MODULATION IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS: THE SAME MEANING FROM A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE. A BILINGUAL EU CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *During the complex process of translation, the translator is often faced with different ways in which each language envisages the same reality. These differences are mostly triggered by a change in the point of view which leads to distinctive linguistic representations of the same meaning. The present paper*[1] *aims at analysing the use of modulation in the official Romanian translations of EU legal documents as regards the faithful rendering of the message from the source text into the target text through a perspective change. To this end, on the basis of several bilingual examples, we focus on identifying and investigating some types of modulation which might be regarded as marks of language identity. Being either a fixed or free solution, this translation procedure leads to the obtaining of suitable translation solutions that are proper to the target language naturalness and linguistic norms, as well as to the formal and/or legal EU style. A quantitative analysis is also conducted with a view to establishing the frequency values of the identified types of modulation in the bilingual En-Ro corpus.*

Keywords: *modulation, perspective change, translation process.*

This paper is part of a larger bilingual corpus-based research study concerned with investigating several translation procedures in the official Romanian translations of English EU legal documents. The present En-Ro corpus-based analysis is concerned with discussing only the translation procedure of *modulation* with focus on several types: "*space for time*", "*intervals and limits*", "*part-whole*", "*negation of opposite*", "*abstract for concrete*", "*change of symbol*" and "*popular-learned*" that exhibit marks of language identity. On the basis of selected bilingual English-Romanian EU examples, we aim at analyzing the way in which the message from the ST is faithfully rendered into the TT by means of *modulation*. Our endeavour also includes a quantitative analysis with a view to establishing the frequency values of the identified types of modulation based on their number of occurrences, as well as the frequency usage of modulation among other translations procedures taken into account in our extended research study.

Drawing on Vinay and Dalbernet (1958/1995: 249-255), as well as on Newmark (1988: 88), ***modulation*** can be regarded as *a change in the point of view* or *a change of perspective* when rendering the message from the ST into the TT. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (*ibidem*: 37), *modulation* can be *obligatory* or *fixed* (e.g. "the time when - le moment où") and *optional* or *free* (e.g. "it is not difficult to show - il est facile de démontrer", in which reversal of point of view occurs). They consider that *fixed modulations* are employed taking into account "the frequency of use, the overall

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acceptance, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression". *Free modulations* are "single instances not yet fixed and sanctioned by usage", offering a unique solution which is necessary rather than optional. They specify that a *free modulation* can become fixed when it is used often enough, when it offers the only solution, when it is mentioned in dictionaries and grammars and when it is regularly taught. We mainly use Vinay and Dalbernet's (*ibidem*: 249-255) terminology in order to discuss the types of *modulation* identified in our bilingual corpus.

The cases of **"space for time" modulation** which we have come across involve either SL words/phrases with *spatial* meaning that are translated by TL words/phrases with *temporal* meaning or reversed situations. They entail TL set phrases which account for fixed modulations due to their confirmed common usage, being also combined with *expansion* and/or *explicitation*.

1	***Where*** data is missing, Member States shall require the operator to duly justify. [1]	***Atunci când*** lipsesc date, statele membre solicită operatorului să justifice în mod corespunzător (...).
2	(…) confidential data on prices provided by the ***aforesaid*** US company. [2]	(…) date confidențiale privind prețurile furnizate de societatea americană ***mai sus menționată***.

In the first example, we notice that the English adverb indicating *place* "*where*" is translated into Romanian by the conjunctional phrase "*atunci când*" which indicates *time*. The Romanian phrase "acolo unde" which suggests the idea of *place* would have been rather inappropriate for the TL naturalness in this particular context. Other suitable solutions would have been the conditional conjunction "dacă" or the prepositional phrase "în cazul în care" having conditional value. In the second example, the SL adjective "*aforesaid*" which expresses the idea of *time* (since "afore" is synonymous with "before") is rendered into the TT by the phrase "*mai sus menționată*" which conveys the meaning of *place*. In order to keep the same temporal idea, the translator could have chosen the equally suitable variants "*menţionată anterior*" or "susmenționată". Yet, his/her choice might have been motivated by the preservation of the same word order ("*afore**said***"-"*mai sus **menționată***") on the grounds of interlingual symmetry. Likewise, in Romanian, placing the adverb before the participial adjective entails a higher degree of formality than its version "menționată mai sus".

