

## CRITICAL REVIEW: *DE LA HIPÓTESIS A LA TESIS EN TRADUCCIÓN E INTERPRETACIÓN*, BY ANTONIO BUENO, JANA KRÁLOVÁ AND PEDRO MOGORRÓN

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María del Carmen LÓPEZ RUIZ  
Universidad de Córdoba  
Facultad de Filosofía y Letras  
Departamento de Estudios Filológicos y Literarios  
Córdoba, España  
<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/autor?codigo=4971774>  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5761-4682>  
[maricarmen.lopezruiz@uco.es](mailto:maricarmen.lopezruiz@uco.es)

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**Abstract:** This book review addresses the collective book entitled *De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación*, edited by Antonio Bueno, Jana Králová and Pedro Mogorrón. This work is the output of the Virtual Conference “De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación” [From Hypothesis to Thesis in Translation and Interpreting Studies], which was held online by the University of Valladolid (Spain) in February 2019. The book describes the current state-of-the-art concerning Translation and Interpreting Studies within several doctoral programmes of international universities. The 32 chapters composing the book are gathered together around eight different specialised topics.

**Keywords:** Translation. Interpreting. Research. Translation Theory. Specialised Translation.

**Resumo:** Esta resenha aborda o livro coletivo intitulado *De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación*, editado por Antonio Bueno, Jana Králová e Pedro Mogorrón. Essa obra é o resultado da Conferência Virtual “De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación” [Da Hipótese à Tese em Estudos de Tradução e Interpretação], realizada online pela Universidade de Valladolid (Espanha) em fevereiro de 2019, e descreve o atual estado da arte em matéria de Estudos de Tradução e Interpretação de vários programas de doutorado em várias universidades internacionais. Os 32 capítulos que compõem o livro estão reunidos em torno de oito temas especializados diferentes.

**Palavras-chave:** Tradução. Interpretação. Investigação. Teoria da Tradução. Tradução Especializada.

**Resumen:** Esta reseña aborda la obra colectiva titulada *De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación*, de Antonio Bueno, Jana Králová y Pedro Mogorrón (editores). La obra es el resultado del Congreso Virtual “De la hipótesis a la tesis en Traducción e Interpretación”, celebrado virtualmente en la Universidad de Valladolid



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(España) en febrero del 2019, y recoge el estado de la investigación en Traducción e Interpretación desarrollado en distintos programas de Doctorado de diferentes países. Las 32 contribuciones de las que consta la obra se articulan en torno a ocho temáticas especializadas diferentes.

**Palabras clave:** Traducción. Interpretación. Investigación. Teoría de la Traducción. Traducción Especializada.

2 The work that we are about to review in the following pages brings together a compendium of 32 contributions organised around eight specialised topics in Translation and Interpreting Studies. The book is edited by Antonio Bueno García, Jana Králová and Pedro Mogorrón, and was published in 2020 by Comares, which has a large volume of collective works on Translation Studies. The names of the editors are revealing and immediately attract the attention of any reader, since taking into consideration the fields of research to which each one of them is devoted and the enriching contributions that precede them, the quality of the book is more than guaranteed. The volume brings together the different research projects being carried out by young doctoral students in Translation and Interpreting Studies, and shows what the different doctoral programmes in Translation and Interpreting at international universities are about. The title of the book is a great example of the research nature of the work, and its content is illustrative in the sense that it has emerged from the ideas of young doctoral students, who managed to carry out their hypothesis and turn them into a doctoral thesis. The work is also transcendental, since it demonstrates that Translation is a multidisciplinary area of knowledge that can be analysed from different perspectives, as we will see below, and its methods and theoretical orientations in the doctoral programmes of those universities represented through the authors of the work have been developed in response to the authors' research interests, the state-of-the-art and the possible challenges that the discipline will impose on young translators and researchers in the years to come. All in all, this piece of work bears witness to the interests of young doctoral students, who are, in short, the new researchers of tomorrow.

The work begins with a brief introduction signed by Dr. Bueno García (pp. XVII–XXVI), in which the content of the book is summarised. He applies the meaning of the term “hypothesis” (from the Greek *ὑπόθεσις*, *hypóthesis*) to the empirical contrast demonstrated by each of the authors in their corresponding book chapter. He states that “there is no thesis without hypotheses, nor hypotheses that do not aspire to confirm a thesis” (p. XVII), a sentence that in a certain way can be applied to the result in which the work has derived: the confirmation that when we manage to demonstrate an idea, we can make something great from it, something new capable enough to contribute to the building of Science. And that is why it is so important

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to give a word to young researchers, because they have a lot to put through: their innocence and little expertise remind us that all researchers are formed through experience, and that by experience, knowledge can be drawn upon.

