

## Presentation to No. 36

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It is a pleasure to present this issue No. 36 of TradTerm - Journal of Translation and Terminology, which brings together works by scholars from different academic centres dedicated to studies in these fields of knowledge. First, we would like to highlight the wide geographic diversity of the institutions of the authors of this issue: Federal University of Maranhão, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, State University of Ceará, Federal University of Pernambuco, University of Brasília, University of São Paulo, Federal University of Santa Catarina, and Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, demonstrating the vigour and growing academic interest in translation and terminology studies. We believe that, in addition to fulfilling its objectives of showing current perspectives in research in these areas of knowledge, this new volume could also stimulate new and fruitful debates on the theme of the seven published articles.

The rigorous selection, carried out by reviewers of the Editorial Board and also ad hoc readers, allows the TradTerm journal to continue to be an important reference in the field of translation and terminology studies.

The volume begins with “**Translations of the Feminine in *Persuasion*, by Jane Austen**” by Marcela Aparecida Silvestre and Jonathan Gustavo Pessoa Cavalcanti de Lima, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte. Believing that recent studies indicate that the concept of translation has been rethought in

the sense of attributing an artistic and subjective dimension to the translational act, the authors argue that the obligation of fidelity to the original text, which, for a long time was central to discussions on the quality of translations, is now questioned. Translation Studies is increasingly interested in the cultural role of the translated text and the figure of the translator in society. The association of Translation Studies to Feminist Literary Criticism seeks to detect and compare how translators deal with such occurrences in the source text and their recreation in the translated text. Based on these theoretical aspects, this study proposes a descriptive and comparative analysis between *Persuasion* (1818) and two translations into Brazilian Portuguese, by Celina Portocarrero (L&PM, 2017) and Roberto Leal Ferreira (Martin Claret, 2012), noting the importance of the translator's intervention and their sociocultural conceptions in the process of producing meaning in the translated texts.

The focus of the second article, **“Aspects of verse and its crisis in Brazilian retranslations of “Un coup de dés”, by Stéphane Mallarmé”**, by Henrique Provinzano Amaral, University of São Paulo, is the critical reading of two Brazilian translations of the famous Mallarmé poem “A Throw of the Dice” [“Un coup de dés”, 1897], by Haroldo de Campos and Álvaro Faleiros and published for the first time, respectively, in 1974 and 2013. The article describes aspects of Mallarmé's ideas on verse, taking into account literary history and the debate on verse in the 19th century in France. In this context, the text “Crise de vers” [“Crisis of Verse”], which appears in Mallarmé's “Divagations” (1897), takes on special importance. Finally, some of the translation solutions adopted by both translators are compared in order to analyse these translational rewritings in view of the discussion on verse and its crisis.

Researchers Janaína Viera Taillade Abud and Vera Lúcia Santiago Araújo analyze issues of audio description in **“The relationship between evaluation markers and narratological elements in an audio description script for the theatre”**. Continuing several studies started by Praxedes Filho and Magalhães (2013, 2015), the article examines whether the evaluation markers identified through the Evaluation System in the audio description script of the play *Miralu*

*e a Luneta Encantada [Miralu and the Enchanted Telescope]*, can be related to narratological elements. In order to do this, a corpus-based methodology is adopted, using Evaluation System categories, up to the second level of delicacy, as well as the narratological categories based on Jiménez Hurtado (2010) and Pavis (2011, 2015). As a result, 166 co-occurrences of evaluation markers and narratological elements were found, among which there are 73 (43.98%) associated with gestures, 42 (25.30%) with costumes and 40 (24.10%) with lighting. These results suggest that these co-occurrences may not be a coincidence, taking into account that other studies have already pointed out the importance of subjective descriptions in audio description scripts.

**“The community interpreter: their agency in the refugee status interview”**, by Fernanda de Deus Garcia and Sabine Gorovitz, University of Brasília, draws our attention to the importance of the role of the community interpreter in the interaction between the official responsible for eligibility and the asylum-seeker in the context of refugee status interviews at the National Committee for Refugees (Conare), an agency of the Brazilian Ministry of Justice, responsible for granting the refugee status to migrants. Starting from an interactional sociolinguistic approach, the authors seek to analyze how the interpreter is present during the interview, and in what way this can be seen linguistically. Empirical field research was carried out with participant observation in various interviews at Conare, in addition to accessing several recordings of these interactions in order to carry out the analyses. These reveal not only linguistic but also social and cultural mediation strategies by the interpreter.

Denise Regina de Sales and Marina Canofre, researchers at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, in **“Conservation of movable cultural goods on paper: key terms in Portuguese and their equivalents in Russian”** aim to describe and analyze issues of Terminology and Translation of the Portuguese-Russian language pair related to the terminological research project “The Language of Brazilian Cultural Heritage: Conservation of Movable Cultural Property”. The focus is on the description of textual practices in the area, explaining its conceptual and terminological organization, and includes the

compilation of corpora in Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, Italian and Russian; the identification of terms in Portuguese; the search for equivalents for these terms in the cited languages; and the creation of a free-access, multilingual online terminology base. The investigations are based on the assumptions of the Communicative Theory of Terminology, Hurtado Albir's notion of translational equivalence, the methodological precepts of Corpus Linguistics. and previous works of the Southern Cone Terminology Project (Termisul).

**“Film audio description in the context of training translators”** by Arlene Koglin and Vitória Tassara, Federal University of Pernambuco and the Federal University of Santa Catarina, analyzes the challenges encountered in the practical application of the Brazilian (Minc, 2010) and North American (2007/2008) audio description guidelines in the context of translator training. Using a case study, the authors examine the didactic process of audio description of the short film “Mariza”. Based on the learners' reports, the main challenges are the selection of priority information, the impossibility of neutrality in choices, and the subjectivity of certain guidelines.

This edition of *TradTerm* is completed by **“Denominative terminological variation in the sugarcane world”**, by Luis Henrique Serra, Federal University of Maranhão, and Mariângela de Araújo, University of São Paulo, which presents the preliminary results of a study on terminological variation in the world of sugarcane in Brazil. The study takes as its theoretical-methodological base the Communicative Theory of Terminology (Cabr  , 1999, 2003) and the theoretical model of terminological variation by Freixa (2002, 2013), which presents six causes for the phenomenon. Based on these assumptions, the study uses a corpus with different characteristics: oral texts produced by specialists with a high degree of specialization, from different communicative contexts, such as televised interviews, lectures and classes; and texts written in different genres, also written by specialists, such as scientific articles, textbooks for Agronomy courses, technical reports, websites in the sugar and alcohol sector, theses and dissertations. The research crosses different variation factors and tries to present the most important ones for denominative terminological variation.

Finally, we would like to thank the authors and reviewers, our monitor Luiza Lotufo, for preparing the material, and Sandra de Albuquerque Cunha, secretary of CITRAT. We invite readers to enjoy the articles in this issue of *TradTerm*.