In the case of **"intervals and limits" modulation**, the occurrences that we have analyzed indicate a change of emphasis mainly as regards the expression of various time intervals/limits. Examples (1), (2), (3) and (5) stand for fixed modulations, as they frequently occur in Romanian, whereas (4) and (6) are free modulations which do not represent unique translation solutions.

1	(…) coming forward with requests to hold more hearings ***prior to the 9 month deadline*** stipulated by law (…). [2]	(…) să își prezinte cererile de participare la mai multe audieri ***până la expirarea termenului de nouă luni*** prevăzut prin lege (…).
2	(…), and ***not later than 6 months*** *after* 1 December 2012, the Management Board shall adopt rules (…). [4]	(…) și ***cel târziu în termen de şase luni*** *de la* 1 decembrie 2012, consiliul de administrație adoptă norme (…).
3	***Not later than*** 1 March 2012, Member States shall forward the names and addresses of the competent authorities to the Commission. [5]	***Cel târziu la*** 1 martie 2012, statele membre transmit Comisiei denumirile și adresele autorităților competente.

In example (1), we can see that the ST time limit "*prior to the 9 month deadline*" is rendered into the TT as the prepositional phrase "*până la expirarea*

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termenului de nouă luni", the Romanian translator emphasizing the period of time until the deadline. If the translation had been a literal one, namely "înaintea termenului de nouă luni", the emphasis would have been on the deadline, not on the time interval elapsed until it. At the same time, the addition of the noun "expirare", which constitutes an *explicitation*, makes the official translation sound more natural. As shown in examples (2) and (3), the phrase "*not later than*" is rendered into Romanian either as "*cel târziu în termen de*" or "*cel târziu la*". Apart from being "*intervals and limits*" *modulations*, they are also "*negation of opposite*" *modulations*. In the English phrase, the emphasis is on negating the period after the deadline, whereas in the two Romanian phrases, the stress falls on the period of time until/before the deadline at the latest. Actually, the SL phrase and the two TL variants refer to the same time interval, but from a different perspective. They represent fixed modulations, the TL phrase "*cel târziu*" being the only frequent and natural translation of the SL phrase "*not later than*", as the literal variant "nu mai târziu de" is rather inappropriate in these cases.

4	That decision ***shall not enter into force until*** it is approved by the Member States (…). [6]	Această decizie ***intră în vigoare numai după*** aprobarea de către statele membre, (…).
5	If ***on the date*** of de-registration of the former entity in charge of maintenance any new entity has not acknowledged its acceptance (…). [7]	Dacă, ***până la data*** eliminării înregistrării entității precedente responsabile cu întreținerea, nicio nouă entitate nu a comunicat faptul că acceptă (…).
6	EIB will ensure that the region (...) ***does not receive more than*** *40 %* of the amount allocated (…). [3]	BEI se va asigura că regiunea (...) ***primește maximum*** *40 %* din suma alocată (…).

Likewise, in example (4), we notice that the negation of the verb phrase "to enter into force" followed by the conjunction "until" ("*shall not enter into force until*") is translated into Romanian by the verb phrase "a intra în vigoare" in the affirmative followed by the restrictive adverb "numai" and the preposition "după" ("*intră în vigoare numai după*"). The source version negates the entry into force until the action is done, whereas the translated one emphasizes the entry into force only after the action is done. The perspective changes when the message is expressed from the ST into the TT, but the meaning stays the same. Our analysis has revealed the preference of the Romanian translators for the affirmative form of the verbs.