The first specialization dealt with in the book is entitled “History of Translation”, and is made up of four different chapters.

The first chapter of the book is written by Francisco Luque Janodet, from the University of Seville, Spain. It is entitled “Un acercamiento histórico al discurso de la cata del vino: a propósito de la traducción y recepción en Europa de la obra *Topographie de tous les vignobles connus* de André Jullien” (pp. 3–11). The author tackles the subject of wine translation as a domain within agri-food translation, and focuses on the socio-cultural influence of wine and the management of oenological terminology. The chapter analyses the figure of André Jullien, his work and the terminology of wine within Europe.

In the second chapter, Hellen Varela Fernández (Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica and Universidad de Valladolid, Spain) deals with “La investigación documental sobre la labor traductora de los dominicos en Costa Rica” (pp. 13–21). The author brings us closer to the figure of the Dominican friar Antonio Figueras, a translator whose work was represented in various religious works carried out by the Order of Preachers. The main objective of this research is to perfect the work of historians in translation, and more specifically, of the historian in the translation of the Dominicans in Costa Rica, as the author puts it: “. . . we are convinced that in order to be better prepared and to perfect our work . . . we must necessarily go deeper into what our predecessors have done, for our own benefit and for that of the community” (p. 20).

The third chapter of the book is entitled “De viajes a la traducción turística: análisis de la traducción al español de los culturemas en las guías de viajes sobre Tailandia”, and is signed by Nadchaphon Srisongkram, from the University of Valladolid, Spain (pp. 23–32). From a historical and comparative point of view, the author wonders why some travel guides to Thailand mention the trips made by Europeans in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and why others do not. The author starts from the premise that the travels of the ancestors are part of the historical community that represents a country, and as such they are used as a means of promotion. In particular, he thinks of the figure of Anna Leonowens and the King of Thailand Chulalongkorn (Rama V). In this chapter, we will be able to look deeper into the analysis of the translation procedures used to translate cultural terms in the Lonely Planet and DK Eyewitness Travel guides from English to Spanish. The author concludes that the techniques of adaptation,

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amplification or extension are among the most effective ones to get to proceeding with the translational act.

Chapter four of the book is written by Marta Valdenebro Arenas (University of Valladolid, Spain). It is entitled “Los comienzos del discurso turístico institucional en España a través de la hoja de ciudad *Cádiz* en español y su traducción al alemán: estudio lingüístico y traductológico”. In this chapter, the author uses the Appraisal Theory to analyse the source text *Cádiz* (1930). Specifically, she checks the relevance of the strategies used in the translation, in order to ensure that the textual voice of the original has a faithful correspondence in the translated version. The author uses the model of discourse analysis proposed by Martin and White (2005), within Functional Systemic Linguistics, which has been brought to Translation Studies (TE) by authors such as Munday (2012).

The second topic of the book is dedicated to “Literary Translation”, and is made up of five book chapters.

4 The first one is signed by Carlota Lifante (University of Alicante). It is entitled “Challenges of Adapting Anthroponyms from Russian: Fictional Names and their Translatability” (pp. 45–50). One of the most interesting aspects of her contribution lies in the attention that the author devotes to the standardising authorities and the translation recommendations that they offer regarding transcription and transliteration. With her proposal, the author defends a first point of departure to create an updated standardisation system that regulates the state-of-the-art. All to ensure that “[a]fter all, it is his/her mission [the translator's] to find the necessary balance for the reader to feel his/her expectations have been met” (p. 50).

Adina-Flavia Zotea, from the University of Valladolid, signs the sixth chapter of the work, entitled “Análisis retórico de *La asesina ilustrada* de Enrique Vila-Matas” (pp. 51–60). In it, the author offers an interesting analysis from a rhetorical point of view of the novel written by Enrique Vila-Matas (2008) translated into Romanian. She is interested in analysing whether the rhetorical style of the work is preserved or not in the translated version, and proposes different techniques to carry out the analysis, in order to ensure that the scheme of the discourse (*intellectio, inventio, dispositio, elocutio*) has been respected.

