

A corpus-based study on the translation of “namorar” and “date” in literature texts
Um estudo baseado em corpus sobre a tradução de “namorar” e “date” em textos literários

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Resumo: *Profissionais que trabalham com traduções e línguas em geral provavelmente já encontraram em textos palavras “intraduzíveis”, tais como “namorar” e “date”. O presente estudo busca difundir o uso de ferramentas baseadas em corpus entre tradutores literários. Nossas perguntas de pesquisa são: quais as soluções tradutórias encontradas no corpus? Como essas soluções estão relacionadas a fatores extralinguísticos? Os dados deste estudo foram retirados do Compara, corpus paralelo que está disponível online e que consiste em textos originais em português e inglês alinhados com suas respectivas traduções. A fim de analisarmos os exemplos, nossos parâmetros serão as definições dos dicionários Houaiss e Oxford. Ao fim deste estudo, podemos observar uma equivalência unilateral entre “namorar” e “date” e que esses termos evoluíram de maneira distinta nos dois idiomas.*

Palavras-chave: *linguística de corpus, corpus paralelo, tradução literária*

Abstract: *Professionals who work with translation and languages in general have probably encountered “untranslatable” words in texts, such as “namorar” and “date”. This study aims at spreading the use of corpus tools among literary translators. Our research questions are: what are the translation solutions found in the corpus? How do these solutions relate to extralinguistic factors? The data for this study came from Compara, a parallel corpus available online which consists in original texts in Portuguese and English aligned with their respective translations. In order to analyze the examples, the parameter will be the concepts of the two verbs found in the Houaiss and Oxford dictionaries. We could observe a unilateral equivalence between “namorar” and “date” and that these words evolved in different rhythms within their respective languages.*

Key words: *corpus linguistics, parallel corpus, literary translation*

1 Introduction

No language was invented according to the other. Furthermore, languages are constantly receiving influences from others and words change their meanings because of the usage. This means that it is not always possible to find an exact lexical equivalence between two languages.

Those who work with translation and languages in general have probably encountered “untranslatable” words in texts. Portuguese words are commonly found in “untranslatable words lists”. One of the most remarkable of these words is “saudade”. The word “cafuné” also appears in those lists.

The verb “namorar” does not share the popularity of the two examples previously mentioned in terms of untranslatability. Nevertheless, we believe the verb “namorar” as well as the noun “namoro” require a deeper analysis in order to keep the meaning of the text when a translation involving English and Portuguese is carried out. As it is a word that refers to a cultural custom, it is important to be aware of the differences between one culture and another.

Thus, the main research questions of this study are:

- What are the translation solutions for the words “namorar”, “namoro”, “date” (verb and noun) found in the corpus searched?
- How do these solutions relate to extra-linguistic factors, such as differences in culture, period of publications, linguistic variant, etc?

Corpora have been widely used in technical translation. Literary translation, on the other hand, does not share the same popularity regarding this tool. It probably occurs because literary translation is deeply attached to the romantic idea of inspiration, for it is considered an artistic piece of work. It seems to be a tacit agreement that corpus based tools would “betray” the authenticity of a translation.

Contrary to this perspective, we believe that a translation is more a result of extensive readings than an act of inspiration. Corpus linguistics, to some extent, optimizes reading, as its search engines lead one straight to the point of interest. Thus, the importance of this study lies on its applicability on literary translation, aiming to spreading the usage of corpus tools among literary translators.

2 Literature review

To start with, we used two major dictionaries of each language. The Brazilian Portuguese *Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa* (2009) and the English *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary*. These are popular dictionaries used by translators of the two languages.

Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa (2009) defines the verb “namorar” as “terem duas pessoas relacionamento amoroso contínuo ou por um período de tempo¹” (HOUAISS, 2009) and “namoro” as “ato ou efeito de namorar”² (HOUAISS, 2009).

¹ Having two people an ongoing or long-term loving relationship (trans.)

² Act of effect of “namorar” (trans.)

The online version of the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* defines the noun “date” in its sense of “romantic meeting” as “a meeting that you have arranged with a boyfriend or girlfriend or with somebody who might become a boyfriend or girlfriend.”

The verb “to date”, in turn, is defined as “to have a romantic relationship with somebody”.

By observing the definitions it is possible to highlight an important difference, which is the emphasis on length: “namorar” means having an ongoing or long-term relationship; it seems to involve more commitment than “date”.

Another important source to our study was the article “Equivalência: Sinônimo de Divergência” (OLIVEIRA, 2007). This paper assesses the relevance of the notion of equivalence in the current stage of translation theory and is based on a brief overview of the concept of equivalence within three representative theoretical positions: structuralism, translation studies and deconstructivism. These three theoretical positions helped us to reflect on the reasons of the translation choices observed along our study. Hereafter, we expose the main ideas related to each of these theoretical positions.

Structuralist theories on equivalence are attached to the idea that translation is a science. For this reason aspects such as cultural context are not taken into consideration. Its main exponents are John Catford (OLIVEIRA, 2007), Eugene Nida (OLIVEIRA, 2007) and the Leipzig School. This approach assumes that it is possible to compare two languages by establishing equivalences between them. Its studies do not focus on translation, but on analyzing differences and similarities among languages based on what is equivalent. Ultimately structuralism considers that there is only one correct translation to a text.

Deconstructivist theories, on the other hand, “say goodbye” to equivalence. Deconstructivists such as Jacques Derrida (OLIVEIRA, 2007), Stanley Fish (OLIVEIRA, 2007) and Jacques Lacan (OLIVEIRA, 2007) do not believe that there is equivalence between a source and a target text, because the meaning is not considered stable. The source and the target texts are connected by similarities and translation is considered a transformation of one text into another. Unlike structuralism, deconstructivism considers translation a multidisciplinary field: it takes into account branches of study such as psychoanalysis and post-colonialism.

