

## **MA in Translation Studies**

### **Module 3**

#### **Question TD/00/02**

*Choose one or more cohesive devices (lexical, grammatical or textual) in a source and translated text, preferably in one specific type of discourse. Note, for example, how participants and entities are referred to or how lexical items are repeated in these texts. Compare the patterns in the two languages and discuss how the translator coped with the differences.*

David Roe

## **1. Introduction**

Halliday and Hasan consider that:

“Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it. When this happens, a relation of cohesion is set up, and the two elements, the presupposing and the presupposed, are thereby at least potentially integrated into a text.” (1976: 4).

The result of the successful use of cohesive devices and their appropriate transfer into a target text is a text that is said to have ‘texture’ (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 2), i.e. it is interpreted by the receiver as a flowing succession of words, structures and ideas which connect together in the meaningful communication of an exposition or argument, etc. A text without cohesive devices is said to be ‘ill-formed’, and where said devices have been inappropriately transferred, the TT could also be considered ‘unfaithful’, as an inevitable change in meaning would result.

In this essay, I look at the cohesive devices employed in a source text and compare their transfer into the target text. I do this by explaining the different cohesive devices open to a text sender and then examining the use and transfer of each device in the source and target texts.

## **2. The texts**

The texts I have chosen constitute the lead article in a newsletter issued by the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work on 30 October 2003. The source text is in English

and the target text in Spanish, and both are given in Appendix 1. I have also provided a back translation of the target text in Appendix 2. In the essay, I have indicated the lines on which references occur (L1 = line 1, L2 = line 2, etc.) and abbreviated the terms *source text/language* and *target text/language* to the commonplace ST/SL and TT/TL, respectively.

### **3. Types of cohesive devices**

In a text, cohesive references can be endophoric, linking to a co-reference that is in the text itself, or exophoric, where the co-reference is outside the text and part of the context in which it stands. At the same time, endophoric references can be labelled as anaphoric, where they tie back to a co-reference occurring earlier in the text, or cataphoric, where the co-reference appears later on. In English, most references are anaphoric, as texts are usually prospective and introduce new information as they progress, referring back to information that has already been presented. However, cataphoric references are also very commonly used to introduce sections the author intends to refer to later.

The cohesive devices I examine in this essay may be grouped under three headings: *grammatical devices*; *lexical devices*; and *textual devices*.

#### **3.1 Grammatical devices**

Grammatical cohesion in a text involves the co-referencing of grammatical words and structures and, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), can be separated into four general types: *cohesion through reference*; *cohesion through substitution*; *cohesion through ellipsis*; and *cohesion through conjunction*.

### 3.1.1 Cohesion through reference

Halliday and Hasan (1976: 37) suggest three types of reference: *personal* (personal pronouns and determiners, such as *I, me, mine, etc.*), *demonstrative* (reference by means of location on what they call a ‘scale of proximity’, including deictics such as *this, that, here, etc.*) and *comparative* (reference by means of ‘identity or similarity’, which ties two co-references through their similarity, size or significance, including adjectives and adverbs such as *same, identical, other, different, identically, otherwise* and comparative adjectives such as *better, more, less, etc.*).

#### Personal reference in the texts

The four examples of personal reference in the ST all function endophorically. The first occurs on line 31, where the possessive adjective *its* refers anaphorically to *Agency’s* (L31). The translator maintains this cohesive device with a direct translation of the pronoun *sus* (L32) in a similar anaphoric reference to *de la Agencia* (L31).

The following personal reference in the ST, *their* (L77), ties up with *SMEs* (L74). It is transferred directly, using *sus* (L79) in anaphoric reference to *Las PYME* (L75) and, as the previous reference, *muchas de ellas* (L77), refers directly to the co-reference *Las PYME* (L75) – this is not clear in the ST (see section 3.1.3 *Cohesion through ellipsis*) – the tie is clear and the cohesion is more direct.

The final personal reference in the ST is the use of *it* (L83) in anaphoric reference to *The Agency’s web feature* (L79). It is transferred using the pronoun *ello* (L85) in anaphoric reference to *La página web de la Agencia* (L81).

The TT has two further examples of personal reference through the pronoun *les* (L82 & L83), in anaphoric reference to *Las PYME*, continuing the personal reference chain in the fifth paragraph. The first occurrence (L82) adds an actor to the expression *superar estas lagunas* (L83) (literally, *overcome these lagoons*), which has been used to transfer the actor-less concept of *bridge the gap* (L80), with the consequent added cohesion. In the second occurrence, the translator uses personal reference to maintain an example of cohesion which the ST realises by repetition of *Europe's SMEs* (L81). The technique in the TT maintains the cohesion but lessens the immediacy by reducing the number of repetitions in the chain.

The patterns of personal reference in the ST and TT can be seen in the following figures:

As well as presenting information on the Agency's own activities such as its SME funding schemes and information projects, the web feature at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> provides access to a wide range of practical information. This covers key risks such as accidents, dangerous substances (the focus of this October's European Week for Safety and Health at Work campaign) and work-related stress, as well as important SME employment sectors such as construction and fisheries.

**Fig. 1 Personal reference, paragraph 3.**

Además de presentar información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la Semana Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de octubre) o el estrés laboral, así como a importantes sectores de empleo de las PYME, como la construcción o la pesca.

The new web feature was unveiled on Wednesday 1 October at an international conference in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs organised by the Italian Presidency in cooperation with the EU. Speaking at the launch, Agency Director, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, commented: 'SMEs employ two out of every three workers in the EU, but many [of them] have difficulties managing their safety and health obligations due to a lack of knowledge and resources. The Agency's web feature will help bridge this gap by allowing Europe's SMEs to get access to safety and health information, which is up-to-date and practical. We hope that it will contribute to improved safety and health performance across the sector.'

**Fig. 2 Personal reference, paragraph 5.**

La nueva página web fue dada a conocer el miércoles 1 de octubre en una conferencia internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME celebrada en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia italiana en cooperación con la UE. El Director de la Agencia, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural: «Las PYME dan trabajo a dos de cada tres trabajadores de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de conocimientos y de recursos. La página web de la Agencia les ayudará a superar estas lagunas permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud. Esperamos que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».

