

**THE ROMANIAN TRANSLATOR'S  
SURVIVAL KIT**

**GHIDUL DE SUPRAVIETUIRE  
AL TRADUCĂTORULUI DE LIMBĂ ROMÂNĂ**



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*This book is dedicated to our mothers, Alexandrina and Viorica. They made us who we are and constantly push us to overcome our limitations.*

## **FOREWORD**

*The Romanian Translator's Survival Kit* was developed as part of the research schedule of the Department of Modern Languages for Specific Purposes and of the Centre for Research on Specialized Languages from a Multidisciplinary Perspective within the Faculty of Letters, Ovidius University of Constanta. It was conceived as a practical guide for new and aspiring translators with the Romanian – English language pair. It can also be used by English language students and teachers.

The book is organized in three chapters: the theoretical chapter, covering translation theory, methods, procedures and techniques, the practical chapter, which provides a series of practical tips for translators, and the applied chapter, which takes standard Romanian documents and provides their translation into English. This study focuses on the types of documents translators authorized by the Ministry of Justice commonly work with and thus mainly deals with legal and economic texts.

When available, official models were used. When the official model was not available, an authentic document was used, after being anonymized. We considered documents which are frequently translated and legalized by natural and legal persons, such as certificated of births, death and marriages, diplomas and criminal records for natural persons and registration certificate, establishment resolutions and certificates of good standing for legal persons.

*The authors*

*Dedicăm această carte mamelor noastre, Alexandrina și Viorica, cărora le mulțumim pentru că ne-au asigurat un început bun în viață și pentru că ne împing în permanență să ne depășim limitele.*

## CUVÂNT ÎNAINTE

*Ghidul de supraviețuire al traducătorului de limbă română* a fost elaborat în cadrul programului de cercetare al Departamentului de limbi moderne pentru facultățile nefilologice și al Centrului de cercetare a limbajelor de specialitate din perspectivă multidisciplinară din cadrul Facultății de Litere, Universitatea Ovidius din Constanța. Acesta a fost conceput ca ghid practic pentru noii traducători cu perechea de limbi română – engleză și poate fi folosit și de studenți și cadre didactice.

Cartea este structurată în trei capitole: capitolul teoretic, care cuprinde teorii, metode, proceduri și tehnici din traductologie, capitolul practic, ce oferă o serie de ponturi despre organizarea activității traducătorilor, și capitolul aplicat, care propune modele de traducere în limba engleză a unor documente-tip din limba română. Acest studiu vizează tipurile de documente cu care traducătorii autorizați de Ministerul Justiției lucrează în mod obișnuit și, prin urmare, abordează în principal textele juridice și economice.

Atunci când au fost disponibile, au fost folosite modele oficiale. Atunci când modelul oficial nu a fost disponibil, am fost folosit un document real, anonimizat în prealabil. Am luat în considerare documente care sunt frecvent traduse și legalizate de persoane fizice și juridice, cum ar fi certificatele de naștere, de deces și de căsătorie, diplomele și cazierul judiciar pentru persoanele fizice și certificatele de înregistrare, rezoluțiile de înființare și certificatele constatatoare pentru persoanele juridice.

*Autoarele*



## CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL ASPECTS

### 1.1. Defining translation

Before tackling the definitions of the term “translation”, we should have in view the fact that it generally refers to three distinct but interconnected elements, i.e., a process, a product or a field of study (i.e., translation studies). Moreover, sometimes there is no clear boundary as far as the first two meanings are concerned. The latter meaning (i.e., translation studies) was coined by James S. Holmes, in a paper presented at “the Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics” (Copenhagen, 21-26 August 1972). The scholar stated that this field had two main aims: “to describe the phenomena of translation and translation(s) as they manifest themselves in the world of our experience” and “to establish general principles by means of which these phenomena can be explained and predicted” (Holmes 1988, 71). It is noteworthy that, in order to make a distinction between translation as a process and translation as a product, Holmes (1988) used the term “translating” for the former meaning and “translation” for the latter.

In his turn, Jeremy Munday defines translation studies as “the academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation” (Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*, 2nd edition 2008, 1). In the scholar’s opinion, this discipline has a multilingual and an interdisciplinary nature because it encompasses “various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies including postcolonialism and postmodernism as well as sociology and historiography” (Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*, 2nd edition 2008, 1).

