A Scandal in Bohemia: A contrastive analysis of two Spanish retranslations and its translation procedures from the book The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

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Dedication

I dedicate this study to my family, to the ones who have always believed in me, to my parents who woke up everyday so that my sister and I could have a better future, to my little sister because she is the person I want to inspire the most. Finally, I would like to dedicate this to my girlfriend who has been supporting me through this whole career no matter how difficult things were.

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the people who were involved in my academic formation during these five years studying at Universidad del Valle, that includes all the professors I have had, the classmates I have taken classes with, and the people who have given me a service that I never thanked for. I am absolutely sure that I would have never been here if it was not for them, and because of that I just want to say thank you all, for everything. Finally, I would like to thank the person who accompanied my whole writing process and the development of this study, the professor Natalia Gallego Castañeda who was key to my success, for her guidance, always showing her kindness and understanding while leading me through the right path to get this done, without her nothing of this would have been possible.

Abstract

This study shows a contrastive analysis of two Spanish translations of the same tale, titled *Escandalo en Bohemia*, the older one appears in the book *Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes*, which was published in 1982 by Circulo de Lectores in Barcelona, and the newer one is from the *book Las Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes* published by Terramar ediciones in 2009 in Buenos Aires, both based on Arthur Conan Doyle's tale *A Scandal in Bohemia*, originally published in 1892 by George Newnes Ltd in London as part of the book *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*, with the purpose of examining the differences in translation strategies and translation procedures used while assessing the applicability of Berman's Retranslation Hypothesis for this case. Drawing on Molina and Hurtado's taxonomy of translation procedures, the analysis focuses on a qualitative approach to identify, classify, and compare the procedures employed in each version. The quantitative component presents the frequency and distribution of procedures, while the qualitative analysis examines representative segments of the texts to illustrate how specific procedures were chosen and how they are linked to broader translation strategies such as domestication and foreignization. The findings reveal that modulation and transposition are the most frequently used procedures in both translations, whereas literal translation, although present, decreases in relative frequency in the later version. Contrary to the expectations of the Retranslation Hypothesis, the 2009 retranslation does not exhibit a systematic change toward greater source-text orientation or foreignization. These results contribute to descriptive translation studies by providing empirical evidence that supports critical perspectives questioning the universality of the Retranslation Hypothesis.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, retranslation hypothesis, translation procedures, domestication and foreignization, descriptive translation studies.

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Introduction

Retranslation has occupied a central position within translation studies for quite a long time, particularly in discussions that refer to the evolution of translated texts over time. One of the most influential theoretical formulations in this area is Berman's Retranslation Hypothesis, which claims that early translations of a literary work tend to be more domesticated (that is to say that the translation has been adapted to the target reader), while newer retranslations move progressively toward greater fidelity to the source text (Berman, 1990, p. 1). Even if this hypothesis has shaped much subsequent research, it has also been subject to increasing scrutiny, with several scholars who have challenged Berman's hypothesis, arguing that "the assumption that first translations are always more target-oriented and later retranslations more source-oriented does not hold true in all cases" (Koskinen & Paloposki, 2003, p. 32).

Along this debate, descriptive approaches and corpus-based ones have played a significant role in testing theoretical claims against empirical data, as corpus-based translation studies provide the descriptive basis for generalizations about translation (Baker, 1993, p. 243). Instead of assuming predefined translational tendencies, such approaches attempt to identify certain patterns of behavior through the systematic analysis of translated texts. Concerning this, contrastive analysis offers a particularly suitable framework when analysing retranslations, as it allows for the comparison of different versions of the same source text in terms of both quantitative tendencies and qualitative decision-making processes.

The present study fosters a contrastive analysis approach to examine two Spanish translations of Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Scandal in Bohemia*, a short story that has been widely translated through several years within the Sherlock Holmes canon. By comparing *Escándalo en*

Bohemia (1982) with the newer translation (also known as retranslation) *Escándalo en Bohemia* (2009), the study aims to identify similarities and differences in the use of translation procedures and to assess whether the later version displays tendencies commonly associated with the Retranslation Hypothesis.

The analysis is mainly grounded in Molina and Hurtado's taxonomy of translation procedures, understood as "procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works" (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 509), which gives a detailed and operational framework to recognize whether these procedures are domesticating or foreignizing the original text. This model allows for a systematic identification of procedures such as literal translation, modulation, transposition, among others. It has to be said that in this study, *domestication* is understood as an orientation toward target-language norms and readability, while *foreignization* refers to the preservation of structures or elements that signal a linguistic difference.

Concerning the methodology, the study presents a qualitative analysis (although it includes some quantitative data). The qualitative component analyses the obtained data which is the frequency and distribution of translation procedures in each version, while considering representative examples drawn from identical segments that are taken from both translations in order to illustrate how procedures are applied in context. By using this approach it is possible to relate numerical patterns to concrete translational choices and to stay away from misinterpretations. By doing so, this study provides empirical evidence that informs ongoing discussions about the scope and limitations of the Retranslation Hypothesis.

1.1 Statement of the problem

Translation is a complex process that has many faces, as its objective is to transfer meaning from one language to another, creating a bridge for the linguistic and cultural gaps to have a better understanding of the intended message and better communication. According to Roman Jakobson (1959), translation involves "the interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language," stating that it is not only a linguistic act but also a semiotic transfer of cultural and contextual nuances. Jakobson further argues that equivalence between the source and target texts is inherently unattainable, since “there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units” (Jakobson, 1959/2000, p. 114).

Considering that, Antoine Berman, in his article *"La retraduction comme espace de la traduction"* (1985), proposes the retranslation hypothesis (RH), which suggests that later translations of a text aim to correct the deficiencies of earlier versions while achieving greater fidelity to the source text (ST). Nevertheless, this hypothesis is still a hypothesis and it has been criticized by authors like Koskinen and Paloposki who stated that “retranslations do not necessarily follow a linear progression toward foreignization or greater fidelity to the source text.” **(**Koskinen and Paloposki, 2004, p. 27) Instead, they argue that retranslations can revert to domesticated strategies depending on audience expectations, socio-political contexts, or market demands. For instance, in their study of Finnish retranslations of *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*, the most recent retranslation showed a more domesticated approach, contrary to the progression suggested by the retranslation hypothesis, as “the latest retranslation does not appear to be any more source-oriented than the earlier ones” (Koskinen & Paloposki, 2004, p. 294).This study examines the retranslation hypothesis in the context of two Spanish versions of Arthur

Conan Doyle's tale *A Scandal in Bohemia*, exploring whether retranslations align more closely with the original text or whether they have not done so after 27 years.