Translation studies’ perspective appears as a middle ground. They have a historical perspective and are mainly focused on literary translation and comparative studies. Within translation studies, equivalence is not discarded. What Toury (OLIVEIRA, 2007), one of its main exponents, says is that equivalence is devalued. He believes that the conditions of writing and reception are more important to translation, for both source and target texts have their own purposes. Our study is based upon this perspective.

3 Corpus

All the occurrences from this study were searched in *Compara*, a parallel corpus available online. The corpus consists of original texts in Portuguese and English aligned with their respective translations in English and Portuguese. Initially, the objective of this corpus was to help translators, language students and teachers, lexicographers, linguists and researchers. Moreover, it is possible to have access to differences in language structure, and even to different translations of the same text.

The selection of texts on *Compara* did not take into account any particular linguistic variation. On the contrary, the choices included all the Portuguese speaking countries and all the English speaking countries as well, which allowed us to compare not only original texts with their translations, but also a translation into one variant with a translation into another variant, for example. Regarding dates of publication, *Compara* includes both ancient and contemporary texts, which gives the possibility of analyzing different translations published at different times. All these options can be pre-determined in the advanced research, in which it is possible to filter the search.

The corpus was first composed of a collection of works of fiction, and, at a later stage, other genres are to be included. These first texts (originals and translations) have all been published, which ensures a certain linguistic quality. In addition, there is a great number of fictional texts published in Portuguese and translated into English.

Nowadays, *Compara* has the following configuration:

<i>COMPARA</i> (October 2011)	Texts in Portuguese	Texts in English	Total
Source Texts	40	32	72
Translations	34	41	75

Chart 01 - *Compara*

This corpus was chosen because it has a great variety of texts in Portuguese and in English, besides the fact that the verbs chosen to be analyzed (“namorar” and “date”), being culturally marked, are more likely to be found in literary texts. Our study includes the corpus as a whole. Information such as date of publication and the time of the story will be taken into consideration during the analysis.

4 Methodology

Our first step was to look for definitions in two main dictionaries of each language. The monolingual Portuguese dictionary is *Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa* (2009) and the

English one, the online version of the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. In both cases we highlighted only the definitions related to relationships.

In *Compara*, we searched for different forms of the verbs “namorar” (namorar, namorando, namoraram, namoras, namora) and “to date” (date, dating, dates, dated) as well as the nouns “namoro” and “date”.

After selecting the examples which fit the meanings of “date” and “namorar” that interested us, we divided our list of examples in categories. We categorized the examples according to the correspondences. We divided the examples we found in four main categories: “namorar x date”, “date x namorar”, “namorar x other forms”, “date x other forms”.

5 Analysis

This analysis will begin regarding the source texts which were originally written in English and the target texts which are the respective translations into Portuguese. There were three occurrences of the verb “to date”, and all three target texts (in both Portuguese from Portugal and Portuguese from Brazil variants) have the same translation: the verb “namorar” in the forms of “namorar” and “namorando”. Following, there is one of the occurrences to illustrate this correspondence:

<i>Cowardice, and a dim, undefined loyalty to Hilary Broome, prevented him from dating the intimidating Radcliffe girls.</i>	<i>A covardia, além de uma lealdade confusa e indefinida por Hilary Broome, o impediu de namorar as provocantes garotas de Radcliffe.</i>
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Chart 02 - Example 01

These three occurrences were the only ones which presented the correspondence we presumed in the beginning of this study between “namorar” and “date”, which we considered to be the most accepted translation in the common sense of Portuguese speakers who have some knowledge of English. The word “date” appeared in other excerpts, with the meaning of “romantic meeting” though. In these cases, the word was translated into Portuguese always as “encontros” or “saídas”, and there is also one occurrence of “engate”. Such occurrences are illustrated in chart 02:

FORM	OCCURRENCES
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Encontro	03
Andar	01
Engate	01
Saída	01
Sair	01

Chart 03 - Translations of the noun “date”

Moreover, there was a case regarding one of the texts that was already mentioned, which had a different translation. In the first translation that solution was “namorar”³ as stated before, and the other solution was “andar” in the form of “tem andado”. “Andar” in Portuguese has the meaning of “ser acompanhado (de alguém)” according to *Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa* (2009). This meaning is not exactly the same as having a relationship with someone, but it can have this connotation which will depend on the context.

Within the other cases in English that were translated into Portuguese as “namorar”, the verb “to court” was the most recurrent, as the following example shows:

<i>It seemed to Violet that they must be courting; and though Robin never initiated any discussion of their feelings for each other, he did impress upon her the importance of concealing from the rest of the Department the fact that they were meeting outside tutorials.</i>	<i>Parecia a Violet que estavam a namorar; e, embora Robin nunca iniciasse qualquer conversa acerca dos sentimentos que tinham um pelo outro, fez-lhe sentir a importância de esconderem do resto do departamento os encontros fora das reuniões de seminário.</i>
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Chart 04 - Example 02

This verb in the *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* has two meanings in relation to the subject *romantic relationships*: “to court somebody” as “if a man courts a woman, he spends time with her and tries to make her love him, so that they can get married” and “to be courting” as “to have a romantic relationship before getting married”. Both cases appear in the corpus and are both considered as old-fashioned by this dictionary. Even though the oldest text in which it occurs is from 1980, it was possible, by searching for the plot of the books in which the word occurred, to identify a pattern of texts talking about an ancient time.

³ To be accompanied (of someone). (trans.)