In example (5), the ST prepositional phrase "*on the date*" is rendered by the TL prepositional phrase "*până la data*". The former emphasizes *the date* of "de-registration of the former entity in charge of maintenance" *when it turns out that* "any new entity has not acknowledged its acceptance...", whereas the latter stresses *the period until* the "de-registration of the former entity in charge of maintenance" *in which* "any new entity has not acknowledged its acceptance...". By using the prepositional phrase "*până la data*" and not "la data" ("on the date"), the message gets through more clearly.

In the last example, we deal with a case which we may refer to as *quantitative limit*. In English, the stress falls on negating the fact that the region "*does **not** receive **more than** 40%*", whereas in Romanian, the fact that it "*receives **maximum** 40%*" ("*primește **maximum** 40%*") is the one that gets emphasis. The translation could have literally followed the English structure, namely "nu primeşte mai mult de 40%", but it is more concise and natural with the verb in the affirmative and the adverb "maximum" with restrictive meaning.

The examples of **"part-whole" modulation** provided below mainly show the tendency of the translators to render a SL word/phrase expressing the idea of "whole"

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by a TL word/phrase conveying the idea of component "part(s)", but there are also converse cases. Except for the first example, all the others represent fixed modulations.

1	This Regulation shall be binding in its ***entirety*** and directly applicable (…). [8]	Prezentul regulament este obligatoriu în ***toate elementele*** sale și se aplică direct (...).
2	(…) in order to maximise synergies between the activities of these three Union ***bodies***. [3]	pentru a crea un maximum de sinergie între activitățile acestor trei ***organe*** ale Uniunii.
3	The list of members of the Management Board shall be published on the Agency's *Internet* ***site***. [4]	Lista membrilor consiliului de administrație se publică pe ***pagina*** *de internet* a agenției.

The ST noun "*entirety*", in (1), is translated as the TL noun phrase "*toate elementele*", "all the elements" being part of an "entirety". The noun "entirety" could have been rendered by its corresponding noun "întregime" or by the equivalent noun "ansamblu". We consider that the translator's choice is motivated by the wish to draw attention to the fact that all the elements making up the regulation in question are binding. In example (2), *modulation* is triggered by the TL current usage, being a fixed case. The noun "*bodies*" is translated as "*organe*" which represent constituent parts of a "body", since an institution which is made up of a group of people exercising a political, social or administrative function is called an "organ" ("un organ") and not a "body" ("un corp") in Romanian. In addition, the TL noun "corp" ("body") can occur in idioms such as "corp constituit", "corp legislativ" ("assembly"), "corp diplomatic" ("diplomatic corps") with the meaning of "collectivity/ gathering of deputies/diplomatic representatives" (DEX, 1998: 229).

Example (3) indicates that the English word "*site*" ("Internet *site*") is not transferred as such into Romanian, but translated as "*pagină*" ("*pagina* de internet"), an "internet page" being part of an "internet site". In order to avoid the collocation "site (de) internet", which is rather less used, the translator has chosen a more natural formulation which is fairly familiar. Yet, the borrowed term "site (web)" or the phrase "pagina web" are prevalent in Romanian, thus better variants would have been "pe site-ul/pagina web a agenției".

4	The delegation of power (…) may be revoked *at any* ***time*** by the European Parliament (…). [5]	Delegarea de competențe (…) poate fi revocată *în orice* ***moment*** de Parlamentul European (…).
5	The European Parliament shall elect its President and its ***officers*** from among its members. [6]	Parlamentul European își alege președintele și ***biroul*** dintre membrii săi.
6	The European Council shall meet twice ***every six months***, convened by its President. [6]	Consiliul European se întrunește de două ori ***pe semestru*** la convocarea președintelui său.