### Demonstrative reference in the texts

The ST has many examples of the exophoric *the*, where reference is made to an item or entity in the world shared by the writer and reader:

*The European Agency* (L11); *the fatal accident rate* (L17); *the SME sector* (L22); *the EU* (L24, L72 & L76); *the Agency* (L30); *the web feature at <http://sme.osha.eu.int>* (L33); *the Agency's first SME funding scheme* (L49); *the many innovative ideas* (L58); *the information, training and exchange of good practice* (L59); *the Italian presidency* (L71).

In the TT, these exophoric references are generally transferred directly:

*La Agencia Europea* (L11); *el índice de accidentes mortales* (L17); *el sector de las PYME* (L22); *la Unión Europea/UE* (L27, 73 & 77); *la Agencia* (L31); *la sección web <http://sme.osha.eu.int>* (L34); *el primer plan de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia* (L51); *la información, formación e intercambio de buenas prácticas* (L63); *la Presidencia italiana* (L71).

However, on one occasion, this is not so. The ST mentions *the many innovative ideas* (L58), which is transferred as *numerosas ideas innovadoras* (L62). The effect is one of slight translation loss, since the use of the exophoric *the* in the ST points to the ideas given on the CD-ROM and web feature and helps underline that the ideas are new. In the TT, this is left to the reader's probable but not certain association of the elements in the sentence (*El CD-ROM, la página web and numerosas ideas*) and loses the emphasis on the newness of the ideas. This loss could have been avoided by a translation such as *las numerosas ideas innovadoras que contiene el CD-ROM* (the numerous innovative ideas contained on the CD ROM).

The ST also has examples of endophoric use of *the*:

<b>Example</b>	<b>Co-reference</b>
<i>The focus</i> (L37)	<i>accidents, dangerous substances</i> <sup>1</sup> (L36)
<i>the web feature</i> (L46 & L67)	<i>the web feature</i> (L33)
<i>The CD-Rom and web feature</i> (L56)	<i>a new CD-ROM</i> (L46) & <i>the web feature</i> (L33)
<i>the field</i> (L60)	<i>health and safety</i> (L50)
<i>the launch</i> (L72)	<i>The new web feature was unveiled on...conference in Rome</i> (L67)
<i>The on-line guide</i> (L89)	<i>a new on-line guide</i> (L11)

These examples of cohesive device are generally translated into the TT directly:

<b>Example</b>	<b>Co-reference</b>
<i>El sitio web</i> (L46) & <i>La nueva página web</i> (67)	<i>la sección web</i> (L34)
<i>El CD-Rom &amp; la página web</i> (L60)	<i>un nuevo CD-ROM</i> (L46) & <i>la sección web</i> (L34)
<i>La guía online</i> (L89)	<i>una nueva guía online</i> (L11)

However, on occasions, the endophoric use of *the* has been compensated by other devices. *The focus* (L37) has been replaced by a personal reference in a relative pronoun and clause *sobre las que versa* (L39). This removes the doubt mentioned in footnote 1 below (the feminine pronoun *las* can only refer to *sustancias peligrosas*) and maintains cohesion through personal reference. *The field* (L60) has been translated by *este campo* (L65), where the non-selective *the* has been replaced by the demonstrative *este*, providing nearness in the terms of Halliday & Hasan's scale of proximity (1976: 37) and consequently greater cohesion. *The launch* (L72) has been translated by *el discurso inaugural* (opening speech) (L74), which is a meronym of the anaphoric co-reference *una conferencia internacional*

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<sup>1</sup> It is not clear whether the focus is *accidents and dangerous substances* or only *dangerous substances*. The translator seems to have understood the second possibility.

(L68). Despite the unnecessary lexical shift (the translator could have used *el lanzamiento* (the launch) or *la presentación* (the presentation)), the cohesion is maintained.

Other examples of demonstrative reference in the text involve the nearness and farness of Halliday & Hasan's scale of proximity: *that* (L20); *this* (L36); *this* (L37); *this* (L80).

The first *that* (L20) is an anaphoric reference to *the fatal accident rate* (L17). The TT shows a shift in the cohesive device to substitution by *el*<sup>2</sup> (L20), which ties back to *el índice* (L17), but maintains the cohesion; this shift is necessary in Spanish, where grammar rules would not permit the use of a demonstrative.

*This* (L36) refers anaphorically to *practical information* (L35). This cohesive device is absent in the TT, which joins the two sentences together and connects the co-references with an adjectival phrase (*referente, por ejemplo, a...* (L37)). The cohesion could have been transferred through a demonstrative reference as part of repetition: "...*acceder a abundante información práctica. Esta información incluye riesgos...*" (...access to abundant practical information. This information includes risks...).

The word *this* on line 37 is a cataphoric reference to *October* (L38) and part of the exophoric reference *this October's European Week for Safety and Health at Work campaign* (L37). The nearness of this cohesive device is lost in the TT and no compensation has been attempted (*octubre* (L42)), perhaps because when the text was

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<sup>2</sup> This is substitution in the TT and not personal reference because this *el* is not a personal pronoun, although it is often incorrectly referred to as such; the personal pronoun would have an accent, *él*.



translated, the October in question was apparent and, in the translator's opinion, did not warrant specific indication. The cohesion could have been maintained with, for example, *la campaña de la...el Trabajo programada para este octubre*.

The final example of demonstrative reference in the ST is the anaphoric *this* (L80), tying back to *a lack of knowledge and resources* (L78). The cohesion has been maintained by demonstrative reference, *estas lagunas* (L83), tying anaphorically to *falta de conocimientos y de recursos* (L80).

#### Comparative reference in the texts

The ST has four examples of comparative reference: *double* (L19) refers anaphorically to *rate* (L18) and the comparative cohesion has been maintained semantically through a shift to a verb (*duplica* (L20)); *larger* (L20) refers anaphorically to *enterprises with fewer than 50 workers* (L18) and both the device and reference have been transferred directly, thus maintaining the cohesive effect (*más grandes* (L21), in anaphoric reference to *empresas con menos de 50 empleados* (L19)); *more* (L57) ties back to *500,000 SMEs* (L56) and the effect is directly transferred with *más empresas* (L61) pointing anaphorically to *500 000 pequeñas y medianas empresas* (L59); finally, *improved* (L84) is an exophoric reference to the current level of safety and health performance and the comparative cohesion has been maintained semantically with a shift to a verb (*mejorar* (L86)).

