

Presentation of the dossier: “Methodologies in Descriptive Studies of Spanish-Portuguese translation”.

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The forty-eighth issue of *TradTerm* contains a thematic dossier with four articles and a review. The texts result from papers presented at the thematic symposium “Methodologies in Descriptive Studies of Spanish-Portuguese Translation”, held during the XIII Brazilian Congress of Hispanists in 2024 at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC). This congress, promoted by the Brazilian Association of Hispanists since its foundation in 2000, is an important biennial itinerant event in the area.

The dossier's focus on the description of methodological procedures is justified by the frequency with which research in Translation Studies requires the development of a method tailored to the specific project, with standardized procedures being less commonly available for direct application by different researchers. We believe that this scenario stems from the complexity of the translation phenomenon and the diversity of approaches, which, in the field of Descriptive Studies, may focus on products, translation processes, or the functions performed by translations in their sociocultural contexts of reception, according to the classic general configuration of the field proposed by James Holmes (2000 [1972]). To these perspectives of the purely descriptive branch are added those of applied studies — translator training, tools for translators, translation criticism, and translation policies. As for theoretical frameworks, Hurtado Albir (2001) proposes organizing them into

five groups: 1) linguistic, 2) textual, 3) cognitive, 4) communicative and sociocultural, 5) philosophical and hermeneutical.

This theoretical and methodological plurality gives Translation Studies an interdisciplinary character, drawing on diverse fields such as linguistic, literary, cognitive, cultural, sociological, anthropological studies, and communication theory (Baker, 1998; Saldanha & O'Brien, 2013). In the case of translation between Spanish and Portuguese, the specificities of this linguistic combination are particularly important, and comparative studies of the functioning of these two languages have been important in establishing these specific characteristics (e.g., Fanjul & González, 2014; Bruno, Pinheiro-Correa & Yokota, 2019; Pinheiro-Correa, 2021).

The dossier aims to foster methodological debate in the field of Spanish-Portuguese translation, with special attention to descriptive studies. This is a field where much remains to be done, even with the growth of research on Spanish-Portuguese translation in Brazil in recent decades (e.g., Cintrão, 2006; Zocal 2013; Novodvorski, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2022; Malta, 2017, 2019, 2021; Oliveira, 2013, 2017, 2022; Bevilacqua, 2017; Waquil, 2019). The four articles in this dossier explore diverse approaches, ranging from the interface between terminology and translation to linguistic variation in literary translation and in "annotated translation" projects, as well as the translation of phraseologies.

Cleci Bevilacqua's article, "Theoretical and Applied Procedures of Terminology as Support for the Translation Process Between Portuguese and Spanish", proposes a theoretical and practical analysis of the relevance of terminology for translation, especially in specialized contexts, and describes procedures followed in the development of the Patrim terminological database, which brings together terms from the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH), as part of two projects developed by the Termisul Group of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). The procedures described cover corpus composition, term identification, and the establishment of interlingual equivalents between Portuguese and Spanish. Bevilacqua also presents the forms of queries to be made freely available in the Patrim multilingual terminological database for this field of specialization. The descriptive part of the article is accompanied by consideration of the interface between

Terminology and Translation, emphasizing the essential contribution of terminological resources to translation decisions, and the importance of knowledge in Terminology for the development of instrumental sub-competence in translator training. The theoretical and methodological framework employed primarily combines Corpus Linguistics and Communicative Terminology Theory and employs the notion of Translation Competence and instrumental sub-competence.

In the article “Phraseo-metaphorical Units in Contrastive Corpora: Challenges for Spanish/Portuguese Translation”, Ariel Novodvorski, Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU), describes procedures for translating phraseologies. He begins with a contextualization of the concept of phraseological units (PUs), highlighting their typically metaphorical nature and the close relationship between metaphor, cognition, and phraseology. Novodvorski then uses corpora to analyze PUs that metaphorize the abstract domain of politics from the concrete field of football. The data comes from the AleBores corpus, compiled by the author, which brings together articles from the opinion column “Humor Político” (“Political Humour”) of the Argentinian newspaper *Clarín*, as well as from the Spanish and Portuguese corpora of Mark Davies and the Sketch Engine platform, available online. The article makes use of Corpus Linguistics tools such as word lists and concordancers. In terms of concepts, Corpas Pastor's proposal for phraseological translation, structured in three stages, in addition to the typology of three degrees of phraseological equivalence, is emphasized. The procedures are exemplified with metaphorical phraseological units from Rio de la Spanish, located from the keyword “barrera” (“wall”) on the football pitch. The text describes the steps that lead to the proposed translation into Portuguese of segments with different metaphorical phraseological units used in political criticism, which allows us to estimate the difficulties involved in this type of translation.