Taking into account the work made by Linda Bonafé in *"A Study in Scarlet: a comparative analysis of three Italian retranslations of the first Sherlock Holmes novel"*, she states that "When it comes to translating a novel there are generally two directions: the translator can produce a domesticated translation or a foreignised translation." (Bonafé, 2022, p. 11) and also that "a translation is considered domesticated or foreignised based on the translation procedures the translator chose to use." (Bonafé, 2022, p. 11) that is why the notions of domestication and foreignization, as discussed by Lawrence Venuti in *"The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation"* (1995) give a critical framework when analyzing these retranslations. Domestication involves adapting a text in order to engage with the target culture's norms and expectations, making it more accessible, while foreignization preserves the text's original cultural and linguistic elements, emphasizing its "otherness." Thus, Venuti's framework is a key source as this study explores how the two Spanish retranslations of *The Adventure of the Speckled Band* balance these strategies, showing more translation procedures that align with the domestication strategy or if it is the opposite and they end up being more on the side of foreignization. Therefore, it examines whether retranslations naturally gravitate towards foreignization, as suggested by Berman, or if they actually remain domesticated to better serve their intended audience.

Last but not least, when investigating the micro-level decisions that translators make, this study employs the taxonomy of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Hurtado in *"Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach"* (2002) complements this analysis, giving a nuanced perspective on the technical decisions that

translators make. Ultimately, this analysis will evaluate if Berman's hypothesis applies for the chosen Spanish versions of Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Scandal in Bohemia* and what is the interplay between retranslation, domestication/foreignization, and translation procedures in shaping the evolution of this tale.

1.2 Rationale

Due to the lack of studies that evaluate if the retranslation hypothesis is true or not, the analysis on retranslation, translation procedures, and strategies holds a significant importance in the field of translation studies, as it allows future researchers to explore how translations from English to Spanish evolve as time passes, shaped by changing cultural, linguistic, and functional contexts. The primary motivation for this research comes from a desire to examine if Berman's retranslation hypothesis applies in the case of two retranslations of *A Scandal in Bohemia*. By focusing on both texts – and in the original work –, this project will contribute to a deeper understanding of how translation is not a static process, but rather a dynamic, context-dependent phenomenon that changes over time,

In the short term, this research will provide a detailed contrastive analysis, applying key concepts from the theoretical frameworks such as, Berman's retranslation hypothesis, Venuti's domestication and foreignization translation strategies, and Molina and Hurtado's translation procedures, to see if there are more translation procedures that align with domestication rather than the ones that stand for foreignization. By focusing on these fundamental factors, the study

will help to identify if retranslations naturally evolve to become more faithful to the ST or if it is the opposite, that is to say that they could reflect a shifting in terms of translation practices.

Concerning the medium term, the results of this study aim to expand knowledge in translation theory, especially in the areas of retranslation and translation strategies. Moreover, this research will contribute to the academic field by applying a combination of established and contemporary models of translation analysis, demonstrating how these theories work together.

In regard to the long term, the findings will serve as another possible source to check whether the retranslation hypothesis works or not. In terms of personal development, this project will help to polish my skills as a researcher and educator, deepening my understanding of the challenges translators face in navigating the shifting landscape of language, and its evolution over time. I would like to mention that throughout this study, my intentions are to contribute to the growing body of knowledge about translation studies while enhancing my academic and professional development as a future educator in the field of translation.

1.3 Research question

How do the two Spanish retranslations of *A scandal in Bohemia* differ in their use of translation procedures, and to what extent do these differences support Berman's retranslation hypothesis, considering the influence of domestication and foreignization strategies?

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 Main Objective

To analyze how the different translation procedures used in two Spanish translations of A Scandal in Bohemia reflect the application of Berman's retranslation hypothesis (which claims that newer retranslations tend to be closer to the original text, more faithful), while taking into account what was the most used translation strategy, domestication (which could indicate that Berman's retranslation hypothesis does not work in this case) or foreignization (which could prove that Berman's retranslation hypothesis is working).

1.4.2 *Specific Objectives*

1. To categorize and identify the translation procedures used in each retranslation, this study draws on Molina and Hurtado Albir's taxonomy (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 509).

2. To examine how domestication and foreignization strategies are involved in the translation procedures while assessing whether they agree with the assumptions of the retranslation hypothesis or if they challenge them.

1.5 Feasibility

The feasibility of this research project is grounded in the availability of resources, the clarity of its scope, and its alignment with both academic and professional objectives. First, the primary material for analysis, *A Scandal in Bohemia* by Arthur Conan Doyle, and its Spanish retranslations are readily accessible in various formats, including physical publications and

digital archives. The original 1892 version of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes was consulted in its digital form, as it is readily available through Project Gutenberg (Doyle, 1892/2000). The corpus also includes two Spanish retranslations of The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: an earlier edition titled *Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes*, published by Círculo de Lectores in Barcelona, and a more recent retranslation, *Las Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes* (2009), published by Terramar ediciones in Buenos Aires. Both texts were consulted in their printed format.What this does is that it guarantees that the necessary data for a comparative analysis of translation procedures is within reach. Additionally, the theoretical frameworks of Antoine Berman, Lawrence Venuti, Christiane Nord, and Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir are well documented in scholarly literature, (Berman, 1990, p. 1; Venuti, 1995, p. 20; Nord, 1997, p. 3; Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 509) providing a solid foundation for the study. Not to mention the access to academic databases and institutional resources which ensures the availability of relevant research materials and secondary sources.

Next, in relation to scope, this study focuses on two Spanish retranslations of a single short story (namely, the 1982 edition *Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes* and the 2009 edition *Las Aventuras de Sherlock Holmes*) which keeps the analysis manageable within the time constraints of an undergraduate dissertation. By concentrating on specific theoretical approaches that were previously mentioned the project maintains a clear and well focused structure. Therefore, this approach will make a deep and detailed analysis that avoids overly broad or diffuse objectives that might compromise the quality of the research.

Finally, it is important to remark that the methodologies and frameworks applied in this project contribute directly to my professional development and my personal growth as an educator, being able to explain different translation procedures. I have to say that institutional

support also plays a major role here, for two main reasons, the first one, as it includes guidance from well trained advisors who have plenty of experience in this field, and the second one, as it also give me access to several library resources and documents provided by the university, making it easier for me to obtain the necessary corpus of analysis and tutoring to develop this project in a successful manner.

Background

The study of retranslation, translation strategies, and translation procedures has evolved significantly, with scholars such as Antoine Berman (1990, p. 1), Lawrence Venuti (1995, p. 20), Christiane Nord (1997, p. 3), and Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir (2002, p. 509) proposing diverse theoretical and methodological frameworks. This section outlines key contributions to the field that serve as a foundation for the present study, situating it within a broader academic landscape. It examines perspectives that both support and challenge the Retranslation Hypothesis, including those of Outi Paloposki and Kaisa Koskinen (2004, p. 27), highlighting the range of positions that inform this research.