### 3.1.2 Cohesion through substitution

Substitution usually functions endophorically, providing grammatical cohesive devices, and hence differs from reference, which works semantically. The items in this category may be nominal (*one, ones, same*), verbal (*do*) or clausal (*so, not*).

#### Substitution in the texts

There are no examples of this device in the ST. However, the translator has used substitution to compensate a demonstrative reference in the ST: *el* (L20) in reference to *el índice* (L17) and as a substitute for *el índice de las empresas más grandes* (the fatal accident rate in larger companies).

### 3.1.3 Cohesion through ellipsis

Halliday and Hasan state that “ellipsis is simply ‘substitution by zero’” (1976: 142) and as such, it functions in a very similar way to substitution. They go on to identify one of its essential characteristics as where:

“something which is present in the selection of underlying (‘systemic’) options is omitted in the structure – whether or not the resulting structure is in itself ‘incomplete’”. (*ibid*: 144).

In most cases of ellipsis, the presupposed item has occurred previously in the text; consequently, this device is usually anaphoric.

### Ellipsis in the texts

The ST has three examples of ellipsis, all of which exemplify nominal ellipsis: *and reports* (L53), where the elided *it* refers anaphorically to the title of the CD-ROM (*Promoting health and safety in Europe's SMEs* (L50)). This cohesion seems to have been maintained (*e informa* (L57)), however, Spanish verbs do not require a subject pronoun or noun and the ellipsis is consequently not marked.

The second is an example of cataphoric ellipsis, *two [workers] out of every three workers* (L75). The device is transferred directly with the same cataphoric reference, *dos [trabajadores] de cada tres trabajadores* (L76).

The final example is *many [of the SMEs] have* (L76), where the ellipsis functions anaphorically and ties up with *SMEs* (L74). Interestingly, the TT maintains the anaphora but shifts from ellipsis to personal reference, *muchas de ellas* (L77), in reference to *Las PYME* (L75). In the ST, the reference is open to doubt, since it could refer to either *SMEs* (L74) or *two out of every three workers in the EU* (L75). The doubt is cleared only as a result of the intertextual reference *safety and health obligations* (L77) (presumably, the target reader knows that safety and health obligations are managed by companies rather than workers). By supplying the personal reference, the TT gains in cohesion, since the feminine pronoun *ellas* (L77) makes it grammatically clear that the reference ties with *Las PYME* (L75) and not *dos de cada tres trabajadores* (L76), which would have required the masculine pronoun *ellos*. Had the writer of the ST chosen against ellipsis and supplied a personal reference (*many of them*), the structure would still not have cleared the doubt as

English has no nominal gender distinction. The use of, for example, *many of the former* would have provided clearer, more direct cohesion.

### **3.1.4 Cohesion through conjunction**

This device provides cohesion between clauses or propositions. It tells the receiver how to understand the thread of the argument presented in the text and usually takes the form of conjunctives or linking adverbs. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), this device can be separated into four categories: *additive*, signalling additional information (e.g. *and, also*, etc.); *adversative*, indicating contrast with a previous item (e.g. *but, however*, etc.); *causal*, signalling cause, consequence, result and purpose (e.g. *so, consequently*, etc.); and *temporal*, indicating time sequence (e.g. *then, next*, etc.).

#### Conjunction in the texts

The examples in the ST all fall in the additive category: *and* (L20 & L53); *as well as* (L30 & L40); *such as* (L31, L36 & L41); *in addition to* (L46). These devices have been mostly transferred directly: *además de* (L30 & 46); *como* (L32 & L44); *por ejemplo* (L37); *así como* (L42); *e* (L57). Consequently, the cohesive effect and thread of the text is upheld. However, the use of *and* (L20) at the beginning of the sentence has been translated by the more explicit *habida cuenta de que* (considering that) (L21). This change is necessary, as Spanish style does not readily permit *y* (and) at the beginning of a sentence. The cohesion is maintained but there is a shift from additive to causal conjunct, reinforcing the following information as the reason why accidents and ill health are a pressing issue for the EU.

## **3.2 Lexical devices**

According to Baker:

“Lexical cohesion refers to the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organising relations within a text. A given lexical item cannot be said to have a cohesive function *per se*, but any lexical item can enter into a cohesive relation with other items in a text. [...] Lexical cohesion covers any instance in which the use of a lexical item recalls the sense of an earlier one.” (1992: 202)

Halliday and Hasan (1976) divide lexical cohesion into two main categories: reiteration and collocation.

### **3.2.1 Reiteration**

This is the repetition of lexical items in a text and can appear as a direct copy of an earlier item or the repetition of a synonym, near-synonym or superordinate. It differs from reference in that the repetition functions lexically and not necessarily semantically, i.e. the lexical items do not necessarily have to refer to the same identity.

*Reiteration in the texts*

The ST contains several reiteration chains, which are summarised in the following table and shown in figure 3:

<b>Chain ST</b>	<b>Occurrences in ST</b>	<b>Chain TT</b>	<b>Occurrences in TT</b>
Businesses	16	Empresas	16
European	11	Europa	10
Occupational	11	Trabajo	10
Health	9	Salud	10
Information	9	Información	9
Safety	8	Seguridad	9
Agency	6	Agencia	7
Launch	5	Presentar	5
Web feature	5	Web	5
Guide	4	Guía	4
Accident	4	Accidente	4

As this table and figure 3 show, these chains have been transferred faithfully, maintaining the lines of argument presented in the ST and their corresponding protagonism, and contributing to furnishing the TT with a similar level of lexical cohesion.

### Source Text

#### Newsletters

Agency launches online OSH guide for Europe's small and medium businesses

Author: OSHA

The European Agency has launched a new online guide of occupational safety and health advice for Europe's 19 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

According to European research, the fatal accident rate in enterprises with fewer than 50 workers is around double that of larger companies. And with more than 75 million EU workers employed in the SME sector, preventing work-related accidents and ill health in SMEs is one of the EU's most pressing safety and health issues.

As well as presenting information on the Agency's own activities such as its SME funding schemes and information projects, the web feature at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> provides access to a wide range of practical information. This covers key risks such as accidents, dangerous substances (the focus of this October's European Week for Safety and Health at Work campaign) and work-related stress, as well as important SME employment sectors such as construction and fisheries.

