and the sentences aligned, the first three sentences had a correspondence but the conclusion was completely different. In fact, the text in Portuguese only showed the numbers, whereas the text in English states some conclusions about those numbers.

A research with the word Anfavea on the site in English was run because an article in Portuguese called "Setembro tem recordes e Anfavea eleva previsões para este ano" was found, this when translated into English would read something like "Records in September and Anfavea predicts a raise in sales for this year", surprisingly a text for the same date mentioning Anfavea in its title could be found, but the title was: " Brasil auto output, sales fall in Sept vs Aug" so it was immediately discarded. Another example of article dealing

with the same subject but containing completely different information was one about a polemic subject, even the way it was stated in the title was already different, in Portuguese it said: "Escola de samba retira Hitler e suásticas após protesto" while in English the title was; "Judge bans Holocaust-themed Rio Carnival float.", so the emphasis in the article in Portuguese is also changed when it was translated into English, not only in the title but in the article as well.

Besides that, while texts in English are available for a long time at Reuter's site, the texts in Portuguese can be found only for the previous three months. For instance, if you start searching on the July 20th, you will find only articles back till April 20th. This also made the research for original Portuguese articles more difficult.

Also worth highlighting is the fact that the annotating process is not such a clear cut activity as it may seem at first for someone who has never worked with that kind of activity before and this is due to a number of reasons, some of the modalities categories go through a certain amount of overlapping, for example, modulation and adaptation could be considered for cases like:

Hotel heiress Paris Hilton, star of the reality TV show "The Simple Life," will really be going back to basics when she checks into a Los Angeles County jail next month to do time for violating her probation. 4   A herdeira de hotéis Paris Hilton, estrela do reality show de TV "The Simple Life" ("Vida Simples", em inglês) conhecerá uma vida realmente modesta no mês que vem, quando inicia estada em uma prisão de Los Angeles cumprindo pena por violar a liberdade condicional.

The part of the text to be considered for analysis would be "really going back to basics" and this is an expression in English that is not possible to be translated literally into Portuguese, so in the end it was put under the category Adaptation but at first, it was labeled as a Modulation, because it could also be said that semantic change occurs albeit not affecting the general meaning of the text in this case. So the annotation was reviewed again and again in order to get as accurate a picture as possible and if not accurate, at least consistent with the parameters set by the research and the modalities chosen.

3.8 Two Pilot Studies

Two pilot studies were developed prior to the research in order to test and have some experience with the use of the computer tool (Wordsmith) and the modalities to be used in that same research.

Two different kinds of modalities, Thunes (1998) and Aubert (1998) were used in each one of the pilot studies so that one could be chosen in the end. Both of them were considered to be good enough for their purposes although the second one, Aubert (1998), was found to be the best in this case. It was concluded that it would be easier not only for the researcher to use the modalities with names but also for readers in the future to identify and understand the data analysis, and the conclusion of this study.

3.8.1 The Study with the word "only"

For the first research a parallel corpus composed of 160 journalistic texts in each one of the two languages, Portuguese and English, was used. The texts were the same

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collected from the sites which were cited above. After being aligned by means of Mike Scott's Wordsmith tools and then searched with the concordancer for "only", a list of source and target phrases was produced. The word "only" was chosen for analysis; and a number of 50 occurrences was considered to be significant enough for this analysis. In those occurrences the word "only" was translated by seven different representations in Portuguese, as you can see in Figure 3.8.1.1 below.

Apenas	23	46%
Único (a)	12	24%
Somente	3	6.0%
Só	5	10%
Ø	4	8.0%
Apenas para, só para	2	4.0%
Além de	1	2.0%

Figure 3.8.1.1

The collocation "not only …but", occurred three times and was translated as "além de" once, it was translated as "não apenas… mas" another time, and it was omitted once. There were four omissions, that one for *not only*, included. The compound words *women-only* and *female-only* were translated by *apenas para* and *só para*.

The collocation *the only* occurred nine times and was translated as *o único* or *a única* eight times and omitted once in "the only formal suspect", where it became "o principal suspeito", a type number 4, according to Thunes, with a semantic change.

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This investigation may already show some evidence about one of the hypothesis raised in this research on adverbs in journalistic texts translated from English to Portuguese, as the word *only* was translated as *somente* in those fifty occurrences only three times when it could have been chosen instead of *apenas* in almost all the instances when the word *apenas* was used. So it is possible that adverbs ending in suffix "-mente" are avoided in translations of journalistic texts, even when those adverbs are not in initial position, which is the rule established by one of the Brazilian manuals of journalistic style and writing.