The English prepositional phrases "*at any* ***time***" is rendered by its equivalent Romanian phrase "*în orice* ***moment***" in example (4). We observe the "*whole-part*" *modulation*, as "time" is made up of "moments". The translator has preferred the TL equivalent phrase to the adverb "oricând" which could also have served the purpose. In (5), we notice the translation of the ST noun "*officers*" by the TL noun "*birou*" which refers to "a group of people working in an organization" (DEX, 1998: 101). Another possibility would have been the use of the Romanian equivalent of "officers", namely "delegați", since it is officially used for EU positions such as "Data Protection *Officer*"-"*Delegatul responsabil cu protecţia datelor*". In example (6), the "*part-whole*" *modulation* is achieved by the use of SL noun phrase "six months" and TL noun "semestru", as a time interval of "six months" makes up one "semester". The English version focuses on the constituent parts of a "semester", namely "*six months*", whereas the translation involves a whole time period through the noun "semestru". Although a

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literal translation would have been clearer ("la [fiecare] şase luni"), the phrase "pe semestru" is commonly used in formal contexts.

We have come across fairly many instances of **"negation of opposite" modulation**, in which the antonym of the corresponding SL word is negated in the TT in order to express the same meaning. Free cases of modulation are displayed by examples (1), (3) and (4), whereas fixed modulations are represented by (2), (5) and (6).

1	(…) the objectivity and reliability of the test ***was insufficient*** to base conclusions thereon. [2]	(…) gradul de obiectivitate şi fiabilitate a testului ***nu este suficient*** pentru a putea conduce la stabilirea unor constatări.
2	The claim of discrimination ***disregards*** the clear difference (…). [2]	Afirmaţia referitoare la discriminare ***nu ţine cont de*** faptul că există o diferenţă clară (…).
3	Further, Birac claimed that (...) should be declared ***to be non-cooperating***. [9]	Birac a declarat, de asemenea, că, (...) ar trebui să fie declaraţi ***ca nefiind cooperanţi***.

Examples (1), (2) and (3) contain ST words with negative prefixes (***in****sufficient*, ***dis****regard*, ***non****-cooperating*). We notice obvious *"negation of opposite" modulations*, in which the English verb "to be" in the affirmative along either with the adjective "*insufficient*" or with "*non-cooperating*" are translated by the verb "a fi" in the negative along with the adjective "*suficient*" or "*cooperanţi*" which are the antonyms of "insufficient" and "non-cooperating", respectively. The translator could have chosen the same English structures ("was insufficient"-"a fost/este insuficient" and "to be non-cooperating"-"fiind necooperanţi"), but the use of the verb "a fi" in the negative is more striking in conveying the needed messages. The verb "*disregards*", in (2), is translated into Romanian as "*nu ţine cont de*" which is practically the negation of the verb "to regard"-"a ţine cont de". This choice is the best possible translation solution and it represents a fixed modulation, since other Romanian variants which do not need to be put in the negative to render the meaning of the ST verb, like "a ignora" or "a neglija", are not suitable in this particular official context.

4	The product concerned is a commodity product ***which only exists in one product type and specification***, thus excluding a possible risk (…). [9]	(…) produsul vizat este o marfă obişnuită ***care există fără variaţii de tip şi specificaţii,*** excluzându-se astfel un risc posibil (…).
5	The same reasoning applies to healthcare ***not provided in a hospital*** (…). [10]	Acelaşi raţionament se aplică şi asistenţei medicale ***acordate în afara spitalelor***, (…).
6	the Court shall, (...), state which of the effects of the act which it has declared void shall be considered as ***definitive***. [6]	Curtea indică, (...), care sunt efectele actului anulat, care trebuie considerate ca fiind ***irevocabile***.

In (4), the ST relative clause "*which only exists in one product type and specification*" is rendered by the TL relative clause "*care există fără variaţii de tip şi specificaţii*". By denying the existence of "variaţii de tip şi specificaţii" through the preposition "*fără*" having a negative meaning, it results that there is "only one product type and specification". This choice is useful for avoiding the literal translation of the English clause which would sound inappropriate in Romanian. As shown in example (5), the participle "*provided*" in the negative along with the adverbial modifier of place "*in the hospital*" are translated by the participle "*acordate*" in the affirmative along with the adverbial modifier of place "*în afara spitalelor*" which is the opposite of the prepositional phrase "*in the hospital*". Since a literal translation would have been fairly inappropriate ("neacordate în spital"), another solution, though longer, would have been the use of a relative clause "*care nu sunt acordate în spital*" which follows the English

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structure more closely. However, the official translation lays more emphasis on the place where healthcare is provided, beside the fact that the prepositional phrase "*în afara spitalelor*" is used very often in Romanian.