Under the title of “Análisis lingüístico, traductivo y contrastivo de lenguajes figurados en dos capítulos de *Venuto al Mondo* de Margaret Mazzantini y en sus traducciones alemana y española” (pp. 61–70), Silvia Cataldo is committed to search for non-lexicalised metaphors based on polysemy. She enters the world of Margaret Mazzantini through her well-known book, and studies in particular its translations into German and Spanish. Through her analysis,

the author concludes that in all three languages, there are a high number of metaphors that converge in the three cultures, although with some nuances: between Italian and German, the metaphorical use is virtually scarce; however, between Spanish and Italian, the cases of convergence increase, although in lower numbers.

Bidisha Pal, from the IIT (ISM) Dhanbad (India), demonstrates in “Performing the Marginalized Text and Context: A Study of Translating and Adaptation of Sarankumar Limbale’s *The Outcaste* on Stage” (pp. 71–82) that thanks to the process of domestication, translation and adaptation of Limbale’s *The Outcaste* is possible in order to fully guarantee that the meaning and form of the literary text has been correctly adapted in the target language, as well as its marginal context. The author concludes that “[t]he theatrical space becomes a platform where the text achieves an idio-sociolect to be performed within a particular social order and caters to a particular target receptive audience with whom it establishes a connection” (p. 80).

The next chapter is presented by Rosario Valdivia Paz-Soldán (Universidad Ricardo Palma, Peru), and is entitled “César Vallejo escritor-traductor. Presencia del escritor en el proceso traductor de la novela *La rue sans nom* [La calle sin nombre] de Marcel Aymé” (pp. 83–91). The author dedicates her contribution to analysing the period in which the prolific author César Vallejo dedicated a period of his life to translate *La rue sans nom* by Marcel Aymé. Specifically, she analyses the version into Spanish and uses a methodological analysis to study the cultural and linguistic transfer from French. Her conclusions have to do with: a) the French narrative of the work and its relationship with contemporary narrative, and b) with the intervention of the characteristic style of the translator in the novel, whom she describes as a “recreator” (p. 89).

The third topic of the book is made up of two chapters, and is entitled “Translation Criticism”.

Juliana Aparecida Gimenes (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brasil, and Universidad de Valladolid) writes the chapter “Paratraduções de Machado de Assis para o espanhol: quando o tradutor fala sobre a tradução” (pp. 95–102). This time, the author opts for a contribution whose main objective is to analyse the presence of the translator through different manifestations. To do so, she uses the paratranslations of seven works by Machado de Assis into Spanish. The author points out up to four different patterns of translation, localised through her analysis: the inclusion of the translator’s point of view; the

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contextualisation of Brazil through literature; the analysis of the protagonists; and, finally, the geopolitical role of literary translation.

In chapter eleven, Livia Mendes Pereira (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil, and Universidad de Valladolid) presents a study entitled “Entre a transparência e a opacidade: uma análise discursiva de traduções do *Satyricon* de Petrônio para o português do Brasil” (pp. 103–112). In this chapter, three different translations into Brazilian Portuguese of Petronius' classic work — originally written in Latin — are analysed (concretely, *Satyricon*). Her research focuses on translation criticism in the manner of Foucault (1992), starting from the concept of “function” in the area of translation to justify that every translated text is an attempt by the translator to recreate the illusion that the one who actually speaks through the text is the author of the original, not the translator *per se*, so that the reader can proceed to a “total identification with the original” (p. 103). Her conclusions are very revealing in this sense:

For the author, there is a distancing between the two voices in the Notes of Translators, which creates the illusion that who speaks in the text 'translation' is the author and that who speaks in the text 'Notes of the translator' is only the translator. In this analysis, I will consider translation as the realization of the possibility of saying being offered by interdiscourse and by its conditions of production. (Pereira, 2020, p. 103)

The fourth topic, “Intersemiotic and Audiovisual Translation”, have six different chapters.

The first one is entitled “La traducción de cómics en el siglo XXI: Más allá de la traducción del humor” (pp. 115–125). It is developed by Nuria Ponce Márquez, from the University Pablo de Olavide (Spain). The author decides to articulate her contribution around the concept of untranslatability of comics and its repercussion in today's society. To do so, she starts from the traditional theoretical framework of the comic as an intertextual format but applied to the new reality: the comic is no longer understood as a humorous medium through image and word, but as a form to address current issues such as male violence. The author concludes her contribution by stating that “. . . the comic book continues to be an inexhaustible source of educational and research enrichment, as well as a source of considerable training as a basic exercise in the prelude to works related to market niches that are so relevant today” (p. 124).