The article “The Question of Orality in the Translation of ‘Black Woman: A Portrait,’ by Lélia Gonzalez” by Bruna Macedo de Oliveira, Federal University of Latin American Integration (UNILA) and Larissa Fostinone Locoselli, Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP). The authors describe the collaborative translation process from Portuguese to Spanish of the book **Por um feminismo*

*afro-latino-americano** (Towards an Afro-Latin American Feminism), a collection of texts by Lélia Gonzalez, edited by Flavia Rios and Márcia Lima, and narrow the focus to final revisions made to the translation of the text “Mulher negra: um retrato” (“Black Woman: A Portrait”). The project was carried out within the scope of the UNILA Translation Laboratory, an extension project focused on the production of collaborative and socially engaged translations. The introduction presents Lélia Gonzalez and contextualizes the importance, objectives, and complexities of translating the collection. In the specific case of the chronicle “Mulher negra: um retrato”, an Argentinian reviser ensured the naturalness of its characteristic oral tone as it would be published by the Mandacaru publishing house in Buenos Aires. The article devotes a subtopic to each of the two main challenges—the enunciative scenography of the narrative; the way in which orality is present in writing—and points out how the inverse asymmetries between Brazilian Portuguese and Spanish affect these aspects. To assess the recreation of socially situated colloquial orality, the authors compare segments of the final published version, checked by the Argentine reviser, with the preliminary version of the translation, with the source text, or with both, presenting a rich sampling of aligned examples. In conclusion, they question whether the naturalness achieved in the final version would have been possible without the approximation to the linguistic choices of a specific regional variety—in this case, the Rio de la Plata variant of Buenos Aires.

The last article in the dossier, “Annotated Translation of Machado's Theatre into Spanish,” presents results from the doctoral work of Santiago Eduardo Ortiz-Moreno, Postgraduate Programme in Spanish Language and Spanish and Hispanic-American Literatures at the University of São Paulo, co-authored with his advisor, Heloísa Pezza Cintrão. The text initially addresses annotated translation as a form of research in the field of Translation Studies. It then discusses the delimitation of the corpus to be translated—the dramatic texts of Machado de Assis that have survived complete to the present day—presenting its own proposal for the composition of this corpus, with due justification for the selection of texts considered theatrical. To contextualize the translation project, the article discusses the specificities of literary

translation and dramatic translation, highlighting the importance of linguistic variation (in terms of dialect and register) and culturally marked elements. The article emphasizes the intersection between temporal and cultural distance in the translation of Machado's universe from the 19th century to Spanish-speaking readers of the 21st century, as proposed by Cardellino-Soto (2021). Finally, the methodological proposal for organizing translation commentaries based on Christiane Nord's typology of translation problems (2016 [1991]) is presented, illustrated with examples from the translation of the play *Lição de Botânica* (Lessons from Botany).

Closing the dossier, Virginia Sita Faria reviews presents the book *Writing in Spanish*, by Paulo Pinheiro-Correa, Federal Fluminense University (UFF), published by Editora Pontes in 2021. In its seven chapters, it explores the challenges of writing in Spanish for speakers of Brazilian Portuguese from the perspective of Cognitive-Functional Linguistics, through analyses of specific Spanish constructions contrasted with Portuguese, in terms of, for example, the interface between syntax and pragmatic functions. The analyses use corpora and a variety of textual genres. The findings contribute not only to the teaching of writing in Spanish but also to Spanish-Portuguese translation by highlighting that, despite typological proximity, a pragmatic-functional translation between these two languages requires attention to their syntactic and discursive specificities.