**GLOSSARY**

Boldface indicates terms defined elsewhere in the glossary.

**Adequacy.** Term by which a given translation procedure can be judged in terms of the purpose of the translation. (Preferred to Equivalence.)

**AL.** "A" language (native language).

**Anaphoric.** Back reference.

**Appropriateness.** The suitability of language use to its context.

**Bilingualism.** True bilingualism; native-language competence and performance in more than one language is very rare.

**BL.** "B" language (active foreign language).

**Bottom-up.** Processing a text on the basis of surface textual evidence. See also **Top-down**.

**Cataphoric.** Forward reference.

**Cognitive environment.** The set of assumptions, beliefs, knowledge, and so on shared and referred to by language users.

**Coherence.** The network of semantic relations that organize and create a text by establishing continuity of sense.

**Cohesion.** The surface network of lexical, grammatical, and other relations that provide formal links between various parts of a text.

**Collocation.** The tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language.

**Comment.** The part of a sentence that has most communicative importance or provides new information. See also **Topic**.

**Comprehension.** First stage in the translation process, when the translator makes sense of a sequence of sounds or graphic symbols. See also **Deverbalization; Reformulation; Verification**.
Conjunction. A word or phrase that links together two clauses, groups, or words. In this work it is also used to refer to the process by which cohesion is formed.

Connotation. Additional meanings that a lexical item acquires beyond the primary, denotational meaning. See also Denotation.

Consecutive interpreting. Oral translation following a speech or segment of a speech.

Context. The extratextual environment that exerts a determining influence on the language used.

Context of situation. All aspects of the situation in which a language event takes place that are relevant to the interpreting of that event.

Co-operative principle. The assumption that interlocutors co-operate with each other by observing certain conversational maxims.

Cultural codes. Conceptual systems that allow denotative meanings to take on extra connotative meanings.

Deixis. Formal features of language (demonstratives, personal pronouns, tense, and so on) that relate the concepts and entities evoked to the time and place of utterance.

Denotation. The primary meaning of a lexical item, involving its relation to the nonlinguistic entities that it represents. See also Connotation.

Deverbalization. Second stage in the translation process, stage of language-free semantic representation. See also Comprehension; Reformulation; Verification.

Dialect (geographical/temporal/social/standard). Variation in language performance depending on the characteristics of the user.

Directionality. Refers to whether the translator is working from BL to AL, AL to BL, or any other possible combination.

Equivalence. Equivalence not only of content but also of form between SLT and TLT.

Explicature. The making explicit of an implied meaning. See also Implicature.

Field. Aspect of register, variation in language according to the use to which it is put in various professional and social settings, such as scientific or legal discourse. See also Mode; Tenor.

Genre. Conventional forms of texts associated with particular types of social occasion (sonnet, cooking recipe, and so on).

Hyponym. A specific word in a semantic field. See also Superordinate.

Idiolect. Features of language-use characteristic of an individual language user.

Illocutionary. Having to do with the intentions of the speaker of an utterance.
Implicature. An implied meaning derived from an utterance on the basis of a shared cultural code. See also Explicature.

Initiator. The part of a sign that serves to identify it. See also Interpretant; Object.

Interpretant. The effect that a sign is meant to convey. See also Initiator; Object.

Intersemiotic translation. Translating from one semiotic code to another.

Intertextuality. A precondition for the intelligibility of texts, involving the dependence of one text on another.

Inverse translation. Translation from the translator's AL to his or her BL.

Lexical set. (a) Words and expressions within a semantic field. (b) Items that collocate with a specific word or expression.

Locutionary. Having to do with the act of uttering.

Macrostructural processing. Another term for top-down processing.

Marked. See Unmarked.

Metalanguage. The use of language to comment on language.

Microstructural processing. Another term for bottom-up processing.

Mode. Aspect of register, the medium selected for language activity: speech, writing, and so on. See also Field; Tenor.

Object. The part of a sign that serves as a vehicle of the sign itself. See also Initiator; Interpretant.

Perlocutionary. Having to do with the effect intended in uttering a sentence.

Pragmatic dimension. A dimension of context that controls intention.

Prose translation. Translation from the translator's AL to his or her BL.

Reformulation. Third stage in the translation process, when the translator expresses what he or she has understood in the first and second stages. See also Comprehension; Deverbalization; Verification.

Register. The tendency to pattern language behaviour in relation to a particular type of activity. See also Field; Mode; Tenor.

Reiteration. The recurrence or repetition of an item or phrase in a text.

Relevance. One of the aspects of the co-operative principle whereby interlocutors seek to relate their utterances to the current situation.

Restricted code (register). Any variety of language that is characterized by a restricted range of formal properties (phonology, lexis, and grammar).

Rheme. The part of a sentence that occurs last and usually has most communicative importance. See also Theme.

Semantic field. Conceptual field that reflects the divisions and subdivisions imposed by a linguistic community on the continuum of experience.

Semiotic dimension. A dimension of context that regulates the relationship of texts to each other as signs.
Service translation. Newmark’s term for translation from AL to BL.

Sign. A unit of signifier plus signified in which the linguistic form (signifier) stands for a concrete object or concept (signified).

Simultaneous interpreting. Oral and simultaneous translation of a speech.

Skopos. Term used by a German school of translation theorists to denote the purpose for which a text is translated.

SL. Source language.

SLT. Source-language text.

Speech act. The action that is intended in the utterance of a sentence.

Style. Variation in language-use achieved by choosing from the range of phonological, lexical, and grammatical resources of a language in order to produce some effect.

Superordinate. A general word in a semantic field. The meaning of a superordinate includes the meaning of all its hyponyms.

Tenor. Aspect of register that reflects the relationship between addressee and addressee, such as level of formality, distance. See also Field; Mode.

Text. A set of mutually relevant communicative functions, structured in such a way as to achieve an over-all rhetorical purpose.

Text linguistics. The branch of linguistics that analyzes spoken and written texts above the level of individual sentences.

Text type. Classification of texts according to the parameters of register: field, mode, tenor.

Text-type focus. The aspect of context that is seen to be the dominant function of a text and that determines text type.

Theme. The part of a sentence that occurs first and usually has less communicative importance. See also Rheme.

Thème. French term for translation from AL to BL.

TL. Target language.

TLT. Target-language text.

Top-down. Predicting the meaning of a text on the basis of information gathered from contextual and preliminary textual evidence. See also Bottom-up.

Topic. The part of a sentence that has less communicative importance or carries known information. See also Comment.

Traducción directa. Spanish term for translation from BL to AL.

Traducción inversa. Spanish term for translation from AL to BL.

Unmarked. Certain lexical or grammatical items or structures that are considered to be more common than other structures that are marked for a particular effect.
Usage. The meaning of a linguistic item in terms of its *denotation* within the linguistic system.

Use. Aspect of language variation relating to what a user is doing with language.

Verification. Fourth stage in the translation process, when the translator returns to the SLT to check if the sense expressed in the TLT is the same. See also Comprehension; Deverbalization; Reformulation.

Version. French term for translation from BL to AL.

Vouloir dire. Preverbal intention behind an utterance.

World knowledge. Whatever extralinguistic or real-world factors are brought into text-processing activity.