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Kendall J. J. Harteel (University of Alicante) writes the thirteenth chapter of the volume, entitled “La subtitulación, el doblaje y la localización a través de las unidades fraseológicas y su traducción” (pp. 127–135). In this chapter, emphasis is placed on the presence of phraseological units of audiovisual content present in oral and written conversations and speeches of everyday life. The phraseological units of the study are semantically classified in the FRASYTRAM database. As the author points out with regards to the classification of these units, “. . . we observe that a detailed concept classification, with equivalences and diatopic variation will end up becoming an indispensable and very useful tool for translators” (p. 134).

“*Fansubbing* no Brasil: legendagem amadora de fã para fã e a interação nas comunidades online” is the title that Samira Spolidorio (Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil) has chosen for this book chapter (pp. 137–146). The author recalls the fact that Brazil is the country that produces the most amateur-made subtitles, a phenomenon known as fansubbing. This contribution is innovative in the sense that it is focused on the relationship between fan-producers and fan-consumers instead of on the paradigms concerning the history of subtitling and the intertextual characteristics that are commonly addressed in papers.

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Albina Dzhehur (University of Valladolid), entering into the field of children's literature, goes back to the time of the Brothers Grimm to present us a contribution entitled “La traducción de referentes culturales en los cuentos de los hermanos Grimm y su adaptación al cine español y ruso” (pp. 147–154). The author's main objective is to analyse the translation of cultural references in children's stories for their subsequent adaptation to audiovisual versions. The author argues that the greatest difficulties lie in the perception of the translator and in the technical problems derived from the use of two different alphabets, Latin and Cyrillic.

Lorena Hurtado Malillos (University of Valladolid) focuses on “Multilingüismo y tercera lengua en la ficción. El subtitulado de obras multilingües y su variabilidad en función del contexto de distribución”. The author proposes an interesting study based on the fact that Portugal, compared to other countries in Europe, has consolidated itself as the greatest subtitler country in audiovisual products as opposed to the practice of dubbing. To carry out her analysis, she selects two multilingual films: *Casse-tête chinois* and *The red violin*. Finally, the author concludes that “[o]nce the audience develops a watching habit under this modality, their preferences and needs on products of multilingual nature may be changed and oriented towards a less directed type of subtitling”<sup>1</sup> (p. 161).

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The next contribution comes from the University of Antananarivo (Madagascar), and is entitled “Convergencia y divergencia conceptual entre el malgache y el español a través de expresiones verbales fijas somáticas”, by Tantely Razakarivony (pp. 163–174). The research revolves around two very different cultures, and the different ways in which these two cultures interpret and define the different actions of everyday life. To carry out this study, the author has compiled a database of Malagasy and Spanish fixed somatic verbal expressions (EVFS) to analyse the conceptual differences and similarities between these two cultures. It is concluded that “. . . despite their cultural differences, lexical and semantically equivalent expressions exist between the two languages” (p. 173).

The fifth topic of interest is “The Didactics of Translation”, and is made up of three different studies.

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The first one, “Propuesta de un *SPOC* para la adquisición de la competencia lexicográfica en la enseñanza de la traducción inversa italiano > español” (pp. 177–184) has been written by Natalia Peñín Fernández, from the Università di Bologna (Italy) and the Universidad de Valladolid. The author is concerned about the fact that most of the research focused on didactics takes on relating the development of instrumental competence rather than advocating new methodologies focused on the lexicographic competence of the translation process. The main objective of this chapter is to “study the development of lexicographic competence in the reverse translation classroom through the proposal and application of an *SPOC* for an introduction to the monolingual and bilingual lexicographic resources of Italian and Spanish” (p. 177).

“(De)constructing the Teaching of Translation: Towards a Critical-Reflective Development of Empathic Accuracy in Translator Education” is the title given to this contribution by Christof Thomas Sulzer, from the University of Guanajuato (Mexico) (pp. 185–194). In his contribution, the author examines the implications of a social-constructivist approach to developing empathic accuracy. The author considers that empathic accuracy is an indispensable part of the translator's skills, and therefore states that “[t]he proposed methodological approach aims to examine a form of critical pedagogy applied to the formation of translators to contribute to the contemporary debate about effective learning and teaching” (p. 192).

