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A Corpus-Based Study on the Portuguese Translations of English Adversative Coordinating Conjunctions and Adverbs in News Texts

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A CORPUS-BASED STUDY ON THE PORTUGUESE TRANSLATIONS OF ENGLISH

ADVERSATIVE COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS AND ADVERBS IN NEWS TEXTS

A Thesis
presented in partial fulfillment of requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts
in the Department of Modern Languages
The University of Mississippi

by

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May 2019

ABSTRACT

The present study examines how adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs are translated from English into Brazilian Portuguese through a parallel corpus built specifically for this research. The corpus is composed of 59 news articles extracted from the online versions of the British magazine *The Economist* and the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*. While the former contains the original source texts, the latter consists of their respective translations. This research aims to verify if the translations of the adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs provided by four online bilingual dictionaries are the same or different from the ones used in the corpus. Another objective of the present investigation is to check if the positions of the conjunctions and adverbs vary between source and target segments. Finally, this study also intends to examine if there are omissions and additions of the words in question through a quantitative analysis. The results show that there are some incidences of translated adversative conjunctions and adverbs that differ from the translations drawn from the four online resources. Moreover, there are few occurrences of position shifting of these words when source and target texts are compared. Instances of omissions and additions of the adversative conjunctions and adverbs were also confirmed. The qualitative analysis explores numerous facets of the findings, including some unexpected translations of *but*, and how some of these results can be interpreted in the light of one of the most important translation theories — the notion of "equivalence."

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

BP   Brazilian Portuguese

EN   English

ST   Source Text

TT   Target Text

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Chris Sapp, for his constant support and guidance. I also want to thank my committee members, Drs. Felice Coles and Lorena Fonseca, for their valuable and insightful comments on this thesis.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Several research projects within the discipline of translation studies show the use of parallel corpora to elucidate various linguistic features and issues between source and target texts, such as "Using a parallel corpus to examine English and Portuguese translations" (Frankenberg-Garcia, 2002). Irrespective of the type of corpus analysis, thorough examinations of authentic language samples have proven to be more descriptive than prescriptive. Nevertheless, it is not an easy task to disassociate the prescriptive functions of grammar while carrying out these language investigations.

Within the field of translation theories, concepts such as methods and procedures, or modalities, including the controversial "equivalence," are often present in the analyses of target texts. Despite the challenges that scholars face in reaching an ultimate definition of "equivalence," this notion is intrinsically tied to the translations provided by dictionaries — tools that have always been powerful allies of translators. The recurrent associations between source and translated words culminate in a sort of "well-known equivalence" (Santos & Simão, 2015, pp. 300-303) between the pair of languages involved in the translational act. Additionally, patterns which tend to occur with a higher frequency or exclusively in translated material are referred to as "universals of translation" (Dayrell, 2008, p. 36).

The translation process crosses linguistic and cultural boundaries. Due to globalization and the increasing amount of information readily available, journalistic translation plays an important role in the field of technical translation. As with any other type of translated written texts, translated

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articles found in newspapers and magazines should also be scrutinized. Even though they seem to be straightforward, as the primary goal of journalistic texts is to inform, they reflect issues pertaining to style, readership, and readability.

Cohesion, clarity, precision, and brevity are some of the qualities of a journalistic text; therefore, the presence of words representing the connectivity of events is fundamental. Adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs (including *but*, *however*, and *yet*, in English, and *mas*, *porém*, and *no entanto*, in Portuguese) are commonly found in this text genre.

Thus, this study focuses on the adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs extracted from a small parallel corpus specifically built for this investigation containing original news articles in English and their respective translations in Portuguese. A comparison is drawn between the translations of the conjunctions and adverbs found in the corpus and the translations of the same words provided by four online bilingual dictionaries. By analyzing how the pair of corresponding source and target words function, I detected typical phenomena concerning mostly lexicon and syntax, that is, how these words were translated, their positions in a sentence, if they were ever omitted or added, and other issues that arose during this small-scale study.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter primarily encompasses the theoretical framework for the present study. Section 2.1 presents some of the notions of equivalence within the field of translation studies, approaching the most important views from prominent translation theorists. Section 2.2 comprises the principles of omission and addition — two translation strategies to which translators commonly resort.

After a brief overview of news translation in Section 2.3, Section 2.4 tackles the use of adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs in Portuguese. Section 2.5 is devoted to the dictionary-based Portuguese translations of some of the English conjunctions and adverbs. Finally, Section 2.6 addresses the research questions to which this investigation seeks to provide answers.

2.1 Equivalence in Translation

The concept of equivalence has always held a central role within translation studies. Grounded in the principles that the source and target texts were supposed to share some kind of 'sameness,' it was officially brought to attention in the late 1950s and became "an essential feature of translation theories in the 1960s and 1970s" (Panou, 2013, p. 2).

The idea that equivalence alludes to two different languages which are able to express "the same values" is also defended by Anthony Pym (2007, p. 272). However, the notion of equivalence

is not as clear-cut as it seems. Most authors agree on the difficulty of defining and determining equivalence, since it can occur at word, phrase, and text levels. Nevertheless, Mona Baker (1992) states that, in general, translators aim to "achieve a measure of equivalence at text level" (p. 112).

The initial notions of equivalence were conceptualized by Vinay and Darbelnet in 1958 in their *Stylistique Comparée du français et de l'Anglais,* which was later published in 1995 in English as *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: a methodology for translations* (pp. 30-41). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) propose two methods of translating: "direct," or "literal translation," and "oblique translation" (p. 31). Within the first category, three procedures are comprised: "borrowing," "calque," and "literal translation," whereas "transposition," "modulation," "adaptation," and "equivalence" are procedures pertaining to "oblique translation."

It should be noted that their idea of using "methods" alludes to whole texts, whereas procedures correspond to smaller units of language (Plonska, 2014, p. 68). "Equivalence" is thus treated as a procedure, which, as highlighted by Vinay & Darbelnet, plays a vital role especially in the translation of idiomatic expressions such as "to talk through one's hat" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 38). According to the authors, an idiom cannot be translated "by means of a calque" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 38).

Following Vinay & Darbelnet, various authors continued to suggest theories about "equivalence" within translation studies. Their concepts were revisited in the late 1990s by Francis Aubert (Santos & Simão, 2015, p. 295), who proposed 13 translation modalities. His interest in presenting these modalities is intrinsically tied to the idea of producing "quantifiable data, which, in turn, can be processed statistically" (Aubert, 1997, p. 2). "Omission," "addition," and

"explicitation / implicitation", which are briefly explained below, represent three of these modalities[1] (Aubert, 1997, 5-9).

- Omission: it occurs whenever a word or parts of a text from the source segment cannot be found in the target segment (Aubert, 1997, p. 5).

- Addition: it is the opposite of omission. It occurs when textual segments not found in the source text are added to the target text (Aubert, 1997, p. 9).

- Explicitation / Implicitation: "implicit information contained in the Source Text is made explicit in the Target Text" (Aubert, 1997, p. 7), or vice versa.

In a study on similarities and differences in technical, journalistic, and literary texts, Camargo (2004) investigates the translations of lexical items of a total of 18 texts (six technical, six journalistic, and six literary texts) from English into Brazilian Portuguese. Drawing on Vinay and Darbelnet's methods and procedures, as well as Aubert's translation modalities, she concludes that "literal translation" is the most used procedure in journalistic texts, accounting for 45.3% of the findings, followed by "transposition" (26.5%), and "modulation" (13.2%).

In 2001, Hurtado Albir also revisits the procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet bringing up the term *equivalente consagrado* (Santos & Simão, 2015, p. 300), or "established equivalent," translated literally into Portuguese. This notion of "well-known equivalence" refers to the terms offered by dictionaries (Santos & Simão, 2015, p. 300). It is unarguably true that dictionaries are essential tools for the translational act. Cronin (2003) defends that "translation without tools simply does not exist" (p. 24). Despite their clear importance, Newmark (1988) argues that bilingual dictionaries provide too many 'dictionary words,' which are seldom used outside these resources (pp. 114-115).

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[1] The other modalities include "transcription," "loan," "calque," "literal translation," "transposition," "modulation," "adaptation," "intersemiotic translation," "error," and "correction."

The scope of the concept of equivalence within the field of translation theories is sufficiently wide. Referring to equivalence as the 'controlling concept' for most translation theory, Lawrence Venuti (2000) states that "equivalence is submitted to lexical, grammatical, and stylistic analysis" (p. 121). Changes in target texts occur to accommodate a host of factors, including "structure, style, context and audience expectation" (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 8). Therefore, this process of linguistic reshaping which occurs in the translated language leads to a wider divergence between source and target texts. Regarding required changes in structure, the syntax of the target language may impose certain restrictions that cause adaptations to the translated text. This fact is confirmed by Nida (2000), who suggests that "many grammatical changes are dictated by obligatory structures of the receptor language" (p. 136).

2.1.1 Types of Equivalence in Translation

Eugene Nida (2000) distinguishes between two types of "equivalence": "formal," which is more source-text oriented, that is, "it is designed to reveal as much as possible of the form and content of the original message" (p. 134), and "dynamic," which is intended to be as natural as possible in the target text, thus, the message conveyed should be relevant within the context of the receptor's culture (p. 129). Put simply, this binary distinction — "formal" and "dynamic" — can also be termed "word for word" and "sense for sense", respectively (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 8).

Peter Newmark's notion of equivalence relates to Nida's "formal" and "dynamic" equivalence. Even though he proposes eight translation "methods," all of which presenting varying degrees of closeness to the source text, Newmark (1988) emphasizes two notions: "semantic" and

"communicative" translation (p. 47). As the names suggest, the "semantic translation" focuses on meaning, whereas the "communicative translation" concentrates on the effect of the message (Panou, 2013, p. 4). As noted by Pym (2007), "the semantic kind of translation would look back to the formal values of the source text and retain them as much as possible" (p. 283). His principles are akin to Nida's in the sense that "semantic translation," which somehow replaces "formal translation," aims to preserve the characteristics of the source text, while "communicative translation," which precisely corresponds to "dynamic equivalence," places emphasis on the message and its receptivity. Moreover, it allows more translation flexibility than the "semantic" notion. One clear distinction between "semantic" and "communicative" translation is that the former does not translate cultural equivalents (Newmark, 1988, p. 40).

Anthony Pym states that there is no "perfect equivalence" in translation. Instead, he proposes the term "assumed equivalence" (Panou, 2013, p. 5). He also proposes the notions of "natural" and "directional" equivalence. While the former hints at already established equivalent words prior to the translational act, whose aim to reproduce "all aspects of the thing to be expressed" (Pym, 2007, p. 282), the latter permits the translator to choose from strategies which are not ruled by the source text (Panou, 2013, p. 5). Therefore, the "directional" notion allows the creation of equivalents which can be effective in one direction only. In other words, when translating from a specific source word or term, the translator actively creates a "translational product." That does not necessarily mean he/she would use the same translation if the "product" he/she created were the source word or term (Panou, 2013, p. 5). Pym (2007) synthetizes the difference between "natural" and "directional" equivalence by stating that "some kinds of equivalence refer to what is done in a language prior to the intervention of the translator . . . others refer to what translators can do in the language" (p. 278).

By using different pairs of terms to refer to types of "equivalence" in translation, Nida, Newmark, and Pym suggest, along general lines, that this concept can be less or more source-oriented, allowing less or more creation flexibility in the translational act. The dichotomic notions proposed by the scholars represent some ways of interpreting the complex "equivalence paradigm" in the field of translation.

2.2 The Principles of Omission and Addition in Translation

As aforementioned in Section 2.1, Aubert (1997) revisits the procedures suggested by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 30-41), and proposes "omission" as a translation strategy (p. 5). Some of the reasons he mentions for the occurrence of omission in translated texts include "censorship, physical limitations of space … and irrelevance of the text segment for the purposes of the translational act" (Aubert, 1997, p. 5). His explanations are aligned with Dimitriu's reasons for the use of omission, but she adds other factors, such as the negative connotation of certain terms, partial agreement with the author's ideology and intentions, audience design, and style (Dimitriu, 2004).

According to Dimitriu (2004), "omission" is a verifiable fact in translated texts, since many professionals resort to this strategy. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that some scholars neglect this phenomenon (p. 163). What should be noted, however, is that the use of "addition", as opposed to "omission" and its partial synonyms "subtraction," "deletion," "implicitation," to name a few, is seen as a more positive phenomenon within the field (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 163). She also explains that although it may relate to the "authority and prestige of source-oriented positions in translation

theory" (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 163), "omission" is a "target-related strategy" (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 165). Primarily, "omissions" can be classified in two types: grammatical and stylistic.