In addition to the web feature, a new CD-ROM provides details of more than 50 innovative accident prevention projects supported by the Agency's first SME funding scheme. Promoting health and safety in Europe's SMEs is published in five languages (DE, EN, ES, FR and IT) and reports on a scheme, which an independent evaluation concluded has benefited more than 500,000 SMEs. The CD-ROM and web feature will help even more companies learn about the many innovative ideas for the information, training and exchange of good practice in the field.

The new web feature was unveiled on Wednesday 1 October at an international conference in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs organised by the Italian Presidency in cooperation with the EU. Speaking at the launch, Agency Director, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, commented: 'SMEs employ two out of every three workers in the EU, but many have difficulties managing their safety and health obligations due to a lack of knowledge and resources. The Agency's web feature will help bridge this gap by allowing Europe's SMEs to get access to safety and health information, which is up-to-date and practical. We hope that it will contribute to improved safety and health performance across the sector.'

The online guide can be accessed at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

### Target Text

#### Noticias

La Agencia presenta una guía online sobre SST para pequeñas y medianas empresas de Europa

Autor: Agencia Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo

La Agencia Europea ha lanzado una nueva guía online sobre consejos de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SST) para los 19 millones de pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) de Europa.

Según investigaciones europeas, el índice de accidentes mortales que se producen en las empresas con menos de 50 empleados duplica prácticamente el de las empresas más grandes. Habida cuenta de que el sector de las PYME da empleo a más de 75 millones de trabajadores, la prevención de accidentes y problemas de salud en las PYME constituye una de las cuestiones más apremiantes en materia de seguridad y salud en la Unión Europea (UE). Además de presentar información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la Semana Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de octubre) o el estrés laboral, así como a importantes sectores de empleo de las PYME, como la construcción o la pesca.

Además del sitio web, un nuevo CD-ROM presenta de forma pormenorizada los más de 50 proyectos innovadores para la prevención de accidentes que han sido subvencionados por el primer plan de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia. La promoción de la seguridad y la salud en las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) europeas se publica en cinco lenguas (alemán, español, francés, inglés e italiano) e informa sobre un plan que, según una evaluación independiente, ha beneficiado a más de 500 000 pequeñas y medianas empresas. El CD-ROM y la página web permitirán que incluso más empresas puedan conocer numerosas ideas innovadoras respecto a la información, formación e intercambio de buenas prácticas en este campo.

La nueva página web fue dada a conocer el miércoles 1 de octubre en una conferencia internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME celebrada en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia italiana en cooperación con la UE. El Director de la Agencia, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural: «Las PYME dan trabajo a dos de cada tres trabajadores de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de conocimientos y de recursos. La página web de la Agencia les ayudará a superar estas lagunas permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud. Esperamos que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».

La guía online está disponible en <http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

Fig. 3. Reiteration chains in the ST and TT.

### 3.2.2 Collocation

This device refers to the occurrence of a pair or chain of words which are associated to each other in some way. This can include opposite meanings, words from ordered series or groups, part-whole relations and co-hyponymy, or examples of collocation proper.

#### Collocation in the texts

The ST has a variety of collocation chains, which have been transferred directly:

#### Co-hyponymy

ST	TT
<i>small... medium... larger</i>	<i>pequeñas... medianas... (más) grandes</i>
<i>ill health... stress</i>	<i>problemas de salud... estrés</i>
<i>projects... scheme</i>	<i>proyectos... plan</i>
<i>reports... evaluation</i>	<i>informa... evaluación</i>
<i>information... training... good practice</i>	<i>información... formación... buenas prácticas</i>
<i>knowledge... resources</i>	<i>conocimientos... recursos</i>

The collocation *key* (L36)... *important* (L41) has been transferred by the reiteration of the word *importante* (L38 & L43), which makes the cohesion more direct and obvious than in the ST.

Also, the cohesion resulting from the collocation *speaking* (L72)... *commented* (L74) is lost, as both verbs have been joined together in one: *afirmaba* (L74).

#### Ordered series/groups

ST	TT
<i>19 million... 50... double... 75 million... five... 500,000... two... three</i>	<i>19 millones... 50... duplica... 75 millones... cinco... 500 000... dos... tres</i>
<i>October... week... Wednesday</i>	<i>Semana... octubre... miércoles</i>



### Part-whole relations

ST	TT
<i>SME... sectors... construction... fisheries</i>	<i>sectores... PYME... construcción... pesca</i>
<i>Italian... EU</i>	<i>italiana... UE</i>

### Opposites

ST	TT
<i>safety and health... fatal accident</i>	<i>seguridad y salud... accidentes mortales</i>

### Collocation proper

ST	TT
<i>small... medium-sized enterprises</i>	<i>pequeñas... medianas empresas</i>
<i>health... safety</i>	<i>seguridad... salud</i>
<i>conference... organised</i>	<i>conferencia... celebrada</i>
<i>employ... workers</i>	<i>dar trabajo a... trabajadores</i>

The collocation proper of *health and safety* (L50) is interesting in that the Bank of English contains only 11 examples of the expression ‘safety and health’, whereas it contains 238 examples of ‘health and safety’, suggesting that the more common collocation is the latter despite the former being preferred on more occasions in the ST. The mixing of both expressions in the ST detracts from the cohesive effect of this lexical item. The TT improves the cohesion by using *seguridad y salud* in all instances.

The collocation *bridge... gap* (L80) has been transferred by *superar... laguna* (L82). This expression is correct in Spanish and is an acceptable rendition of the ST. However, the translator could have used *llenar el vacío* (fill the void), which would have had greater collocational cohesion and also matched the use of a set phrase.

The cohesive effect achieved through collocation in the ST is matched by the devices transferred into the TT and the overall lexical cohesion of the text is maintained.

The above chains can be seen in Figure 4 below.

### Source Text

Newsletters

Agency launches online OSH guide for Europe's **small** and **medium** businesses

Author: OSHA

The European Agency has launched a new online guide of occupational **safety and health** advice for Europe's **19 million small and medium-sized enterprises** (SMEs).

According to European research, the **fatal accident** rate in enterprises with fewer than **50** workers is around **double** that of **larger** companies. And with more than **75 million** EU workers employed in the SME sector, **preventing** work-related **accidents** and **ill health** in SMEs is one of the EU's most pressing safety and health issues.