For the universals of translation[5] the letters E, N and S were used corresponding respectively to: explicitation [6], normalization [7] and simplification [8]. Fourteen can be classified as explicitations, twenty-three as normalizations and thirteen as simplifications. As shown in Figure 3.9.2 below.

E	14	28%
N	23	46%
S	13	26%

Figure 3.9.1.2

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[5] "Universals of translation are linguistic features which typically occur in translated rather than original texts and are thought to be independent of the influence of the specific language pairs involved in the process of translation. (Baker, 1993)

[6] Blum-Kulka suggests that these translational features may not be language-pair specific but may rather result from the process of interpretation of the source text… (she) put forward 'the explicitation hypothesis', which posits that the rise in the level of explicitness observed in translated texts and in the written work of second language learners may be a universal strategy inherent in any process of language mediation. (Baker, 1993)

[7] According to Vanerauwera, all these manipulations have the effect of creating a text which is more readable, more idiomatic, more familiar and more coherently organized than the original.
According to the law of growing standardization, the special textual relations created in the source text are often replaced by conventional relations in the target text, and sometimes they are ignored altogether.(Baker, 1993)
[8] Blum-Kulka and Levenston define lexical simplification as "the process and/or result of making do with less words" (1983: 119) (Baker, 1993)

Seven of the explicitations were classified as number 4 according to Martha Thunes method and eight as number 3. The two clauses classified as number 1 by Thunes' standards can be considered normalizations, the three ones that are under type 2 are also normalizations, there are sixteen clauses classified as type number 3 which are normalizations, and only two of the normalizations were type number 4. Eleven clauses classified as simplifications fit into Thunes type number 4 and only one into type number 3.

We can draw a conclusion that normalizations tend to produce clauses that usually have semantic correspondence as well, as most normalizations produce sentences under types 1, 2 and 3, and only two of them are classified as type number 4. On the other hand, simplifications and explicitations tend to cause semantic differences, though explicitations were divided more or less proportionately between types 4 and 3.

According to the method used by Thunes to classify translations, those in this concordance have only two occurrences of type number one, being translated word by word in the same order as the original (numbers 4 and 5). Three translations are classified as number two, number one where "it wants" becomes "que quer" and the infinitive "to produce" becomes just one word "produzir", number six for word order in "the town´s only bank" translated into "o único banco da cidade", number 19 where the verb "there is" corresponded to just one word "existe".

Type 3 had most occurrences showing changes in syntax or vocabulary that did not cause any semantic change, and type 4 had 20 occurrences where there were semantic changes. You can see those percentages in Figure 3.8.1.3 on the next page.

Type 1	2	4.0%
Type 2	3	6.0%
Type 3	26	51%
Type 4	20	40%

Figure 3.8.1.3

Most of the twenty that fit into number 4 type, more than half of them, twelve, were simplifications, six were explicitations and only two (10% of them) were normalizations.

The conclusion that can be reached from those results is that in most cases some kind of change is necessary in order to translate a journalistic text from English to Portuguese and that in some of those cases the translator is not completely successful in keeping semantic features, considering that there are semantic changes in those twenty occurrences of type 4.

Besides that, those findings are conflicting when compared to the results presented by Camargo (2004) in her research called "Translation research on similarities and differences in technical, journalistic and literary texts" where she claims that journalistic translations rely mostly on literal translations of clauses. In those 50 clauses analyzed in this small study, this premise proved to be the opposite, most of the clauses where the word "only" appeared had some kind of syntactic, lexical or semantic change. Further studies may give us a better picture on how this kind of text is generally translated.

3.8.2 The study with suffixes "-ly" "-ed"

The second pilot study aimed at an experience with the use of a parallel bi-directional corpus of journalistic Portuguese/ English texts. The pair adverb with suffix "-

ly" and probable past participle of verbs, considering that the search in the concordancer is going to be performed with the "-ed" suffix, was analyzed in translations and a comparison between the way the translations work in the English/Portuguese direction and Portuguese/English direction was made.

The evaluation of translation modalities with Aubert (1998) framework was done. At that moment the parallel bi-directional corpus contained 113 texts in each direction and only six of the modalities established by Aubert were used, which were: omission; literal translation; transposition; explicitation or implicitation; modulation; and finally addition.