To begin with this section, it is good to consider the work of Kris Peeters and Piet Van Poucke (2023), in their text *Retranslation, thirty-odd years after Berman*, as they explored one more time Antoine Berman's foundational ideas on retranslation, clarifying some misconceptions and at the same time they observed their evolution into the retranslation hypothesis as has been popularized by Chesterman. It can not be ignored that even if Berman originally conceptualized retranslation as a dialectical and temporally embedded process, linked to historical and cultural contingencies, Chesterman simplified this into a procedural model suggesting that retranslations tend to be closer to the source text. What Peeters and Van Poucke did is a critique for this reductionist approach, making an emphasis on the complexity of textual relationships and the socio-cultural factors influencing retranslation. They go against a linear or universal progression in retranslation, suggesting instead a different point of view that acknowledges the role of historicity, context, and interpretive diversity. Drawing on these insights, this study investigates two Spanish retranslations of Arthur Conan Doyle's A Scandal in

Bohemia, exploring how domestication and strategies reflect the evolving textual and cultural dynamics in retranslation.

Moving forward, Veronika Mesić (2020), in *Revisiting the Retranslation Hypothesis: A Case Study of Two Croatian Translations of James Joyce's Ulysses*, critically examines the validity of Berman's retranslation hypothesis. Her study faces the assumption that retranslations inherently progress towards greater fidelity and foreignization, demonstrating that individual retranslations are shaped by diverse factors instead, like including translator style and the cultural context of production. Mesić emphasizes that "the retranslation hypothesis does not provide a sufficiently comprehensive methodological framework for explaining the phenomenon of retranslation" (Selma Mesić, 2017, p. 155) underscoring the variability in strategies such as domestication, foreignization, and creative language preservation. Her findings suggest that retranslations, like the Croatian versions of Ulysses, must be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, as they often reflect a blend of domestication and foreignization strategies rather than a linear trajectory. Such insights provide another interesting perspective for analyzing how the Spanish retranslations of A Scandal in Bohemia align with or deviate from Berman's hypothesis.

Linda Bonafé (2022), in *A Study in Scarlet: A Comparative Analysis of Three Italian Retranslations of the First Sherlock Holmes Novel*, builds on foundational translation theories proposed by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet (1958/1995, p. 31), as well as Lawrence Venuti (1995, p. 20), to examine how translation procedures shape the balance between domestication and foreignization.She emphasizes that "a translation is considered domesticated or foreignised based on the translation procedures the translator chose to use" (Bonafé, 2022, p. 11) highlighting the nuanced role of translator decisions in mediating cultural and linguistic

elements. Bonafé's work is underscoring the contextual nature of such strategies and it also aligns with Venuti's framework, which views domestication as adapting texts to target culture norms, and foreignization as preserving their "otherness." The vision that Bonafé has is key for analyzing how two Spanish retranslations of Arthur Conan Doyle's A Scandal in Bohemia navigate these strategies of domestication and foreignization.

Anu Heino (2013), in *Assessing the Validity of the Retranslation Hypothesis in the Finnish Translations of the Novel Mary Poppins*, critically engages with Berman's retranslation hypothesis by exploring the cultural and translation strategies in three Finnish translations of Mary Poppins. Anna Heino emphasizes that "aggressive translation strategies," which retain the cultural specificity of the source text, contrast with "assimilative strategies," which adapt elements to align with target culture norms (Heino, 2010, p. 48). Her study challenges the retranslation hypothesis's assumption of linear progression toward foreignization by revealing the nuanced decision-making involved in translating material and social culture.

Özge Bayraktar-Özer (2023), in her study on *the retranslation of The Jungle Book*, criticizes the retranslation hypothesis, one more time going against those linear assumptions of progression toward source-text fidelity. Through a mixed diachronic and synchronic analysis, Bayraktar-Özer reveals that socio-political and cultural contexts significantly influence translation strategies, often overshadowing linguistic aging or fidelity improvements as primary motives for retranslation. Her findings emphasize the intricate interplay between historical conditions, audience familiarity, and translator agency, demonstrating that retranslation outcomes cannot be generalized but must be examined through a different perspective.

Wenfen Yang (2010), in *A Brief Study on Domestication and Foreignization in Translation*, extended Venuti's work by applying domestication and foreignization strategies to Chinese-English literary translations. Yang emphasized that the translator's choice of strategy depends on cultural norms and readership expectations. She concluded that while domestication often dominates, foreignization serves as a tool to preserve cultural distinctiveness. Yang's findings underscore the contextual nature of translation strategies, which is central for analyzing how the tale has been adapted for Spanish audiences.

Ayman Haj Yasin (2019), in *Antoine Berman on Retranslation*, revisited Berman's retranslation hypothesis, examining its application to Arabic retranslations of literary texts. Yasin highlighted that retranslation is not a universal phenomenon but is shaped by historical, cultural, and ideological factors. He concluded that retranslations are almost always mirroring shifts in target cultures' priorities and sensitivities as time passes.

Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework for this study research explores three key concepts: the retranslation hypothesis, domestication and foreignization, and translation procedures. All of these concepts are interrelated among them. Plus, they are crucial for analyzing the Spanish retranslations of *A Scandal in Bohemia* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The framework provides the foundation for understanding how retranslations evolve over time, the strategies translators use to adapt texts culturally, and the techniques they employ to convey meaning across languages. It is through this section that we will delve deeper into each concept, explaining their relevance to the study and how they are interconnected.

3.1 Translation

Translation is a multifaceted act of communication that involves more than just linguistic equivalence; it also requires cultural interpretation and contextual adaptation. Roman Jakobson (1959) described translation as "the interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language" (p. 233), emphasizing the interpretative nature of the process and the challenges involved in achieving equivalence across languages and cultures. In addition to this, considering that "some words or phrases … are so deeply rooted in their source culture … that they have no equivalent in the target culture" (Fernández-Guerra, 2012, p. 3). Moreover, each language embodies distinct cultural and social realities, therefore translators must challenge themselves if their objective is to be both faithful to the source text (ST) and meaningful to the target text (TT) audience (Venuti, 2013).

3.2 Literary translation

Literary translation involves the transfer of literary works (such as novels, poems, plays, and essays) from one language into another; however, it extends beyond mere linguistic substitution to encompass interpretation and cultural mediation. Roman Jakobson (1959) distinguishes between different types of translation and argues that poetry, by definition, is untranslatable and can only be reinterpreted in another language (p. 238). Walter Benjamin argued that literary translation is not simply a matter of reproducing meaning, but of revealing the “pure language” embedded in the original text, suggesting that translation contributes to the afterlife of the work rather than merely transferring it (Benjamin, 1923/1968, p. 72). Last but not least, Antoine Berman conceptualizes literary translation as an ethical act in which the translator must balance fidelity to the original with an openness to the foreignness of the text (Berman, 1999, p. 74). He viewed translation as a way to enrich the target language rather than domesticate the original work.