The other occurrence was an usual one: “to start questing for a swain”. This expression was not found in any context save for this specific publication, therefore, it is a peculiar expression used specifically by this author. The translation solution was a neutralization, as in Portuguese the verb “namorar” does not have any particular connotation. Thus, this example is an exception, being a very particular case in the English language, and cannot be taken into account in the wide sense of this analysis. However, it appears in the following chart that illustrates the translations of “namorar” as other forms that are not “to date”:

FORM	OCCURRENCES
Court	02
Quest for a swain	01

Chart 05 - Translations into “namorar”

As for the words translated as “namoro”, there were at least five different occurrences in the source texts in English: “snog”, “courtship”, “flirtation”, “woo” and “make love”. The word “snog”, in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, means “to kiss each other, especially for a long time”, which is not “namorar” in the sense of the state of one’s relationship. However, the verb “namorar” can be used as an action verb to express this meaning of “kissing someone”.

The word “courtship” means “the time when two people have a romantic relationship before they get married; the process of developing this relationship” according to the *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. This meaning is very similar to the meaning of the word “namoro” in Portuguese, nevertheless, it is considered “old-fashioned” as the verb “to court”. This can be explained similarly to the case of the verb “to court”: although the texts were not old, they talked about an older time, thus the use of this word is coherent with the context being presented.

“Flirtation” is defined as “a short sexual relationship with somebody that is not taken seriously” in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. This meaning can be one of the possibilities of the broad meaning previously given for the word “namoro” by *Dicionário Houaiss da Língua Portuguesa* (2009). In Portuguese, the word is related to relationships not only in the short and sexual sense, but in many others as well. Therefore, the translator felt the need of using a word that gave a broader meaning to the word “flirtation”, possibly because it would be difficult to give the exact same meaning in Portuguese by using only one word without explaining the kind of relationship in question.

The verb “woo” has the meaning of “to try to persuade a woman to love him and marry him” in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. In this case, it does not seem to have a

correspondence between the words “wooing” and “namoro”, since the first has a connotation of “persuasion” that the second does not. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to judge whether it was a translation mistake or not, considering we do not have access to the entire context of the book, but it might have been a misinterpretation. The example follows:

<i>But Villiers, tirelessly accident-prone, botched the wooing.</i>	<i>Mas Villiers, que era um incurável desastrado, fez muito mal o namoro.</i>
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Chart 06 - Example 03

At last, the expression “make love” means “to have sex” according to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*. In this case, differently from “flirtation”, only the sex may be involved, and not a relationship in any sense other than the sexual one. “Namoro” can have the sexual connotation, but not only the sexual connotation as “make love” has. Nevertheless, the text in question is from 1880 and was written by Henry James. By knowing the author and the short novel *Washington Square*, it is possible to say that the story does not have sexual connotations, therefore, this expression must have had another meaning. *The Free Dictionary* indicates that the expression has an archaic meaning which is “to engage in courtship”. This meaning is more likely to be the one intended by the author considering the time and the plot of the story. Thus, the translation “namoro” is consistent considering these extra-linguistic factors and mainly this archaic meaning.

Chart number seven shows the translations into the word “namoro”:

FORM	OCCURRENCES
Courtship	03
Flirtation	01
Make love	01
Snog	01
Woo	01

Chart 07 - Translations into “namoro”

This study also concerns the translations of the verb “namorar” in Portuguese into English. There was no occurrence of the verb “namorar” being translated as “to date” in the corpus. This fact reinforces the previous analysis that did not show a correspondence between

the two words as well. Therefore, that first assumption that these two words would present at least a partial corresponded is proving to be mistaken.

There were four occurrences of the verb “namorar”, two in the form of “namorar” and two in the form of “namora”. Those in the infinitive form presented translations that brought another meaning, but were consistent with the context in which they appear. The translations were “to be chasing the girls” and “to find other girls”. Both of them bring the meaning of going after a girlfriend, which did not interfere in the comprehension and meaning of the original sentences. These two examples illustrate the difficulty of translating “namorar” into English, since it shows different translators solving such difficulty by using words of another semantic field to express the same idea.

Another occurrence of the verb “namorar” is the following:

<i>Fazem-se grupos, a gente ri, discute, critica, namora, zanga-se, ralha...</i>	<i>They form groups, laughing, discussing, criticizing, flirting, getting angry, scolding...</i>
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Chart 08 - Example 04

In this case, we noticed something similar to what happened with the example already discussed regarding “namoro” and “flirtation”. The meaning of the verb “to flirt”, according to the *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, is “to behave towards somebody as if you find them sexually attractive, without seriously wanting to have a relationship with them”. In the previous example, there was the word “flirtation” with a sexual connotation being translated as “namoro” which is a more generic word that can have a sexual connotation or not. Nevertheless, in this case, the exact opposite happens: the word with the broadest meaning, “namora”, is translated into a word with a more specific meaning, “flirting”. Again, the correspondence is impossible, it does not exist, making the translator have to choose the best option within the context.

Another example of the form “namora” was translated as “keeping company”. According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, this expression means “to stay with somebody so that they are not alone”, which is not necessarily related to “namorar”. However, in *The Free Dictionary* it was possible to find another meaning that is related to the word in Portuguese, which is “to spend time together in a romantic relationship”, with the observation that this expression is slightly formal. The word “namorar” is definitely not formal. Actually, it does not imply neither the formal nor the informal register, and it can be considered a neutral word. What can be discussed is why the translator chose a formal word; this would demand a more profound study of the book in question.

Another translation of the verb “namorar” was “to make up to”. This expression has a lot of meanings which are different from the ones “namorar” has. Therefore, it demanded a lot of research to find the meaning the translator intended. Finally, *You Dictionary* indicated that

“to make up” can mean “to make ingratiating or fawning overtures to, flirt with”. This case is similar to some already mentioned: the verb “namorar” has a broader sense and the translation has a more specific one.

The last example regarding the verb “namorar” was translated as “engaged to” which means, according to *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, “having agreed to marry somebody”. Agreeing to marry someone is not the same stage of one’s relationship as “namorar”; the former can be considered more serious than the later.