As well as presenting information on the Agency's own activities such as its SME funding schemes and information projects, the web feature at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> provides access to a wide range of practical information. This covers **key** risks such as accidents, dangerous substances (the focus of this **October's** European **Week** for Safety and Health at Work campaign) and work-related **stress**, as well as **important** SME employment **sectors** such as **construction** and **fisheries**.

In addition to the web feature, a new CD-ROM provides details of more than **50** innovative accident prevention **projects** supported by the Agency's first SME funding **scheme**. Promoting **health and safety** in Europe's SMEs is published in **five languages** (**DE, EN, ES, FR** and **IT**) and **reports** on a scheme, which an independent **evaluation** concluded has benefited more than **500,000** SMEs. The CD-ROM and web feature will help even more companies learn about the many innovative ideas for the **information, training** and **exchange of good practice** in the field.

The new web feature was unveiled on **Wednesday 1** October at an international **conference** in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs **organised** by the **Italian** Presidency in cooperation with the **EU**. Speaking at the launch, Agency Director, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, commented: 'SMEs **employ two** out of every **three workers** in the EU, but many have difficulties managing their safety and health obligations due to a lack of **knowledge** and **resources**. The Agency's web feature will help **bridge** this **gap** by allowing Europe's SMEs to get access to safety and health information, which is up-to-date and practical. We hope that it will contribute to improved safety and health performance across the sector.'

The online guide can be accessed at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

### Target Text

Noticias

La Agencia presenta una guía online sobre SST para **pequeñas** y **medianas** empresas de Europa

Autor: Agencia Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo

La Agencia Europea ha lanzado una nueva guía online sobre consejos de **seguridad y salud** en el trabajo (SST) para los **19 millones** de **pequeñas y medianas** empresas (PYME) de Europa.

Según investigaciones europeas, el índice de **accidentes mortales** que se producen en las empresas con menos de **50** empleados **duplica** prácticamente el de las empresas **más grandes**. Habida cuenta de que el sector de las PYME da empleo a más de **75 millones** de trabajadores, la **prevención** de **accidentes** y problemas de **salud** en las PYME constituye una de las cuestiones más apremiantes en materia de seguridad y salud en la Unión Europea (UE). Además de presentar información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la **Semana** Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de **octubre**) o el **estrés** laboral, así como a importantes **sectores** de empleo de las PYME, como la **construcción** o la **pesca**.

Además del sitio web, un nuevo CDROM presenta de forma pormenorizada los más de **50 proyectos** innovadores para la prevención de accidentes que han sido subvencionados por el primer **plan** de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia. La promoción de la **seguridad** y la **salud** en las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) europeas se publica en **cinco lenguas** (**alemán, español, francés, inglés** e **italiano**) e **informa** sobre un plan que, según una **evaluación** independiente, ha beneficiado a más de **500 000** pequeñas y medianas empresas. El CD-ROM y la página web permitirán que incluso más empresas puedan conocer numerosas ideas innovadoras respecto a la **información, formación** e **intercambio de buenas prácticas** en este campo.

La nueva página web fue dada a conocer el **miércoles 1** de octubre en una **conferencia** internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME **celebrada** en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia **italiana** en cooperación con la **UE**. El Director de la Agencia, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural: «Las PYME **dan trabajo** a **dos** de cada **tres trabajadores** de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de **conocimientos** y de **recursos**. La página web de la Agencia les ayudará a **superar** estas **lagunas** permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud. Esperamos que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».

La guía online está disponible en <http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

Figure 4. Collocation in the texts.

### **3.2.3 Other types of lexical cohesion**

#### **3.2.3.1 Francis's advance and retrospective labels**

##### **3.2.3.1.1 Advance labels**

Advance labels are items in the text that predict or organise. They are cataphoric references and prepare the receiver for what is to come.

##### *Advance labels in the texts*

The one advance label in the ST, *five languages* (L52), points to the subsequent list of the five languages in question (L52). This device and its cohesive effect are transferred directly by *cinco lenguas* (L55) and the subsequent list (L56). This example of advance labelling may also be considered an example of Tadros's enumeration (see section 3.2.3.2 *Tadros's predictive categories*).

##### **3.2.3.1.2 Retrospective labels**

Retrospective labels function anaphorically and “encapsulate or package a stretch of discourse.” (Francis, 1994: 83). They are also important as text organisation devices because they signal when the text sender is moving on to a change in his/her argument. Consequently, one of their functions is to shift and link topics within a text.

##### *Retrospective labels in the texts*

There are two retrospective labels in the ST: *the launch* (L72), which encapsulates *an international conference in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs* (L67); and *this gap* (L80), which points anaphorically to *a lack of knowledge and resources* (L78). In the first example, the TT has lost the retrospective label and compensated with a meronym

of the co-reference, *el discurso inaugural* (L75), which reduces the immediacy of the cohesive device. In the second example, the retrospective encapsulation and the consequent cohesion have been maintained with *estas lagunas* (L83) referring anaphorically to *falta de conocimientos y de recursos* (L80).

### 3.2.3.2 Tadros's predictive categories

Tadros's notion of prediction differs from Francis's advance labels (although her categories include advance labelling) in that it refers to:

“an interactional phenomenon – a commitment made by the writer to the reader, the breaking of which will shake the credibility of the text.

Prediction is thus a prospective rhetorical device which commits the writer at one point in the text to a future discourse act. It is overtly signalled in the text and thus a piece of text which does not have a signal of Prediction cannot unambiguously commit the writer to a certain course of action.” (Tadros, 1994: 69-70).

Besides the following categories:

- *Advance labelling*, where “the writer both labels and commits himself/herself to perform a discourse act” (*ibid*: 73), which I have already looked at in section 3.2.3.1.1 *Advance labels*;
- *Recapitulation* (no examples in the texts), where prediction is made by an anaphoric reference to earlier information (Tadros suggests that “recapitulation predicts that there will be new information, but not what it will be.” (*ibid*: 76));

- *Hypotheticality* (no examples in the texts), where the writer “detaches himself/herself from the world of actuality through the creation of a hypothetical world” (ibid: 77). Tadros goes on to suggest that this hypotheticality enables the writer to “set up a world where there are only two countries, two linguistic theories, in order to confine him/herself to those aspects of a situation that will enable him/her to derive a generalisation.” (ibid: 77).
- *Question* (no examples in the texts), where again writer detachment occurs. “The writer detaches himself/herself from the resolution of the disjunction of the proposition posed by the question he asks.” (ibid: 78). The prediction lies in the idea that the writer will later answer the question posed in line with his/her stance or knowledge;

Tadros also proposes the following two categories of prediction:

*Enumeration*, where what she calls the ‘V member’ (the first predictive member of the cohesive tie) “carries a signal that commits the writer to enumerate and more than one ‘D member’ is required” (ibid: 71) (where the ‘D member’ is the second predictive member of the tie).