Grammatical omissions occur in translated texts owing to differences and gaps in linguistic categories between source and target languages (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 165). It is worth noting that these differences are governed by the myriad grammatical features and rules across languages. The phenomenon of omissions is also addressed by Mona Baker, whose argument relies on the principle that they can occur when the target language (TL) is devoid of grammatical categories present in the source text (ST) (Panou, 2013, p. 4).

Stylistic omissions are often used to avoid redundancy and to enhance textual cohesion (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 166). As cohesion is unquestionably one of the characteristics of journalistic texts, presumably, it is a phenomenon which occurs frequently in translated news stories and articles.

Aubert (1997) explains that an addition is "any textual segment included in the Target Text by the translator on his / her own account" (p. 9). He also stresses that this translation modality should not be confused with "explicitation," which is used to make the content of pieces of information found in the ST explicit in the TT (Aubert, 1997, p. 7). Therefore, additions comprise the inclusion of words and stretches of texts which are "not motivated by any explicit or implicit content of the original text" (Aubert, 1997, p. 9).

2.3 News Translation

Translation is a fundamental part of journalistic work in a globalized world. The primary goal of news translation is fast and effective communication to the target audience (Bielsa & Bassnett,

2009, p. 63). Thus, text alterations are common in order to suit the needs of the receptive public. Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) highlight that the use of "domestication," broadly defined as a text adaptation to comply with the norms of the target culture, is recurrent in this subfield of translation (p. 9). This strategy leads not only to a modification of contents, but also "a formal adaptation to the linguistic structures of the target language" (p. 104). It is also important to note that news translation is subject to the same principles of genre and style that rule journalistic production (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 57). Therefore, the use of a direct, cohesive, and clear language in translated texts is imperative.

News translators rely on versatility, as they are requested to translate texts containing a wealth of topics, ranging from politics, economy, and sports, to name a few. Since news translators are considered re-creators of the source text (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 64), their status should not be different from the status of the journalists who actually write the original texts (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 65). As stated previously, news translation comprehends a significant number of transformations in the target text (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p. 63). In the same vein, Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) emphasize the following regarding the role of the news translator:

The news translator, unlike the literary translator, does not owe respect and faithfulness to the source text but is able to engage in a significantly different relationship with an often-unsigned piece of news, the main purpose of which is to provide information of an event in a concise and clear way. (p. 65)

In one of the few studies on news translation in Brazilian Portuguese, Santos and Simão (2015) investigate the translation of phraseological units from the Spanish newspaper *El País* to the online news portal UOL in Brazilian Portuguese. The phraseological units were extracted from a parallel bilingual corpus (Spanish-Portuguese) composed of journalistic texts taken from *El País*

and their respective translations into Brazilian Portuguese published on the news portal UOL. The corpus, which contained 86,910 words, comprised 44 written texts extracted from the electronic version of the Spanish newspaper and their translations into Portuguese. Although the source texts were written by different authors, all the target texts were translated by a single translator. For the analysis, Santos and Simão drew on the linguists Vinay and Darbelnet, Aubert, and Albir, all of whom with their respective translation theories, previously discussed in Section 2.1.

In spite of the paramount importance of news translation in daily life, little attention has been given to it within translation studies. As noted by Bielsa and Bassnett (2009), news translation is a "topic which has hardly been tackled in translation studies" (p. 62). Furthermore, the authors highlight that "research into the strategies of news translation is still relatively under-developed" (p. 10). Thus, the scarcity of research done in the field and the insufficient number of materials published motivate the researcher of the present study to investigate how the coordinating conjunction *but* and conjunctive adverbs such as *however*, *yet*, and *though* are translated in pieces of news originally published in an English magazine and translated into a popular Brazilian newspaper. It can be assumed that the occurrences are more likely to be based on Nida's "dynamic equivalence," Newmark's "communicative translation," and Pym's "directional equivalence," as they are target-oriented, a principle which normally governs news translation.

2.4 Adversative Coordinating Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs in Portuguese

According to the Brazilian grammarian Mário Perini (2002), "conjunctions are a traditional word-class that might more adequately be distinguished into two classes: conjunctions proper and coordinators" (p. 515). The differentiation between the former and the latter lies on the idea of

subordination. While conjunctions are used to connect "two clauses by subordinating one to the other" (Perini, 2002, p. 515), coordinators are used rather differently. Since they do not subordinate clauses, they "express some kind of semantic relationship while keeping the two sentences syntactically independent" (Perini, 2002, p. 515). The linguist considers simple coordinators the following adversative conjunctions in Portuguese: *mas*, *porém*, *contudo*, *no entanto*, *todavia*, and *entretanto* (Perini, 2002, p. 517).

The following examples (2.1 to 2.6) illustrate how each of these coordinators can be used in context. For comprehension purposes, the examples extracted from Neves' *Gramática de usos de português* (2000), or *Grammar of uses of Portuguese*, are accompanied by an approximate English translation provided by the researcher of this investigation[2], whereas the examples from the corpus are followed by the corresponding source segment of the given sentence.

(2.1) a.   ***Mas** nenhuma das tentativas foi bem-sucedida.*
(*Estado,* February 22, 2016, "Por mares nunca")

     b.   *But their attempts have seen little success.*
(*Economist,* February 20, 2016, "Unfamiliar ways")

(2.2) a.   *A mudança, **porém**, será dolorosa.*
(*Estado,* April 15, 2018, "Fim da geração")

     b.   *But change will be painful.*
(*Economist,* April 12, 2018, "Cuba bids goodbye")

(2.3)   a.   *O tempo, **contudo**, se encarregava de provar o contrário.*
(Neves, 2000, p. 272)

     b.   *Time, however, was required to prove the contrary.*

(2.4)   a.   ***No entanto**, estão menos à vontade com as reformas econômicas.*
(*Estado,* July 29, 2018, "Em Cuba")

     b.   *However, they are backtracking on the economy.*
(*Economist,* July 26, 2018, "Cuba's new constitution")

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[2] *However* is the word chosen to account for any translations of the Portuguese conjunctions in the examples given, except for *mas*, which is translated as *but*.

(2.5)   a.   *Isto, **todavia**, não significa que eu perdoe indiscriminadamente, o que seria imperdoável.*
        (Neves, 2000, p. 276)

        b.   *This, however, does not mean that I forgive indiscriminately what would be unforgivable.*

(2.6)   a.   ***Entretanto**, se as experiências forem bem-sucedidas, os benefícios serão enormes.*
        (*Estado,* December 19, 2017, "Bafômetro")

        b.   *But if the trials are successful, the benefits could be big.*
        (*Economist,* November 30, 2017, "A breathalyser")

Neves (2000) also designates *mas* as a coordinator (p. 272). However, this is merely a synonym she uses for the term coordinating conjunction. With *mas* being the most used adversative conjunction in Portuguese (Rocha, 2008, p. 122), she stresses that it is used to establish an inequality relationship between the segment it occurs and the previous segment (Neves, 2000, p. 272). It should be noted that she distinguishes *mas* from *porém*, *todavia*, *contudo*, entretanto, *no entanto*, and *não obstante*, regarding them as conjunctive adverbs. An example containing *não obstante* is illustrated below in (2.7):

(2.7)   a.   ***Não obstante** é bom sabermos precisamente o que entendemos por "rosa".*
        (Neves, 2000, p. 275)

        b.   *However, it is good if we know precisely what is understood by "rose."*

The reason why she classifies *mas* and the other words mentioned above into two different groups, that is, coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs, relies on two factors: how they are used in a clause and how the conjunctive adverbs can co-occur with the coordinating conjunctions (Neves, 2000, p. 272). As for the first factor, conjunctive adverbs do not necessarily need to be the first elements in a clause. They can also be found between commas, in the middle of a clause, as previously demonstrated in Example (2.5). Conjunctive adverbs can also appear

next to coordinating conjunctions in a clause. Therefore, *mas* and *entretanto*, for instance, can co-occur in the same clause, as shown below in (2.8):

(2.8) a. *Aí está Minas: a mineiridade. **Mas**, **entretanto**, cuidado.*
(Neves, 2000, p. 273)

  b. *Here's Minas: the 'mineiridade.'But, however, be careful.*

According to Neves (2000), because *mas* and *porém* can be side by side in the same clause, as demonstrated in Example (2.9), she points out that this phenomenon would categorize *porém* as a conjunctive adverb. But due to the fact that *porém* cannot co-occur with other coordinating conjunctions such as *e* or *ou*, which mean *and* and *or* in English, respectively, this would make it function as a conjunction (p. 273).

(2.9) a. *Sem chuva fenece. **Mas porém** resiste.*
(Neves, 2000, p. 273)

  b. *Without rain, it withers. But, however, it resists.*

The grammarian Mário Perini (2002) defends that *porém* is a more emphatic form of *but* (see Example 2.10). Additionally, it is preferably used in writing (p. 517). He also emphasizes that *todavia*, *contudo*, and *no entanto* are little used in spoken language (p. 517).

(2.10) a. *Chamei, toquei a campainha, **porém** ninguém respondeu.*

  b. (*I) called, (I) rang the bell, but no one answered.*
(Perini, 2002, p. 517)

Evanildo Bechara (2009) explains that owing to the strong semantic proximity among the words, all of them end up being classified as adversative conjunctions, but apart from *mas* and *porém,* which are essentially conjunctions, all the others carry an adverbial unit (p. 270).

 Regardless of their classifications, *mas*, *porém*, *no entanto*, *entretanto*, *contudo*, *todavia*, and *não obstante*, the main adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in Portuguese, are thus expected to be found in the parallel corpus built for this research.

2.5 The Portuguese Translations of the Adversative Coordinating Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs in English

For the purposes of this study, the Portuguese translations of the English adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs found in the corpus are compared to the translations provided by four online bilingual dictionaries selected for the present investigation — *Linguee* (linguee.com.br), *Reverso* (dicionario.reverso.net), *Michaelis* (michaelis.uol.com.br), and *Word Reference* (wordreference.com).

Table 2.1. demonstrates the Portuguese translations of *but* ("But," 2019), *however* ("However," 2019), *yet* ("Yet," 2019), and *though* ("Though," 2019) — some common English adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs — provided by the four online dictionaries used in this study.

Table 2.1. Portuguese translations of *but*, *however*, *yet*, and *though* provided by the four online bilingual dictionaries used in this study

English adversative conjunction / adverb	*Linguee* (Portuguese translation)	*Reverso* (Portuguese translation)	*Michaelis* (Portuguese translation)	*Word Reference* (Portuguese translation)
but ("But," 2019)	*mas* (almost always used), *porém*; less common: *todavia*, *contudo*, *não obstante*	*mas*, *porém*, *embora*, *contudo*, *todavia*, *no entanto*	*mas*, *porém*, *não obstante*, *embora*, *todavia*, *entretanto*	*mas*, *porém*
however ("However," 2019)	*no entanto*, *contudo*, *mas*; less common: *todavia*, *porém*, *entretanto*, *por muito que*, *não*	*no entanto*, *contudo*, *porém*, *não obstante*, *pelo contrário*, *ainda assim*, *todavia*, *entretanto*,	*porém*, *não obstante*, *contudo*, *todavia*, *entretanto*	*contudo*, *entretanto*, *todavia*

	obstante, embora, mesmo que	*embora, apesar disso*		
yet ("Yet," 2019)	*contudo*; less common: *entretanto, porém, no entanto, embora, todavia, ainda assim, apesar disso*	*no entanto, mesmo assim, mas, contudo, porém, todavia, embora*	*contudo, mas, não obstante, porém, no entanto*	*contudo, mas, porém* (formal)
though ("Though," 2019)	*embora, apesar de, no entanto*; less common: ainda *que, entretanto, todavia, não obstante, posto que, de qualquer modo*	*embora, no entanto, entretanto, porém, contudo, todavia, se bem que, apesar de (que)*	*ainda que, posto que, embora, não obstante, entretanto, ainda quando, apesar de*	*entretanto, no entanto, contudo, embora, ainda que*

It should be noted that other English adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs are likely to occur in the corpus, and, if this is the case, their dictionary-based translations will be mentioned in the Results Section.

2.6 Research Questions

The purpose of this study is to examine the Portuguese translations of the English adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs found in the bilingual corpus built for this research. The corpus is entirely composed of news texts collected from the electronic versions of the British magazine *The Economist* and the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*.

The analysis relies on the translations provided by four online bilingual dictionaries, which were aforementioned in Section 2.5. As this study is aimed at both lexis and syntax, the positions of the conjunctions and adverbs in the sentences are also taken into account. Thus, this investigation is intended to provide answers to the following research questions:

I. Considering the idea of opposition, are adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs translated from news articles from the English magazine *The Economist* into the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* according to online dictionary translations in Brazilian Portuguese (BP)?

II. Do the positions of the adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in the source text (ST) remain the same in the target text (TT)?

III. Are the respective Brazilian Portuguese (BP) translations of the English conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs expressing opposition ever omitted or added to the target text (TT)?