Thus the initials are then used to annotate the cases found in the concordance of both original English texts translated into Portuguese and original Portuguese texts translated into English. And "o" means omission, "l" means literal, "t" is transposition, "e" is explicitation, "m" is modulation and finally "a" means addition.

The first data which has appeared were the total number of occurrences of the pair "-ly –ed". In the English/Portuguese direction 35 occurrences of the pair "-ly -ed" were found and in the Portuguese/English direction 39 occurrences of the same pair were found. Considering that each one of the directions consisted of the same number of texts (113) and from the word lists retrieved from WordSmith the total number of tokens in the English/Portuguese texts was 86,310 with 45,541 coming form the English original texts and 40,769 from those in Portuguese, while the Portuguese/English texts presented a total number of tokens of 93,216 with a total of 44,312 in the Portuguese original texts and of 48,904 in English translated texts.

The conclusion that those results point to initially, is that the way the pair "-ly –ed" appears in original and translated texts in English is very similar with 35 occurrences for a total of 45,541 in English original texts and 39 occurrences in a total of 48,904 in English translated texts.

On the other hand we can see that the numbers of tokens in texts are similar, with a slightly higher number in English original and translated texts. The next step then for a better understanding of the translation process is the analysis of results concerning modalities of translation in the two directions.

Whenever two modalities appeared in the same sentence, priority was given to the one which most concerned the pair in question. For instance, in the translation of: "Both leaders are engaged in diplomatic disputes with the United States, to which Saudi Arabia is closely allied", both transposition (os dois líderes estão envolvidos em disputas diplomáticas) and omission (aliado da Arábia Saudita) appear, and omission was the chosen modality here, because it was the word "closely" that was not mentioned in any way in the translation.

It is presented below a table with total number of modalities found in each direction for occurrences of the pair "-ly –ed" and corresponding percentages.

Modalities	English to Portuguese	Portuguese to English
Addition	1 (3%)	7 (18%)
Explicitation	1 (3%)	9 (23%)
Literal	4 (11%)	0 (0%)
Modulation	8 (23%)	4 (10%)

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Omission	10 (29%)	0 (0%)
Transposition	11 (31%)	19 (49%)
Total number of occurrences	35 (100%)	39 (100%)

Figure 3.8.2.1 Modalities

The most frequent modality for both directions was transposition, although it was proportionately much more frequent in the Portuguese to English direction with 49% of the cases using this modality, in the English to Portuguese direction this modality was followed very closely by omission, 11 transpositions and 10 omissions, representing respectively 31 and 29 percent of the total., while in the Portuguese to English direction there were no cases of omission at all and the second most frequent modality was explicitation with 23% of the cases.

The third most frequent modality from English to Portuguese was modulation representing 23% of the occurrences, while in the texts coming from the direction Portuguese to English, addition was the next most frequent, representing 18% of the total.

Considering this analysis with the modalities proposed by Aubert, we can conclude that the way journalistic translations are performed in the two directions is different because we can notice that frequencies of omission and addition, for instance, are represented by totally different numbers. We can tentatively add that texts which are translated from Portuguese to English tend to have more addition of information or explicitation, considering that the percentage of occurrence of those modalities showed us numbers that were significantly higher in this direction than those representing the same modalities in the English to Portuguese direction. Besides that, the fact that there are no

cases of omission and literal translation in texts translated from Portuguese to English also appear to reinforce those differences.

The first numbers retrieved from WordSmith's wordlists already brought the image of increase in number of words in translated texts in English. This could have been justified by the fact that English syntax does not allow some features which are present in the Portuguese language and which make it more "economical", like for instance the omission of subject. However it is important to make clear that this kind of occurrence was not considered omission here, those cases were classified as transpositions. The reality we have discovered in the end was that omissions are significantly present (29%) in translations from Portuguese to English whereas they are completely non-existent in those from English to Portuguese. On the other hand, additions and explicitations are significantly present in translations from Portuguese to English (18% and 23%) whereas in the case of English to Portuguese the number of those modalities is very low.

Those initial results encourage the development of the research with this same, probably enlarged, corpus including all adverbs ending in suffixes "-ly" and "-mente" in order to verify if those numbers obtained are going to be confirmed or not. And we should stress that the main point in presenting those two pilot studies is to show that they represented an important step in both experimenting with the tools as well as in deciding which platform to use in the final study.