Following, there is the chart containing the translations of “namorar”:

FORM	OCCURRENCES
Find	02
Chase	01
Engage	01
Flirt	01
Keep company	01
Make up	01

Chart 09 - Translations of “namorar”

Two translations for “namoro” were already showed, and both present “namoro” as their translation. They are “courtship” and “flirt”, that here appear in the verb form, but are directly related to the word already discussed which is “flirtation”.

Another possibility found in the corpus was the translation “love” or “in love” for the word “namoro”. It did not change the meaning of the word “namoro” entirely, because a romantic relationship is related to love. However, “love” or “in love” is a condition of feeling in which one is in and does not indicate the kind of relationship in which one is involved. In some examples, this slight difference did not interfere much, such as a case referring to letters:

<i>Eu declarara que cartas de namoro não eram comigo.</i>	<i>I had protested that love letters were not my cup of tea.</i>
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Chart 10 - Example 05

Nevertheless, in others cases the meaning underwent some changes:

<i>Quem já teve um namoro, por menos sério que</i>	<i>Anyone who has ever been in love, no matter how</i>
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<p><i>seja, e que levou um logro destes; quem se viu obrigado a aturar por muito tempo a conversação de uma velha, tendo de concordar com ela em tudo e por tudo para não incorrer-lhe no desagrado, só com o fim de trocar com alguém um olhar rápido, um sorriso disfarçado ou outra coisa assim, e que por fim de contas nem isso mesmo conseguiu, há de concordar que o Leonardo tinha toda a razão de estar ardendo com o que lhe sucedera, e o desculparia de qualquer arrebatamento que na ocasião o acometesse.</i></p>	<p><i>slightly, and has had to undergo such a disappointment; anyone who has been obliged to endure for long the conversation of an old woman, having to agree with her on every tiny point in order not to incur her displeasure, all only with the goal of exchanging with «someone» a quick glance, a fugitive smile, or some other such; and who, after all was said and done, had not succeeded even in that, will agree that Leonardo had every reason to be put out at what had just happened to him and will forgive him for whatever mood might come over him on that occasion.</i></p>
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Chart 11 - Example 06

The issue is that the first excerpt, originally written in Portuguese, refers to people who have been in a relationship which is “namoro”. In the second, the reference is to people who have been in love. It is extremely different to talk about the status of relationship one has ever been in than to talk about the feeling one has ever felt.

The word “affair” was another translation of the noun “namoro” found in the corpus. This word can have the meaning of betrayal, as *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* indicates: “a sexual relationship between two people, usually when one or both of them are married to somebody else”. Considering this meaning, this translation could be considered a mistake. However, *The Free Dictionary* brings another possibility of meaning that is “a romantic and sexual relationship, sometimes one of brief duration, between two people who are not married to each other”. This other meaning does not contain the connotation of betrayal, but only of a brief and sexual relationship. As already discussed before, this can be one particular sense of “namoro”.

The word “namoro” was also translated as “fiancé”:

<p><i>E ele zás, zás, a falar da irmã, e do namoro, e das cartas...”</i></p>	<p><i>And he just kept going on and on about his sister and her fiancé and about the letters they write to each other...</i></p>
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Chart 12 - Example 07

Here, the difference lays in the seriousness of the relationships. A “fiancé” is a person one is engaged to, and not someone one is having a “namoro” with.

At last, the translation “course of his amour” for the word “namoro” is a very particular one. By searching for it in the internet, it is not possible to find many occurrences of it, only in literary texts. Moreover, there is no occurrence of it in any of the dictionaries used in this study. Therefore, it is curious to find a translator using such expression. Nevertheless, the meaning did not suffer interference and the text gained in literariness, which was probably the intention of the translator by choosing such unusual expression instead of the others discussed before.

This chart illustrates the translations for “namoro”:

FORM	OCCURRENCES
Find	02
Chase	01
Engage	01
Flirt	01
Keep company	01
Make up	01

Chart 13 - Translations of “namoro”

6 Final thoughts

Our study allowed us to observe that there is a unilateral equivalence between "namorar" and "to date", which is contrary to our intuition. Within *Compara* we did not find even once the verb “namorar” translated as “to date”, and only three occurrences of “to date” translated as “namorar”.

Another surprising result is the frequency the verbs “namorar” and “to court” and the nouns “namoro” and “date” appear. We could observe a parallelism among these words within *Compara*. One possible explanation to this fact is that Portuguese and English evolved in different rhythms. “To date” is more modern than “to court” and “courtship”, whereas “namorar” did not get as old-fashioned as its correspondents in English. As most texts from the corpus are not modern nor stories take place nowadays, it is easy to understand why “to court” and “courtship” appeared so often. The verisimilitude had to be kept.

These results reinforce the idea that equivalence is usually partial and is deeply attached to external factors. They show that translation involves not only words, but also the historical context in which these words are inserted. If a translator does not consider the context, cultural

and linguistic aspects, the bonds between the source and the target texts tend to weaken in a way that the purpose of the text may not be achieved properly.