3 METHODOLOGY

This section explains how the corpus used in this investigation was built and how the data which is the focus of this research was extracted from it, counted, and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively.

3.1 Corpus Design

For the purposes of this study, a small unidirectional parallel corpus composed exclusively of news articles originally written in English and their respective translations in Brazilian Portuguese was built. Originally stored in electronic format, both source and target texts were aligned at sentence level[3] in an Excel spreadsheet, illustrated below in Figure 3.1:

Figure 3.1: A sample of the parallel corpus.

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[3] Depending on how the information present in both source and target segments match, some source segments contain two sentences and the corresponding target ones have one, or vice versa.

Divided into two columns, each line of the sheet contained one source segment, with the original text in English, and one target segment, with the corresponding translated text in Brazilian Portuguese. The corpus has a total of 5,466 segments, half of which refer to the source segments and the other half to the target ones.

3.2 Material

Fifty-nine news articles were collected from the website of the British magazine *The Economist* (https://www.economist.com), and the 59 corresponding translated versions were drawn from the website of the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* (https://www.estadao.com.br), totaling 118 texts. With an average of roughly 975 words for each translated news story*,* the corpus contains 109,372 words, 51,880 words in English and 57,492 words in Portuguese.

The pieces of news were randomly selected, that is, published articles from December 2015 to August 2018 were chosen irrespective of their authors and the main topics of the texts. The complete list with the titles of *The Economist* news stories and their dates of publication, presented in chronological order, is found in Appendix A. The corresponding list with the titles of the 59 translated news stories from *O Estado de São Paulo* with their published dates and names of the translators is found in Appendix B.

3.3 The Translators of the News Articles

Five different translators translated the news stories from English into Brazilian Portuguese. There are two articles, however, to which the translators' names are not attributed. Therefore, the actual number of translators could be between five and seven. As these translators are not identified, they are being referred to in this research as 'unknown' translators.

Table 3.1. shows the names of the translators, the total number of translated news articles and words as well as the percentage of translations accredited to each translator:

Table 3.1. List of translators with the total number of translated news articles and words, and the percentage of translations per translator

Translators	Total translated news articles	Total translated words	Percentage
Alexandre Hubner	21	25,664	44.63%
Claudia Bozzo	15	12,350	21.48%
Terezinha Martino	13	10,439	18.15%
Roberto Muniz	7	6,672	11.60%
Unknown	2	1,752	3.04%
Renato Prelorentzou	1	615	1.06%

3.4 Procedure

3.4.1 The Full Corpus Data and the Localization of the Conjunctions and Adverbs in EN and BP

The data compiled from the electronic versions of the sources, as aforementioned in section 3.1, constitute the small corpus of this study. With the corpus built, the search field of the Excel program was used to find the adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs in English (located in the source segments) and in Portuguese (located in the target segments).

Once the words were found, they were manually highlighted, and both source and target segments were transferred to another Excel sheet, where they were stored. It should be noted that I considered for this study only occurrences of the coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs expressing contrariety and opposition. In the majority of cases, both source and target words were matched, but if no correspondence was established, either from the source or target word, the unmatched terms were also highlighted and the segments they were in transferred to the other sheet, as they represented cases of omissions and additions.

3.4.2 The Corpus-Extracted Data and the Categorization of the Conjunctions and Adverbs in EN and BP

The Excel spreadsheet containing the transferred data was divided into 13 columns[4], as illustrated below in Figure 3.2:

ID	English word / phrase	Portuguese word / phrase	Initial (Eng)	Medial (Eng)	Final (Eng)	Initial (Port)	Medial (Port)	Final (Port)	Omission	Addition	English sentence
RM12	but	mas	x			x					"But to think he can return to authoritarian stability and economic growth is impossible."
RM20	but	no entanto	x			x					But then Venezuela cut its aid, and the government's fiscal problems were exacerbated by corruption.
RM29	yet	no entanto	x			x					Yet so far Mr Ortega's actions seem to have unified it.
RM24	now	entretanto	x			x					Now Mr Ortega has gone on the offensive again.
RM34		no entanto				x			x		The critical factor is the army.
CB46	but	mas	x			x					But a proliferation of social-media pages are covering the protests, while more established outlets, like 100% N
CB51	but	mas	x			x					But Latin American media markets tend to be small and dominated by tycoons with other businesses, who pri
CB91	but	mas		x			x				Chequeado, which has more than tripled its budget since 2013 to $770,000, is choosy about advertisers but
CB106	but	mas		x			x				The upstarts may be small, but their impact is sizeable.
CB85	however	mas			x	x					The upstarts are financially vulnerable, however.
TM107	but	mas		x			x				The result was predictable, but earth-shaking even so.
TM115	but	mas	x			x					But it did not change much, paving the way for the PRI's return to office in 2012.
TM119	but	mas	x			x					But a crime wave and countless scandals under the current president, Enrique Peña Nieto, have infuriated vot
TM131	but	mas		x			x				The PAN's candidate, Mr Anaya, spoke of the need for change but seemed uncertain whether to defend three
TM145	but	mas		x			x				The president-elect promises prudent budgeting and no tax increases, but also says he will freeze petrol and e
TM147	but	mas	x			x					But his economic nationalism resembles that of President Donald Trump, which could make it harder to reach
TM140	but	mas	x			x					But just how Mr López Obrador will achieve this is, like much else about his presidency, unclear.
TM142		mas				x			x		There is little sign that he has either the mindset or the patience to build the institutional framework needed t
TM136		mas				x			x		There is little doubt about what his first priority will be.
TM150	but	mas	x			x					But starting next year, voters will demand results rather than just rhetoric from their new president.

Figure 3.2: A sample of the categorization of the corpus-extracted data.

The first one corresponded to the "ID" of the data, that is to say, it comprised letters and numbers — the initial name letters of the translator and the number of the line where the segment was located in the corpus sheet.

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[4] Due to space constraints, Figure 3.2 only illustrates 12 of the 13 columns of the Excel sheet. The last column contains the Portuguese sentences extracted from the corpus.

The second and third columns contained the words which are the focus of this study — adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs in English and Portuguese, or any other terms which had a correspondence with them in either of the languages. Apart from lexis, represented in the form of the target translations, the aim of this investigation is also on syntax. Thus, it was also relevant to examine if the positions of the words, that is, sentence-initial, medial or final, were kept or shifted in the translations. Therefore, the following six columns in the sheet required a cross under the category — initial, medial and final — which the conjunctions and adverbs were found in both English and Portuguese sentences.

The tenth and eleventh columns represented cases of omissions and additions. In case there were any, a cross would be marked under the right category. The last two columns of the sheet contained the full sentences extracted from the corpus with the source and target words, respectively. The sheet has a total of 312 English words and 321 Portuguese words. The 15 cases of omissions and the 24 cases of additions justify why the occurrences of conjunctions and adverbs are not equally matched in both languages.

3.4.3 The Quantitative and Qualitative Analyses

Once the sheet containing the extracted data from the corpus was completely filled in, another Excel sheet was created to accommodate the counting of the words which are the focus of this research. Apart from the overall counting of the expected main conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in Portuguese (addressed in section 2.4 of the Literature Review), the English conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs were manually counted as per same source word, translated word and position in a sentence.

Besides the counting of all the occurrences of the English conjunctions and adverbs, and occasional other types of words which matched a Portuguese conjunction, or vice versa, the cases of omissions and additions were also manually counted. The total numbers are demonstrated in the Results Section of this study.

The quantifiable-data analysis was based on the translations of the conjunctions and adverbs provided by the four online dictionaries used in this investigation. Some results yielded unexpected translations, or different positions between source and target words in a sentence, not to mention the cases of omissions and additions. Some of these cases presented in the Results Section required a more careful analysis, which will be further discussed in the Discussion Section of this paper.

4 RESULTS

This section presents the results concerning the adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in English (EN) and Brazilian Portuguese (BP) found in both original and translated news texts, which constitute the small corpus built for this research.

Comparisons between both source and target segments are drawn from definitions provided by *Linguee*, *Reverso*, *Michaelis* and *Word Reference*, the four online dictionaries used in this investigation, previously mentioned in section 2.5 of the Literature Review. Apart from the expected dictionary definitions (as well as the main conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in BP addressed in section 2.4 of the Literature Review), the findings also show some cases of other source words translated into target conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in BP which do not match the dictionary definitions.

After a brief overview in section 4.1, sections 4.2-4.7 investigate the way particular conjunctions and adverbs are translated based on one-to-one correspondences. Also, omissions and additions of the conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs will be addressed here in sections 4.8 and 4.9, respectively.

4.1 The Total Occurrences of the Main Adversative Coordinating Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs in Portuguese in the Parallel Corpus

Regardless of the source words into which they were translated, the adversative coordinating conjunction *mas* and the conjunctive adverbs *no entanto*, *porém*, *entretanto*, *contudo*, *todavia*, and *não obstante* were expected to be found in the corpus, as mentioned in section 2.4 of the Literature Review. However, the results show that neither *todavia* nor *não obstante* appear in the data. Therefore, *mas*, *no entanto*, *porém*, *entretanto*, and *contudo* make up the 291 occurrences.

Table 4.1. demonstrates the total occurrences of the main adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in Portuguese found in the parallel corpus built for this study:

Table 4.1. Main adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in Portuguese found in the parallel corpus built for this study

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Percentage
mas	233	80.06%
no entanto	28	9.65%
porém	23	7.93%
entretanto	6	2.06%
contudo	1	0.34%

As expected, the word with the highest incidence is *mas*, accounting for 233 occurrences, which represents 80.06% of all the adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs. The second most frequent word is *no entanto*, with 28 incidences (9.65%), followed by *porém,* with 23 occurrences (7.93%), and *entretanto*, the fourth most frequent Portuguese conjunctive adverb in the corpus, with six incidences (2.06%). With a single occurrence, the least frequent conjunctive adverb in the corpus is *contudo* (0.34%).

4.2 The Portuguese Translations of *But* in the Corpus

According to the translations provided by the four online dictionaries used in this investigation, *but*, as a conjunction, is mostly expected to be translated as *mas*. All the online resources show *mas* as the first translation option for *but*, and *Linguee* indicates that *mas* is the "almost always used" translation for *but*. Also present in all four dictionaries is the conjunction *porém*. It should be noted that *Word Reference* shows *mas* and *porém* as the only two possible translations for *but* as a conjunction.

Linguee, *Reverso* and *Michaelis* also include the word *todavia*, despite being classified by *Linguee* as a less common translation. The other possible translations found in only two of all the four resources include *contudo*, *não obstante*, and *embora*. With only one finding in each of the resources, *entretanto* and *no entanto* appear on *Michaelis* and *Reverso*, respectively.

Table 4.2. indicates all the translations of *but* found in the parallel corpus built for this investigation:

Table 4.2. List of all translations of *but* found in the parallel corpus built for this study

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Percentage
mas	190	81.19%
porém	12	5.12%
no entanto	11	4.70%
acontece que	3	1.28%
entretanto	2	0.85%
de qualquer forma	2	0.85%
o problema é que	2	0.85%
a questão é que	2	0.85%
e	2	0.85%
apesar disso	1	0.42%
de qualquer modo	1	0.42%
enquanto isso	1	0.42%
além disso	1	0.42%
ocorre que	1	0.42%
mesmo assim	1	0.42%

por outro lado	1	0.42%
se por um lado...por outro	1	0.42%

The conjunction *but* has 246 occurrences in the corpus, 12 of which do not have a matching translated word or phrase in the target segments. These 12 examples represent cases of omissions, which will be discussed further in section 4.8 below. Out of the 234 translated instances of *but* found in the built corpus, *mas* is the most frequent translation, accounting for 190 occurrences, representing slightly over 80% of all the translations for this word.

Example (4.1) extracted from the corpus illustrates the source (1a) and target (1b) segments with the adversative conjunction *mas* as a translation of *but*:

(4.1) a. **But** *Mr Erdogan has gone far beyond what is reasonable.*
  (*Economist,* April 15, 2017, "Turkey is sliding")

  b. **Mas** *Erdogan foi muito além do razoável.*
  (*Estado,* April 16, 2017, "A Turquia rumo")

This also occurs in direct quotations. There are five quotes in the corpus containing adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs, all of which are expressed by '*but*' and its corresponding translation '*mas*', as shown in (4.2).

(4.2) a. *"There's not a lot of money to be made in tomatoes," points out Arcview's Troy Dayton, "***but*** there's a lot of money to be made in sauce."*
  (*Economist,* November 19, 2016, "Pot of gold")

  b. *"Com os tomates não dá para lucrar muito", observa Troy Dayton, da Arcview, "***mas*** os molhos são promissores".*
  (*Estado,* November 21, 2016, "Pote de ouro")

The second most common translation of *but* is *porém*, totalizing 12 occurrences or 5.12% of the data. Following by *porém*, the third most frequent translation is *no entanto*, with 11 occurrences, accounting for 4.70% of the translated data for *but*. The fourth most common

translated word, in this case a phrase functioning as a compound conjunction, is *acontece que* (4.3), with three occurrences, or 1.28% of the whole data.