#### *Enumeration in the texts*

The one example of enumeration in the ST is *five languages* (L52), which points to the subsequent list of languages, (*DE, EN, ES, FR and IT*) (L52). However, the signal of enumeration is not a colon, as suggested by Tadros (1994: 71), but rather an opening bracket, which signals further information that does not necessarily take the form of a list, but can do so in the same way that a colon does not always signal a list but can introduce

further explanation or information. Instead of brackets, the enumeration could also have been signalled by the use of the abbreviation *i.e.*, or even a dash. The translator has transferred the enumeration directly with *cinco lenguas (alemán, español, francés, inglés e italiano)* (L55), using the same signal (a bracket) and maintaining the cohesive device.

*Reporting*, where a writer removes himself/herself from a proposition and attributes it to others, and where the prediction is present in that the writer will “come again into the text in order to declare his/her state of knowledge as regards what he/she is reporting.” (*ibid*: 74).

#### Reporting in the texts

There is one example of reporting in the ST: *according to European research* (L17), which indicates the author’s detachment from what is about to follow (*the fatal accident rate...*) and predicts his/her later involvement (*And with more than...* (L20)). This cohesive device and the resulting cohesion is transferred directly with the V member *Según investigaciones europeas* (L17), the detachment *el índice de accidentes mortales...* (L17) and the return of the author’s involvement *Habida cuenta de que...* (L21).

The example of reported speech beginning on line 72 (*Speaking at the launch...*) is not an example of Tadros’s reporting as “where the report is the only one in the paragraph and it comes at the end it is not predictive but is interpreted as a comment.” (1994: 75).

### 3.3 Textual Devices

The textual cohesion of the texts can be seen in their thematic progression, which is described by Eggins (1994: 95) as follows:

“The cohesive resource of reference refers to how the writer/speaker introduces participants and then keeps track of them once they are in the text.”

The main Participants in the ST (agency, health and safety/safety and health issues, web feature/on-line guide, SMEs) appear and reappear throughout the text in both the Themes and Rhemes of the 15 clause complexes. The Themes and Rhemes are given in Appendix 3 and in the following paragraphs, I have abbreviated Theme 1 to T1 and Rheme 1 to R1, etc.

In the ST, *Agency* is introduced in T1 and appears subsequently in T2. It also appears as a modifier in R5, R7 and T13. In the TT, the progression is similar, where *Agencia* proper first appears in T1 and subsequently in T2, and then as a modifier in R5, R6, T10 and T12.

Also in the ST, *health and safety/safety and health issues* first appears in R1 (*OSH*) and reoccurs in R2, R4, R6, T8, R10, R12, R13 and R14. In the TT, the cohesive pattern of the progression is similar, with the first occurrence in R1 (*SST*) and then in R2 (*seguridad y salud*), R4, R5, T7, R9, R11, R12 and R13 .

The terms *web feature/online guide* first appear in the ST in R1, and reappear in R2, R5, T7, T9, T13 and T15. This thematic progression is similar in the TT, where the term first appears in R1 (*guía online*) and is repeated in R2, R3, R5 (*sección web*), T6 (*sitio web*), T8 (*página web*), T9 (*página web*), T12 (*página web*) and T14 (*guía online*).



The concept of *SME* first appears in R1 of the ST (*small and medium businesses*) and reoccurs in R2, R4, R6, R8, R10, T12 and R13. In the TT, *PYME* is first presented in R1 in a similar way as in the ST, *pequeñas y medianas empresas*, and reappears as *PYME* in R2, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9 and T11.

The thematic progression in the ST affords the text great cohesion as there are many elements repeated as Theme – Theme, Theme – Rheme, Rheme – Rheme and Rheme – Theme. This progression and its cohesive effect have been transferred directly.

#### **4. Conclusion**

With cohesion, as with almost all issues affecting the transfer of an ST into a TT, the translator is faced with decisions involving the sacrifice and, where possible, compensation (or literal rendition) of SL meaning, proposition and message with devices involving varying degrees of equivalence and TT-reader-oriented compromise.

Cohesion, it would seem, is an added dimension to the complexities of a translator's task and a real necessity for target-reader acceptance of any text. Consequently, it is very much worthy of consideration in any translation, whatever the text or social significance thereof.

Baker suggests that there are more examples of cohesion than those given by Halliday and Hasan, such as continuity of tense, consistency of style and certain punctuation devices. She goes on to say that “unmotivated shifts in style, a common pitfall in translation, can seriously disrupt the cohesion and coherence of a text.” (1992: 211), an observation which

further highlights the intricacies (and difficulties) involved in transferring a text into another language.

Although the ST I have looked at may be considered by the profession itself as a less specialised text, since it is an example of informative socio-political discourse and one readily given less importance than other more ‘difficult’ texts, the concept of cohesion is essential. Indeed, the cohesive devices in the ST are so omnipresent that they could be easily considered as the translator’s main concern.

The ST is an example of what Hatim and Mason (1997: 30) refer to as a static text, which they describe as “expectation-fulfilling” and “norm-confirming”. They go on to suggest that “where a source text is situated towards the stable end of the scale, a fairly literal approach may and often will be appropriate.” (ibid: 30). One danger for translators with this kind of text is the urge to avoid a literal translation. This mistake could lead to a less straightforward transfer of the cohesion and also leave the TT open to the pitfalls pointed out by Baker. Indeed, this may have happened at one particular point, where the translator has joined together two sentences in the ST (L30 to L42). As seen in this essay, the result is a loss of a cohesion and a slight mis-transfer of style, highlighted by the verb *versar* (to be about), which belongs more to literary discourse. The translator could have maintained the style and the cohesion in these two sentences by insisting on the literal translation used elsewhere (underlined), e.g. *Además de presentar información sobre... abundante información práctica. Esta información examina riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (el tema principal de la campaña de la Semana... la construcción o la pesca). (This information examines... the main subject...).*

Other than that, the TT shows a fairly literal rendition of the ST and a consequent general mirroring of the overall cohesion. Any 'sacrifice' through compensation has involved the device rather than the effect and has, in general, left other aspects of meaning and proposition unaltered.