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Attachment 01

SOURCE TEXT	ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE	TARGET TEXT
	DATE	NAMORAR	
1995 Therapy. London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 3-97. Copyright © 1995 David Lodge. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Cowardice, and a dim, undefined loyalty to Hilary Broome, prevented him from dating the intimidating Radcliffe girls.	Cobardia e uma vaga e indefinida lealdade à Hilary Broome impediam-no de namorar as intimidantes raparigas de Radcliffe.	1995 Terapia. Translated by Maria do Carmo Figueira. Lisbon: Gradiva, pp. 11-88. Copyright © 1995 Gradiva Publicações, Lda. Used by permission of Gradiva Publicações, Lda.
1995 Therapy. London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 3-97. Copyright © 1995 David Lodge. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Cowardice, and a dim, undefined loyalty to Hilary Broome, prevented him from dating the intimidating Radcliffe girls.	A covardia, além de uma lealdade confusa e indefinida por Hilary Broome, o impediu de namorar as provocantes garotas de Radcliffe.	1997 Terapia. Translated by Lídia Cavalcante-Luther. São Paulo: Scipione, pp 11-115. Copyright © 1997 Scipione. Used by permission of Editora Scipione.
1995 Therapy. London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 3-97. Copyright © 1995 David Lodge. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Cindy Davis next door is a teenage unmarried mother, her Mum looks after the baby while she's at school, and the dramatic point of the episode is that while the Springfields have been terribly liberal-minded about Cindy, they're horrorstruck at the thought of the same thing happening to their own daughter, especially as the likely father is young Terry Davis, whom Alice has been dating with their teeth-gritting consent.	Cindy Davis, da casa do lado, é uma mãe solteira adolescente, sua mãe toma conta do bebê enquanto ela vai à escola e o ponto dramático do episódio é que os Springfields foram totalmente liberais a respeito de Cindy, mas estão chocados com a idéia de que a mesma coisa esteja acontecendo com a filha deles, especialmente porque o provável pai da criança é o jovem Terry Davis, que Alice está namorando , com o consentimento meio forçado dos pais.	1997 Terapia. Translated by Lídia Cavalcante-Luther. São Paulo: Scipione, pp 11-115. Copyright © 1997 Scipione. Used by permission of Editora Scipione.
	DATE	OTHER FORMS	
1975 Changing Places. London: Secker & Warburg, pp 3-71. Copyright © David Lodge 1975. Used by permission of David Lodge.	It was rumoured that he collected the phone numbers of likely-sounding girls and called them back after the programme to make dates .	Dizia-se que colecionava os números das raparigas que mais lhe agradavam e lhes voltava a telefonar depois, a marcar encontros .	1995 A Troca. Translated by Helena Cardoso. Porto: Edições Asa, pp. 9-67. Copyright © 1995 Edições Asa. Used by permission of Edições Asa.
1975 Changing Places. London: Secker & Warburg, pp 3-71. Copyright © David Lodge 1975. Used by permission of David Lodge.	It was rumoured that he collected the phone numbers of likely-sounding girls and called them back after the programme to make dates .	Diziam até que ele colecionava números de telefone de garotas com voz macia para ligar mais tarde e marcar encontros .	1998 Invertendo os Papéis. Translated by Lídia Luther-Cavalcante. São Paulo: Scipione, pp 13-93. Copyright © 1998 Scipione. Used by permission of Scipione.
2000 Angelic Darkness. London: Arcadia Books Ltd.,	She worked most nights, she explained, so we made a date to	Como trabalhava sobretudo à noite, como explicou, marcámos um	1998 Trevas da Luz. Translated by José Lima. Lisbon: Quetzal, pp. 19-

pp. 19-36, 70-86, 98-116 and 170-192. Copyright © Richard Zimler 1999. Used by permission of Richard Zimler.	meet the following Saturday afternoon at her house.	encontro para o sábado seguinte à tarde em casa dela.	36, 53-69, 79-97 and 140-163. Copyright © 1998 Richard Zimler and Quetzal. Used by permission of Quetzal. This translation is based on an earlier version of the published English edition.
1991 Talking it Over. Digitized by the ENPC based on London: Jonathan Cape, pp. 1-46. Copyright © 1991 Julian Barnes. Used by permission of Julian Barnes.	I sometimes used to help him out with double dates , but they always ended with both girls squabbling over yours truly and Stuart sulking in the corner and displaying all the charisma of a limpet.	Eu às vezes ajudava-o, com umas saídas a quatro, que acabavam sempre com as duas raparigas a disputarem este vosso amigo e o Stuart amuado a um canto, sorumbático como uma lapa.	1994 1994 Amor e C.a. Translated by Helena Cardoso. Digitized by the ENPC based on Lisbon: Quetzal, pp. 9-49. Copyright © 1994 Editora Quetzal. Used by permission of Quetzal. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Barnes, Julian. Amor & C.a. Quetzal Editores, Lisbon, 1994, pp. 9-49.
1984 Small World. London: Penguin Books, 1985, pp. 231-333. Copyright © David Lodge 1984. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Spent all her time reading, never dated boys.	Passava a vida a ler, nunca saía com rapazes.	1996 O Mundo é Pequeno. Translated by Lucinda Santos Silva. Porto: Edições Asa, pp. 251-355. Portuguese rights by Edições Asa. Used by permission of Edições Asa.
2000 Angelic Darkness. London: Arcadia Books Ltd., pp. 19-36, 70-86, 98-116 and 170-192. Copyright © Richard Zimler 1999. Used by permission of Richard Zimler.	`A date ?´	-- Algum engate ?	1998 Trevas da Luz. Translated by José Lima. Lisbon: Quetzal, pp. 19-36, 53-69, 79-97 and 140-163. Copyright © 1998 Richard Zimler and Quetzal. Used by permission of Quetzal. This translation is based on an earlier version of the published English edition.
1995 Therapy. London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 3-97. Copyright © 1995 David Lodge. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Cindy Davis next door is a teenage unmarried mother, her Mum looks after the baby while she's at school, and the dramatic point of the episode is that while the Springfields have been terribly liberal-minded about Cindy, they're horrorstruck at the thought of the same thing happening to their own daughter, especially as the likely father is young Terry Davis, whom Alice has been dating with	Cindy Davis, da casa ao lado, é uma mãe solteira adolescente. A mãe de Cindy toma conta do bebé enquanto ela vai para as aulas, e a questão dramática do episódio é que os Springfield foram extremamente liberais em relação a Cindy, mas estão horrorizados com a ideia de que pode acontecer o mesmo à filha e, principalmente, com o facto de o pai ser, provavelmente, o jovem Terry Davis, com quem Alice tem andado , com o consentimento muito contrariado deles.	1995 Terapia. Translated by Maria do Carmo Figueira. Lisbon: Gradiva, pp. 11-88. Copyright © 1995 Gradiva Publicações, Lda. Used by permission of Gradiva Publicações, Lda.