(4.3) a. ***But*** *before his elevation Mr Barbosa made no secret of favouring a more gradual fiscal adjustment.*
        (*Economist,* January 2, 2016, "Irredeemable?")

   b. ***Acontece que*** *antes da dança das cadeiras Barbosa não escondia sua preferência por um ajuste fiscal mais gradual.*
        (*Estado,* December 31, 2015, "Sem salvação?")

Apart from these four most common translations, there are other 13 words and phrases with one or two occurrences into which *but* is translated. With two instances each, representing less than 1% of all the translated data for *but*, there are *entretanto*, *de qualquer forma*, *o problema é que*, *a questão é que,* and *e*, which means *and*.

The list of single occurrences, or hapax legomena, in the corpus containing the translations of *but* include *apesar disso*, *de qualquer modo*, *enquanto isso*, *além disso*, *ocorre que*, *mesmo assim*, *por outro* lado, and *se por um lado...por outro*. It is worth mentioning that, although most of them indicate the idea of opposition, none of the single incidences are found in the online dictionaries listed for this research. In addition, the phrase *ocorre que* can be considered a synonym for the phrase *acontece que*, which appears three times in the corpus.

4.2.1 Positions of *But* and the Positions of its Most Frequent Corresponding Translations

From all the translations for *but*, only occurrences of *mas* and *porém* present different positions in the target segment when compared to the position of the English source words. Table 4.3. illustrates the corresponding translations of *but* with shifted positions in the target text:

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Table 4.3. Translations of *but* with shifted position in the TT

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Number of times the word / phrase shifted position in the TT	Percentage of shifted position
mas	190	8	4.21%
porém	12	11	91.66%

Out of the 190 occurrences of *but* that have a corresponding translation as *mas* in the corpus, 141 are found as the first word of the sentence. From these, 136 translations remain in the same sentence-initial position, whereas only five are shifted from initial to medial position in the translated sentence, illustrated in (4.4). There are a total of 49 occurrences of *but* in the sentence-medial position. Forty-six translations of *mas* remain in the same medial position and three change from medial to initial position.

(4.4)   a.   *Living with one's parents well into adulthood may not be ideal. **But** relationships between family members appear to be improving.*
(*Economist,* February 17, 2018, "Young Japanese")

b.   *Viver com os pais pode não ser o ideal, **mas** o relacionamento familiar está melhorando.*
(*Estado,* February 21, 2018, "Otimismo japonês")

Proportionally, compared to the position of *but*, *mas* has a slight tendency to shift more from sentence-medial to sentence-initial position rather than sentence-initial to sentence-medial positions. Nevertheless, it cannot be assumed this is significant, since other issues, such as the length of both source and target segments and the occurrence of omissions and additions of other words that compose the sentences, should also be taken into consideration.

As opposed to *mas*, the translations of *but* as *porém* surprisingly reveal that, out of its 12 occurrences, 11 are changed from the initial to the medial position in the target text. One *but* translated as *porém* is already found in the medial position in the source text. Therefore, its corresponding translation word remains in the same medial position.

Notably, from all the translations of *but* as *porém*, the translated word is found in the medial position in all sentences. Example (4.5) illustrates the strong tendency of *porém* to occur in the sentence-medial position even though its source word, in this case *but*, appears at the beginning of the sentence:

(4.5)   a.   **But** *the Houthi rebels, who had fought Mr Saleh, rejected it.*
(*Economist,* November 30, 2017, "How — and why")

       b.   *Os rebeldes houthis, **porém**, que haviam lutado contra Saleh, rejeitaram a proposta.*
(*Estado,* December 5, 2017, "Para encerrar")

All the findings of *no entanto*, the third most frequent translation of *but*, show that there are no position shifts in the target text. That is, both *but* and its corresponding translation *no entanto* are only found at the sentence-initial position.

The three occurrences of *but* as *acontece que* take place at the initial position of the sentence. It should be noted that this phrase has a natural tendency to appear at the very beginning of sentences, unless preceded by a conjunction like *mas*.

Similarly, to '*no entanto*, *entretanto'* also remains in the same position of '*but'*. Its two findings occur at the beginning of the sentence. The same happens to *de qualquer forma*, *o problema é que*, *a questão é que*, and *e*. The positions they are found in the source text remain the same as in the target text.

4.3 The Portuguese Translations of *However* in the Corpus

According to the translations provided by the online dictionaries, '*however*' can be translated as *contudo*, *entretanto*, and *todavia*. All four online dictionaries indicate this possibility, even though *Linguee* states that the use of *todavia* is less frequent. It can also be translated as *no entanto* (found solely in *Linguee* and *Reverso*), *porém*, and *não obstante* (found in *Linguee*, *Reverso*, and *Michaelis*). Only *Linguee* shows *mas* as an optional translation for, *however*. The same occurs with the subordinating conjunction *embora*, despite it being considered a less frequent translation.

Table 4.4. illustrates the translations of *however* found in the corpus, with the number of occurrences and percentage also indicated:

Table 4.4. Translations of *however* found in the parallel corpus built for this study

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Percentage
no entanto	6	50%
mas	4	33.33%
contudo	1	8.33%
já	1	8.33%

As a conjunction or adverb carrying the idea of opposition, '*however*' appears 14 times in the corpus. The translation of this word is omitted twice, and in half of the matching translations of *however*, *no entanto* is used. The other translations are *mas*, with four occurrences, accounting for one third of the total translations, followed by *contudo* (4.6) and *já*, with a single occurrence of each.

(4.6)   a.   *For many others, **however**, marriage seems to be moving out of reach.*
                (*Economist,* November 25, 2017, "The state")

        b.   *Para muitos outros, **contudo**, o casamento estaria ficando mais distante.*
                (*Estado,* November 30, 2017, "Laço mais frouxo")

4.3.1 Positions of *However* and the Positions of its Corresponding Translations

Table 4.5. indicates the corresponding translations of *however* with shifted positions in the target text:

Table 4.5. Translations of *however* with shifted position in the TT

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Number of times the word / phrase shifted position in the TT	Percentage of shifted position
no entanto	6	3	50%
mas	4	4	100%
já	1	1	100%

Interestingly, half of the corresponding translations of *however* have their positions changed in the target segments. Regarding the six occurrences of *no entanto*, three of them remain in the same position of the source segment. That is, two in the sentence-medial position and one in the sentence-initial position. The other three are shifted from sentence-final to initial, sentence-final to medial and sentence-medial to initial.

All of the four translations of *however* as *mas* have their positions changed to sentence-initial. In the source text, there is one occurrence of *however* in the sentence-final position and three incidences in the sentence-medial position. When, '*however*' is translated as *contudo*, its original sentence-initial position remains the same. When, '*however*' is translated as *já*, there is a change from medial to initial position.

4.4 The Portuguese Translations of *Yet* in the Corpus

According to the online dictionary *Linguee*, *contudo* is the main translation for the conjunction *yet*. Other less common translations include *entretanto, porém, no entanto, embora, todavia, ainda assim* and *apesar disso*. *Contudo* as a translation for *yet* is also found in the other three dictionaries. The online dictionary *Reverso* also lists as possible translations *no entanto*, *mesmo assim*, *mas*, *porém, todavia* and *embora*. Apart from *contudo*, *Michaelis* also shows *mas*, *não obstante*, *porém*, and *no entanto*. Finally, *Word Reference* only presents three possible translations: *contudo*, *mas*, and *porém*, with the latter being indicated as a formal word.

Table 4.6. illustrates the translations of *yet* as an adversative conjunction in the corpus, with the number of occurrences and percentage represented accordingly:

Table 4.6. Translations of *yet* found in the parallel corpus built for this study

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Percentage
mas	13	40.62%
no entanto	8	25%
porém	3	9.37%
entretanto	2	6.25%
ainda assim	2	6.25%
apesar disso	2	6.25%
mesmo assim	1	3.12%
acontece que	1	3.12%

The results of this investigation show that *yet* as a conjunction is translated 32 times, 13 of which as *mas* (4.7), followed by eight occurrences of *no entanto*. There are also three occurrences of *porém*, two of *entretanto*, two of *ainda assim*, two of *apesar disso*, one of *mesmo assim,* and one of *acontece que*.

(4.7)   a.   ***Yet*** *it faces unprecedented criticism.*
                (*Economist,* June 30, 2018, "Tough times")

b.   ***Mas*** *a empresa enfrenta críticas sem precedentes.*
(*Estado,* June 30, 2018, "Tempos difíceis")

It is worth noting that the word *contudo* is not found in the parallel corpus as a corresponding translation of *yet*, contradicting the four online dictionaries which unanimously provide this translation.

4.4.1 Positions of *Yet* and the Positions of its Corresponding Translations

Similarly, to *but*, the only two corresponding translations of *yet* that change position in the target segments are *mas* and *porém*. Table 4.7. shows the corresponding translations of *yet* with shifted positions in the target text:

Table 4.7. Translations of *yet* with shifted position in the TT

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Number of times the word / phrase shifted position in the TT	Percentage of shifted position
mas	9	1	11.11%
porém	3	3	100%

As mentioned in subsection 4.4, the most common translation found in the corpus for *yet* is *mas*. Out of the 13 occurrences of *yet* as *mas*, the most frequent position is sentence-initial, accounting for nine occurrences. Out of these nine occurrences, eight translated uses of *mas* remain in the same initial position, with only one shifting from initial to medial position in the sentence.

As for the second most frequent translation of *yet*, all eight incidences of *no entanto* remain in the same position of the source text, which is sentence initial. When it comes to the third most frequent translation, *porém*, all the positions of *yet* in the source text differ from the positions of

porém in the target text as in (4.8). That is, the three translated words have their positions changed from initial to medial position in a sentence.

(4.8)   a.   ***Yet** this silver lining comes with a dark cloud.*
                (*Economist,* February 27, 2018, "Young Japanese")

        b.   *O lado positivo, **porém**, chega em meio a nuvens cinzentas.*
                (*Estado,* February 21, 2018, "Otimismo japonês")

Regarding the two occurrences each of *entretanto*, *ainda assim*, and *apesar disso*, all of them remain in the same sentence-initial position. The same happens to the hapax legomena *mesmo assim* and *acontece que*. Compared to the initial position of *yet* in the source segment, both remain in the same position in the target text as well.

4.5 The Portuguese Translations of *Though* in the Corpus

Though can be used as both a subordinating and coordinating conjunction. For the purposes of this study, I examined the findings of *though* in the corpus as a coordinating conjunction and conjunctive adverb. The incidences of '*though'* are considerably higher when subordinate clauses are considered.

When, *though* is used to join two complete thoughts, that is, it does not introduce a subordinate clause, all of the four online dictionaries indicate that *entretanto* is a translation for '*though'. Linguee* also shows that it can be translated as *no entanto, todavia, não obstante*, and *de qualquer modo*. Similarly, *Michaelis* also reveals that *não obstante* can be a possible translation. Apart from *entretanto*, *Word Reference* retrieves *no entanto* and *contudo* as translations for *though*. The translation possibilities found in *Reverso* are more varied and include *no entanto*, *entretanto*, *porém*, *contudo*, *todavia*, *se bem que*, and *apesar de que*. It is important to mention that the

conjunction *mas* does not appear as a translation for *though* in any of the four online dictionaries.

Table 4.8. illustrates the translations for *though* as a coordinating conjunction:

Table 4.8. Translations of *though* as a coordinating conjunction in the parallel corpus built for this study

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Percentage
porém	2	33.33%
mas	1	16.66%
no entanto	1	16.66%
apesar disso	1	16.66%
se bem que	1	16.66%

There are six translations of *though* functioning as a coordinating conjunction and conjunctive adverb in the corpus. *Porém* (4.9) appears with two incidences, followed by a single occurrence of each of the following words: *mas*, *no entanto*, *apesar disso* and *se bem que*. Apart from *mas* and *apesar disso*, which do not appear in the four online dictionaries as translation options, all three other words are found in at least one of the dictionaries.

(4.9)   a.   *For now, **though**, its operating-profit margin is well below that of Kraft Heinz.*
        (*Economist,* February 25, 2017, "3G missed Unilever")

        b.   *Por enquanto, **porém**, a companhia exibe uma margem de lucro operacional bem inferior à da Kraft Heinz.*
        (*Estado,* February 26, 2017, "Os bárbaros batem")

4.5.1 Positions of *Though* and the Positions of its Corresponding Translations

As previously stated in subsection 4.5, the occurrences of *though* as a coordinating conjunctive adverb are low compared to its use as a subordinating conjunction in the corpus. Therefore, out of the six translations of *though* functioning as a conjunctive adverb, only two of them, *mas* and *apesar disso*, appear in a different position from the source word in question.