Elena Agaronyan (Universidad de Valladolid) focuses on “El papel de la traducción en la didáctica de ELE: ¿Existe un método eficaz en la enseñanza de español a los angloparlantes que evite las interferencias lingüísticas?” (pp. 195–204). The author starts from the premise



that despite the different studies and learning methods that exist to guarantee the fluent and rapid learning of languages, not all of them are appropriate for the requirements of the degree in Translation and Interpreting, and hence her interest into analysing all the existing methodologies with regards to language teaching in order to achieve the main objective of her research: to identify the best method for teaching Spanish as a foreign language (ELE). To this end, she delves into the mistakes made by students of Spanish as a first foreign language and investigates their causes and difficulties in the learning process.

The sixth topic is dedicated to “Translation Studies Based on Terminological Corpora”, and has five different book chapters.

Cristina Cela Gutiérrez, from the University of Gran Canaria (Spain), devotes her contribution to analysing “Corpus-Based Translation Studies: Benefits and Limitations. A Case Study” (pp. 207–215). Her contribution is fully in line with the paradigm of corpus-based studies in translation, and specifically investigates the different implications and benefits that these studies provide in TS: didactics in Translation and Interpreting, language teaching, contrastive linguistics, etc. In her study, the author analyses the adverbs *absolutely*, *in fact* and *manifestly* in the multilingual corpus of the UNESCO (in the version translated into French and Spanish), to conclude that “the use of a corpus allows a deeper understanding of the syntactic and semantic characteristics of language, the evaluation of the correct use of translation strategies and the frequency of use of the adverbs of evidence in each language” (p. 208).

In the following chapter, by María López Medel, from the University of Alicante, entitled “El reto metodológico de fijar una muestra de estudio exhaustiva, pertinente y representativa desde un universo poblacional virtualmente infinito” (pp. 217–224), the representativeness of introducing sample fragments to illustrate the methodology followed in TS is analyzed. In this way, her contribution is particularly relevant to the methodological comparisons of the discipline, as it helps researchers to select the samples through which they intend to illustrate their proposals. As the author points out, “the choice of selection parameters is not trivial” (p. 217), since the applicability and effectiveness of the method will depend on them, as the author argues.

Andrea Martínez Martínez (University of Valladolid) offers a contribution from a terminological and cultural point of view which she has entitled “La nota de cata de vinos: análisis textual” (pp. 225–234). The author considers that in any culture socio-economically dependent of wine, it must be the wineries that adapt the texts to the market for which the consumer's product is intended. She proposes a technical sheet based on a specific type of text:

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the wine tasting note, a text which, in her opinion, should be written by oenologists or by beginners in wine tasting. She assures, after studying the corpus, that the wine testing note can be considered from a linguistic point of view just as another textual genre.

Jaime Sánchez Carnicer (University of Valladolid) projects his contribution by uniting the legal specialized language and the work with corpora, and hence the title of his chapter: “Diseño y compilación de un corpus virtual comparable legal: Discorp-leg” (pp. 235–242). This author refers to the studies by Baker (1993), Bowker and Pearson (2002), and Laviosa (2010) to define the field of study devoted to Translation from which the most recent research in Corpus Linguistics has been focused. After presenting the descriptive panorama of these studies, the author explains what design has been used to compile a legal virtual corpus on Spanish and British disability laws.

The seventh topic deals with “Lexicology, Terminology and Phraseology”, and includes three different book chapters.

Sara Barroso Tapia, from the University of Valladolid, presents us the world of cultural phraseology through a contribution entitled “Relación entre fraseología y cultura: La tauromaquia en el ámbito español y *Wurst* en alemán” (pp. 245–256). Through this combinatorial study between the Spanish and German languages, she puts forward that phraseology and culture are inseparably related, because there are certain phraseological units whose translation difficulties overcome the barrier of literalness and fully reach the cultural and pragmatic level. In this paper, Barroso compares two characteristic elements of each of the two cultures upon which her work is based: the Spanish bull and the German sausage.

Alina Daniela Popescu (University of Valladolid) presents a “Propuesta de elaboración de un diccionario terminológico de genética molecular en rumano” (pp. 257–265). The author recognizes a notorious shortage of terminological resources on molecular genetics in the Romanian language, and hence the author’s interest in offering a useful and updated resource to specialists. She includes the phenomenon of translation as a novel matrix in a work on scientific terminology, based on the context of DICGENETIC. The author’s aim is to produce a specialised dictionary.