The last example contains the translation of the English adjective "*definitive*" by the adjective "*irevocabil*". In Romanian, the opposite of "definitiv" is "revocabil", therefore the use of the adjective "*irevocabil*" represents a "*negation of opposite*" modulation. The corresponding Romanian adjective "definitiv" could have been used in the translation, but the choice for the adjective "*irevocabil*" is better, since it is proper to a legal style, taking into account the fact that it refers to an act made void by the Court. It is also important that there should be a legal and official register correspondence between the source text and the target text.

The En-Ro corpus under focus has revealed few cases of **"abstract for concrete" modulation**. Vinay and Dalbernet (1958: 236) consider that English words tend to be more concrete, while French ones are more abstract. Our research study also indicates that English tends to use a concrete image, while Romanian, just like French, prefers the abstract one. All the examples of "abstract for concrete" modulation discussed below stand for fixed modulations.

1	(...) other hygienic papers (…) such as ***toilet paper*** and ***facial tissues***, kitchen towels, hand towels (...) [1]	(...) alte hârtii de uz igienic (…), precum ***hârtia igienică***, ***şervețelele de demachiat***, prosoapele de bucătărie din hârtie, şervețelele de șters mâinile (...).
2	As was agreed, the ***seat*** of the Agency should be in Tallinn (Estonia). [4]	Așa cum s-a agreat, ***sediul*** agenției ar trebui să fie la Tallinn, în Estonia.
3	(...), the number of consumers using this channel (…) ***has remained flat***. [13]	(...) numărul consumatorilor care utilizează acest mijloc (…) ***a rămas constant***.
4	The ***organs*** of the Organisation shall be the General Assembly, (…) and the Management Board. [11]	***Elementele constitutive*** ale organizației sunt adunarea generală, (…) și consiliul de administrație.

In the first example, among other enumerated hygienic papers, we notice the ST noun phrases "***toilet*** *paper*" and "***facial*** tissues" which are translated by their equivalent noun phrases. In the case of the former noun phrase, English uses a concrete referential noun, while Romanian makes use of an abstract adjective ("*hârtie* ***igienică***"), emphasizing the idea of "hygiene". Likewise, the latter noun phrase suggests the concrete image of "face" by using the adjective "facial", whereas its Romanian equivalent phrase "*şervețele* ***de demachiat***" conveys an abstract image by means of the prepositional phrase "de demachiat" which focuses on the removal of make-up. We can say that English uses the object that bears the action ("facial" → "the face"), while Romanian expresses the purpose of the action ("de demachiat" → "demachiaj").

In (2), the ST noun "*seat*" also suggests a concrete image, though it has figurative meaning, namely "headquarters", while the TL equivalent noun "*sediu*" is an abstract one. Furthermore, we can see that the English collocation "*to remain* ***flat***", in (3), is translated by an equivalent verbal collocation "*a rămâne* ***constant***". The concrete adjective "*flat*" is rendered by the abstract adjective "*constant*", but the translator might have chosen other adjectives such as "neschimbat" or "stabil" which convey the same idea. However, the adjective "constant" is preferred especially when referring to a certain number ("*numărul* consumatorilor (...) *a rămas* ***constant***"). In (4), the concrete noun "*organs*" used figuratively is translated in an abstract way by "*elemente constitutive*" which is a TL predominant phrase when referring to the organs of an organisation. Apart from this type of *modulation*, we also identify *expansion* combined with *explicitation*, the noun "elemente" having the meaning of "components".

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"Change of symbol" modulation has been identified as the predominant type, in which each language conveys the same meanings by way of different "symbols", linguistic features which are influenced by differences in envisaging various facts or phenomena and even by socio-cultural diversity. Except for the first example, the others are fixed modulations involving phrases that are commonly encountered in Romanian.