As shown in Table 4.9., each single occurrence of *mas* and *apesar disso* as translations for *though* have their positions shifted in the target text:

Table 4.9. Translations of *though* as a coordinating conjunctive adverb with shifted position in the TT

Translated word / phrase	Total occurrences	Number of times the word / phrase shifted position in the TT	Percentage of shifted position
mas	1	1	100%
apesar disso	1	1	100%

When *though* is translated as *mas*, the source word is found in the sentence-medial position, whereas the translated word occurs in the sentence-initial position (4.10). As a coordinating conjunction, *mas* cannot appear where *though* is located, that is, between both commas separating the clause and the phrase *both…and*. Therefore, the vocabulary choice made by the translator forces a change in the sentence construction, and, as a consequence, the positions of the corresponding words are different.

(4.10) a.   *Loosening fiscal policy has drawbacks, **though**, both political and economic.*
(*Economist,* February 20, 2016, "Unfamiliar ways")

     b.   ***Mas** o relaxamento da política fiscal tem consequências negativas, tanto de ordem política, como econômica.*
(*Estado,* February 22, 2016, "Por mares nunca")

A similar phenomenon occurs to *apesar disso*. In the source text, a mandatory shift is necessary since it cannot occur at the end of the sentence. Therefore, *though* is found in the sentence-final position, and *apesar disso* occurs at the beginning of the translated segment (4.11).

(4.11) a.   *Neither they nor the president, Dilma Rousseff, will be able to relax, **though**.*
(*Economist,* January 28, 2016, "Partying")

     b.   ***Apesar disso**, nem eles nem a presidente Dilma Rousseff poderão relaxar.*
(*Estado,* January 30, 2016, "Sambando à beira")

The two occurrences of *porém* and the single incidences of *se bem que* and *no entanto* remain in the same position of *though* found in the source text — the sentence-medial position.

4.6 Less Frequent Conjunctions and Adverbs in English and their Corresponding Translations in Portuguese

This subsection is dedicated to adverbs and conjunctive adverbs in English with few occurrences in the corpus, but which have corresponding translated adversative conjunctions and adverbs in Portuguese that are the target words for this investigation. Table 4.10. shows less frequent adverbs and conjunctive adverbs in the corpus with their corresponding translations in Portuguese:

Table 4.10. Less frequent adverbs and conjunctive adverbs in the corpus which have target coordinating and conjunctive adverbs in Portuguese as corresponding translations

Source word / phrase	Total occurrences	Target word / phrase	Matched the definition provided by at least 1 of the 4 online dictionaries?
still	2	*entretanto / mas*	yes / no
nevertheless	1	*apesar disso*	yes
even so	1	*mas*	no
meanwhile	1	*mas*	no

As an adverb carrying the notion of opposition, *still* appears twice in the corpus, having *entretanto* and *mas* as their corresponding translations. *Entretanto* as a translation for *still* ("Still," 2019) is found in all the four online dictionary definitions, whereas *mas* is not found in any of them. Their positions in both source and target texts remain the same — at the start of the sentence, as illustrated in (4.12):

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(4.12) a.   ***Still****, the rehabilitation ought not to go too far.*
            (*Economist,* May 3, 2018, "Rulers of the world")

        b.   ***Entretanto****, a reabilitação de Marx não vai mais longe.*
            (*Estado,* May 6, 2018, "Governantes de todo")

Apesar disso, the single incidence of *nevertheless* ("Nevertheless," 2019), is found as a translation for the source word in all the four online dictionaries used in this research. Both source and target words are found in the sentence-initial position, as demonstrated below (4.13):

(4.13) a.   ***Nevertheless,*** *startups are spreading like weeds.*
            (*Economist,* November 19, 2016, "Pot of gold")

        b.   ***Apesar disso,*** *novas startups brotam diariamente.*
            (*Estado,* November 21, 2016, "Pote de ouro")

Even so ("Even so," 2019) also has a single occurrence in the corpus. The results retrieved by the dictionaries do not show the adversative coordinating conjunction *mas* as a translation option for *even so*, although this is how the source and target words match (4.14).

(4.14) a.   ***Even so****, the Unilever bid was surprising in its audacity—the merger would have been the second-largest ever.*
            (*Economist,* February 25, 2017, "3G missed Unilever")

        b.   ***Mas*** *a oferta pela Unilever surpreendeu pela ousadia: seria a segunda maior fusão da história.*
            (*Estado,* February 26, 2017, "Os bárbaros batem")

Similarly, to *still* and *even so*, the corresponding translation of *meanwhile* ("Meanwhile," 2019) in the corpus is *mas* (4.15), although this definition is not shown by any of the four dictionaries used in this research. All the resources indicate *entretanto* as a translation for *meanwhile*.

(4.15) a.   *In Somalia,* ***meanwhile****, the Emiratis are building ports in the breakaway regions of Puntland and Somaliland.*
            (*Economist,* June 21, 2018, "Gulf states fear")

b.   ***Mas****, na Somália, os Emirados estão construindo portos nas regiões separatistas de Puntland e Somalilândia.*
(*Estado,* August 28, 2018, "Países do Golfo")

As far as the positions of both words are concerned, as a conjunction, *mas* can only be used introducing clauses, either as the first word of the sentence or in the middle of it, separating both clauses. Therefore, the position shift of the target word is necessary, since it cannot be used where the source word is placed.

4.7 Few Cases of Semantically Related Source Words Translated into Target Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs

Akin to the other adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs already mentioned here, the subordinating conjunction *although*, and the prepositions *instead* and *in contrast* are also used to express opposition of ideas in a sentence. The additive conjunction *and* can also be utilized as a synonym for *but* and *on the contrary*, as mentioned in the online dictionary *The Free Dictionary* ("And,", 2019), although it is not its most common use.

Functioning as a subordinating conjunction, whose most frequent translations are *embora* and *apesar disso*, *although* ("Although," 2019) has 15 incidences in the corpus and is mostly translated as *embora*. However, there are two occurrences of *although* translated as *mas* which deserve special attention.

None of the online dictionaries used in this research show the conjunction *mas* as a possible translation for *although*. In the two cases of *although* translated as *mas* in the corpus, the translator opts for having two main clauses joined by the adversative coordinator *mas* instead of a single

subordinate clause, as expressed in the source segment. This phenomenon is illustrated below in

(4.16):

(4.16) a.   ***Although*** *for individuals (including tourists) the exchange rate between Cuban*
pesos and CUC is 24 to one, for state-owned enterprises and other public bodies it is one
to one.
(*Economist,* September 30, 2017, "Clueless")

b.   *Para as pessoas (incluindo os turistas) a taxa de conversão entre o peso cubano e*
*o CUC é de 24 para 1. **Mas** as empresas estatais e outras entidades públicas são obrigadas*
a praticar uma taxa de um para um.
(*Estado,* September 30, 2017, "Havana já não")

Regarding *instead*, there are eight incidences of this word in the corpus, two of which are

instead of, resulting in the formation of subordinate clauses. Out of the other six occurrences, one

corresponding translation for it is the coordinator *porém*, which is not found in any of the four

online sources of this investigation as a possible translation for *instead* ("Instead," 2019).

As aforementioned in this section, *porém* is the conjunctive adverb in Brazilian Portuguese

which shifts position the most in the target segments of the corpus, always being found in the

sentence-medial position, although it can be used at the beginning, middle and end of a sentence.

This also occurs when *instead* is translated as *porém*, as shown in (4.17):

(4.17) a.   ***Instead****, they are likely to develop ever more sophisticated ways of measuring the*
emotional state of their employees.
(*Economist,* September 24, 2016, "Against happiness")

b.   *O mais provável, **porém**, é que elas tentem desenvolver instrumentos cada vez mais*
sofisticados para avaliar o estado emocional dos funcionários.
(*Estado,* September 23, 2016, "Contra a felicidade")

Another case concerns the phrase *in contrast* ("In contrast," 2019). With a single

occurrence in the corpus, its corresponding translation is *porém*. Except for *Michaelis*, which does

not provide a translation for it, all the other three dictionaries indicate *por outro lado* as a

translation for *in contrast*. Other translations include *em contraste*, *pelo contrário* and *em*

contrapartida (Linguee; Reverso). Although its idea of opposition is clear, none of the three dictionaries show *porém* as a possible translation for *in contrast*. The only example of *in contrast* found in the corpus with its corresponding translation *porém* is demonstrated below in (4.18):

(4.18) a.   **In contrast**, *the sensors at Dancing Crow employ unoccupied slices of the UHF and VHF radio frequencies used for TV broadcasts, slotting data between channels.*
(*Economist,* September 17, 2016, "TV dinners")

      b.   *Na Dancing Crow,* **porém***, os sensores aproveitam os segmentos desocupados das frequências de UHF e VHF utilizadas pelas emissoras de TV.*
(*Estado,* September 21, 2016, "Por uma agricultura")

As illustrated by (4.18), the positions of both source and target words differ. *In contrast* is found in the sentence-initial position, whereas *porém* is located in the middle of the sentence, separating the adverbial phrase *Na Dancing Crow* from the main clause. This case helps corroborate the fact already presented in this section through other examples that the incidences of *porém* occur entirely in the sentence-medial position in the translated segments, regardless of its source word and its position in the original text.

Another interesting finding concerns the single case of the additive conjunction *and* translated as *mas*. *Linguee*, *Reverso*, and *Word Reference* show *e* as the only possible translation for *and* ("And," 2019). However, apart from retrieving *e* as the first translation option for *and*, *Michaelis* also shows that *mas* can be a possible translation for it, as demonstrated in (4.19).

(4.19) a.   *Italy poses a systemic risk to the euro unless it can reform itself.* **And** *on the evidence of last weekend, it can't.*
(*Economist,* March 10, 2018, "Why Europe should")

      b.   *A Itália impõe um risco sistêmico ao euro, a menos que aceite reformar a si própria.* **Mas***, diante os indícios do fim de semana passado, não conseguirá.*
(*Estado,* March 11, 2018, "A Europa deveria")

4.7.1 The Cases of *Alas*, *Now*, and *Here…Again*

As the focus of this investigation is on the occurrences of both conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in English and in Portuguese through a comparative analysis of source and target segments of translated texts, the findings also indicate three source words and phrases that are not so closely semantically related to the adversative coordinating conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs into which they are translated in the target text.

As an adverb, *alas* ("Alas," 2019) can be translated as *infelizmente* and *lamentavelmente* (Linguee; Reverso). Example (4.20) extracted from the corpus shows how *alas* is surprisingly translated as *porém*:

(4.20) a.   ***Alas,*** *if they do not, things will get a great deal worse.*
               (*Economist,* January 2, 2016, "Irredeemable?")

        b.   *Se não o fizerem,* ***porém****, as coisas vão ficar muito piores.*
               (*Estado,* December 31, 2015, "Sem salvação?")

The second case, demonstrated in (4.21), indicates how *now*, *agora* in Portuguese, is translated as *entretanto*. It should be noted that there is an addition of information between commas in the target text, which, freely translated, means *agreed on the plan*.

(4.21) a.   *The church, the business association and the United States proposed a plan under which the general election due in 2021 would be brought forward to next March.* ***Now Mr Ortega has gone on the offensive again.***
               (*Economist,* July 12, 2018, "Daniel Ortega")

        b.   *A Igreja, a associação comercial e os Estados Unidos propuseram um plano pelo qual as eleições gerais, previstas para 2021, seriam antecipadas para março de 2019.* ***Entretanto****, acertado o plano, Ortega voltou à ofensiva.*
               (*Estado,* July 16, 2018, "A violência")

The last case is about the occurrence of the words *here…again* whose translation in the target segment is *mas*, as shown in (4.22):

(4.22) a.   *Idly happy in her own house, she is finishing the patchwork she has been sewing.* **Here** *Ms Atwood **again** undermines a clichéd narrative tool. Rather than a neat resolution, Grace's inability—and, as a result, the viewer's—to settle on a straightforward sequence of events haunts the narrative.*
(*Economist,* November 9, 2017, "Alias Grace")

b.   *Ela aparece costurando uma colcha, descontraída e feliz, e tudo parece estar bem.* **Mas** *Atwood contraria o clichê. Em lugar de um desfecho certinho, a incapacidade de Grace – e, consequentemente, a do espectador – de estabelecer uma sequência linear de eventos persegue a narrativa.*
(*Estado,* November 25, 2017, "Após o conto")

4.8 Omissions of Adversative Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs in the Target Segments

Omissions occur when a word, phrase, sentence or larger parts of text do not have a corresponding translation in the target text. Although the focus of this investigation is not on omission of information, which is more likely to occur in translated news stories, omissions of conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs are still detected. The common phenomenon of omissions is reinforced by Dimitriu (2004), who states that they are very frequent in translated texts (p. 163).