Laura Enjuto Martín (University of Valladolid) looks at the wine culture and phraseology through her proposal “Las unidades fraseológicas de uso común en torno a la cultura del vino y su traducción al inglés” (pp. 267–275). The author begins her contribution by indicating that in the Spanish language, it is very common to find phraseological units related to the world of wine that can be used in everyday situations. Given the growing demand

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for wine and its internationalisation, it is necessary to update the state-of-the-art, and to this end the author proposes a contrastive study to analyse the translation of these units between Spanish and English.

Finally, under the title of “Specialised Translation”, we get to the last topic of this volume. In it, we will find the five remaining chapters.

The first contribution is written by María Carmen López Ruiz, from the University of Córdoba (Spain). Her work is entitled “Discurso político, pragmática y retórica: Un estudio contrastivo desde una perspectiva traductológica de discursos EN/ES de Barack H. Obama y Donald J. Trump” (pp. 279–288). The author starts from the hypothesis that translation should serve as a bridge between cultures, and hence her interest in analysing the Spanish translations of English political speeches of these two US leaders, in order to investigate the possible marks of manipulation that might have been involved when translating the message expressed by the speaker in the source text into the target text in Spanish.

Sonia Prieto Monteagudo (University of Valladolid) summarises in her enlightening chapter the “Problemática jurídica y terminológica de la traducción al español de los códigos de estatuto personal araboislámicos: el caso mauritano” (pp. 289–298). The author considers that the Arab-Islamic personal status codes have been modified over time, and so have the aims pursued in the translations. Prieto defends the closeness that these texts have to Islamic law, which diminishes the textual differences between the codes of some countries, to an extent of fossilising the language. The author concludes in her study that all personal status codes make use of neologisms, loanwords and archaisms.

Silvia Catalina Miranda Gálvez (University of Córdoba) analyses in “Terminología y traducción de textos musicales (alemán español): partituras y composición” (pp. 299–307) the musical terminology of German composers and its translation into Spanish. The author explains the relationships existing between language and music and proposes some graphic examples by means of the musical terms used in Gustav Mahler's works. The result of this study is a glossary in five working languages: Spanish, German, English, Italian and French.

Ileana Luque (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina) presents in her work “Caracterización multidimensional del género textual médico. *Patient Reported Outcomes* (PRO)” (pp. 309–318) a proposal for the multidimensional description of the medical text genre PRO (*Patient Reported Outcomes*). This genre is used in clinical research to compare health concepts that only the patient suffering from a specific disease can perceive and communicate as an active subject. The novelty of this study lies in the scarcity of studies

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dedicated to this specific genre. She uses a template developed by the GENTT group and approaches its analysis from a functionalist perspective.

Finally, Alba Montes Sánchez, from the University of Córdoba (Spain), presents in her contribution “Análisis terminológico y traducción en materia yihadista (DE-ES)” (pp. 319–328) the German terminology and lexicon that appear in texts of terrorist nature, and more particularly, the jihadist one, with the aims of studying what the proposals for translation from German into Spanish are like. The author concludes by stating that it is “convenient to reinforce the social, political and economic links between states on both European and international levels”<sup>iii</sup> (p. 328).

In short, this volume represents the future of Translation and Interpreting Studies better than any other, as it is the faithful reflection of the research interests of the youngest translators and interpreters who are beginning their careers in this field of research. Thanks to them, we are aware of the different prisms from which a discipline as heterogeneous and multidisciplinary as ours can be approached, which makes us, if possible, feel much more proud of belonging to one of the most fruitful areas of knowledge and which best allows collaboration with other areas of knowledge. The work admits many different readings, all of them enriching. We are convinced that readers will find in it an indispensable resource for analysing the forthcoming research challenges of the future, thanks to which they will be able to (re)construct their lines of research. An indispensable work for any researcher who desires to be informed about the latest investigations in our discipline and the research concerns of the youngest.

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<sup>i</sup> “Una vez el público desarrolle un hábito de visionado bajo esta modalidad puede que sus preferencias y necesidades en productos de carácter multilingüe cambien y se orienten hacia un tipo de subtitulación menos dirigida”.

<sup>ii</sup> “[...] consideramos conveniente reforzar los vínculos sociales, políticos y económicos entre los estados a escala tanto europea como internacional...”.