	their teeth-gritting consent.		
	OTHER FORMS	NAMORAR	
1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by permission of David Lodge.	It seemed to Violet that they must be courting ; and though Robin never initiated any discussion of their feelings for each other, he did impress upon her the importance of concealing from the rest of the Department the fact that they were meeting outside tutorials.	Parecia a Violet que estavam a namorar ; e, embora Robin nunca iniciasse qualquer conversa acerca dos sentimentos que tinham um pelo outro, fez-lhe sentir a importância de esconderem do resto do departamento os encontros fora das reuniões de seminário.	1997 Até Onde se Pode Ir? Translated by Helena Cardoso. Lisbon: Gradiva, pp. 9-74. Copyright © Gradiva Publicações. Used by permission of Gradiva Publicações.
1990 My son's story. Digitized by the ENPC based on London: Penguin Books, 1991, pp. 3-46. Copyright © 1990 Nadine Gordimer. Used by permission of Nadine Gordimer.	To leave the place where they had courted , where the children had been born, where everybody knew them, knew she was Sonny's wife, Baby and Will were Sonny's children.	Deixar o lugar onde namoraram , onde os filhos nasceram, onde todos os conheciam, sabiam que ela era esposa de Sonny, Baby e Will eram filhos de Sonny.	1992 A história do meu filho. Translated by Geraldo Galvão Ferraz. Digitized by the ENPC based on São Paulo: Editora Siciliano, 1992, pp. 11-49. Copyright © 1992 Siciliano. Used by permission of Editora Siciliano.
1991 Talking it Over. Digitized by the ENPC based on London: Jonathan Cape, pp. 1-46. Copyright © 1991 Julian Barnes. Used by permission of Julian Barnes.	Now, I have heard tell in the sultry dens of Freudianism that the psychological scar inflicted by this act of parental desertion frequently induces the daughter, when she is of an age to start questing for a swain , to seek a substitute for the departed archetype.	Ouvi dizer, nos antros bafientos do freudianismo, que a cicatriz psicológica resultante do acto de deserção parental leva frequentemente a filha, quando chega à idade de namorar , a procurar um substituto do arquétipo em falta.	1994 1994 Amor e C.a. Translated by Helena Cardoso. Digitized by the ENPC based on Lisbon: Quetzal, pp. 9-49. Copyright © 1994 Editora Quetzal. Used by permission of Quetzal. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Barnes, Julian. Amor & C.a. Quetzal Editores, Lisbon, 1994, pp. 9-49.
	OTHER FORMS	NAMORO	
1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by permission of David Lodge.	Union do's, especially on St Valentine's night, are notoriously dissipated affairs, involving the construction in a corner of the Lounge of a dimly-lit, cushion-lined grotto designed expressly for snogging , if not worse.	Os saraus do sindicato, principalmente na noite de São Valentim, são acontecimentos manifestamente dissolutos, em que se destaca a construção num canto do salão de uma gruta à meia-luz, almofadada, destinada expressamente ao namoro ou coisa pior.	1997 Até Onde se Pode Ir? Translated by Helena Cardoso. Lisbon: Gradiva, pp. 9-74. Copyright © Gradiva Publicações. Used by permission of Gradiva Publicações.
1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by	At a well-wined dinner party in 1974 Dennis was to describe their courtship as the most drawn-out foreplay	Num jantar bem regado em 1974 Dennis havia de descrever o namoro deles como a sessão preliminar mais prolongada que alguma	1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by permission of David Lodge.

permission of David Lodge.	session in the annals of human sexuality.	vez constara dos anais da sexualidade humana.	
1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by permission of David Lodge.	It was a long time since the dentist had petted her and she had missed such comforts in Edward's chaste courtship .	Passara muito tempo desde que o dentista a acariciara e, no namoro casto de Edward, ela sentia a falta desse agrado.	1980 How Far Can You Go? London: Secker & Warburg, pp. 1-72. Copyright © David Lodge 1980. Used by permission of David Lodge.
1992 Black Dogs. London: Picador, 1993, pp. 123-174. Copyright © Ian McEwan 1992. Used by permission of Ian McEwan.	Later in the war there was his courtship , with cinema visits and Sunday hikes in the Chilterns.	Mais tarde, ainda durante a guerra, verificou-se o namoro , com idas ao cinema e passeios dominicais aos Chilterns.	1993 Cães Pretos. Translated by Fernanda Pinto Rodrigues. Lisbon: Gradiva, pp. 109-152. Portuguese rights by Gradiva. Used by permission of Gradiva.
1890 The Picture of Dorian Gray. Digitized by the Project Gutenberg, 1994, chapters 8-20. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Wilde, Oscar, The Picture of Dorian Gray. Oxford University Press, The World's Classics, 1974, pp. 92-163.	Its mysteries have all the charm of a flirtation , a woman once told me; and I can quite understand it.	Os seus mistérios têm todo o encanto dum namoro , disse-me uma vez uma mulher; e eu compreendo-o perfeitamente.	1990 O Retrato de Dorian Gray. Translated by Januário Leite. Lisbon: Estampa, pp. 115-194. Copyright © 1990 Editorial Estampa. Used by permission of Editorial Estampa.
1984 Flaubert's parrot. London: Picador, 1985, pp 11-65. Copyright © 1984 by Julian Barnes. Used by permission of Julian Barnes.	But Villiers, tirelessly accident-prone, botched the wooing .	Mas Villiers, que era um incurável desastrado, fez muito mal o namoro .	1988 O papagaio de Flaubert. Translated by Ana Maria Amador. Lisbon: Quetzal Editores, pp. 11-74. Copyright © 1988 by Quetzal Editores. Used by permission of Quetzal Editores.
1880 Washington Square. Digitized by the Project Gutenberg, 2001, pp 6-43.	'Who was the young man that was making love to you ?' he presently asked.	-- Quem era o rapaz que estava a fazer-te namoro ? -- perguntou ele passado pouco tempo.	1990 A Herdeira. Translated by M. F. Gonçalves de Azevedo. Lisbon: Editorial Estampa, pp 7-77. Copyright © 1990 Editorial Estampa. Used by permission of Editorial Estampa.
	PORTUGUESE	ENGLISH	
	NAMORAR	OTHER FORMS	
1899 Dom Casmurro. Excerpt from http://www.bibvirt.futuro.usp.br/textos/ autores/machadodeassis/dcasmurro/dcasmurro.html , [06/12/1999]. Digitized by Núcleo	«Agora é que ele vai namorar de veras », disseram quando eu comecei as lições.	«Now he'll really be chasing the girls ,» they said when I began the lessons.	1997 Dom Casmurro. Translated by John Gledson. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 3-39. Copyright © 1997 by Oxford University Press Inc. Used by permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.