1	The conversion of ***parent*** *reel* weight to finished products is not part of this product benchmark. [1]	Nu este inclusă în acest produs de referință conversia greutății *sulului* ***mamă*** în produse finite.
2	(…), if the ***parent*** *company* holds the majority of the voting rights of the subsidiary company. [12]	(…) dacă *societatea-**mamă*** deține majoritatea drepturilor de vot în cadrul filialei.
3	"failing to wear a ***safety*** *helmet*" means not wearing a safety helmet, (…) [13]	"nefolosirea *căștii de **protecție**"* înseamnă nepurtarea căștii de protecție, (…)
4	In particular, decisions about *the **basket** of healthcare* to which citizens are entitled (...). [10]	În special, (…) deciziile cu privire la ***pachetul** asistenței medicale* la care au dreptul cetățenii (…).

In the first two examples, we notice that English uses the general term "*parent*", while Romanian makes use of the particular term "*mamă*", not the corresponding noun "părinte". As "*parent* reel" or "sulul *mamă*" means "the initial/ the basic/the original reel"-"sulul iniţial/de bază /original", both nouns refer to the main initial reel by virtue of different symbols. In the same manner, "*parent* company" or "societatea-*mamă*" means the "*central* company"-"compania *centrală*", Romanian having a specific mother-oriented perspective when referring to a basic/original/central/main thing. Unlike the first example which is a free modulation, not confirmed through frequency of occurrence, the second one represents a fixed modulation as the phrase "societate-mamă" is largely used both in specialized and non-specialized contexts.

The collocation "***safety*** *helmet*", in example (3), is rendered as "cască ***de protecţie***" into the TT, not as "cască *de siguranţă*". English focuses on the safety of wearing a helmet, whereas Romanian stresses the role played by the helmet which is that of protecting the one who wears it. In (4), the noun "*basket*" is translated as "*pachet*", not as "coş" which would sound totally inappropriate here; the common Romanian equivalent of the SL noun phrase is "***pachetul** asistenței medicale*", both symbols ("basket" and "pachet") conveying the same idea, i.e. the whole set of healthcare services provided in case of certain health conditions.

5	(…) is subject to European and national laws of *data **privacy***. [11]	(…) face obiectul legislației europene și naționale privind ***protecția** datelor*.
6	(…) a citizens' committee, composed of ***natural*** *persons* (organisers) (...). [5]	(…) un comitet al cetățenilor, alcătuit din *persoane **fizice*** (organizatorii) (...).
7	(…) to contribute to the international fight against ***tax*** *fraud* and ***tax*** *evasion*. [3]	(…), pentru a contribui la lupta internațională împotriva *fraudei* **fiscale** și a *evaziunii **fiscale***.
8	When tasked with carrying out a *pilot **scheme***, the Agency should (…). [4]	Atunci când i se atribuie desfășurarea unui ***proiect-pilot***, agenția ar trebui să (…).

In example (5), the ST noun phrase "*data **privacy***" is rendered as "***protecţia*** datelor", but there is also the Romanian equivalent "*confidenţialitatea* datelor" which occurs more frequently. The noun "privacy" expresses the idea of "confidentiality", "privateness" and "secrecy", whereas the noun "protecție" conveys the idea of "security". However, in these collocations, both nouns "*privacy*" and "*protecție*" suggest a combination of both meanings ("confidentiality" and "protection"), eventually rendering the same message in the TT. The term "***natural*** *person*", in (6), has the Romanian equivalent term "*persoană **fizică***", both of them designating a living human

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being who has rights and duties as opposed to a "*legal* person"-"persoană *juridică*". The two languages refer to the same quality by means of different symbols which account for a fixed modulation.