3.3 The retranslation hypothesis

Antoine Berman (1985), in *"La retraduction comme espace de la traduction"*, introduced the retranslation hypothesis, which suggests that retranslations seek to achieve a better fidelity to the original text, another feature about it is that it often corrects the perceived deficiencies in initial translations. Berman’s hermeneutic approach analyzed literary translations in French, highlighting the interplay of cultural, linguistic, and aesthetic factors during these processes. While foundational, his theory has faced a hard criticism for its Eurocentric focus, which overlooks how non-European contexts and ideological pressures might influence retranslation

dynamics (Yasin, 2019). This study explores Berman's work by testing the hypothesis in the context of Spanish retranslations of *A Scandal in Bohemia.*

Berman's framework highlights that retranslations appear often as a reaction to the perceived failures or omissions in earlier translations. They might be motivated by changes in the target culture's aesthetic, ideological, or linguistic preferences. For example, while an earlier translation might have focused on readability or accessibility, a retranslation could have as its purpose to get more fidelity from the original text's style, tone, or complexity. This author also suggests that retranslations are influenced by the historical and cultural moment in which they are produced, which allows them to serve as a mirror of the evolving relationship between the source and target cultures. The concept of retranslation is central to this study, as it provides the lens through which the Spanish versions of *A Scandal in Bohemia* will be analyzed. The research will test Berman's hypothesis by examining whether the two Spanish retranslations of Doyle's work show a trend toward greater fidelity to the source text, or whether they reflect shifts that could be far from the original text over time.

3.4 Translation strategies

Lawrence Venuti (1995), in *"The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation"*, examined the cultural and ideological implications of two translation strategies: domestication, which assimilates a text to the target culture, and foreignization, which preserves its foreign elements. Venuti argued that domestication tends to result in the omission of cultural differences, reinforcing hegemonic ideologies. As a result, his historical analysis of English translations of European literary texts emphasized the ethical dimensions of translation. Finally, in this work,

Venuti's strategies give us an insight when understanding whether the Spanish retranslations of Doyle's tale favor domestication or foreignization and how these choices reflect the translators' priorities.

It is important to mention that Venuti's analysis is deeply rooted in cultural and ideological implications because he argues that domestication often results in the "invisibility" of the translator, as the translation becomes assimilated into the target culture, making the process of translation less noticeable. In contrast, foreignization makes the translator's role more apparent, as it foregrounds the differences between the source and target texts. Venuti's work emphasizes the political and ethical dimensions of translation, especially in how the translator's choices impact the representation of cultural differences.

3.4.1 Domestication

On the one hand domestication refers to the process of adapting the source text to fit the norms, values, and expectations of the target culture. This approach tends to make the text feel more familiar and comfortable to the target audience, often at the cost of removing or altering foreign cultural elements. Domestication prioritizes readability and ease of understanding, making the text accessible to the target audience but potentially diminishing the richness and authenticity of the source text. Domestication minimizes cultural differences, adapting the ST to the TT audience's norms and expectations. It is particularly common in commercial translations where reader accessibility is a priority. Bonafé (2022) notes that domestication often dominates initial translations, aligning them with the cultural and linguistic preferences of the target audience.

3.4.2 Foreignization

Foreignization, on the other hand, seeks to preserve the foreignness of the source text, maintaining its original cultural and linguistic features. This strategy resists adapting the text too much to the target culture's norms and instead tries to present the target audience with an

experience that reflects the source culture. While foreignization can sometimes make a text feel more "alien" to the audience, it often provides an opportunity for the target culture to engage with cultural differences and broaden its perspectives. Foreignization, on the other hand, resists the urge to conform, maintaining the integrity of the ST. This approach preserves the original cultural and linguistic nuances, encouraging TT audiences to engage with the ST on its terms. Venuti (1995) advocates for foreignization as a means of resisting the homogenizing tendencies of globalization in translation.

3.5 Translation Procedures

Christiane Nord (1991), in *"Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Method, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-Oriented Text Analysis"*, proposed a functionalist model emphasizing the translator's purpose and the communicative function of texts. Nord's approach is particularly relevant for systematically analyzing the translation procedures employed in adapting a text to a specific audience. What she proposes are tools for evaluating if translations are achieving a functional equivalence. Nonetheless, some critics argue that her focus on function can sometimes undervalue stylistic and cultural nuances, therefore, this study uses Molina and Hurtado's framework to analyze the Spanish retranslations, particularly in how they

adapt the narrative of Arthur Conan Doyle for Spanish-speaking audiences while preserving or changing its literary essence.

Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir (2002), in *"Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach"*, developed a taxonomy of translation procedures, analyzing their impact on the target text's communicative purpose. Their dynamic and functionalist perspective emphasized that they must be evaluated within the text's broader context, instead of isolated choices. Through some case studies of Spanish translations of English texts, they concluded that these procedures should align with the text's communicative and functional objectives. In sum, translation procedures refer to the specific methods or techniques used by translators to transfer meaning from the source language into the target language. These procedures are influenced by linguistic, cultural, and functional factors and are essential for understanding the ways in which a text is adapted for a different audience.

As Molina and Hurtado have said, we can interpret translation procedures as operational tools employed by the translator to navigate the challenges of linguistic and cultural transfer. Techniques such as literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation are among the most commonly used. These procedures reflect the translator's strategy in addressing issues such as untranslatable words, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and differences in syntactic structures. While translation procedures might seem mechanical, they are deeply shaped by the translator's decisions about how best to convey meaning, tone, and style across languages. Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir's work (2002) on translation techniques revisits these procedures with a functionalist perspective, emphasizing that the selection of procedures should be evaluated in terms of their suitability for achieving the communicative and

functional objectives of the translation. They offer a taxonomy of translation techniques that help identify and categorize the methods used in a given translation, considering both linguistic accuracy and functional appropriateness. This dissertation will use Molina and Hurtado Albir's taxonomy and Nord's functionalist approach to systematically evaluate the translation procedures employed in the Spanish retranslations of Doyle's text. By examining the specific techniques used by translators, this study will analyze how they balance linguistic, cultural, and functional factors in their adaptations of the story for Spanish-speaking audiences. This will provide valuable insight into the practical aspects of translation and the relationship between translation theory and practice.

These four concepts (retranslation hypothesis, domestication, foreignization, and translation procedures) are highly interconnected because they complement each other. The retranslation hypothesis serves as the overarching framework, guiding the analysis of how translations evolve over time. Domestication and foreignization offer lenses for examining the ideological choices behind those translations, while translation procedures provide the tools for understanding how translators execute their decisions in practice. When these concepts are all together, they form a comprehensive theoretical foundation for analyzing the Spanish retranslations of *A Scandal in Bohemia*, which gives us an understanding of both the process and product of translation.

