

<https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2317-9511.v35i0p1-4>

Presentation of TradTerm No. 35

Mariângela de Araújo
Álvaro Faleiros
Elena Vássina

John Milton

TradTerm reaches its issue No.35 by renewing its commitment to the diversity of research in translation and terminology. Although this issue has a majority of articles referring to translation, in the article that opens the issue, entitled “Terminologia, cognição e sociedade: análise dos processos de terminologização e de neologia que caracterizam as denominações da área de Educação do Campo” [“Terminology, cognition and society: analysis of the terminology and neology processes that characterize the denominations of the area of Rural Education”], the current Director of the Department of the Curriculum Formulation and Analysis Group at the Paula Souza State Technological Education Centre, Fernanda Mello Demai, makes an important contribution to the area of Terminology. In the article, focusing on Rural Education, whose main actors are participants in social movements, aspects of the semantic-pragmatic configuration and terminology, neology and cognition processes that characterize this area are discussed, with emphasis on sub-processes related to the syntagmatic composition combined with metaphorical and/or metonymic semantic isolations and/or domain specification. This study is made with a corpus of legal, dissemination, educational and academic texts covering the period from 2000 to 2010.

In the second article, *Casos de polissemia e escolhas de tradução do conto O pequeno robot perdido, de Isaac Asimov* [“Cases of polysemy and translation choices for the short story ‘The little lost robot’, by Isaac Asimov”], Fernanda Libério Pereira, M.A. in the Postgraduate Program in Translation Studies at the University

of São Paulo, and Lenita Maria Rimoli Pisetta, professor at the same institution, analyze the translation of polysemic terms from the aforementioned science fiction short story, published in Brazil in 1958 under the title “O pequeno robot perdido”. The authors consider the hypothesis that polysemy is used in the story as a creative tool, making polysemic wordplay acquire importance in the plot itself, which is why they should be considered as a highly significant element in translation. In order to contextualize the analysis, the authors discuss the concept of polysemy, as well as the challenges faced during translation. In the article, the relationship between Asimov’s works and the investigation of communicative competence and cognitive development of humans and robots is also commented on. This is the background that allows us to understand possible motivations for the translation choices used in the Brazilian version of the story and to evaluate whether the text was able to reproduce the semantic multiplicity explored in the original work.

In “Características da linguagem da tradução e o termo ‘segurança’ na linguagem da aviação” [“Characteristics of the language of translation and the term ‘security’ in the language of aviation”], the PhD student in Foreign Languages and Translation at the University of São Paulo, Carlos Eduardo Piazzentine Costa analyzes possible typical features of the translation of the term “security” in Portuguese and of its English translations as “safety” and “security”. The senses and uses are specifically directed to the language of aviation. The theoretical-methodological framework is based on corpus linguistics. The compilation of the parallel corpus of study used comes from two scientific journals in the field of aviation, *Aviation in Focus* and *Conexão Sipaer*. The author noted that the translations had characteristics of explicitness, simplification and normalization, with reductions, omissions, explanations and adjustments in the translation. Understanding the terms studied in the article will certainly help to clarify inaccuracies and ambiguities in the search for their English equivalents.

Starting from the premise that wordplay can be considered one of the main expressions of the rhetoric of wit in the work of William Shakespeare, Daniel Padilha Pacheco da Costa, professor at the Federal University of Uberlândia, and Tiago Marques Luiz, professor at the University State of Mato Grosso do Sul, compare nine Brazilian translations of *Romeo and Juliet*. Focusing on the comic interlude that concludes the fourth act, where there is a discussion between the clown and the

three musicians, the article discusses the potential and limits of the semantic, formal and stylistic solutions found by each of the Brazilian translators to recreate the puns in this interlude.

In “Estudo comparativo sobre a evolução semântica dos termos *mariage* e *casamento* nas legislações francesa e brasileira do século XVI ao XIX” [“Comparative study on the semantic evolution of the terms *mariage* and *casamento* in the French and Brazilian legislation from the 16th to the 19th centuries”], by Beatriz Curti-Contessoto, PhD student at the State University of São Paulo in São José do Rio Preto and Lidia Almeida Barros, a retired professor at the same institution, we return to the area of Terminology. Based on the theoretical and methodological assumptions of Terminology, more specifically Diachronic Terminology, and studies in the area of Law in France and Brazil, and the History of France and Brazil, the authors aim to verify the semantic-conceptual transformation of the terms *mariage* and *casamento* in the field of law from the moment the first regulation on official marriages was made in France (1563) and Brazil (1827) until the unprecedented appearance of civil and secular marriage in French and Brazilian legislation in 1791 and 1890, respectively. This evolution is related to the socio-cultural and historical aspects of each country, contributing to the expansion of linguistic and cultural knowledge on the subject.

The following article also addresses socio-cultural aspects, but in the light of Translation Studies. Mateus Roman Pamboukian, Ph.D. student in Letters at the University of São Paulo (LETRA/FFLCH), in “O uso do socioleto literário em três traduções de *Great Expectations*” [“The use of the literary sociolect in three translations of *Great Expectations*”], addresses the use of the sociolect in this novel by Charles Dickens, written in 1861. The solutions found by three different translators of the novel, Armando de Moraes, Charles Bernard-Derosne and Paulo Henriques Britto, are compared, based on a discussion of the concepts of literary sociolect and eye dialect, allowing the reader to have an idea of the complications of sociolects and their always delicate translation.

In “Tradução Poética e Representatividade LGBTQIA: Elizabeth Bishop por Paulo Henriques Britto” [“Poetic Translation and LGBTQIA Representativeness: Elizabeth Bishop by Paulo Henriques Britto”], Alexandre Carlos da Cruz, B.A. from the Nove de Julho University in Translation and Interpretation, reflects on this

theme in translated poetry in Brazil, analyzing two translations made by Paulo Henriques Britto of two homo-affective poems by the American poet Elizabeth Bishop. The study is based on the biography of Bishop and the historical and social context of the poet's work. Then content is then analyzed based on Paulo Henriques Britto's own concept of correspondence, as well as Myriam Díaz-Diocaretz's studies on the role of the translator in lesbian and/or feminist poetic discourses. Thus, the article is an instrument for reflection on LGBTQIA representativeness within society.

The final article, “A estilística de Machado de Assis em *Oliver Twist* e *Miss Dollar*” [“The stylistics of Machado de Assis in *Oliver Twist* and *Miss Dollar*”], Danielle Franco Brunismann, M.A. student in Letters at the Federal Technological University of Paraná (UTFPR), and Mirian Ruffini, professor at the same institution, analyze two publications of the first translation of *Oliver Twist* into Brazilian Portuguese, translated by Machado de Assis and Ricardo Lísias. By identifying the style of Machado de Assis as a translator and through the short story “Miss Dollar”, possibilities for understanding the writing and translation projects in question are opened.

In addition to the articles, there is a review by Rui Alexandre Grácio of the book *Retórica e Discurso - fronteiras e interfaces: das origens aos desdobramentos atuais* [*Rhetoric and Discourse - borders and interfaces: from origins to current developments*], published by Pontes Editores in 2019. This is an extensive volume organized by Elizabete Enz Hubert and Emilson José Bento and is dedicated to Professor Lineide do Lago Salvador Mosca. In addition to being a reference in rhetorical-argumentative studies, as illustrated by the 29 contributions that make up the three sections into which the book is divided, Professor Lineide do Lago Salvador Mosca, to whom we are eternally grateful, was editor of *TradTerm* from 2005 to 2017, greatly contributing to the growth of the journal, which has been published uninterruptedly every year since its creation in 1994.