Alessandra Ricardi also notices the contrasting nature of translation approaches, which underwent several changes across time:

“contemporary translation discourses have focused on two main, sometimes contrasting approaches. On the one hand, there was the linguistic approach to translation dominating the 1950s and 1960s which then shifted towards function and culture-oriented approaches in the 1970s and 1980s while, on the other, research has followed a more traditionally literary approach” (Ricardi 2002, 1).

Another distinction should be made between written translation, which represents the focus of our book, and oral translation, also known as “interpreting” or “interpretation”. However, as Munday stated, there are situations when there are no clear boundaries between these two concepts, such as translating witness statement in court (providing them in written) or formal speeches (Munday, *Issues in Translation Studies* 2009).

We have selected several definitions of the term “translation” and presented them in this section in order to render a clearer and synthesized perspective of this concept.

### **1.1.1. Dictionary definitions of the term "translation"**

#### *Merriam Webster Dictionary online*

"1: an act, process, or instance of translating: such as a: a rendering from one language into another also: the product of such a rendering; b: a change to a different substance, form, or appearance: CONVERSION; c(1): a transformation of coordinates in which the new axes are parallel to the old ones; (2): uniform motion of a body in a straight line; 2: the process of forming a protein molecule at a ribosomal site of protein synthesis from information contained in messenger RNA" (Merriam Webster Dictionary, "Translation" 2019).

#### *Cambridge Dictionary online*

"[U] the activity or process of changing the words of one language into the words in another language that have the same meaning: Online translation services are not always as accurate as they should be.

[C] a piece of writing or speech in one language that has been changed into another language:

translation from sth. Delegates can listen to the translation from the Arabic through headsets.

[U] FINANCE, ACCOUNTING: the activity of giving the value of an amount in one currency in a different currency: translation into sth. Assets and liabilities denominated in non-US currencies are recorded in the financial statements after translation into US dollars.

[S or U] the activity or process of changing something into a different form: translation of sth. (into sth.) He said he will focus resources to speed the translation of research into practice" (Cambridge Dictionary, "Translation" 2019).

#### *Lexico Dictionaries (powered by Oxford)*

"1. The process of translating words or text from one language into another.

'the translation of the Bible into English';

1.1 count noun. A written or spoken rendering of the meaning of a word or text in another language.

'a Spanish translation of Calvin's great work'

1.2. The conversion of something from one form or medium into another.

'the translation of research findings into clinical practice'

1.3. Biology: The process by which a sequence of nucleotide triplets in a messenger RNA molecule gives rise to a specific sequence of amino acids during synthesis of a polypeptide or protein.

2. formal, technical: The process of moving something from one place to another.

'the translation of the relics of St Thomas of Canterbury'

2.1. Mathematics: Movement of a body from one point of space to another such that every point of the body moves in the same direction and over the same distance, without any rotation, reflection, or change in size" (Lexico, "Translation" 2019).

*Oxford English Dictionary*

“The action of translating (or its result).

I. 1. a. Transference; removal or conveyance from one person, place, or condition to another.

*spec.* The removal of a bishop from one see to another; in the Church of Scotland, the removal of a minister from one charge to another; also, the removal of the body or relics of a saint to another place of interment. (...)

b. *fig.* of non-material things.

translation of a feast (ccl.), its transference from the usual date to another, to avoid its clashing with another (movable) feast of superior rank. (...)

c. Removal from earth to heaven, orig. without death, as the translation of Enoch; but in later use said *fig.* of the death of the righteous. (...)

d. *Med.* Transference of a disease from one person or part of the body to another. *Now rare or Obs.* (...)

e. *Astrol.* (See quotes.) (...)

f. *Physics.* Transference of a body, or form of energy, from one point of space to another. motion or movement of translation: onward movement without (or considered apart from) rotation; sometimes as distinguished from a reciprocating movement as in a wave or vibration. (...)

II. 2. a. The action or process of tuning from one language into another; also, the product of this; a version in a different language. (...)

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The expression or rendering of something in another medium or form, e.g. of a painting by an engraving or etching; also *concr.* (...)

c. *Biol.* The process by which genetic information represented by the sequence of nucleotides in messenger RNA gives rise to a definite sequence of amino-acids in the protein or polypeptide that is synthesized. (...)