It is necessary to consider that Molina and Hurtado (2002) classify translation procedures into 18 categories, providing a comprehensive framework for analyzing the techniques that translators use when they have to manage linguistic, cultural, and stylistic challenges. Each one of these translation procedures have their own explanations and examples:

1. **Adaptation**

   Replacing a cultural element in the source text (ST) with one that is more familiar or appropriate for the target text (TT) audience.

   Example: Changing *Thanksgiving* to a local holiday like *Diwali* in the TT.

2. **Amplification**

   Adding information not explicitly stated in the ST to ensure clarity or context in the TT.

   Example: Translating *Ramadan* as *Ramadan, the Muslim fasting month*.

3. **Borrowing**

   Incorporating a word or expression directly from the ST into the TT, either unchanged (*pure borrowing*) or adapted to fit the TT's linguistic norms (*naturalized borrowing*).

   Example: Keeping *pizza* in the TT (pure borrowing) or changing *software* to *softvér* in Spanish (naturalized).

4. **Calque**

   Translating an expression literally while preserving its structure in the TT.

   Example: Translating *skyscraper* as *gratte-ciel* in French.

5. **Compensation**

   Introducing a stylistic or cultural element in a different place in the TT when it cannot be directly transferred from the ST.

   Example: Replacing a pun with a similar joke elsewhere in the TT.

6. **Description**

   Replacing a term or expression with a description of its form or function to ensure understanding.

   Example: Translating *paella* as *a traditional Spanish rice dish with seafood*.

7. **Discursive Creation**

   Creating a new expression that is unrelated to the original text but conveys the same idea, often used for titles or creative works.

   Example: Translating *The Sound of Music* as *La novicia rebelde* (The Rebellious Novice) in Spanish.

8. **Established Equivalent**

   Using a recognized term or expression that conveys the same meaning in the TT,

often found in dictionaries or standardized usage.

Example: Translating *carpe diem* as *seize the day*.

9. **Generalization**

Replacing a specific term with a more general one to suit the TT.

Example: Translating *Penthouse* as *apartment*.

10. **Linguistic Amplification**

Adding linguistic elements in the TT that are not present in the ST, often for grammatical or stylistic reasons.

Example: Translating *I miss you* into Spanish as *Te extraño mucho* (I miss you a lot).

11. **Linguistic Compression**

Reducing linguistic elements in the TT to convey the same meaning as the ST more concisely.

Example: Translating *He is very clever and quick-witted* into Spanish as *Es muy listo*.

12. **Literal Translation**

Translating word-for-word while maintaining the grammatical structure of the ST

when it aligns closely with the TT.

Example: Translating *The car is red* as *El coche es rojo*.

13. **Modulation**

Changing the point of view, focus, or category of the expression in the TT while preserving meaning.

Example: Translating *You're not wrong* as *You're right*.

14. **Particularization**

Replacing a general term in the ST with a more specific one in the TT.

Example: Translating *vehicle* as *car*.

15. **Reduction**

Omitting non-essential information in the TT to simplify or streamline the text.

Example: Translating *She looked at him with anger in her eyes* as *She glared at him*.

16. **Substitution**

Replacing linguistic elements with non-linguistic elements or vice versa, often used for gestures, symbols, or cultural practices.

Example: Replacing a head nod in the ST with the phrase *Yes, I agree* in the TT.

17. **Transposition**

Changing the grammatical category of a word or phrase in the TT while preserving the meaning.

Example: Translating the noun *advice* into the verb *advise* in the TT.

18. **Variation**

Changing elements such as tone, style, or dialect to suit the TT audience.

Example: Translating a formal speech in the ST into a colloquial one in the TT.

All of these translation procedures (or techniques) are considered for each of the segments that are analyzed to determine if the translations are prioritizing a translation strategy like domestication over foreignization or if it occurs in a completely different way

3.6 Contrastive analysis

When it comes to translation studies, the concept of contrastive analysis was born as a way to compare source and target languages in order to see what their linguistic and cultural differences could be. The first trailblazers like Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) laid the foundation by going deep into stylistic and grammatical contrasts between French and English, introducing translation procedures like direct and oblique translation. J.C. Catford (1965) further advanced this by focusing on formal linguistic contrasts and the process of transferring or shifting elements

between languages. Werner Koller (1979) expanded on the cultural aspects of contrastive analysis, emphasizing the influence of cultural context on translation, while Peter Newmark (1988) and Mona Baker (1992) highlighted the importance of understanding both linguistic structures and cultural nuances. Later scholars like Theo Hermans (1999) brought a bigger perspective, analyzing the interplay of languages and cultures in translation. These contributions have established contrastive analysis as a crucial tool in translation studies, because it is thanks to them that translators can actually navigate the complex relationship between languages and cultures while making informed translation choices.

Methodology

For this research a qualitative paradigm has been selected, while featuring a contrastive and analytical design. The first step was to select a proper corpus for this study, a corpus composed by two translations of A Scandal in Bohemia, an old translation titled *Escandalo en Bohemia (1982)* published by Circulo de Lectores in Barcelona, and also a more recent translation named as *Escandalo en Bohemia (2009)*, published by Terramar ediciones in Buenos Aires, but they had to be as farther in time as they could be to observe a greatest contrast between them. Nonetheless, there were a few issues while getting those samples because of the lack of old translations, the oldest one was taken from the collection of the library in Universidad del Valle, however, the book was not located in Cali, hence a request to the University was made to bring it from Buga. The most recent translation selected for analysis was already available; therefore, it was not necessary to consult an alternative version, as the 27-year interval between translations was considered enough for the purposes of this study. It is important to mention that the first chapter of the tale was chosen due to its length and its story, it was not too long or too short, therefore it was actually perfect for the study, moreover its plot was engaging, funny and interesting to explore along the different translation procedures that were used in both versions.

The second step was to separate the sentences from each translation and also from the original text, this segmentation was done to organize in a clearer way both translations in comparison to the original version of the tale. To do this, an application called AF_Aligner was used. This app was perfect because it allows uploading the three texts and it automatically segments them. The segmentation was not perfect because the translations presented omissions

in some cases and this caused a wrong segmentation. Nevertheless, this was organized manually.

Next, an instrument for the analysis was designed for this study, (see Appendix A) which consisted of an excel file with a comparative chart that has each segment of the original text on one column and next to it, the segments of the translation (this was done twice on the excel, firstly with the old translation and secondly with the new one). To identify what were the translation procedures found from the eighteen translation procedures (also known as translation techniques by certain authors like Molina and Hurtado) which are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization , reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. These translation procedures (or techniques) are the ones contemplated by Molina and Hurtado, and it is with them that the analysis was done in both versions.