CHAPTER 4

It is easier to perceive error than to find truth, for the former lies on the surface and it is

easily seen, while the latter lies in the depth, where few are willing to search for it.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

4 Results, Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Results

After the separated concordance was annotated with the initials corresponding to each one of the eight modalities, those numbers were put in an excel table and the percentages calculated. The results were:

	English(orig.)	Port (orig.)	English (orig.)	Port (orig.)
Adaptation	14	1	3.398%	0.386%
Addition	0	3	0.000%	1.158%
Error	17	11	3.883%	4.247%
Explicitation	26	19	6.311%	7.336%
Literal	19	19	4.612%	7.336%
Modulation	98	54	23.786%	20.849%
Omission	100	30	24.515%	11.583%
Transposition	138	122	33.495%	47.104%
	412	259	100.000%	100.000%

Figure 4.1.1

Besides that, it is important to bring to our analysis some of the results that were obtained when the concordance showed us the total for adverbs ending in "–ly" and "-mente" in each one of the four directions (ES, PS, ET, PT).

	Adverbs "-ly" suffix				Adverbs "-mente" suffix		
	Tokens	Types	Adverb"-ly"		Tokens	Types	Adv. "-mente"
ES	56,930	8,973	412(0.72%)	PS	57.727	7,840	259(0.44%)
ET	56,703	7,202	412(0.72%)	PT	50.544	9,013	232(0.45%)

Figure 4.1.2

There seemed to be an important difference in the number of cases of omission in each of the two directions at first (24.515% English/Portuguese and 11.583% Portuguese/English) and what could also be noticed was that there were two different types of omissions, and then two categories were created, complete omission and word omission. Mike Scott (2005) wrote that "much can be inferred from what is absent", thus it might be worth analyzing deeply what patterns would be present to justify those omissions. The results were:

Omission	English/Portuguese	Portuguese/English
TOTAL NUMBER	101 (24.515% of total)	30 (11.583% of total)
COMPLETE OMISSION	38 (37. 61%)	9 (30%)
WORD OMISSION	61 (60.39%)	21(70%)

Figure 4.1.3

Finally the data on the Reference Corpus in each language is exposed in order to compare the overall results of this study. The Reference Corpus in English is made up of 57 texts. Those texts are: one literary English original text, The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde, with corresponding translation to Portuguese, Organization of American States documents with corresponding translation in Portuguese as well; and 25 texts from entries in Wikipedia in each of the languages as well.

Those entries from Wikipedia are not exact translations but they are about the same subject in the two languages), For instance on a first research a text about the Fin Whale appeared on the first page, so a corresponding one on the same subject in Portuguese was found and the procedure of alignment was performed just to see how far the two were similar and the result was very similar apart from some paragraphs that were added in the end, giving information about that whale in Brazil. Other texts were under the same entry but the content was absolutely different, for example, the results on Diabetes have two texts that deal with the same subject but one is not a translation from the other.

The table below shows the numbers of types and tokens in the Reference Corpus obtained from the corresponding word lists. Tokens in English reached a total of 295,678, which is a number a little higher than five times the number of tokens in the English Journalistic Corpus that was established according to previous mention of Sardinha (2000).

	ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
Tokens	295,678	238,627
Types	20,170	22,699
Adverbs – suffix –ly –mente	3.064 (1.03%)	1.794(0.75%)

Figure 4.1.4

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All of those results bring important data to be discussed in relation to the initial hypothesis and question. So this discussion is to be done immediately by evaluating those numbers which, alone, are not able to tell us the complete story, as stated by McEnery (2006) "quantitative analysis is itself a static abstraction."

4.2 Analysis and Discussion

First of all a look at the research question would be appropriate now: "How far do translators of Portuguese and English journalistic texts follow the structure of original texts regarding the use of adverbs?" It is also adequate to refer to the hypothesis for the study, which is: "There will be lexical and syntactical differences in the way adverbs ending in suffixes "-ly" and "-mente" are used in source texts and translated texts." And fortunately results can give us clues to answer the question at the same time as they are able to meet the purpose of the initial hypothesis of the study.

There seems to be a substantial difference in the number of "-ly" and "-mente" adverbs both in original and translated texts. This can lead us to a conclusion that adverbs ending in suffix "-ly" are more used in English be it in original journalistic texts or in their translations from Portuguese journalistic texts. In fact, from that we may also infer that the structure of original texts was not completely faithful in terms of the use of adverbs and in some way start confirming the initial hypothesis of this study that there would be lexical and syntactical differences in translated texts, either from English to Portuguese or from Portuguese to English.

