



Introduction to no. 42

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We are very pleased to present to *TradTerm* readers this forty-second issue, in which we publish authors from the Brazilian states of Bahia, Brasília, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, the Federal District of Brasília and also of an author from Senegal, thereby fulfilling the social function of a journal on Translation and Terminology, whose priority is to encourage communication and knowledge shared in an international and intercultural way.

This issue contains important and interesting articles on various subjects in Translation and Terminology, treated from different theoretical and methodological perspectives, which enriches dialogue and thinking in these areas of knowledge that are so dear to us.

The issue starts with two articles that reflect on the translations of one of Shakespeare's works into the Brazilian context; these articles show not only a linguistic concern but also a legitimate and necessary attention to the sociocultural aspects involved in translation.

In the first article, “Os Trocadilhos de *Hamlet* em Tradução” [“The Puns of *Hamlet* in Translation”], Leonardo Augusto de Freitas Afonso analyzes several Brazilian translations of the puns in *Hamlet*, demonstrating the challenges of preserving in the target language the subtleties of the meaning-signifier relationship of the source language, in order to present in the translated text

the intentions of the original text, respecting the linguistic characteristics and conventions of the community that will receive the translated text.

Studies on the translation of *Hamlet* into Portuguese follow in the second article, “Shakespeare com sotaque brasileiro: *Hamlet* em versos de cordel” [“Shakespeare with a Brazilian accent: *Hamlet* in cordel poetry”], by Marcia do Amaral Peixoto Martins, in which she analyzes the adaptation of *Hamlet* into cordel literature. Although Martins highlights the simplification and authorial changes arising from the adaptation and transposition of the work to such a specific genre, she also emphasizes the preservation of the original plot and the rescue of the popular appeal characteristic of Shakespearean works.

A third article that addresses literary translation and, once again, sociocultural issues is “Traduzindo o título da obra *Black Magic* (1969): ‘Makumba’, uma Recriação Matrigestora” [“Translating the title of *Black Magic* (1969): ‘Makumba’, a Matrigestora Recreation”], by Lilian Reina Peres, which discusses the choice of the Brazilian title for Amiri Baraka's work and stresses the importance of the translation taking into account the history, culture and militancy that underpins the work to be translated.

Gleiton Malta and Priscyla Gomes de Souza author “Legenda profissional e amadora: um estudo descritivo-contrastivo baseado na série espanhola *Gran Hotel*” [“Professional and amateur subtitles: a descriptive-contrastive study based on the Spanish series *Gran Hotel*”], in which they analyze, with the help of methodological procedures from Corpus Linguistics, subtitles made for the series by professionals and amateurs. The study highlights the importance of professional translation, both with regard to subtitling rules and in relation to the linguistic choices made in the translation process.

In terms of Translation Studies focused on accessibility, we have the valuable contribution of Manoela Cristina Correia Carvalho da Silva, Manoela Nunes de Jesus, and Elaine Alves Soares, whose article, “Translation Practices in Accessible Audiovisual Translation: the association of subtitling for the deaf and deafened, audio description, and audio subtitling” in the 14th Seminar on Student Research in Letters (SEPESQ) promotion video”, which shows the challenges of producing inclusive communication and giving full citizenship to those with visual and hearing disabilities. The article describes methodological

procedures and points to ways to enable this inclusion, having as a starting point the studies presented at the 14th Seminar on Student Research in Letters.

This issue of *TradTerm* also contains three texts that include studies on Terminology, two of which show the close relationship between Terminology and Translation.

In “Extração de contextos definitórios do Corpus COVID-19 com CQL” [“Extraction of defining contexts of the Corpus COVID-19 with CQL”] Ana Eliza Pereira Bocorny, Rozane Rebechi and Cristiane Krause Kilian use Corpus Linguistics tools, more specifically Corpus Query Language (CQL), to find defining patterns in a corpus in English on Covid-19. The study, of great value to language scholars and health specialists, demonstrates that it is possible to establish patterns that help in the search to define contexts and identify some of these patterns that enable an automatic search.

With regard to the intersections between Translation and Terminology, the article “La reconceptualisation et l'adaptation d'expression en terminologie culturelle” [“The reconceptualization and adaptation of expression in cultural terminology”], by Abibatou Diagne, uses Cultural Terminology theory, advocated by Diki-Kidiri (2008), to demonstrate how this theoretical conception is suitable for research on terminology in African languages. Using the notions of reconceptualization and denominational adaptation, it reveals how African communities develop linguistically to respond to technological and scientific advances, which are often conceived and named in other languages.

Still on the interface between Terminology and Translation, and incorporating translator training, the issue ends with an article by Leandro Pereira Barbosa, Talita Serpa and Paula Tavares Pinto, “Uso de corpora para elaboração de glossário terminológico de geologia de barragens: subsídios para o ensino de LSP nos anos iniciais de tradução” [“Use of corpora to prepare a terminological glossary of dam geology: subsidies for teaching LSP in the early years of translation”], in which the authors present us with recreational activities developed for teaching Translation, specifically with regard to the identification and translation of simple and complex terms. The pedagogical practices described are supported by the methodological procedures of Corpus Linguistics and theories about learning through tasks and translation games.

We end by wishing everyone a fruitful reading and thanking all our authors, without whom this issue would not exist. We especially thank the authors-researchers who have entrusted us with their texts, the reviewers of the articles, whose voluntary work allows us to continue with the journal, the CITRAT secretary, Sandra Albuquerque, and our monitors, Leticia Szuvarcfuter and Joice Meneses Santos, who have greatly helped in the publication of this issue.