de Pesquisas em Informática, Literatura e Lingüística da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Assis, Machado de. Dom Casmurro. Publicações Dom Quixote, 2003, pp. 35-78.			
1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.	Ela chorara, dizendo que eu queria aproveitar as férias para deixá-la, e namorar outras.	She had burst into tears, saying that I was only going on holiday so that I could ditch her and find other girls.	1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.
1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.	Eu respondera que eu podia muito bem namorar outras e escrever-lhe todos os dias	to which I replied that I could perfectly well find other girls while writing to her every day as well.	1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.
1881 O Mulato. Excerpt from http://vbookstore.uol.com.br/nacional/aluisioazevedo/mulato.shtml , [03/01/2004]. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Azevedo, Aluísio. O Mulato. Sem local de publicação: Editora Ática, sem data (13. ^a edição), pp. 15-93.	Fazem-se grupos, a gente ri, discute, critica, namora , zanga-se, ralha...	They form groups, laughing, discussing, criticizing, flirting , getting angry, scolding...	1990 Mulatto. Translated by Graeme MacNicoll. Cranbury: Associated University Presses, pp. 31-119. Copyright © 1990 AUP. Used by permission of Associated University Presses, Inc.
1995 1995 O Xangô de Baker Street. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, pp. 223-319. Copyright © Jô	-- O cavaleiro do Panache namora a cozinheira dos meus pais -- inventou o Alazão.	«One of Panache's stablemen is keeping company with my parents' cook,» improvised Sorrel.	1997 A Samba for Sherlock. Translated by Clifford Landers. New York: Vintage, pp. 170-255. Copyright © 1997 by Clifford Landers. Used by

Soares 1995. Used by permission of Jô Soares.			permission of Clifford Landers.
1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.	Vinhas com alguma intenção de a namorar ? -- e olhava para mim.	Did you come with some idea of making up to her ? And he looked directly at me.	1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.
1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.	Desfez-se em desculpas... e acabou namorando a minha irmã.	He was profuse in his apologies... and he's ended up engaged to my sister.	1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.
	NAMORO	OTHER FORMS	
1881 O Mulato. Excerpt from http://vbookstore.uol.com.br/nacional/aluisioazevedo/mulato.o.shtml , [03/01/2004]. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Azevedo, Aluísio. O Mulato. Sem local de publicação: Editora Ática, sem data (13. ^a edição), pp. 15-93.	Então, vieram-lhe à lembrança, sob uma reminiscência lúcida e saudosa -- o seu casamento, os sobressaltos felizes do noivado, o namoro de Quitéria.	Then there came into his memory, in a lucid and nostalgic reminiscence, his marriage, the happy surprises of his engagement, and his courtship of Quitéria.	1990 Mulatto. Translated by Graeme MacNicoll. Cranbury: Associated University Presses, pp. 31-119. Copyright © 1990 AUP. Used by permission of Associated University Presses, Inc.
1925 Alves e Companhia. Excerpt from http://www.ipn.pt/literatura/obrqueiros.htm , Projecto Vercial, pp. 3-13. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Eça de. Alves & C ^a . Círculo de Leitores, 1993, pp. 85-105.	Tinha no cérebro como que uma ondulação de ideias em que passava toda a sorte de coisas -- recordações do seu namoro com Ludovina, passeios que tinha dado com ela; depois, a maneira como ela estava recostada no braço do outro, com a garrafa de vinho do Porto na frente!	In his mind there was a jumble of ideas, with all manner of things passing through it -- memories of his courtship of Ludovina, days taking walks with her, but then... the way she had been lying with that man's arm around her and the port wine before them!	1993 The Yellow Sofa. Translated by John Vetch. Manchester: Carcanet, pp. 7-31. Copyright © 1993 John Vetch. Used by permission of Carcanet Press in the name of the translator (deceased).
1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon:	Mas quanto mais o namoro se	And the more ardent the courtship became the	1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne.

Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.	incendiava, mais se multiplicavam os seus casos.	more his other involvements flourished.	Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.
1899 Dom Casmurro. Excerpt from http://www.bibvirt.futuro.usp.br/textos/ autores/machadode assis/dcasmurro/dca smurro.html , [06/12/1999]. Digitized by Núcleo de Pesquisas em Informática, Literatura e Lingüística da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Assis, Machado de. Dom Casmurro. Publicações Dom Quixote, 2003, pp. 35-78.	Não me parece bonito que o nosso Bentinho ande metido nos cantos com a filha do <i>Tartaruga</i> , e esta é a dificuldade, porque se eles pegam de namoro , a senhora terá muito que lutar para separá-los.	It doesn't seem right to me that our Bentinho should be hiding away in corners with <i>Turtleback's</i> daughter: that's the difficulty, because if the two of them start flirting in earnest, you'll have a struggle to separate them.»	1997 Dom Casmurro. Translated by John Gledson. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 3-39. Copyright © 1997 by Oxford University Press Inc. Used by permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.
1899 Dom Casmurro. Excerpt from http://www.bibvirt.futuro.usp.br/textos/ autores/machadode assis/dcasmurro/dca smurro.html , [06/12/1999]. Digitized by Núcleo de Pesquisas em Informática, Literatura e Lingüística da Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Assis, Machado de. Dom Casmurro. Publicações Dom Quixote, 2003, pp. 35-78.	«Se eles pegam de namoro ...»	«If they start to flirt in earnest...»	1997 Dom Casmurro. Translated by John Gledson. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 3-39. Copyright © 1997 by Oxford University Press Inc. Used by permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.
1852 Memórias de um	1852 Quem já teve um namoro , por	Anyone who has ever been in love , no matter	1999 Memoirs of a Militia Sergeant. Edited by

<p>sargento de milícias. Excerpt from http://www.bibvirt.futuro.usp.br [08/08/2003]. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Machado de Assis, Joaquim. Quincas Borba. São Paulo: Editora Ática, 1977 (3.ª edição), pp. 13-41.</p>	<p>menos sério que seja, e que levou um logro destes; quem se viu obrigado a aturar por muito tempo a conversação de uma velha, tendo de concordar com ela em tudo e por tudo para não incorrer-lhe no desagrado, só com o fim de trocar com <i>alguém</i> um olhar rápido, um sorriso disfarçado ou outra coisa assim, e que por fim de contas nem isso mesmo conseguiu, há de concordar que o Leonardo tinha toda a razão de estar ardendo com o que lhe sucedera, e o desculparia de qualquer arrebatamento que na ocasião o acometesse.</p>	<p>how slightly, and has had to undergo such a disappointment; anyone who has been obliged to endure for long the conversation of an old woman, having to agree with her on every tiny point in order not to incur her displeasure, all only with the goal of exchanging with «someone» a quick glance, a fugitive smile, or some other such; and who, after all was said and done, had not succeeded even in that, will agree that Leonardo had every reason to be put out at what had just happened to him and will forgive him for whatever mood might come over him on that occasion.</p>	<p>Thomas Holloway and translated by Ronald W. Sousa, pp. 100-130. Copyright © 1999 Oxford University Press Inc. Used by permission of Oxford University Press.</p>
<p>1990 1990 Cada Homem é uma Raça. Lisbon: Editorial Caminho, pp. 11-68. Copyright © Editorial Caminho 1990. Used by permission of Editorial Caminho.</p>	<p>No tardio presente, ela toda se dedicava a Jacinto, em subterrâneo namoro.</p>	<p>Here, in this overdue present, she devoted her whole self to Jacinto in a subterranean love.</p>	<p>1993 Every Man is a Race. Translated by David Brookshaw. Oxford: Heineman, pp. 1-37. Copyright © 1993 by David Brookshaw. Used by permission of David Brookshaw.</p>
<p>1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.</p>	<p>Eu declarara que cartas de namoro não eram comigo.</p>	<p>I had protested that love letters were not my cup of tea.</p>	<p>1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.</p>
<p>1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.</p>	<p>Encetara um namoro apaixonado que se prolongava de casa da rapariga para o telefone e do telefone para casa dela.</p>	<p>He had begun an affair with a girl where they both spent hours on the phone to each other.</p>	<p>1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.</p>
<p>1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon:</p>	<p>Era, mais que um namoro, um</p>	<p>It was more than an affair, it was a courtship.</p>	<p>1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne.</p>

<p>Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.</p>	<p>noivado.</p>		<p>Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.</p>
<p>1887 A Relíquia. Excerpt from Obras integrais de Eça de Queirós em CD-ROM, Projecto Vercial, 1996 - 2003, pp. 1-42. Digitization proofread by COMPARA using: Queirós, Eça de. A Relíquia. Círculo de Leitores, 1993, p. 5-88</p>	<p>E ele zás, zás, a falar da irmã, e do namoro, e das cartas...</p>	<p>And he just kept going on and on about his sister and her fiancé and about the letters they write to each other...</p>	<p>1994 The Relic. Translated by Margaret Jull Costa. Sawtry: Dedalus, pp. 7-89. Copyright © 1994 Margaret Jull Costa. Used by permission of Margaret Jull Costa.</p>
<p>1978 Sinais de Fogo. Lisbon: Edições 70, Lda., pp. 25-136. Copyright © Mécia de Sena and Edições 70. Used by permission of Mécia de Sena and Edições 70.</p>	<p>No caminho de casa, que nessas horas de amargura ele fazia mais amiudadamente connosco (e, na maior parte das vezes, comigo, já que o Mesquita, com os telefonemas -- os de namoro e os outros --, as visitas à namorada, e os encontros marcados, não tinha mãos a medir) , ele lamentava-se.</p>	<p>On the way home, a journey which during these moments of bitterness he made more frequently with us (and, for most of the time, with me, since, what with his phone calls -- those in the course of his amour and others -- as well as his visits to his intended and other appointments, Mesquita had his hands full) , he would bemoan his lot.</p>	<p>1999 Signs of Fire. Translated by John Byrne. Manchester: Carcanet Press, pp. 1-115. Copyright © 1999 John Byrne (deceased). Used by permission of Carcanet Press.</p>