Having the differences confirmed is not enough for the study though. Although this was initial information that encouraged more profound investigation, it is important to find more detail about those differences, to discover exactly how and why they occur in such a

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way and the analysis of Aubert modalities should be of value to carry the study one step further.

4.2.1 Analysis of Modalities

After checking that the total number of adverbs "-ly" both in original and translated English texts is higher than the number of adverbs "-mente" both in original and translated Portuguese texts, now what should be verified is how those adverbs were translated, what process has made those changes possible.

Looking at the modalities (Figure 4.1.1) we can notice that in the direction English to Portuguese most of the modalities fit into transposition (33.4%), the same happens in the Portuguese English direction (47.1%) and we can say that this would really be expected in any translation using the pair English/ Portuguese, because word order is very different in the languages in case. From the 138 cases of transposition in the English/ Portuguese direction 74 were concerning word order; while from the 122 cases of transposition in the Portuguese/ English direction, 62 belonged to word order issues. This may be better expressed in the pie-chart bellow:

English modalities

- 3,4%
- 0,0%
- 4,1%
- 6,3%
- 4,6%
- 33,5%
- 23,8%
- 24,3%

Legend:
- adaptation
- addition
- error
- explicitation
- literal
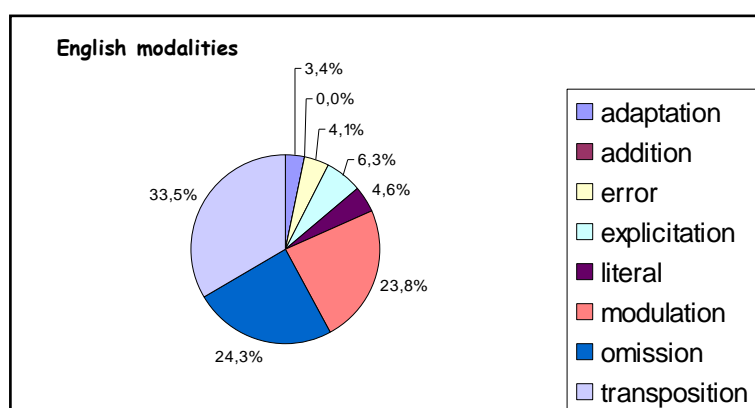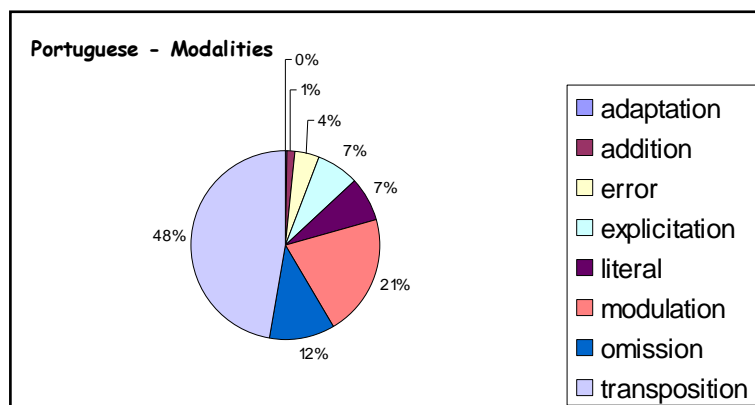- modulation
- omission
- transposition

Figure 4.2.1.1

Figure 4.2.1.2

The modality which occurs more often after transposition in the English/ Portuguese direction is Omission (24.5%), immediately followed by Modulation (23.7%), for the Portuguese/English direction Modulation (20.80) comes first followed by Omission (11.5%). From that we can say that there are more cases of Omission in the direction English/ Portuguese than in the direction Portuguese/ English which may mean that translators avoid using adverbs ending in "-mente" and tend to omit them when translating journalistic texts from English to Portuguese. However, as there were different cases of omission that were separated in the case of this study (complete and partial), now this is to be checked and discussed as well. In the English/ Portuguese direction, partial omission has shown 61cases, and complete omission 40. In the Portuguese/English direction, 18 cases of partial omission have appeared and 8 cases of total omission, proportions of partial and complete omissions are very similar between the two directions.