In the corpus built for this research, 15 omissions of adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs were found: 12 *but*, two *however*, and one *though*. Table 4.11. shows all the omitted conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs found in the corpus:

Table 4.11. List of English conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs omitted in the target text

Omitted conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs	Total number of conjunctions found in the ST	Total omissions	Percentage of omitted conjunctions
but	246	12	4.87%
however	14	2	14.28%
though	7	1	14.28%

Compared to the 313 occurrences of words and phrases in the English source text that are either adversative conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs or other types of words and phrases which have corresponding translations in Portuguese, the 15 omissions represent 4.79% of the total occurrences.

If we proportionally compare the omissions with the total occurrences of each conjunction alone, the omissions of *but* represent 4.87%, whereas *however* and *though* represent 14.28%. That indicates that *however* and *though* are more frequently omitted than '*but'*.

Out of the 12 omissions of *but* found in the corpus, nine occur in the sentence-initial position and three in the sentence-middle position. Example (4.23) illustrates how the source word *but*, placed between two clauses, has no corresponding translation in the target segment.

(4.23) a.   *A lesser man might have lost his nerve, **but** Mr Ambani has pursued another colossal bet in the form of Jio.*
(*Economist,* March 11, 2017, "Mukesh Ambani")

     b.   *Um homem de menos brio teria baixado o facho. Ambani preferiu arriscar outro caminhão de dinheiro na Jio.*
(*Estado,* March 16, 2017, "Uma aposta")

There are two target segments in the corpus in which the source word *however* is not translated. In both cases, '*however'* is found in the sentence-medial position, as shown below in (4.24):

(4.24) a.   *For riders in American cities, **however**, e-scooters may steal the show.*
(*Economist,* June 23, 2018, "How two-wheelers")

     b.   *Nas cidades americanas esses veículos podem roubar o show.*
(*Estado,* June 25, 2018, "A vez dos veículos")

The only incidence of an omitted *though* found in the corpus occurs in the sentence-medial position, as illustrated in (4.25).

(4.25) a.   *As wages sag and unemployment rises, **though**, tempers could flare.*
(*Economist,* January 2, 2016, "Irredeemable?")

b.   *Com os salários em queda e o desemprego em alta, a tensão pode aumentar.*
        (*Estado,* December 31, 2015, "Sem salvação?")

4.8.1 Omissions and Translators

Out of the five[5] translators who translated the news articles used to build the corpus for this investigation, three use omissions in their translated texts. One case of omission is also found in a news text which contains no translator's name, and that is being referred to in this study as 'unknown translator.'

Table 4.12. indicates the names of the translators, with the total number of translated articles and words as well as the total number of omissions of adversative conjunctions and adverbs in the corpus built for this study:

Table 4.12. List of translators and omissions in the corpus built for this study

Translator	Total number of translated articles	Total number of translated words	Total number of omitted adversative conjunctions and adverbs
Alexandre Hubner	21	25,664	7
Terezinha Martino	13	10,439	5
Claudia Bozzo	15	12,350	2

As illustrated by Table 4.12., Alexandre Hubner, who has the largest number of translated words in the corpus – 25,664 (44.63% of all translated segments), omits seven adversative conjunctions and adverbs. Following Hubner, Terezinha Martino has a total of five omissions, and

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[5] I am just considering the translators whose names are attributed in the news articles. There are two news articles which do not contain any translator's names.

Claudia Bozzo has two. There are no occurrences of omissions of adversative conjunctions and adverbs in translated texts signed by Roberto Muniz and Renato Prelorentzou. All of the three translators omit *but*, but Hubner omits one incidence of *however* and the single occurrence of *though*, whereas Martino omits one incidence of '*however'*.

4.9 Additions of Adversative Conjunctions and Conjunctive Adverbs to the Target Segments

For the purposes of this research, additions specifically refer to the adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs found in the target segment which cannot be traced back in the source text.

There is a total of 24 additions in the corpus, 18 of which are *mas*, three *no entanto*, and three *porém*. Table 4.13. illustrates the additions of adversative conjunctions found in the corpus built for this research:

Table 4.13. List of adversative conjunctions in Portuguese added to the target text

Added conjunctions	Total number of adversative conjunctions found in the TT	Total additions	Percentage of added conjunctions
mas	233	18	7.72%
no entanto	28	3	10.71%
porém	23	3	13.04%

Out of the 233 total occurrences of *mas* in the corpus, 18 of which (7.72%) represent additions, that is, there are no corresponding source words in the source segments into which those words were translated. As previously stated, the conjunction *but* is translated into *mas* in slightly over 80% of the cases. Proportionally, there are more additions of *mas* than omissions of '*but'*.

There are three additions of *no entanto* in the target text. Compared to the total incidences of this word in the corpus, this figure represents 10.71%. Therefore, in a comparative manner,

there are more additions of *no entanto* than additions of *mas*. The conjunctive adverb which is added the most to the target text is *porém*. Out of the 23 total occurrences of this coordinator, three of them (13.04%) correspond to additions.

The sentence-position of the added adversative conjunctions may also reveal the translators' preference or tendency in choosing some positions over others. The conjunction *mas* is added 14 times to the sentence-initial position, as demonstrated in example (4.26), and three times to the sentence-medial position.

(4.26) a.   *Not all the news is bad.*
                (*Economist,* March 10, 2018, "Latin America")

        b.   ***Mas** nem todas as notícias são ruins.*
                (*Estado,* March 25, 2018, "Uma infraestrutura")

There are two additions of *no entanto* in the sentence-initial position, as illustrated in (4.27), and one addition in the sentence-medial position.

(4.27) a.   *There is a worry that the bank may be unable to raise rates further for fear of making public debt unmanageable—what is known as "fiscal dominance".*
                (*Economist,* January 2, 2016, "Irredeemable?")

        b.   ***No entanto**, há a preocupação de que o BC se veja impedido de subir mais os juros, por recear que a dívida pública saia do controle – fenômeno conhecido como "dominância fiscal".*
                (*Estado,* December 31, 2015, "Sem salvação?")

All the three additions of *porém* occur in the sentence-medial position, as exemplified in (4.28):

(4.28) a.   *There remains the dispiriting fact that, on a national level, marijuana is still illegal.*
                (*Economist,* November 19, 2016, "Pot of gold")

        b.   *Não se deve esquecer, **porém**, que, em nível nacional, a maconha continua a ser ilegal nos EUA. (Estado, November 21, 2016, "Pote de ouro")*

4.9.1 Additions and Translators

Out of the five attributed translators who translated the news articles used in this investigation, four of them add adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs to the target segments. Table 4.14. illustrates the names of the translators, with the total number of translated articles and words as well as the total number of additions of adversative conjunctions and adverbs in the corpus built for this study:

Table 4.14. List of translators and additions in the corpus built for this study

Translator	Total number of translated articles	Total number of translated words	Total number of added adversative conjunctions and adverbs
Alexandre Hubner	21	25,664	9
Roberto Muniz	7	6,672	8
Terezinha Martino	13	10,439	5
Claudia Bozzo	15	12,350	2

Similarly, to the findings of omissions in the TT, in which *but* is omitted by all of the three translators who present cases of omissions, *mas* is also added by all of the four translators who use additions of adversative conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs in the target segments. However, the three cases of additions of *porém* occur only in Hubner's translated segments. As for the three occurrences of *no entanto*, two are found in Hubner's and one in Muniz's translated segments.

There are not any occurrences of additions of adversative conjunctions and adverbs in the only translated text signed by Renato Prelorentzou. It should be highlighted that the additions by Muniz, who makes no use of omissions, are considerably high compared to the other translators,

with an average of almost one addition of adversative conjunction or conjunctive adverb per

translated article.

5 DISCUSSION

Based on the theoretical framework described in Section 2 and the results obtained from the corpus built for this research (found in Section 4), this chapter centers on the analysis of some of the issues concerning the translations of adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs that arose during this study.

Within news translation, the analyses of translated journalistic texts primarily revolve around lexical items. Conjunctions and conjunctive adverbs, which represent a more "rigid" and inflexible word class, practically receive no attention among studies in this field. It is worth reinforcing that, as pointed out by Bielsa and Bassnett in Section 2.3, even the domain of news translation itself still lacks research as compared to other areas of translation. If this scope is narrowed to the amount of research done within news translation in Brazilian Portuguese, the number could be even smaller. Despite the relatively low attention given to journalistic translation, this present investigation yielded interesting findings, some of which will be discussed here.

This chapter is organized in five sections. Section 5.1 thoroughly delineates the use of *mas* as the most well-established adversative coordinating conjunction in Portuguese. Section 5.2 focuses on the conjunction *porém*, which is only found in the corpus in the sentence-medial position. Section 5.3 tackles the surprising incidences of four phrases as translations for *but* found in the corpus — *acontece que*, *ocorre que*, *a questão é que*, and *o problema é que*. Section 5.4 discusses some of the issues regarding dictionary-based translations, and, finally, Section 5.5 is

dedicated to some qualitative analyses on a few cases of omissions and additions extracted from the corpus.

5.1 *Mas* as the Most Well-Established Adversative Coordinating Conjunction in Portuguese

The results obtained from this small-scale corpus study reveal that *mas* is incontestably the most well-established adversative conjunction, being not only the most used translation in roughly 80% of the total occurrences of the adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs in Portuguese, but also in slightly over 80% of the total translations of the source word *but*.

The high incidences of *mas* were predicted to be found in the corpus, since *mas* is the most used adversative coordinating conjunction in Portuguese (see Section 2.4). It is also unanimously the first translation option for *but* in all of the four online dictionaries used for this investigation. This fact is a representative example of Pym's natural equivalence notion, which, as referenced earlier, concerns the "already established equivalent words" before the act of translation (Pym, 2007, p. 282).

Nonetheless, it is surprising that the occurrences of the translated *mas* also account for source words whose dictionary-based translations do not list it as a possible target word. These cases include *though*, *although*, *still*, *even so*, and *meanwhile*. In these five examples, none of the four online dictionaries used in this research indicate *mas* as a possible translation for them. It should also be stressed that out of the four online dictionaries, only *Linguee* provides *mas* as a translation option for *however*, and the same dictionary is the only one that does not show *mas* as a translation possibility for *yet*.

Even when there are other lexical options available concerning opposition such as *apesar disso* and *entretanto*, it could be assumed that *mas* is constantly used in translated news texts due to its brevity and clarity, some of the qualities of a journalistic text. Therefore, the straightforward use of this Portuguese coordinator enhances legibility, promoting a more smooth and easy-to-read text.

In the particular case of *although* (Example 4.16 in the Results Section, and reproduced here in 5.1), the translator's choice in using *mas* as a corresponding translation for the subordinating conjunction in the target segment forces a change in the structure of the receptor language.

The single sentence found in the source segment is divided into two in the target segment, with *mas* initiating the idea of opposition in the second sentence. Even though the idea of contrast is still present, the lexical choice triggers a syntactic transformation in the target segment. The notion of equivalence here may seem to be aligned with Newmark's semantic equivalence, in which the translated segment does not entirely reveal the form of the source text — but still preserves a great part of it through the other words that compose the sentence — and the sense is still maintained in the target text.

(5.1)   a.   ***Although*** *for individuals (including tourists) the exchange rate between Cuban pesos and CUC is 24 to one, for state-owned enterprises and other public bodies it is one to one.*
(*Economist,* September 30, 2017, "Clueless")

b.   *Para as pessoas (incluindo os turistas) a taxa de conversão entre o peso cubano e o CUC é de 24 para 1. **Mas** as empresas estatais e outras entidades públicas são obrigadas a praticar uma taxa de um para um.*
(*Estado,* September 30, 2017, "Havana já não")

Regarding the position of *mas* found in the translated segments, which is either sentence-initial or sentence-medial, the conjunction has a strong tendency to appear in the same position of

its source word *but*, with the position shifting in only a few instances. As stated earlier, the position shifting occurs slightly more frequently from sentence-medial to sentence-initial position. This phenomenon might be less likely to be associated with the translator's own preference. Rather, it may be dictated by the target segment itself. In Example 5.2 (Example 4.4 in the Results Section), the use of *mas* in the sentence-medial position clearly ensures more cohesion to the target segment. The length of the source sentence also plays an important role. The longer it is, the more likely it will need to be divided into two sentences in the target segment, causing the coordinator to appear as the first word of the second sentence.

(5.2) a. *Living with one's parents well into adulthood may not be ideal. **But** relationships between family members appear to be improving.*
(*Economist,* February 17, 2018, "Young Japanese")

  b. *Viver com os pais pode não ser o ideal, **mas** o relacionamento familiar está melhorando.*
(*Estado,* February 21, 2018, "Otimismo japonês")

The high number of occurrences of *mas* as the first word in a sentence is also linked with the imposition of grammatical rules of the receptor language, a phenomenon highlighted by Eugene Nida (2000, p. 136), previously mentioned in Section 2.1. The conjunction *mas* needs to be mandatorily repositioned since it cannot occur independently in the middle of the clause, between commas. Example 5.3 below (also found in the Results Section as Example 4.10) illustrates this case of obligatory position shifting once *mas* is chosen as a translation option for *though*.