3. a. Transformation, alteration, change; changing or adapting to another use; renovation. (...)

b. *spec.* (in workmen’s use) The process of ‘translating’ boots. (...)

4. *Rhet.* Transference of meaning; metaphor (...)

III. 5. Law. A transfer of property; *spec.* alteration of a bequest by transferring the legacy to another person. (...)

6. In long distance telegraphy, the automatic retransmission of a message by means of a relay. (...)

IV. 7. *Attrib.*, as translation element, -equivalent, movement, process, right, theory, work; translation loan<sup>9</sup>-word) = loan-translation s. v. LOAN; translation wave, an ocean wave with a propelling or forward impulse; a forced wave. (...)” (Simpson and Weiner 1989, 409-410).

*Macmillan Dictionary online*

“1 COUNTABLE spoken or written words that have been changed into a different language  
*Which translation of Don Quixote are you reading?*

1a UNCOUNTABLE the activity of changing spoken or written words into a different language

*Most legal translation is done by lawyers with foreign language training.*

*in translation: Try to read Baudelaire in the original and not in translation.*

lost in translation (=not communicated when translated): *The complex rhyming patterns of these poems are totally lost in translation.*

1b COUNTABLE a word or phrase that means the same thing as a word or phrase in a different language

'Goodbye' is probably the best translation of 'Au revoir'. " (Macmillan Dictionary, "Translation" 2009-2023)

The analysis of the definitions presented above reveals that three dictionaries first tackle the term "translation" as the act (*Merriam Webster Dictionary online*), the process (*Merriam Webster Dictionary online, Cambridge Dictionary online* and *Lexico Dictionaries*) or the activity (*Cambridge Dictionary online*) of rendering, changing or translating (words) from one language into another. It is noteworthy that *Cambridge Dictionary online* is the only one that also places emphasis on preserving the meaning of the respective words. All three dictionaries define next the concept of "translation" as a product of the above-mentioned rendering or changing of words from one language to another. Interestingly, *Macmillan Dictionary online* first provides the definition of translation as a product and then as an activity, both with emphasis on the idea of changing words into another language.

Another noteworthy aspect is that *The Oxford English Dictionary* first explains the term "translation" as the transference or displacement of various material or non-material elements, and then it presents and exemplifies its various derived meanings in religion, medicine, astrology and physics. Afterwards, the dictionary tackles the term "translation" as "the action or process of turning from one language into another" and also as a yield of this process. It further deals with its wide array of meanings in biology, rhetoric, law and telegraphy (Simpson and Weiner 1989).

*Merriam Webster Dictionary online, Cambridge Dictionary online* and *Lexico Dictionaries* also mention other meanings associated to the concept of "translation" used in scientific fields such chemistry (changes of substances), mathematics, finance, accounting and biology (in the sense of conversion, transfer, movement).

### 1.1.2. Translation defined by scholars

In this section, for systematization purposes, the authors used several abbreviations, as follows:

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
SL	source language (i.e., the language of the text that undergoes translation)
ST	source text (i.e., the original text; the text in the source language, which undergoes translation)
TL	target language (i.e., the language of the target text, into which the original text is translated)
TT	target text (i.e., the translated text; the text resulting from the translation process)

Scholars have intensely debated the term "translation" and strived to define it, having in view various perspectives and theories. After exploring this vast area, we have selected

the ones that we consider the most relevant in relation to the purpose of our work and we have systematized them in the table below:

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Nida, E. 1964 <i>Toward a science of translating</i>	a scientific subject; “the transference of a message from one language to another is a valid subject for scientific description” (E. Nida 1964, 3). “the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (E. Nida 1964, 12).	The focus of the first definition falls upon the area that deals with translation studies. Moreover, in both definitions, the concept of “translation” is also seen as process that involves the transfer/ the equivalence of a message from the SL into the TL. The second definition emphasizes the importance of equivalence in terms of meaning (style ranks second). It is noteworthy that Nida is one of the scholars who tackled translation in terms of communicative and information approaches.
Newmark, P. 1982/ 2001 <i>Approaches to translation</i>	“a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/ or statement in one language by the same message and/ or statement in another language” (Newmark, <i>Approaches to translation</i> 1982/ 2001, 7)	The focus falls upon the idea of replacing the source message by an identical message in the TL (therefore, the issue of accuracy is suggested). Furthermore, this definition underlines the fact that translation deals with written texts.
Newmark, P. 1988/ 2001 <i>A textbook of translation</i>	“rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, <i>A textbook of translation</i> 1988/ 2001, 5).	According to this definition, before proceeding to the translation process, the translator should analyse it in detail, having in view issues such as purpose, target readers, attitude etc. Thus, the translator should convey the ST’s original meaning, as intended by its author.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
<p>Catford, J. C. 1965 <i>A linguistic theory of translation: An essay in applied linguistics</i></p>	<p>“an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language — a general linguistic theory” (Catford, <i>A linguistic theory of translation: An essay in applied linguistics</i> 1965, 1).</p>	<p>The focus falls upon a linguistic approach; the first part of this perspective upon the translation concept is analogous to the one given by Newmark (1982/ 2001) (i.e., the idea of replacement, substitution); however, the issue of accuracy is no longer suggested.</p>
<p>Catford, J. 1995 <i>A linguistic Theory of Translation</i></p>	<p>“the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (Catford, <i>A linguistic Theory of Translation</i> 1995, 20).</p>	<p>This definition is somewhat similar to the previous one, given by the same author; however, the issue of equivalence is also mentioned.</p>
<p>Munday, J. 2008 <i>Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications</i></p>	<p>“the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL)” (Munday, <i>Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications</i>, 2nd edition 2008, 5).</p>	<p>This definition presents the three meanings of the term “translation” (i.e., subject field, product and process). Furthermore, it pays more attention to the last meaning of the term (i.e. translation as a process), associates translation with written texts and with the idea of “changing” a ST (source text) in the SL into a TT (target text) in the TL; however, the issue of accuracy is not mentioned.</p>
<p>Lefevere, A 1990 <i>Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame</i></p>	<p>“translation is, of course, a rewriting of an original text” (Lefevere 1990, xii).</p>	<p>This brief definition underlines the idea that translation deals with written texts; this definition is quite confusing as it associates translation to rewriting and it does not mention the SL or the TL.</p>

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Ghazala, H. 1995 <i>Translation as problems and solutions</i>	“all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language” (Hasan 1995, 1).	This definition places emphasis on the fact that meaning is the core of translation because in order to obtain an appropriate translation in the target language, the translator must understand the meaning of the ST and translate it accordingly.
Bassnett, S. and Lefevere A. 1998 <i>Constructing Cultures: Essays on Literary Translation</i>	“a primary method of imposing meaning while concealing the power relations that lie behind the production of that meaning” (Bassnett and Lefevere 1998, 136).	The definition highlights the cultural side of the translation process and places the translator on a powerful position, hinting at Foucault’s (1980) famous idea according to which knowledge is associated with power (in this case, knowledge of a foreign language).
Shuttleworth, M., & Moira Cowie 1997/ 2004 <i>Dictionary of translation studies</i>	“a process or a product, and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, SUBTITLING and MACHINE TRANSLATION; moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes INTERPRETING” (Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997/ 2004, 181).	The focus falls upon translation as a process and as a product. In addition, the definition presents several translation subtypes and also underlines the overlapping boundaries between the translation of written texts and interpreting (which deals with oral texts).
Steiner, G. 1998 <i>After Babel. Aspects of language and translation</i>	“the transfer of meaning between languages” (Steiner 1998, 287).	This definition connects translation with the idea of transfer; meaning is regarded as the key element of translation (also seen, in this case, as a process).
Vystrčilova, R. 2000 “Legal English”, in <i>Philosophica</i> . 73	“an attempt to communicate someone else’s message through another language. It is an attempt to communicate one word in terms of another” (Vystrčilova 2000, 96).	The focus falls upon communication and translation as a process; the presence of a third party (i.e., the translator) is suggested.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
Bellos, D. 2011 <i>Is That a Fish in Your Ear?</i>	<p>“In English and many other languages, the word for translation is a two-headed beast. <i>A translation</i> names a product—any work translated from some other language; whereas <i>translation</i>, without an article, names a process—the process by which “a translation” comes to exist” (Bellos 2011, 11).</p> <p>“Translations <i>are</i> substitutes for original texts. You use them in the place of a work written in a language you cannot read with ease” (Bellos 2011, 15).</p>	<p>The first definition furnished by the author is similar to the ones provided by dictionaries (i.e., translation as a product and as a process), and discussed in section A.</p> <p>The second definition places emphasis on the idea of substituting the SL text with the TL one, so that the reader could understand the message conveyed by the original text.</p>
Osman, A. 2017 “Definition of Translation”, in <i>Translation Journal</i>	<p>“a mental activity in which a meaning of given linguistic discourse is rendered from one language to another”; “the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language into their equivalents into another language” (Osman 2017).</p>	<p>This definition regards translation as a cognitive process (i.e., a mental activity, an act); the focus falls on meaning and linguistic discourse/ entity (translation is associated with the idea of rendering/ transferring equivalent meaning from the SL into the TL).</p>
Colina, S. 2015 <i>Fundamentals of Translation</i>	<p>“the process of, or the product resulting from, transferring or mediating written text(s) of different lengths (ranging from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another (...). It is important to stress that translation deals with the transfer of written text” (Colina 2015, 3).</p>	<p>This definition tries to underline that translation as a process or product involves the written text and the transfer/ mediation of the text in the SL to the TL.</p>
Steyaert, C. and Janssens, M. 2015 “Translation in cross-cultural management”, in Holden, N. J., Tietze,	<p>“Translation is (...) not just switching between two languages, resulting in two texts, but an at once more complex, everyday, and hybrid performance, a multi-voiced</p>	<p>This definition discusses the term translation from a multilingual approach, which – according to the quoted scholars – professes that the translation process</p>