## Appendix 1

### The texts

	<u>Source Text</u>	<u>Target Text</u>
1	Newsletters	Noticias
5	Agency launches online OSH guide for Europe's small and medium businesses	La Agencia presenta una guía online sobre SST para pequeñas y medianas empresas de Europa
10	Author: OSHA	Autor: Agencia Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo
15	The European Agency has launched a new online guide of occupational safety and health advice for Europe's 19 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).	La Agencia Europea ha lanzado una nueva guía online sobre consejos de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SST) para los 19 millones de pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) de Europa.
20	According to European research, the fatal accident rate in enterprises with fewer than 50 workers is around double that of larger companies. And with more than 75 million EU workers employed in the SME sector, preventing work-related accidents and ill health in SMEs is one of the EU's most pressing safety and health issues.	Según investigaciones europeas, el índice de accidentes mortales que se producen en las empresas con menos de 50 empleados duplica prácticamente el de las empresas más grandes. Habida cuenta de que el sector de las PYME da empleo a más de 75 millones de trabajadores, la prevención de accidentes y problemas de salud en las PYME constituye una de las cuestiones más apremiantes en materia de seguridad y salud en la Unión Europea (UE).
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30	As well as presenting information on the Agency's own activities such as its SME funding schemes and information projects, the web feature at <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> provides access to a wide range of practical information. This covers key risks such as accidents, dangerous substances (the focus of this October's European Week for Safety and Health at Work campaign) and work-related stress, as well as important SME employment sectors such as	Además de presentar información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la Semana Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de
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	construction and fisheries.	octubre) o el estrés laboral, así como a importantes sectores de empleo de las PYME, como la construcción o la pesca.
45	In addition to the web feature, a new CD-ROM provides details of more than 50 innovative accident prevention projects supported by the Agency's first SME funding scheme. Promoting health and safety in Europe's SMEs is published in five languages (DE, EN, ES, FR and IT) and reports on a scheme, which an independent evaluation concluded has benefited more than 500,000 SMEs. The CD-ROM and web feature will help even more companies learn about the many innovative ideas for the information, training and exchange of good practice in the field.	Además del sitio web, un nuevo CDROM presenta de forma pormenorizada los más de 50 proyectos innovadores para la prevención de accidentes que han sido subvencionados por el primer plan de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia. La promoción de la seguridad y la salud en las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) europeas se publica en cinco lenguas (alemán, español, francés, inglés e italiano) e informa sobre un plan que, según una evaluación independiente, ha beneficiado a más de 500 000 pequeñas y medianas empresas. El CD-ROM y la página web permitirán que incluso más empresas puedan conocer numerosas ideas innovadoras respecto a la información, formación e intercambio de buenas prácticas en este campo.
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70	The new web feature was unveiled on Wednesday 1 October at an international conference in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs organised by the Italian Presidency in cooperation with the EU. Speaking at the launch, Agency Director, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, commented: 'SMEs employ two out of every three workers in the EU, but many have difficulties managing their safety and health obligations due to a lack of knowledge and resources. The Agency's web feature will help bridge this gap by allowing Europe's SMEs to get access to safety and health information, which is up-to-date and practical. We hope that it will contribute to improved safety and health performance across the sector.'	La nueva página web fue dada a conocer el miércoles 1 de octubre en una conferencia internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME celebrada en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia italiana en cooperación con la UE. El Director de la Agencia, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural: «Las PYME dan trabajo a dos de cada tres trabajadores de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de conocimientos y de recursos. La página web de la Agencia les ayudará a superar estas lagunas permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud. Esperamos que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».
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90 | The online guide can be accessed at <http://sme.osha.eu.int/> | La guía online está disponible en <http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

## Appendix 2

### Back translation of the Target Text

	<u>Target Text</u>	<u>Back Translation</u>
1	Noticias	News
5	La Agencia presenta una guía online sobre SST para pequeñas y medianas empresas de Europa	The Agency presents an on-line guide about OSH for small and medium enterprises of Europe.
10	Autor: Agencia Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo	Author: European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
15	La Agencia Europea ha lanzado una nueva guía online sobre consejos de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SST) para los 19 millones de pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) de Europa.	The European Agency has launched a new on-line guide about advice for safety and health at work (OSH) for the 19 million small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Europe.
20	Según investigaciones europeas, el índice de accidentes mortales que se producen en las empresas con menos de 50 empleados duplica prácticamente el de las empresas más grandes. Habida cuenta de que el sector de las PYME da empleo a más de 75 millones de trabajadores, la prevención de accidentes y problemas de salud en las PYME constituye una de las cuestiones más apremiantes en materia de seguridad y salud en la Unión Europea (UE).	According to European research, the rate of fatal accidents that are produced in companies with fewer than 50 employees practically doubles that of larger companies. Considering that the SME sector gives work to more than 75 million workers, the prevention of accidents and health problems in SMEs is one of the most urgent matters in the area of safety and health in the European Union (EU).
25	Además de presentar información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la Semana Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de	Besides presenting information about the Agency's activities themselves, such as subsidy plans and information projects for SMEs, the web section <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> affords access to abundant practical information, referring, for example, to risks as important as accidents, dangerous substances (about which the campaign of the European Week for Safety and health at Work of October deals) or occupational stress, as well as important SME employment
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	sectors, as construction or fishing.
<p>45 octubre) o el estrés laboral, así como a importantes sectores de empleo de las PYME, como la construcción o la pesca.</p> <p>50 Además del sitio web, un nuevo CDROM presenta de forma pormenorizada los más de 50 proyectos innovadores para la prevención de accidentes que han sido subvencionados por el primer plan de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia. La promoción de la seguridad y la salud en las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) europeas se publica en cinco lenguas (alemán, español, francés, inglés e italiano) e informa sobre un plan que, según una evaluación independiente, ha beneficiado a más de 500 000 pequeñas y medianas empresas. El CD-ROM y la página web permitirán que incluso más empresas puedan conocer numerosas ideas innovadoras respecto a la información, formación e intercambio de buenas prácticas en este campo.</p>	<p>Besides the website, a new CD-ROM presents details of the more than 50 innovative projects for the prevention of accidents which have been subsidised by the first SME financing plan sponsored by the Agency. The promotion of safety and health in European small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is published in five languages (German, Spanish, French, English and Italian) and reports on a plan which, according to an independent evaluation, has benefited more than 500,000 small and medium-sized enterprises. The CD-ROM and the web page will enable even more companies to know about numerous innovative ideas regarding information, training and exchange of good practices in this field.</p>
<p>70 La nueva página web fue dada a conocer el miércoles 1 de octubre en una conferencia internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME celebrada en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia italiana en cooperación con la UE. El Director de la Agencia, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural: «Las PYME dan trabajo a dos de cada tres trabajadores de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de conocimientos y de recursos. La página web de la Agencia les ayudará a superar estas lagunas permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud. Esperamos que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».</p>	<p>The new web page was announced on Wednesday 1 October at an international conference about safety and health in SMEs celebrated in Rome and organised by the Italian presidency in cooperation with the EU. The Director of the Agency, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, stated in the opening speech, “SMEs give work to two out of every three workers in the European Union, but many of them have difficulties to fulfil their obligations in matters regarding safety and health, due to a lack of knowledge and resources. The Agency’s web page will help them overcome these lakes, enabling them to access practical and updated information about safety and health. We hope that it contributes to improving occupational safety and health in all the sector.”</p>