(5.3) a. *Loosening fiscal policy has drawbacks, **though**, both political and   economic.*
(*Economist,* February 20, 2016, "Unfamiliar ways")

  b. ***Mas** o relaxamento da política fiscal tem consequências negativas, tanto de ordem política, como econômica.*
(*Estado,* February 22, 2016, "Por mares nunca")

When it comes to the additions of adversative conjunctions and adverbs to the target segments, *mas* is by far the leading word. It occurs six times more often than the other two added conjunctions found in the corpus — *no entanto* and *porém*. Additions of conjunctions to the target segments may represent potential cases of opposition reiteration or emphasis. Example 5.4, presented as Example 4.26 in the Results Section, is a clear case in which the conjunction *mas* is used to place emphasis on the idea that "not all the news is bad."

(5.4) a. *Not all the news is bad.*
(*Economist,* March 10, 2018, "Latin America")

b. ***Mas** nem todas as notícias são ruins.*
(*Estado,* March 25, 2018, "Uma infraestrutura")

5.2 *Porém* as an Adversative Conjunction Only Found in the Sentence-Medial Position

As presented in 4.1 of the Results Section, *porém* is the third most common Portuguese conjunction found in the corpus, preceded only by the overwhelming 233 occurrences of *mas* and the more modest 28 instances of *no entanto*. With a total of 23 incidences, *porém* is only found in the sentence-medial position of the translated segments, and that occurs irrespectively of the position of its source word.

Similarly, to other Portuguese conjunctive adverbs such as *no entanto*, *entretanto*, and *contudo*, *porém* can occur in both sentence initial and medial-positions. In *Gramática de usos de português* (*Grammar of uses of Portuguese*), Neves (2000) also indicates the possibility of *porém* being used at the end of the sentence (p. 278), despite being rare. The fact is that *porém* being found only in the sentence-medial position (see Example 5.5 for clarification, in which *porém* is the translated word for *but*) may indicate a translation pattern, which, at least in this corpus, does not occur with any other Portuguese conjunctive adverbs.

(5.5)   a.   ***But*** *in a recession, this principle might be suspended.*
             (*Economist,* February 20, 2016, "Unfamiliar ways")

       b.   *Numa recessão,* ***porém****, esse princípio pode ser abandonado.*
             (*Estado,* February 22, 2016, "Por mares nunca")

As previously demonstrated throughout the Results Section, the coordinator *porém* has six different source words in the corpus — *but*, *yet*, *though*, *instead*, *in contrast*, and *alas*, totaling 20 instances. The other three occurrences refer to additions. Out of these 20 word-for-word correspondences, 17 indicate that the source words are positioned at the beginning of the sentence. This data helps substantiate the view that *porém* is not randomly repositioned in the sentence. Instead, the choice made by the translators may be tied to the notion defended by Perini (2002), in which he states that *porém*, rather than *mas*, is a more emphatic form of *but* (p. 517). Thus, this appears to be a case of emphasis on the idea of contrast expressed in the segment.

The three cases that *porém* is added to the target segments may also be an indication of emphasis, especially in Example 5.6 below, where, apart from the inclusion of *porém* to the target segment, the translator opts for transforming *in fact*, normally translated in Portuguese as *de fato*, into *o fato é que* (*the fact is that*, literally translated into English). This phrase is similar to the ones that will be mentioned in Section 5.3, which, placed as the first elements in a sentence, are evidently utilized to draw the attention of the reader to a particular fact.

(5.6)   a.   *In fact, vast, nationalised, unprofitable and undercapitalised, it remains a menace to the world's biggest economy.*
             (*Economist,* August 20, 2016, "Nightmare on Main")

       b.   *O fato,* ***porém****, é que, tendo sido estatizado, além de demonstrar enorme inapetência pelo lucro e estar insuficientemente capitalizado, esse animalão continua a representar grave ameaça para a maior economia do mundo.*
             (*Estado,* August 20, 2016, "Pesadelo imobiliário")

5.3 The Instances of *Acontece Que*, *Ocorre Que*, *A Questão é Que*, and *O Problema é Que*

As previously stated in Section 5.1, some results obtained from this research indicate that the English conjunctions and adverbs found in the corpus are not always translated into Portuguese according to the entries provided by the four online dictionaries. Perhaps one of the most interesting findings of this study is related to four phrases — *acontece que*, *ocorre que*, *a questão é que*, and *o problema é que*, literally translated into English as *it happens that*, *it occurs that*, *the issue is that*, and *the problem is that*, respectively. Functioning as compound conjunctions, they are not found in any of the four online resources.

Basically, carrying the same contrastive notion, the four phrases can be used interchangeably. Combined, they account for eight of the total translations of the conjunction *but*. It should be restated that, with three occurrences, *acontece que* is the fourth most common translation for *but*, surprisingly outnumbering the two instances of *entretanto* — retrieved by *Michaelis* as a possible translation for the English conjunction.

It could be argued that the four examples are adequate equivalents of the conventional conjunctions and adverbs used in Portuguese, as they represent catchy introductory phrases of contrast and opposition. They may also potentially fit the category of "directional equivalence" (previously mentioned in Section 2.1.1 of the Literature Review) proposed by Anthony Pym. This type of target-oriented equivalence refers to "what translators can do" in the target language (Pym, 2007, p. 278). The translator in this way has the flexibility to actively create equivalents.

5.4 The Issue of Dictionary-Based Translations

It is unquestionably true that dictionaries are key to the process of translation. Many authors including Michael Cronin (2003), previously mentioned in Section 2.1 of the Literature Review, refer to them as fundamental tools for translators (p. 24). Yet, the results obtained from this corpus study show that even a fixed class of words, such as conjunctions, can present some interesting findings on how they are being translated in the field of journalistic translation. The fact is that, as demonstrated throughout the Results Section of this investigation, the translations found in the corpus do not always draw from the entries provided by the four online dictionaries.

Perhaps one of the most surprising findings concerning this issue is related to three Portuguese conjunctive adverbs often listed in dictionaries and grammar books — *contudo*, *todavia*, and *não obstante*. With regard to *contudo*, although it is indicated as a possible translation for *however* and *yet* in all of the four dictionaries, as well as a possible translation for *but* and *though* in two of them, it only occurs once in the corpus — as a target word for '*however*'. Therefore, it is the least common Portuguese conjunctive adverb found in the corpus.

Likewise, *todavia* and *não obstante* are also retrieved by at least one of the four resources for the translations of *but*, *however*, *yet*, and *though*, as illustrated in Section 2.5 of the Literature, but are not found in any of the translated segments. Even though *Linguee* refers to them as "less common translations," they still appear in the other online resources alongside *porém*, *entretanto*, and *no entanto*, which, as demonstrated in this research, are more commonly used. This phenomenon conforms with Newmark's (1988) statement that bilingual dictionaries may offer too many dictionary entries, some of which are rarely used outside the resources (pp. 114-115). As a

result, the use of parallel corpora to verify how source words and phrases are being translated may be a more powerful ally to translators than dictionaries are.

5.5 Qualitative Analyses on Omissions and Additions

As previously described in Section 2.1 of the Literature Review, Francis Aubert's (1997) intent in revisiting the translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet entails the degree of proximity / distance between source and target texts through sets of words or phrases (p. 2). By using the established procedures, renamed by Aubert as "modalities," the chunks of both source and translated segments are then transformed into quantifiable data (p. 2), which help define translational standards. It should be stressed that Aubert includes omission and addition as translation modalities, which are specifically treated in this study as the removal or inclusion of adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs in the target segments.

Despite the paramount importance of qualitative analyses, a more careful assessment of the translated segments is critical to understanding some phenomena generated during the translation process. As far as omission and addition are concerned, two cases of each of these modalities will be analyzed below.

The first case of omission illustrated here (Example 5.7) indicates *but* and *despite* occurring together in the source segment. Even though it is possible for *mas* (the established equivalent of *but*) to co-occur with *although* (translated as *apesar disso* in this case), the translator opts for leaving out the conjunction *mas*, which ends up not causing any loss in terms of contrast. This is a clear example of stylistic omission — when the translator resorts to it to avoid redundancy and enhance textual cohesion (Dimitriu, 2004, p. 166).

(5.7)   a.   ***But despite this***, *signs of impending recession are now piling up.*
(*Economist,* February 20, 2016, "Unfamiliar ways")

b.   ***Apesar disso***, *começam a se avolumar indícios de que há uma recessão a caminho.*
(*Estado,* February 22, 2016, "Por mares nunca")

The second case of omission occurs due to a syntactic change in the sentence that antecedes

the one that *but* is omitted (see Example 5.8). In the source segment, the question is indirect,

whereas in the target segment the translator uses an explicit question, which impedes the

occurrence of any adversative coordinating conjunction.

(5.8)   a.   *That raises the question of who will control the data they generate.* ***But*** *data could become a side product.*
(*Economist,* June 23, 2018, "How two-wheelers")

b.   *E quem controlará os dados que as empresas gerarem? Eles podem virar um produto secundário.*
(*Estado,* June 25, 2018, "A vez dos veículos")

When it comes to the two examples of additions described here, both involve another

modality — "explicitation." Examples 5.9 and 5.10 (including this time a close English translation

of the sentence in bold found in the translated segment) demonstrate how the translators resort to

this strategy to carefully elucidate in the form of sentences the succinct English phrases "Nor is it

just cancer" and "No longer" found in the source segments. The use of the adversative

conjunctions, *mas* and *porém* are respectively added to both of the "thoroughly explained"

translated sentences to help clarify the idea of contrast embedded in them.

(5.9)   a.   *Cancer Research UK, a charity, is evaluating the breathalyser for early detection of a laundry list of other cancers (specifically bladder, breast ... and brain).* ***Nor is it just cancer****.*
(*Economist,* November 30, 2017, "A breathalyser")

b.   *A organização Cancer Research UK testa o analisador de respiração na detecção de muitos outros tipos de câncer - especialmente de bexiga, seio ... e cérebro.* ***Mas a utilização do aparelho não se limita ao câncer.***
(*Estado,* December 19, 2017, "Bafômetro")

c.   "But the use of the device is not limited to cancer."

(5.10) a.   *The 20th century bore that theory out: income gaps narrowed across American states and European regions.* ***No longer***.
(*Economist,* October 21, 2017, "The right way")

b.   *A experiência do século 20 comprova isso: tanto entre os Estados americanos, como entre as diversas regiões do continente europeu, as diferenças de renda diminuíram.* ***Mais recentemente, porém, as coisas mudaram de figura.***
(*Estado,* October 22, 2017, "A onda populista")

c.   "More recently, though, things have changed.

6 CONCLUSION

Findings of this study demonstrate that in the majority of cases, the Portuguese translations of the English adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs found in the corpus correspond to the entries provided by at least one of the online dictionaries used in this investigation. Even when a translation is not found in any of the four online resources, it is frequently a semantically-related word, whose usage maintains the idea of contrast and opposition expressed by the source word. Similarly, in the cases when source and target words are not so closely semantically related, the idea of contrast is still kept. Therefore, the level of equivalence is usually achieved at a sentence or text-level, rather than at a word-level.

Another conclusion drawn from this study is that the dictionaries analyzed here often provide too many terms, some of which are rarely or never used in the translated news texts. This fact is consonant with Newmark's idea of 'dictionary words,' that is, translations that, despite being commonly found in dictionaries, are hardly or never seen in current use. Conjunctive adverbs like *todavia* and *não obstante* illustrate this phenomenon. These words are potentially obsolete in native speech, hence the usefulness of a corpus-based analysis between source and translated texts to detect which lexis is actually more recurrent.

The importance of a corpus-based analysis involving translated texts is also tied to another interesting finding of this study. English adversative conjunctions and adverbs are sometimes creatively translated into phrases such as *acontece que* and *o problema é que*, which are not provided by any of the four online dictionaries used in this research. They may even be more

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efficacious alternatives to drawing the reader's attention to the idea of opposition expressed in the segment than the conjunctions themselves.

Positioning of the target conjunctions and adverbs is often similar to the position of their source words. When they are in different positions, cases observed in this study indicate that determining factors for the shifting include the length of the sentences (especially when it comes to *but* translated as *mas*, which can occur either at sentence-initial or medial positions), the translator's word choice allied with the grammatical rules of the receptor language[6], and the translator's own decision, even though the translated term could have been positioned in the same place of its source word. The most notable example found in this research concerns all the instances of *porém* occurring entirely in the sentence-medial position, confirming a deliberate choice made by the translator in most cases (as previously discussed in Section 5.2).

