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Este artículo pretende dar respuesta a una serie de preguntas que tanto los formadores de traductores en el ámbito de la economía y los negocios como los investigadores en materia de traducción en tales ámbitos suelen plantearse. En este sentido, abordamos el tema de las denominaciones que suele recibir esta práctica traductora por medio de una encuesta destinada a especialistas y formadores de traductores en el ámbito universitario, centrada en diferentes materias o áreas del mundo de la economía, el comercio y las finanzas. Asimismo, utilizamos esta encuesta para plantearnos las líneas de investigación en las que quizá cabría hacer más hincapié y reflexionar sobre el término teoría en la formación en esta práctica de la traducción.

This article seeks to answer a number of questions often raised by both translator trainers and translation researchers in the field of economics and business. The subject areas often attributed to this field of translation practice are examined using a survey administered to professionals and university-level translator trainers, focusing on a range of subjects and areas in the world of economics, commerce, and finance. We also use this survey to examine lines of research where more emphasis may be appropriate, as well as how the term theory factors into training for the practice of translation.


Building on the assumption that translation is at the same time a cognitive and a linguistic process, the present article aims to investigate the contribution that the cognitive approach can make to translation research, especially in the economic domain. In order to account for the cognitive activities underlying the mechanism of conceptualization and linguistic formulation, we shall focus on some key concepts developed in the framework of Cognitive Linguistics and Semantics (model of prototype categorization, notion of embodiment, scenes-and-frames semantics). Indeed, even though economic translation comes under a specialized domain, marked by features of exactness and terminological precision, it is not free from the problems which every translational activity entails. The economic translator can therefore profit from a linguistic-cognitive approach, integrating the lexical axis into the semantic dimension.


The importance of languages for special purposes in multinational companies grows with each passing day. Simultaneously, the language of business, especially in the field of terminology, is developing at breakneck speed. In this respect, the work of translators in the field of business is becoming a real challenge. With this paper we hope to shed some light on the challenges of translating terminology in the field of marketing for the language pair German-Spanish. The genres represented in the corpus are mainly scientific papers published in specialised journals.
In line with previous studies (Russo 2002; Orts & Almela 2009; Orts & Almela 2012), the present paper analyses the mechanisms that the Galician language has for neologism creation in financial documents, particularly focusing on the use of loanwords and calques. Two ad hoc text-based corpora were compiled for the study: (i) a Galician monolingual corpus made up of Galician press articles and Galician research articles drawn from the bilingual journal Revista Galega de Economía; and (ii) a bilingual corpus comprised of the Galician and Spanish versions of the articles from the aforementioned journal. Results point to the existence of different usage patterns of loanwords and calques in specialized economic texts and in economic news-items, and of similar usage patterns of loanwords and calques in research articles in Galician and Spanish.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the current situation in the field of court interpreting in Montenegro, from both a normative and a practical point of view, in the light of future EU accession. Following the assertion that there is an increasing need for quality interpretation and the description of an ideal court interpreter, this paper presents the situation at the national level, relying upon the existing legislation in force. It is noted that Montenegrin legislation is generally harmonized with the EU Directive 2010/64/EU, but there is an issue of terminology that results in an unclear distinction between interpretation and translation. This paper proposes several solutions in order to define more detailed criteria for the selection of interpreters, form and content of the exam, necessity of organizing specialized training, introduction of a reliable system of quality control and establishment of a representative professional association.

This case study identifies text genres and translation techniques of documents subject to translation in companies providing auditing and consulting services. To this end, documents translated therein are collected and classified based on their genre, and a representative sample is taken to analyze its typology and translation techniques. This paper, which may be of interest to students, teachers, and translators of specialized documents, particularly those belonging to the economic and financial areas, concludes that most texts translated in companies providing auditing and consulting services are expository and that oblique translation is frequently used -though direct and complementary translation techniques are also applied.

This paper deals with employability, training, and the academic curriculum in the Bachelor’s Degree of Translation and Interpreting (TI) as empirical research objects. More specifically, it focuses on the observation of the professional profile of TI graduates currently working in the field of business internationalization (in companies that wish to export goods and services or make investments abroad). Paying special attention to the positions held, as published in the professional social network LinkedIn, and their identity self-perception, this piece of work aims, on the one hand, to gain deeper knowledge of translation-related professional profiles (Morón 2010, Calvo 2010) and, on the other, to get to know our subjects’ self-perception on their professional profiles given their specific TI training. Thanks to this study, the authors aim to reflect on the translator competence (TC) concept from a pedagogical point of view, with the purpose of better responding to market needs.
Reconciling professional International Trade Law with translation teaching is the first aim that we pursue in this paper. Our ultimate objective is to create a working space appropriate for teaching translation for commercial purposes. Thus, we believe that future translation graduates will be able to translate successfully since they will develop skills that will make them more appealing to employers in this area. Under this assumption, we present a methodological proposal focused on the preparatory stage which, in our opinion, favors understanding, translation training as well as thematic immersion. On the whole, we aim to develop full translation competence among translation trainees enabling them to translate professionally for commercial purposes.

In this paper we will present part of the results obtained in the doctoral dissertation of the author, which analysed the academic and professional situation of financial translation in Spain. After concluding a comprehensive study of the existing literature on financial translation, our hypothesis was based on the importance of specialization in financial translation to be a successful financial translator. Nonetheless, after analyzing the results of the survey that was part of the empirical study of the dissertation and that was distributed to financial translators, employers that require the services of financial translators and lecturers in charge of financial translation courses in Spanish universities, we observed that financial translation is closely related to legal translation, especially because of the numerous hybrid texts that combine both fields. This means that training models in financial translation should be combined with legal translation to respond to market needs.

The aim of this paper is to present the results of a survey related to business translation from German into Spanish and vice versa in order to build up a business corpus in German. My research is conducted within the framework of the COMENEGO Project (Spanish acronym of Multilingual Corpus for Business and Economics). The purpose of this project is to create a stable electronic corpus for translation practitioners from Spanish into various languages and vice versa. The pilot corpus includes Spanish, French and English components. As in the case of the English corpus, for compiling the German corpus we can rely on the results of the survey on the practice of translation in the field of business and economics. However, the results may not only allow to circumscribe the corpus design, but also to help translator trainers in preparing specialised courses.