This approach allowed the exploration of the translation strategies and procedures used in the two Spanish translations of A Scandal in Bohemia. Nonetheless, in some cases it was difficult to differentiate between some translation procedures and due to this the responsible use of a chatbot tool was necessary to choose properly the translation procedures (see Appendix B) There were many differences between the two texts. In the analysis section I will report them through the translation procedures and translation strategies that were found in both translations. In addition to this, I analyzed its relationship with Berman's retranslation hypothesis which was key.

The second phase starts with the contrastive analysis. Through this, the translation procedures used in the selected versions will be compared then, when the third phase has been reached, the theoretical validation could assess the obtained results against the aforementioned theories to know if the strategies used support or contradict the retranslation hypothesis. In the next section the study will move onto a more practical approach by analyzing and comparing the differences between the retranslations.

Analysis and results

In this section, the frequencies of the translation procedures and the translation strategies applied in both translations *Escándalo en Bohemia (1982)* and *Escándalo en Bohemia (2009)* are presented while also including some examples of translation procedures found in each one of them and how they differ from each other when they are contrasted. During the first instance, the frequencies are shown through a chart, two pie charts (one for translation procedures and the other one for translation strategies), and a bar chart.This last allows having a clear sight from the obtained data in both texts whereas in the second instance the contrastive analysis between the two results is carried out, showing if Berman's retranslation hypothesis actually works or not in this case study.

Concerning the translation procedures found in *Escándalo en bohemia (1982)*, it is important to notice that some of them were not used at any time, which was the case for compensation, description, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, particularization, substitution, and variation. Therefore, the ones that appeared were modulation, literal translation, transposition, amplification, borrowing, adaptation, reduction, established equivalent, generalization, and calque. Thus, 8 procedures were not used although 10 of them were. On the left side of Chart 1 the name of each procedure was used can be seen, however, the number of times each procedure appeared can be regarded from the right side of Chart 1. It is key to remark that the most used translation procedure was modulation which was identified 144 times and the least used ones were calque and particularization, procedures that only appear once during the translation of the first chapter.

Chart 1

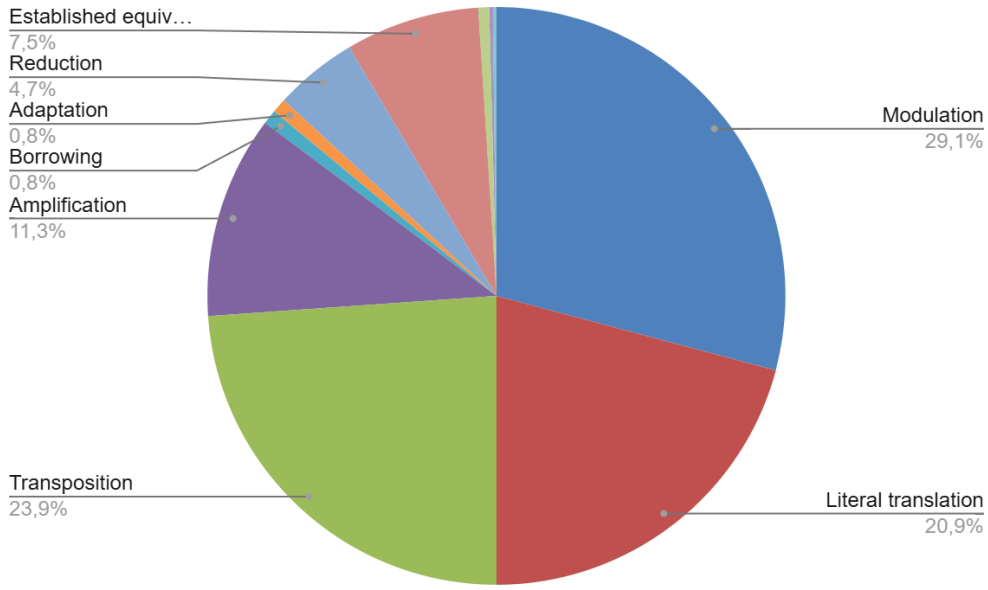
Translation procedures and frequencies found in Escándalo en Bohemia (1982)

Translation procedures	Frequencies
Modulation	144
Literal translation	103
Transposition	118
Amplification	56
Borrowing	4
Adaptation	4
Reduction	23
Established equivalent	37
Generalization	3
Calque	1
Particularization	1

Regarding this information, it is still not clear how often each translation procedure was used among the total number of uses (the total of frequencies). In order to have a clearer sight and a better understanding of this, such procedures are displayed in Pie chart 1.

Pie chart 1

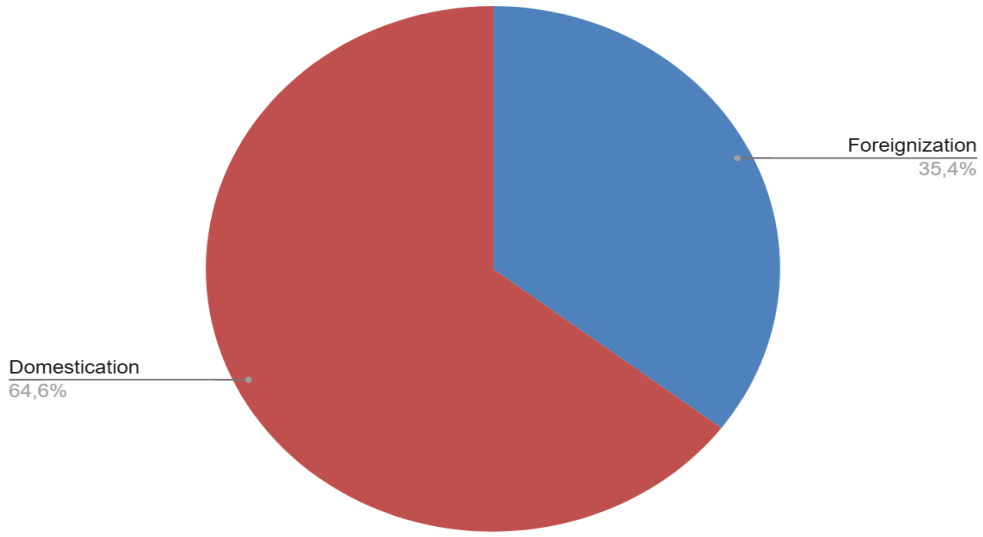
Translation procedures' frequencies found in Escándalo en Bohemia (1982)



In addition to that, the percentages of usage for the two translation strategies used are displayed, being foreignization the least used one, with a 35,4 % of usage and domestication the most used strategy with a 64,6 %. As noted in translation studies, translation techniques are closely related to broader strategic orientations. In this sense, Molina and Hurtado Albir define techniques as "the result of a choice made by a translator" (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 509). Among these, literal translation procedures include borrowing, calque, and literal translation (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 510). Therefore, those 3 translation procedures align with the foreignization strategy, whereas the other procedures will be taken into account as the ones that situate among the domestication strategy (with some exceptions that are explained later), which was the most predominant one from the two translation strategies, as shown in Pie chart 1.1.