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| The on-line guide is available at  
<http://sme.osha.eu.int/>

## Appendix 3

### Thematic progression in the texts

#### Source Text

	Theme	Rheme
1	Agency	launches online OSH guide for Europe's small and medium businesses
2	The European Agency	has launched a new online guide of occupational safety and health advice for Europe's 19 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
3	According to European research,	the fatal accident rate in enterprises with fewer than 50 workers is around double that of larger companies.
4	And with more than 75 million EU workers	employed in the SME sector, preventing work-related accidents and ill health in SMEs is one of the EU's most pressing safety and health issues.
5	As well as presenting	information on the Agency's own activities such as its SME funding schemes and information projects, the web feature at <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> provides access to a wide range of practical information.
6	This covers	key risks such as accidents, dangerous substances (the focus of this October's European Week for Safety and Health at Work campaign) and work-related stress, as well as important SME employment sectors such as construction and fisheries.
7	In addition to the web feature,	a new CD-ROM provides details of more than 50 innovative accident prevention projects supported by the Agency's first SME funding scheme.
8	Promoting	health and safety in Europe's SMEs is published in five languages (DE, EN, ES, FR and IT) and reports on a scheme, which an independent evaluation concluded has benefited more than 500,000 SMEs.
9	The CD-ROM and web feature	will help even more companies learn about the many innovative ideas for the information, training and exchange of good practice in the field.
10	The new web feature	was unveiled on Wednesday 1 October at an international conference in Rome on occupational safety and health in SMEs organised by the Italian Presidency in cooperation with the EU.
11	Speaking	at the launch, Agency Director, Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, commented:
12	'SMEs	employ two out of every three workers in the EU, but many have difficulties managing their safety and health obligations due to a lack of knowledge and resources.
13	The Agency's web feature	will help bridge this gap by allowing Europe's SMEs to get access to safety and health information, which is up-to-date and practical.
14	We	hope that it will contribute to improved safety and health performance across the sector.'
15	The online guide	can be accessed at <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a>

#### Target Text

	Theme	Rheme
1	La Agencia	presenta una guía online sobre SST para pequeñas y medianas empresas de Europa
2	La Agencia Europea	ha lanzado una nueva guía online sobre consejos de seguridad y salud en el trabajo (SST) para los 19 millones de pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) de Europa.
3	Según investigaciones europeas,	el índice de accidentes mortales que se producen en las empresas con menos de 50 empleados duplica prácticamente el de las empresas más grandes.
4	Habida cuenta de que el sector de las PYME	da empleo a más de 75 millones de trabajadores, la prevención de accidentes y problemas de salud en las PYME constituye una de las cuestiones más apremiantes en materia de seguridad y salud en la Unión Europea (UE).
5	Además de presentar	información sobre las propias actividades de la Agencia, como sus planes de subvención y proyectos de información para las PYME, la sección web <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a> permite acceder a abundante información práctica, referente, por ejemplo, a riesgos tan importantes como los accidentes, las sustancias peligrosas (sobre las que versa la campaña de la Semana Europea para la Seguridad y la Salud en el Trabajo de octubre) o el estrés laboral, así como a importantes sectores de empleo de las PYME, como la construcción o la pesca.
6	Además del sitio web,	un nuevo CDROM presenta de forma pormenorizada los más de 50 proyectos innovadores para la prevención de accidentes que han sido subvencionados por el primer plan de financiación a las PYME patrocinado por la Agencia.
7	La promoción de la seguridad y la salud	en las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYME) europeas se publica en cinco lenguas (alemán, español, francés, inglés e italiano) e informa sobre un plan que, según una evaluación independiente, ha beneficiado a más de 500 000 pequeñas y medianas empresas.
8	El CD-ROM y la página web	permitirán que incluso más empresas puedan conocer numerosas ideas innovadoras respecto a la información, formación e intercambio de buenas prácticas en este campo.

9	La nueva página web	fue dada a conocer el miércoles 1 de octubre en una conferencia internacional sobre seguridad y salud en las PYME celebrada en Roma y organizada por la Presidencia italiana en cooperación con la UE.
10	El Director de la Agencia,	Hans-Horst Konkolewsky, afirmaba en el discurso inaugural:
11	«Las PYME	dan trabajo a dos de cada tres trabajadores de la Unión Europea, pero muchas de ellas tienen dificultades para poder cumplir con sus obligaciones en materia de seguridad y salud, por falta de conocimientos y de recursos.
12	La página web de la Agencia.	les ayudará a superar estas lagunas permitiéndoles acceder a información práctica y actualizada sobre seguridad y salud.
13	Esperamos	que ello contribuya a mejorar la seguridad y salud laboral en todo el sector».
14	La guía online	está disponible en <a href="http://sme.osha.eu.int/">http://sme.osha.eu.int/</a>

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