<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
S. and Michailova, S. <i>The Routledge Companion to Cross-Cultural Management</i>	speaking” (Steyaert and Janssens 2015, 136).	is not performed by means of equivalence but by means of difference.
Røvik, K. A. 2016 “Knowledge Transfer as Translation: Review and Elements of an Instrumental Theory”. <i>International Journal of Management Reviews</i> 18(3)	“Translation processes normally involve translation (of something) from a source text (de-contextualization) to a target domain (contextualization)” (Røvik 2016, 294).	By this definition, the author views the translation process through the lens of de-contextualization and contextualization; thus, emphasis is placed upon tackling the translation within its context, as it contributes to a better understanding and conveyance of meaning.
Stroinska, M. and Drzazga, G. 2018 “Relevance Theory, Interpreting, and translation”, in <i>The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies and Linguistics</i> , Malmkjær, K. ed.	After studying Carston and Powell’s work on relevance theory (2006) and Shreve and Angelone’s book on the interconnections between translation and cognition (2010), Magda Stroinska and Grazyna Drzazga reach the following conclusion: “From the cognitive linguistics point of view, however, translation and interpretation can be viewed as processes of decision-making where solutions are made and then re-examined and modified, as new information is added in the construction of the context” (Stroinska and Drzazga 2018, 104).	This definition approaches the concept of translation from a cognitive perspective and connects it with decision-making processes that constantly adjust solutions in accordance with context construction. Therefore, translation is perceived as a dynamic process, dependent upon its context.
Ying, C. and Yanli, Z. 2018 “Implicature and presupposition in translation and interpreting”, in <i>The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies and</i>	“Translation and interpretation both involve the transference of meaning between languages and cultures, the former in the written form and the latter in the oral or sometimes sign language form. Translation is the conveyance of the meaning of a source-language text to	In the authors’ view, the underlying distinction between interpretation and translation consists in their form, i.e., oral or sign language vs. written form. This definition of translation places emphasis on the transfer or conveyance of meaning from the SL into the