Pie chart 1.1

Frequency of the use of translation strategies found in Escándalo en Bohemia (1982)



Since the data obtained from the first translation has been presented, it is key to report the results from the second translation. To do this, the same charts are going to be used, starting with the display of each translation procedure and the number of times it has been used during the second translation (the retranslation). It can be seen that modulation is the most used translation procedure, with a frequency of 153 appearances, whereas adaptation and discursive creation share the same frequency, they were the least used translation procedures. This information can be appreciated in Chart 2.

Chart 2

Translation procedures found in Escándalo en Bohemia (2009)

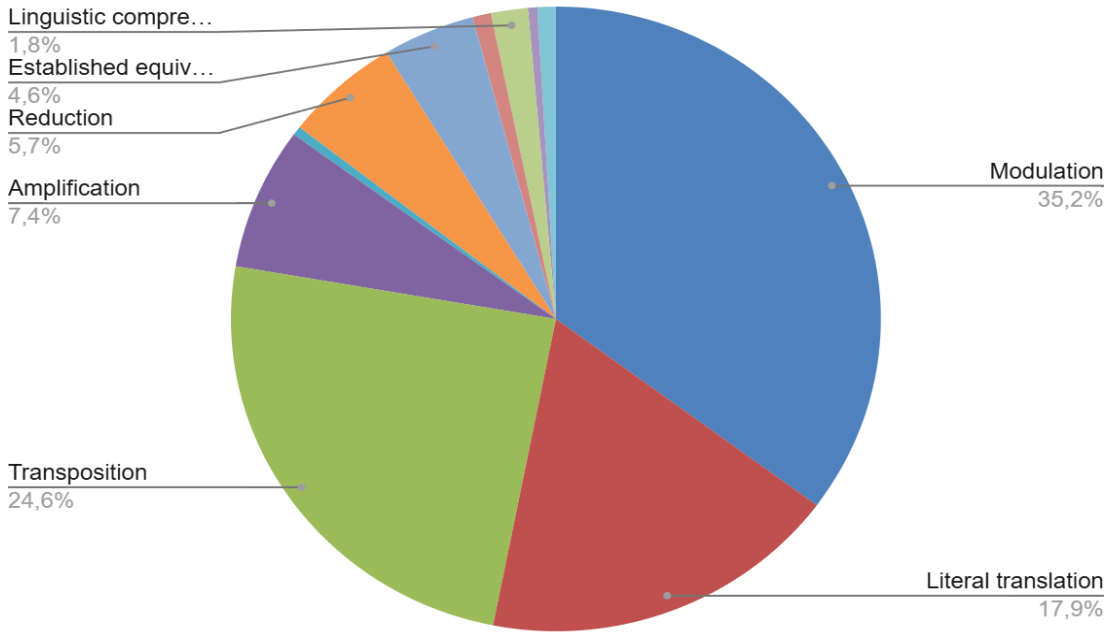
Translation procedures	**Frequencies**
Modulation	153
Literal translation	78
Transposition	107
Amplification	32
Adaptation	2
Reduction	25
Established equivalent	20
Particularization	4
Linguistic compression	8
Discursive creation	2
Linguistic amplification	4

Next, taking into account all of these procedures, it is necessary to consider a broader perspective for each of them, showing the percentage of use that each procedure has when seen from a different perspective in relation to the total of frequencies. It was found that modulation was the most used translation procedure, with a total of 35,2 % of uses among all the procedures, followed by transposition and literal translation with a total of 24,6 % and 17,9 % respectively.

Some of the translation procedures were barely used, which was the case for adaptation and discursive creation Therefore, all these procedures are shown in Pie chart 2.

Pie chart 2

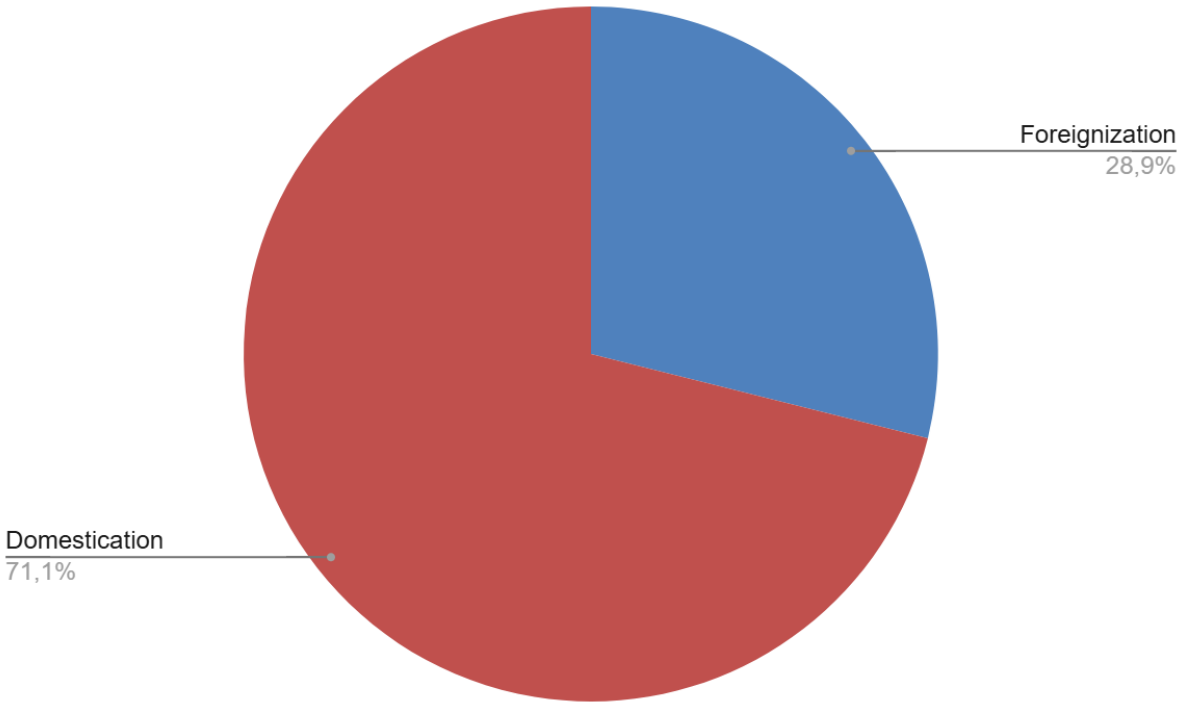
Translation procedures' frequencies found in Escándalo en Bohemia (2009)



It is also key to consider the percentages of usage for the two translation strategies, this time foreignization was also the least used one, with a 28,9 % of usage and domestication was the most used strategy with a 71,1 % As it can be observed in Pie chart 2.2.