Despite not very frequent, instances of omissions and additions of adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs occur in the corpus, with additions being somewhat more common than omissions. As both English and Portuguese share similarities on the use of these words, the results provide evidence that omissions and additions are mostly used for stylistic purposes, contributing to the target segment legibility and the promotion of a more cohesive and clear translation.

6.1 Limitations of the Study

The current study was performed based on a rather small corpus. Different results might have been yielded if the corpus was larger. In addition, the corpus built for this research contained

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[6] As in Example 4.11 illustrated in the Results section, in which the source word *though* is found at the end of the source segment, but the Portuguese word choice *apesar disso* forces a mandatory shifting, as it can only be placed in the sentence-initial position.

journalistic texts from only two news sources — the digital versions of both the British magazine *The Economist* and the Brazilian newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo*. Findings also could have been different if the corpus contained news texts from other English and Brazilian Portuguese magazines and newspapers.

This research was also restricted to the online versions of *The Economist* and *O Estado de São Paulo*. There was no access to the printed versions of the sources in question. The pieces of news from the printed and the electronic versions may present variations in terms of edition, as they may be fully or partially published in their respective domains. The four dictionaries chosen for this research — *Linguee*, *Reverso*, *Michaelis*, and *Word Reference* — also characterize a limitation to the study, since other dictionaries, either paper or online, might retrieve other translations for the words investigated here.

6.2 Further Research

Suggestions for further research include the construction of a monolingual corpus, or, more specifically, a reference corpus, containing news texts originally written in Brazilian Portuguese. The findings of adversative coordinating conjunctions and adverbs from this corpus could be compared to the ones found in the translated segments of the bilingual corpus. This might help us better understand, for instance, if original news texts written in Portuguese contain more incidences of *contudo* (there was only one instance of it in the corpus), or if *porém* also tends to occur entirely in the sentence-medial position, as demonstrated by the findings of this study.

Another future research suggestion concerns the conjunctive adverbs *todavia*, *não obstante*, and *contudo*. A monolingual corpus containing older pieces of news in Portuguese might

be useful to detect if these words were ever or more commonly used in the past. Comparisons between original and translated journalistic texts involving the same language may help elucidate if some phenomena are particular to the translational act or not. As previously mentioned, when compared to other translation areas, there is a general dearth of research on news translation. Therefore, any comparative studies whose aim is to investigate linguistic features between source and target texts are encouraged.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: NEWS STORIES FROM *THE ECONOMIST* USED TO BUILD THE CORPUS
(LISTED IN ORDER OF PUBLICATION)

The Economist	Date of Pubication
1. Irredeemable?	January 2, 2016
2. Partying on a precipice	January 28, 2016
3. Unfamiliar ways forward	February 20, 2016
4. Peace, at last, in Colombia	June 25, 2016
5. Slow suffocation	July 16, 2016
6. Fixing fate	July 28, 2016
7. Nightmare on Main Street	August 20, 2016
8. Uberworld	September 3, 2016
9. TV dinners	September 17, 2016
10. Against happiness	September 24, 2016
11. All that is solid melts into air	November 19, 2016
12. Pot of gold	November 19, 2016
13. The sharing economy brings tycoon lifestyles within reach of some	November 26, 2016
14. How companies should treat their most enthusiastic customers	December 3, 2016
15. 3G missed Unilever but its methods are spreading	February 25, 2017
16. Reducing Brazil's pension burden	February 25, 2017
17. Mukesh Ambani has made the business world's most aggressive bet	March 11, 2017
18. Turkey is sliding into dictatorship	April 15, 2017
19. How to deal with Venezuela	July 29, 2017
20. Clueless on Cuba's economy	September 30, 2017
21. The right way to help declining places	October 21, 2017
22. Catalonia's parliament declares independence; Spain imposes direct rule	October 27, 2017
23. "Alias Grace", another triumphant Atwood adaptation	November 9, 2017
24. The state of marriage as an institution	November 25, 2017
25. A breathalyser for disease	November 30, 2017
26. How—and why—to end the war in Yemen	November 30, 2017
27. Why shrinking glaciers could mean more volcanic eruptions	November 30, 2017
28. Why are Brexiteers so quiet about Theresa May's concessions to Brussels?	December 14, 2017

29. Why Juan Rulfo's fiction of fear is still revered in Latin America	December 14, 2017
30. Having rescued recorded music, Spotify may upend the industry again	January 11, 2018
31. Chileans will be a tough crowd for Pope Francis	January 13, 2018
32. Why United Airlines has got into a flap over a peacock	February 1, 2018
33. In popular music, collaborations rock	February 3, 2018
34. The merits of revisiting Michael Young	February 10, 2018
35. The disastrous legacy of South Africa's President Jacob Zuma	February 15, 2018
36. The long-term returns from collectibles	February 22, 2018
37. Young Japanese are surprisingly content	February 27, 2018
38. Latin America needs an infrastructure upgrade	March 10, 2018
39. Why Europe should be worried	March 10, 2018
40. Why are Venezuelans mining so much bitcoin?	April 3, 2018
41. Tesla is heading for a cash crunch	April 5, 2018
42. The next Japan is not China but Thailand	April 5, 2018
43. Cuba bids goodbye to the revolutionary generation	April 12, 2018
44. Jeremy Corbyn's pacifist illusion	April 19, 2018
45. Sir Martin Sorrell leaves WPP in a sorry state	April 21, 2018
46. Rulers of the world: read Karl Marx!	May 3, 2018
47. A huge interest rate hike has arrested a run on the Argentine peso	May 4, 2018
48. Dear oil helps some emerging economies and harms others	May 26, 2018
49. Gulf states fear being encircled by Iran and abandoned by America	June 21, 2018
50. How two-wheelers are weaving their way into urban transport	June 23, 2018

51. Can Netflix please investors and still avoid the techlash?	June 28, 2018
52. Tough times for Embrapa, a jewel of Brazilian innovation	June 30, 2018
53. The victory of Andrés Manuel López Obrador starts a new era in Mexico	July 2, 2018
54. Daniel Ortega is causing a bloodbath in Nicaragua	July 12, 2018
55. Latin America's new media are growing up	July 14, 2018
56. What is happening in Nicaragua	July 16, 2018
57. How to rescue the WTO	July 19, 2018
58. Cuba's new constitution preserves communist power	July 26, 2018
59. Brazil's banks, profitable whatever the economic weather	August 2, 2018

APPENDIX B: TRANSLATED NEWS STORIES FROM *O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO* USED
TO BUILD THE CORPUS[7]

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[7] The order of the titles corresponds to Appendix A.

O Estado de São Paulo	Date of Publication	Translator
1. Sem salvação?	December 31, 2015	Alexandre Hubner
2. Sambando à beira do abismo	January 30, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
3. Por mares nunca dantes navegados	February 22, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
4. Paz, finalmente, na Colômbia	June 24, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
5. Asfixia em câmara lenta	July 21, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
6. Desentortando o destino	August 18, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
7. Pesadelo imobiliário	August 20, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
8. Ubermundo	September 5, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
9. Por uma agricultura de precisão mais barata	September 21, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
10. Contra a felicidade	September 23, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
11. Tudo que é sólido desmancha no ar	November 26, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
12. Pote de ouro	November 21, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
13. Vida de pompa e circunstância	November 28, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
14. A força do 'superconsumidor'	December 12, 2016	Alexandre Hubner
15. Os bárbaros batem à porta	February 26, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
16. Chamando os velhinhos à razão	February 28, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
17. Uma aposta para lá de agressiva	March 16, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
18. A Turquia rumo à ditadura	April 16, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
19. A agonia da Venezuela	July 30, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
20. Havana já não tem para onde atirar	September 30, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
21. A onda populista	October 22, 2017	Alexandre Hubner
22. Prova de força na Catalunha	October 27, 2017	Renato Prelorentzou
23. Após 'O Conto da Aia', outro clássico de Margaret Atwood vira série	November 25, 2017	Roberto Muniz

24. Laço mais frouxo: a situação do casamento como instituição no Ocidente	November 30, 2017	Terezinha Martino
25. 'Bafômetro' ajuda a detectar doenças	December 19, 2017	Roberto Muniz
26. Para encerrar a guerra no Iêmen	December 5, 2017	Roberto Muniz
27. A relação entre as geleiras e os vulcões	December 11, 2017	Claudia Bozzo
28. Os cães que não ladram	December 16, 2017	Claudia Bozzo
29. Ficção da violência de Juan Rulfo ainda ecoa na América Latina	December 30, 2017	Claudia Bozzo
30. Como o Spotify criou uma 'jukebox' no meio da nuvem	January 17, 2018	Terezinha Martino
31. Chilenos serão um público difícil para o papa	January 15, 2018	Terezinha Martino
32. Pássaros não são permitidos	February 13, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
33. Combinar fãs-clubes é bom para as vendas	February 4, 2018	Terezinha Martino
34. Os segredos da meritocracia	February 24, 2018	Terezinha Martino
35. O desastroso legado de Zuma	February 16, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
36. Investindo nas melhores coisas da vida	March 11, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
37. Otimismo japonês	February 17, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
38. Uma infraestrutura desintegrada	March 25, 2018	Terezinha Martino
39. A Europa deveria estar preocupada	March 11, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
40. Por que os venezuelanos mineram tanto bitcoin	April 5, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
41. Tesla na rota de uma crise de liquidez	April 12, 2018	Claudia Bozzo

42. A Tailândia é o próximo Japão	April 9, 2018	Terezinha Martino
43. Fim da geração revolucionária em Cuba	April 15, 2018	Roberto Muniz
44. A ilusão pacifista de Jeremy Corbyn	April 29, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
45. Sorrel deixa WPP em estado lastimável	April 21, 2018	Terezinha Martino
46. Governantes de todo o mundo, leiam Marx	May 06, 2018	Roberto Muniz
47. Calmaria, a um custo alto	May 06, 2018	Unknown
48. A curva do petróleo nos emergentes	May 27, 2018	Terezinha Martino
49. Países do Golfo temem abandono dos EUA e crescimento do Irã	August 28, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
50. A vez dos veículos elétricos no transporte urbano	June 25, 2018	Terezinha Martino
51. O poder de atração da Netflix	July 4, 2018	Unknown
52. Tempos difíceis para a Embrapa, uma joia do País	June 30, 2018	Terezinha Martino
53. Uma nova era no México	July 3, 2018	Terezinha Martino
54. A violência de Daniel Ortega na Nicarágua	July 16, 2018	Roberto Muniz
55. Crescimento dos novos meios na América Latina	July 17, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
56. O que deu errado na Nicarágua de Ortega?	July 22, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
57. Planos para salvar a OMC	July 20, 2018	Claudia Bozzo
58. Em Cuba, o dinossauro continua lá	July 29, 2018	Roberto Muniz
59. Os lucrativos bancos brasileiros	August 5, 2018	Terezinha Martino

<div align="center">**VITA**</div>

EDUCATION

The University of Mississippi – Oxford, MS/ USA
M.A. in Modern Languages, Emphasis in Linguistics **–** 2019

Catholic University of Santos – Santos, São Paulo/ Brazil
B.A. in Letters Portuguese and English **–** 2007

WORK EXPERIENCE

The University of Mississippi – Oxford, MS/ USA
Graduate Teaching Assistant – September 2017 to Present
Classes of Elementary and Intermediate levels of Portuguese. Tasks include preparation of activities, exams, and promotion of language tables.
Classes of Brazilian Cinema. Tasks include devising of the syllabus and preparation of classes and activities.

Freelance Translator
Netflix Freelance Translator – July 2015 to Present
Translation of movies and TV shows synopses from English into Brazilian Portuguese.

Other translation jobs include the translation of company surveys, questionnaires, announcements, emails, and websites.

In-Company English Teacher – São Paulo/ Brazil
August 2014 to July 2017
Private classes – Elementary to Advanced levels of English. General English and English for Specific Purposes (Business, Legal, Medical).

Cultura Inglesa – Santos, São Paulo/ Brazil
English Teacher – July 2008 to June 2014
Classes from Elementary to Advanced levels of English. Tasks included preparation of classes, activities, and exams.
Official Cambridge University Examiner (from Young Learners to FCE).

CERTIFICATES

CPE CAMBRIDGE (Certificate of Proficiency in English)
CPE MICHIGAN (Certificate of Proficiency in English)
BULATS C2/ Level 5 (Business Language Testing Service - Very Advanced)
IELTS ACADEMIC (Overall Band Score 8.0) – taken in March 2017

AWARDS

2019 – Outstanding Student in master's Level Linguistics – The University of Mississippi
2017 to 2019 – Graduate Student Funding – The University of Mississippi
2014 – Above Standard English class – Cultura Inglesa.
Awarded a two-week intensive course entitled "British Life and Culture-Teacher Development",
at Bell School (London, UK).