In (7), the terms "***tax** fraud*" and "***tax** evasion*" have the fixed Romanian equivalent terms "*fraudă* ***fiscală***" and "*evaziune* ***fiscală***", respectively. In English, the noun "*tax*" refers to the legal contribution to the state budget (Ro: "impozit"), while in Romanian, the adjective "*fiscal*" is related to the institution that cashes the contributions, i.e. the Inland Revenue (Ro: "Fisc"). In example (8), the ST noun phrase "*pilot* ***scheme***" is rendered by the largely used TL collocation "***proiect** pilot*", not by "*schemă* pilot". Both symbols "scheme" and "proiect" have the meaning of a plan/draft/ proposal done on a small scale in order to test its reliability and which needs to be approved before being put into force (DEX, 1998: 857), (LDCE, 2003:1710).

We also have identified cases of what Van Hoof (1989: 126) calls ***"popular-learned" modulation*** with respect to informal and/or common words vs. formal and/or scientific words. In our bilingual corpus, the formal/scientific equivalent Romanian words/phrases of informal/common English ones are predominant over informal registry equivalent words/phrases. All the examples given below are fixed modulations.

1	(...) an appropriate treatment for the inactivation of ***disease agents***. [8]	(...) un tratament adecvat pentru inactivarea ***agenților patogeni***.
2	(…) the control of Salmonella in different *poultry* ***populations*** in the Union. [8]	(…) controlul infecțiilor cu Salmonella la diferite ***efective** de păsări* de curte din Uniune.

In (1), the English collocation "***disease*** agents" has two Romanian equivalent collocations: "*agenți* ***patogeni***" and "*agenți* ***infecțioși***", the former being prevalent. The noun "*disease*" which refers to "an illness which affects a person, animal or plant" (LDCE, 2003: 522) is part of the common and informal register, whereas the adjective "*patogen*" which means something "related to a disease" or "which causes disease" (MDN, 2008: 699) is formal, belonging to the specialized medical field.

Example (2) contains the noun phrase "*poultry* ***populations***" rendered into Romanian as "***efective** de păsări*". The SL noun "*populations*" is rather informal, whereas the TL noun "*efective*" is a formal one. Unlike the noun "population" which refers to "(biology) a community of animals" (ODT, 2007:794), the noun "efective" emphasizes the idea of "total number", being defined as "the number of individuals that make up a group" (MDN, 2008: 331). The literal translation "*populații* de păsări" is also encountered in Romanian, but taking into account that the official document requires a formal writing style, "*efective*" represents a more suitable equivalent noun.

3	Due to the ***paper** mill* closures and consolidation of the (…) Union producers, (...). [2]	Din cauza închiderii unor *fabrici de* ***celuloză*** și a consolidării producătorilor (…) din Uniune, (…).
4	"*driving under the influence of* ***drugs***" means driving while impaired by drugs or other substances having a similar effect, (...); [13]	"*conducerea sub influența* ***stupefiantelor***" înseamnă conducerea sub influența stupefiantelor sau a altor substanțe cu efecte similare, (...);
5	(b) the ***particle size***, ***particle size** distribution* and other physicochemical characteristics; [14]	(b) ***granulometria***, *distribuția* ***granulometrică*** și alte caracteristici fizico-chimice;

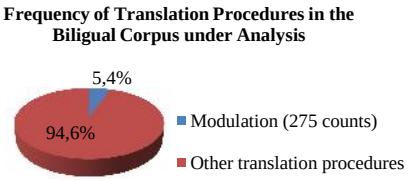
The English noun phrase "***paper** mill*", in (3), is rendered into Romanian as the equivalent noun phrase "*fabrici* ***de celuloză***", not as "*fabrici* ***de hârtie***" for reasons of formality. On the one hand, the noun "*paper*" is common and emphasizes the idea of "material", being defined as "material in the form of thin sheets that is used for writing on, wrapping things, etc." (LDCE, 2003: 1389). On the other hand, the noun "*celuloză*"