What could also be noticed was that from the total of 61 partial omissions from English to Portuguese, 47 were omissions only of the adverb "-ly". While in the Portuguese / English direction from the total of 21 partial omissions 17 are of adverbs ending in "-

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mente". In this case the proportions are again very similar, but still there were many more cases of omission in the English to Portuguese direction.

Now one should look at the other extreme and not surprisingly the results have shown that there were no additions in the English/Portuguese direction, while in the Portuguese to English direction 3 cases of addition occurred, which mean 1.158% of the cases. This can also indicate that the rule about avoiding the use of adverbs "-mente" in Portuguese may have worked once again here, because as such rule does not exist for journalistic texts in English the adverbs "-ly" may be used, for instance, when in Portuguese other words were used.

The proportion of errors is very similar in the two directions, with 3.883% in English/Portuguese and 4.24% in Portuguese/English, while the adaptation is higher in the English/Portuguese with 3.398% and 0.38 for Portuguese/English. We can consider that there was a low percentage of literal translation, even a little lower from English to Portuguese (4.6) which is not far from the proportion of errors. This low proportion of literal translation can be explained using the same reasons that justify the high number of transpositions, i.e., different structure in word order and the fact that in Portuguese it is possible to have a sentence with no subject, for instance.

Again, the most important data that has appeared in those results in terms of numbers was that of transpositions and omissions. As stated above, the explanation for the high number of transpositions is due to the structure that is typical of each one of the languages in terms of word order mainly, whereas, no easy explanation is found for the cases of omission.

4.2.2 **Analysis of Data from Reference Corpus**

When we look at the numbers retrieved from the wordlist in the WordSmith Tools, what is found is that comparing the proportion of adverbs "-ly"/"-mente" both in English and Portuguese texts, there is a higher proportion, with a ratio of 0,72- 1.2% for adverb "-ly" in the English texts and of 0,45- 0,75% adverb "-mente" and anyway the proportion of adverbs in English is higher in those texts of the Reference Corpus which were not journalistic texts. So maybe we can say that in Portuguese in general the use of adverbs ending in "-mente" is usually more restricted than the use of adverbs ending in "-ly" in English.

On the other hand, the proportion of adverbs "-ly" "-mente" was always higher in journalistic texts both in English and Portuguese. Even though, this difference is bigger when comparing journalistic and non-journalistic texts in Portuguese. This could show that the English language in general tends to use more such kind of adverbs and also reinforce the fact that adverbs are more used in other kinds of texts than in the journalistic ones in Portuguese.

Still, further tests could be performed by enlarging the literary corpus with only original texts or making some other changes in the reference corpus which could refine those results and supply data for a more complete analysis or a better comparison only between literary and journalistic texts.

4.3 **Points for Discussion**

First of all, the fact that it was easier to find translated texts from English to Portuguese than from Portuguese to English may reinforce Venuti's claim of American political and economic hegemony affecting the number of texts published supporting the spread of Anglo-American culture.

In the case of journalistic texts, it could be said that the influx of news coming from abroad is larger than that of news leaving Brazil to inform the people abroad about what is happening in Brazil. This can be found to be even more concentrated in some areas of interest than in others. For example, if we look further into the diversity of subjects that was found when searching for texts translated from English to Portuguese, we could discover that there were many more different areas that were covered by those texts than by the ones that were retrieved in the Portuguese to English direction. We cannot say whether there is a stronger interest in foreign culture in Brazil or if this culture is imposed on us.

We can also cite the cases of texts found in the Portuguese/ English direction where the correspondence was completely hampered, making those texts inappropriate for the purpose of this study, considering that the corpus for this research was strictly one of parallel texts, meaning that each text needed to have a corresponding translation to the other language and then aligned so as to enable the researcher to analyze the translations line by line. The changes found in some of those texts, may show that completely different views on the same subject are transmitted in the two languages. This confirms what was stated in Polchlopek's study. Why this is done in such way and exactly how, for what purpose the changes are made, remains still to be clarified.

As far as the number of adverbs ending in "-ly" and "mente are concerned, there seems to be no doubt about the differences in the way they are used in journalistic texts in

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the two languages, from the first numbers that were collected of total adverbs ending in "-ly" and "-mente" it was obvious that adverbs ending in "-ly" are much more used in English, be the texts original or translated.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

An honest tale speeds best, being plainly told.