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
<i>Linguistics</i> , Malmkjær, K. ed.	the target-language text, and the translator usually has time and access to resources to produce an accurate translation” (Ying and Yanli 2018, 107).	TL both in terms of language and cultural aspects. Moreover, the context in which translations are performed is also suggested in this definition, as the authors mention that the translation process involves the use of certain resources and it is performed within a certain timespan, which represent vital accuracy premises.
Schwieter, J. W. and Ferreira, A. 2018 “Bilingualism, translation, and interpreting”, in <i>The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies and Linguistics</i> , Malmkjær, K., ed.	a. Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1958) perspective upon translation “as an activity between languages to express the same reality” (Schwieter and Ferreira 2018, 251);	a. Vinay and Darbelnet’s approach (1958) conveys translation as endeavour to convey the same message/ the same meanings from the SL into the TL.
John W. Schwieter and Aline Ferreira synthesize several landmark studies, tackling the concept of translation through different lenses. These above-mentioned scholars cite the following approaches:	b. Hurtado Albir’s (2011) description of translation as “a textual operation, an act of communication, and a cognitive activity”; “ a cognitive activity, in which a translator performs a complex mental process that consists of comprehending the meaning of a text and subsequently formulating it using the resources found in another language, all while considering the needs of the recipient and the purpose of the translation”; “a skill which involves knowing how to solve translation problems that arise in each occurrence” (Schwieter and Ferreira 2018, 251).	b. Hurtado Albir (2011) defines translation as a complex threefold process of textual, communicative and cognitive nature. The cognitive endeavor involves the understanding of the SL text and the ability to reformulate it in the TL, also having in view the objectives and the recipients of the translated message. Moreover, the translator should be able to deal with the linguistic issues encountered during the translation process.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
	c. Seleskovitch and Lederer's (1984) perspective upon translation "as a communication act, not a linguistic act", "divided into three processes: comprehension, deverbalisation, and re-expression" (Schwieter and Ferreira 2018, 251).	c. Schwieter and Ferreira (2018) further explain that the textual activity focuses on the translation of the message and not on the mere conversion of the SL text into the TL. This perspective is later reiterated by Lederer (2001: 19), who states that "translating is not transcode but understand and express meaning". Seleskovitch and Lederer also develop an Interpretive Theory of Translation, which conceives translation as a threefold process, i.e., understanding, deverbalization (focus on content, on "sense" and not on its linguistic form) and re-expression. This delineation of translation as a threefold process is to some extent similar to the one explained by Hurtado Albir (2011), emphasizing the textual, communicative and cognitive activities performed by the translator.
	d. Mossop et al.'s (2005) view on translation as "a kind of language production that can be analysed in terms of process and product" (Schwieter and Ferreira 2018, 251).	d. This perspective (i.e., envisaging translation as a process and product) reminds of the definitions provided by dictionaries and discussed in the previous section of this chapter.
	e. Gutt's (2000) interlingual interpretive depiction of translation "as a form of communication through a change of language"; this perspective can be tackled by	e. This definition places emphasis on communication and on the main objective of the translation process, i.e., to convey a message from the SL into the TL, shaping it

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Observations</b>
	means of relevance principles, professing that the elements to be transmitted and their conveyance means should have in view the respective audience and its particular features (Schwieter and Ferreira 2018, 252).	in accordance with its recipients.
<p>Federici, F. M. 2018  “Sociolinguistics, translation, and interpreting”, in <i>The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies and Linguistics</i>, Malmkjær, K., ed.</p>	“Translating and interpreting are sociolinguistic activities. Language mediations through interpreters and translators happen as part of normative social practices and are dictated by social and language behavioural rules that continuously evolve. Any language mediation occurs in this type of social communicative interaction, whether the agents in the communication are present (interpreting) or meet through the mediation (translation)” (Frederici 2018, 295) .	This quote delineates the sociolinguistic approach to translation, also deemed by Nida as being the only fundamentally valid perspective upon translation (E. A. Nida 1976, 298). According to this approach, translation is conceived as language mediation, embedded in the dynamics of standardizing social practices and in social communicative interaction. In the scholar’s perspective, translation is similar to sociolinguistics as it also deals with the interconnections between message senders and recipients, in their endeavor to construct meaning via the elements of interactive social contexts; it also tackles the ways in which these elements contribute to meaning organization (Frederici 2018, 295).
<p>Thelen, M. 2019  “Chapter 1 Quality and Quality Assessment in Translation: Paradigms in Perspective”, in</p>	“Translation is understood very broadly (...), as any product or activity related to producing a target text on the basis of a source text. This can be translation sec, but also terminology lists, project management, office	In his chapter, the author approaches translation in the broad sense, as product or process, similar to the definitions furnished by the dictionaries and discussed in the previous section of this chapter.