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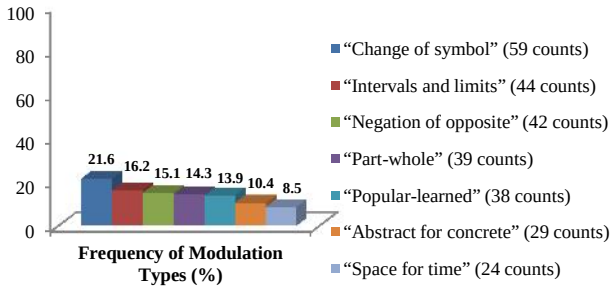
is formal and scientific referring to the "substance", being defined as "the organic substance obtained from the cell walls of the plants used in the paper industry etc." (MDN, 2008: 181). Based on these facts, we can say that this type of *modulation* is combined with "change of symbol" modulation, as well as with *componential analysis*. In (4), the common noun "*drugs*" is translated into Romanian as the scientific term "*stupefiante*". Either the noun "*stupefiante*" or the adjective "(substanțe/produse) stupefiante" is commonly used in this set phrase "*conducerea sub influența ...*" which is the equivalent phrase of "*driving under the influence of* ***drugs***". The TL noun "droguri" has a low frequency of usage in this context.

In example (5), the common noun phrase "***particle size***" is translated by the scientific term "***granulometrie***" which represents "the determination of the granulometric composition of a granular material" (DEX, 1998: 431) which, in plain words, refers to the determination of the size distribution in a granular material. Likewise, the noun phrase "particle size", which is the premodifier of the noun "distribution" ("*particle size* distribution"), is rendered as the formal and scientific adjective "granulometric" ("distribuția *granulometrică*"), although the corresponding TL phrases "dimensiunea particulelor" and "distribuția dimensiunii particulelor" also occur in specialized works. We notice the combination of *modulation* with *reduction by lexical contraction* ("particle size"-"granulometrie"/"granulometrică").

Our statistical data have indicated that *modulation* displays approx. 275 counts and a frequency of approx. 5.4% of all translation procedures under analysis in our extended research study, being placed on the 7th position out of 11.



As regards the frequency of *modulation* types of all calculated *modulation* instances, "change of symbol" *modulation* ranks first, with a ratio of approx. 21.6%, whereas "space for time" occupies the last position, revealing a frequency of approx. 8.5%. In addition, our quantitative analysis has shown that the differences between the other types of *modulation* are rather small.



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To conclude, the types of *modulation* dealt with in this paper give insights into the way each language expresses the same meaning through distinctive linguistic representations as a result of changing the perspective. They have been analysed in terms of fixed or free modulations on the basis of several traits which differentiate them such as the degree of their frequency of occurrence in the TL and their recognition or confirmation by fundamental linguistic resources. Most of the cases that we have investigated have proved to be fixed modulations due to these particular traits. Our investigation has indicated that modulation is often combined, either intuitively or purposely, with other translation procedures such as expansion and/or explicitation, reduction and componential analysis to obtain the best functional translation solutions. Moreover, we have come across situations in which even two types of modulation are used simultaneously.

According to the quantitative analysis that we have conducted in our extended research study, on the whole, modulation is a translation procedure less commonly encountered in relation to the other procedures under examination. As concerns the types that we have discussed, modulation is mostly put across by "change of symbol", "intervals and limits" and "negation of opposite". During the translation process, modulation contributes to the preservation of the ST message while complying with TL naturalness and linguistic norms, as well as with the official/formal EU register. It also leads to the achievement of a clarifying emphasis that is sometimes necessary and reveals significant identity marks of both source and target languages.

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[3]. Decision No 1080/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 Oct. 2011

[4]. Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 Oct. 2011

[5]. Regulation (EU) No 211/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 Feb. 2011

[6]. Selected parts of the consolidated versions of the TEU and the TFEU

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[8]. Commission Regulation (EU) No 364/2011 of 13 April 2011

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[11]. 2011/166/EU: Commission Decision of 17 March 2011

[12]. 2011/282/EU: Commission Decision of 12 January 2011

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[14]. Commission Regulation (EU) No 234/2011 of 10 March 2011

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