William Shakespeare in King Richard II

All the results, ideas and theories that have been exposed in this study may lead to a number of conclusions concerning the translation of journalistic texts from English to Portuguese and from Portuguese to English. We can consider three of them as the most important ones. The first one is the fact that there seems to be an important influence of the genre in the way translations of journalistic texts are performed. The second one is that the journalistic task seems to work in a different manner in the two cultures and this fact shows in the translating process. And last, but not least, the use of adverbs ending in "-ly" "-mente" in translated texts is affected by those two previous premises.

From the difference in proportions of numbers of adverbs per total number of words in the study corpus as compared to the same proportion in the reference corpus, it shows that non-journalistic texts have a higher percentage of adverbs "-ly" and "-mente", in English and Portuguese respectively, with 1.03% and 0.75%, while the occurrence in the study (journalistic) corpus was 0.72% and 0.45%. It could be said that in general journalistic texts contain less adverbs ending in "-ly" "-mente" than other texts in general. And it could also be inferred that although texts in Portuguese contain less adverbs ending in "-mente" than the texts in English adverbs ending in "-ly", this difference is even more important in the case of journalistic texts.

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This study was important, in fact, in raising the awareness to the way the journalistic task is seen in the two cultures. When some important journalistic facts were recalled in Brazil and in the USA together with the immediate reaction and consequences that they may have brought, it was possible to connect those historical instances to the way the news are dealt with and delivered in each one of the cultures. Thus, when the results appear with a high number of omissions there are two explanations that could be given: first there is the so-called gatekeeping mentioned by Lage (2006) and then there is the other factor that was mentioned by Polchlopek in her study which is the limit of task, be it for time or space. However, no matter what reasons may be given to explain omissions of whole sentences and even paragraphs containing any kind of information, this could make people think that the omitted information would be lacking or that this omission happened for some ideological, political or economical interest. Further investigation might clarify such suspicions. Anyway, it would be quite naïve to say that such omissions are only due to rules concerning the use of adverbs.

With the influence of the rule about the use of adverbs stated in the manual from one of the most read newspapers in Brazil, we can say that certainly those translations have been domesticated so that the texts read fluently (Venuti 1996). Although we cannot say that the transparency advocated by Venuti was achieved since in the case of this study with the number of total omissions in both directions, source text and target text cannot be seen as one and the same. Besides, the influence of that rule cannot be said to be the only reason for the results concerning the use of adverbs ending "-ly" "-mente", both in translated and original journalistic texts.

Finally, there are some suggestions that would be pertinent for future studies, either using the same corpora compiled for this study or with similar ones. The same journalistic

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corpus could be used for a study with other terms and the same modalities used for analysis to see whether the translating process would follow a similar parameter or how much this process would be different. A similar type of study could be conducted using a literary corpus of about the same size and again using the adverbs as a focus, aiming at a comparison between how both original and translated texts behave when those studied adverbs are analyzed, or as suggested before, a reference corpus containing only original literary texts could be used to compare the results of the study.

A final possibility for a study using the results that are already given in the present study is investigating more profoundly the cases of omission. One of the investigations that could be conducted would be about the kind of subjects/ articles where those omissions occurred. Another one could be about the semantic prosody (positive, neutral or negative) of the same cases of omission. Examples are given below to show this idea more clearly:

An example of total Omission with negative semantic prosody:

Ex. 5.1: about an emotionally estranged couple whose lives fall apart

An example of total Omission with neutral semantic prosody:

Ex. 5.2: A lignocelulose é uma substância formada por lignina e celulose comumente encontrada em células de vegetais.

An example of total Omission with positive semantic prosody:

Ex. 5.3: And gardeners were encouraged to go green in every sense of the word with environmentally friendly gardens with built-in water butts and recycled driftwood adorning the beds

Those three sentences in the examples simply do not appear in the translated text and it might be that some of them were omitted due to some kind of convenience for any part involved. Investigating whether the subject reported in the article or in the omitted part

is polemic or would in some way hamper the image of any institution, country or person, could be an idea for this further study too. The idea of using Systemic Functional Linguistics in a similar research might also compensate or even exhibit very good results.

Although we wish we could have clarified even more the points that were questioned after this investigation, the conclusion is not as clear cut as one might expect. There is hope that in the future someone could be interested in following those steps and improving what has been done up to this point, which can be considered as only the tip of the iceberg in a study with a journalistic corpus that can be so fruitful and will be available for further studies.

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