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Presentation of Number 39

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It is with great satisfaction that we present to our readers and authors another issue of *TradTerm*. This is the thirty-ninth issue, demonstrating that the journal continues to offer its target audience articles of high quality and with varied approaches to Translation, Terminology and their intersections and interfaces.

The exceptional character of this issue is due to the passing of our dear Prof. Lineide do Lago Salvador Mosca, who edited *TradTerm* for many years with great competence and generosity. The work and dedication of Prof. Lineide are present in our memory, but they are also recorded in all the material that she worked on in order to organize the various issues for which she was responsible. This issue remembers Lineide in another tribute and demonstration of the respect of those who take part in the publication of *TradTerm* for such a valuable colleague, professional, researcher, teacher and supervisor.

As has been usual since the beginning of the journal, this issue brings together authors from several Brazilian states - Bahia, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo - in addition to including researchers who work in institutions outside Brazil. We would also like to emphasize the interest that researchers outside the area of Literature have shown in the journal, which demonstrates the vitality of the multidisciplinary of research in Translation

and Terminology and the contribution that these can provide to other areas of human knowledge.

The contents of this issue show the varied applications of translation, with articles related to the translation of literary, journalistic, and scientific texts, in addition to the translation of a clinical evaluation instrument in the area of Speech Therapy, with an intersection with terminological studies.

The article that opens the issue, “As traduções latinas antimedievais da obra de Aristóteles: o caso Leonardo Bruni” [“The anti-medieval Latin translations of Aristotle's work: the case of Leonardo Bruni”, by Luiz Antônio Lindo, highlights cultural interference in the translation process. The article reveals, through the analysis of translations of Aristotle's work produced at different times, how the cultural context can influence translations, showing different concerns and conceptions and leading to different ways of translating.

Also reflecting on the relationship between cultural aspects and translation, in the second article, “Tradução como contrapoder: representações de gênero em webnotícias” [“Translation as a counterpower: representations of gender in webnews”], Angélica Karim Garcia Simão and Júlia Vilar Diogo analyze the translations into Spanish of journalistic texts about women, published in the digital version of the Folha de São Paulo newspaper. The authors describe the techniques of elision, amplification, modulation, literal translation, discursive creation, and semantic displacement of the lexicon to demonstrate how these resources reveal the different ideologies of the cultures in question.

In the “Tradução e multimodalidade nos discursos para prevenção contra o coronavírus no estado do Pará” [“Translation and multimodality in speeches for prevention against coronavirus in the state of Pará”] Lucas Araújo de Oliveira and Silvia Helena Benchimol Barros make an analysis of posts published on Facebook about the prevention of contamination by new variants of coronavirus. This article discusses the issue of transposition to different textual genres and different regional variants within the same language. Thus, both aspects of the multimodality of digital genres and the existence of regional variants are analyzed in order to highlight the effects that the texts of the posts can have on readers.

In “Tradução e adaptação transcultural do ‘Modified Mann Assessment of Swallowing Ability (MMASA)’ para a língua portuguesa do Brasil” [“Translation and cross-cultural adaptation of the ‘Modified Mann Assessment of Swallowing Ability (MMASA)’ into Brazilian Portuguese”], Nayara Ribeiro da Silva and seven other authors present the results of the translation process of a screening instrument developed to identify the risk characteristics for dysphagia in patients who had suffered a stroke. They describe and analyze the stages of translation of the text in North American English into Brazilian Portuguese, which went through different translators, emphasizing that the main issues that caused disagreements between the translators and required attention in the final version of the document were terminological problems and the most common syntactic structures in the target language. In addition, it can be mentioned that in the methodology the pre-test stage of the actual use of the translated instrument verified whether the translation and cross-cultural adaptation work in the linguistic and extralinguistic reality of the receivers of the text in Portuguese.

In the area of literary translation, Raphael Marco Oliveira Carneiro and Ariel Novodvorski, in “Traduzindo e retraduzindo mundos textuais em *The handmaid’s tale*” [“Translating and retranslating textual worlds in *The handmaid’s tale*”] analyze, following the line of the Theory of Textual Worlds, an excerpt from the original text and two translations into Portuguese, *A história da aia* (1987) and *O conto da aia* (2006). The authors demonstrate that, through the construction of textual worlds in the excerpts analyzed, the reader is led to conceptualize scenarios close to and distant from the world of discourse, and that the translated text can have effects on the construction of these worlds through translation choices, impacting the way texts are cognitively processed by the reader.

Also in the area of literary translation, the article by Teresa Dias Carneiro and Marcela Iochem Valente, “*Insoumissas*, de Conceição Evaristo: a tradução vista sob a lente de elementos paratextuais” [“*Unsubmissive*, by Conceição Evaristo: translation seen through the lens of paratextual elements”] analyzes the translation into French of the collection of short stories *Insubmissas lágrimas de mulheres* [“*Unsubmissive tears of women*”], by Conceição Evaristo.

In this translation they verify that paratextual resources, such as prefaces, afterwords, notes and introductions of the translation, whose use still encounters resistance on the part of editors and even translators, are sometimes essential to understand the cultural elements of literary works when they are transferred to a different culture. The authors also point out that such resources make evident the figure of the translator and the relationship they establish with the translated work.

Continuing with the existing relationship between translation and authorship, in this issue we also have the article by Élide Paulina Ferreira and Luana Castelo Branco Alves, “Augusto de Campos a-traduzir Emily Dickinson” [“Augusto de Campos a-translating Emily Dickinson”], in which the authors discuss the concept of 'creative translation', based on Derrida, who observes and analyzes the transformative character of translation, having in mind the subject's interference in language. They also bring up the concept of 'translation-art', used by Augusto de Campos, which reflects his own position as a translator and can be verified, as the authors show, in his translation of poems by Emily Dickinson in the collection “I am nobody”.

Concluding the set of articles related to literary translation, “A tradução no Brasil e a retradução de clássicos: algumas considerações” [“Translation in Brazil and the retranslation of classics: some considerations”], by Márcia A. P. Martins, makes a quantitative survey of literary translations in Brazil, demonstrating the vitality and importance of translation in Brazil. It also emphasizes the issues that lead to the retranslation of classic works, especially the retranlations of Shakespeare's work, demonstrating that it is not a matter of the mere realization of the same work but rather of offering the reader a range of possibilities so they can choose the type of translation that best suits what they want from the translated work.

This issue also includes an interview and a review.

The interview in this issue was translated and introduced by Henrique Provinzano Amaral. It was originally granted by the writer and thinker Édouard Glissant (1928-2011) to the Italian researcher Luigia Pattano, in 2010. In this interview, Édouard Glissant talks about his thoughts on translation, the translator and the translation process.

The review of *Sense in Translation: essays on the bilingual body*, comprising six essays written by French professor and researcher Caroline Rabourdin, was prepared by Ciro Lubliner and highlights the author's interesting thoughts on translation and its relationship with space.

In the certainty that the publication of the issue presented here would bring immense pride to our unforgettable and memorable Prof. Lineide, we thank the authors, who entrusted us with their excellent texts, and the reviewers of this issue, who allowed us to offer readers important and interesting articles. We hope to be able to count on your valuable contributions on other occasions. We would also like to thank Letícia Machado Dallacqua Assumpção and Sandra Albuquerque Cunha for their work on this publication.

We wish you all fruitful reading!