Pie chart 2.2

Frequency of the use of translation strategies found in Escándalo en Bohemia (2009)



Once displayed the 3 graphs for each translation, what follows is the comparative analysis between the data obtained from *Escándalo en Bohemia (1982)* and *Escándalo en Bohemia (2009)*, in which there are many aspects to be considered, for example, the lack of use of certain translation procedures, the tendencies in translations strategies, the replication of usage of the same translation procedures in certain segments of the text and the implications of these results for supporting or contradicting the retranslation hypothesis.

Contrastive analysis

The contrastive analysis of the two Spanish translations, *Escándalo en Bohemia* (1982) and *Escándalo en Bohemia* (2009), reveals both quantitative and qualitative differences in the use of translation procedures, as identified through Molina and Hurtado's taxonomy. Although both translations rely on a similar core set of procedures, the frequency, distribution, and exclusivity of certain techniques (procedures) suggest different translational choices.

Regarding the 1982 translation, a total of ten translation procedures were identified. Among these, modulation emerged as the most frequently used procedure, with 144 occurrences, followed by transposition (118 occurrences) and literal translation (103 occurrences). These three procedures account for the majority of translational choices in this version, as shown in Chart 1 and Pie Chart 1. In contrast to this, procedures such as calque and particularization appeared only once, while others, such as compensation, description, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, substitution, and variation were completely absent.

Regarding translation strategies, the predominance of domestication in the 1982 translation is evident. As displayed in Pie Chart 1.1, domestication-oriented procedures represent 64.6% of the total, whereas foreignization-related procedures account for 35.4%. This distribution reflects a clear tendency toward adapting the text to the target culture, prioritizing readability and fluency over the preservation of source-text specificities.

The 2009 retranslation presents both continuities and divergences. As in the earlier version, modulation remains the most frequently used procedure, with 153 occurrences, followed by transposition (107 occurrences) and literal translation (78 occurrences), as shown in Chart 2 and Pie Chart 2. However, the retranslation displays a wider range of procedures overall,

including linguistic compression (8 occurrences), linguistic amplification (4 occurrences), particularization (4 occurrences), and discursive creation (2 occurrences), which were absent in the 1982 version.

In spite of this broader procedural repertoire, the strategic distribution in the 2009 translation further reinforces the dominance of domestication. According to Pie Chart 2.2, domestication-oriented procedures account for 71.1% of the total, while foreignization-related procedures decrease to 28.9%. This change is crucial to the study as it indicates that, instead of moving toward greater source-text orientation, the newer translation presents an even stronger tendency toward domestication than the earlier one.

Now, from a contrastive perspective, the absence of procedures such as borrowing and calque in the 2009 translation, combined with the reduced frequency of literal translation, suggests a deliberate move away from foreignizing procedures. Conversely, the increased use of modulation and the introduction of procedures such as linguistic compression point to a greater emphasis on stylistic naturalness and target-language norms. Taking into account all of these results, these results challenge a straightforward interpretation of Berman's Retranslation Hypothesis. Although the newer translation introduces additional procedures and refines certain translational solutions, the quantitative data do not support the assumption that it leads toward greater fidelity or foreignization. Rather than that, the contrastive analysis highlights that both translations prioritize domestication, with the newer retranslation being the one that domesticates at a bigger level instead of reversing this tendency.

In addition to the quantitative comparison of translation procedures, a qualitative contrastive analysis of selected segments further illustrates how the two translations differ in

their translational choices and how specific procedures tend to align with either domestication or foreignization strategies. The examples discussed below have been selected from identical segments from both translations, (segments that were generated with the LF aligner application) these segments are considered as some of the most representative and frequent procedures identified in the analysis, particularly procedures like modulation and literal translation.

An interesting case of modulation associated with domestication can be observed in the sentence *"I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name."*(1892, p. 7) which appears at the beginning of the chapter, in the 1982 translation, this segment is rendered as *"Raramente le he oído mencionarla de otra manera*," (1982 p. 13) which has been classified as modulation. The reformulation of "under any other name" as "de otra manera" involves a change in perspective that favors idiomatic naturalness in Spanish, a feature commonly associated with domestication. The 2009 retranslation presents a similar solution, *"Rara vez le oí mencionarla de otro modo*,"(2009, p. 15) which also employs modulation but with greater syntactic economy. Although both translations rely on the same procedure and strategy, the persistence of modulation in the retranslation suggests continuity rather than correction, offering no clear evidence of a major change that could lead to a foreignization strategy.

A clearer contrast between domestication and foreignization emerges in the segment *"In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex."* (1892 p. 7) In the 1982 version, the translation *"Para él, ella eclipsa y domina a todo su sexo"* (1982, p. 13) has been classified as modulation, as the metaphorical expression "in his eyes" is adapted to a more conventional Spanish structure. This choice aligns with a domestication strategy because it prioritizes target-language norms over source-text imagery. Nonetheless, the 2009 translation renders the segment as *"A sus ojos, ella eclipsa y domina a todo su sexo,"* (2009, p. 15) a solution categorized

primarily as literal translation. The retention of the metaphor “a sus ojos” reflects a closer adherence to the source-text structure and therefore it can be associated with a foreignizing tendency. However, this isolated instance of increased literalness does not constitute a systematic change.

Another example that illustrates a contrast between literal translation and modulation is shown in the segment “*she had the face of the most beautiful women.”* (1892, p. 7) The older translation was made as *“Tenía el rostro de la más hermosa de las mujeres,”* (1982, p. 13) a solution considered as literal translation due to its correspondence with the source text, which is almost the exact same, just adding to extra words “de las ” in order to keep a smooth and natural translation in Spanish. Nevertheless, when it comes to the 2009 version, the segment reads “Era una de las mujeres más hermosas” (2009, p. 15) and this is taken as modulation because the reference to the face has disappeared. This change could be interpreted as an attempt to simplify the expression for the target audience, aligning with a recent domestication (which also goes against Berman’s hypothesis) instead of foreignization as this was the case in the older translation for this example.

Instances of literal translation associated with foreignization can also be observed in segments where both translations converge. For example, the opening sentence *“To Sherlock Holmes she is always the woman”* (1892, p. 7) is translated in both versions as *“Para Sherlock Holmes, ella es siempre la mujer.”* (1982, p. 13). This identical rendering has been classified as literal translation and associated with a foreignizing strategy, given its close structural correspondence with the source text. The convergence may be explained by the syntactic simplicity of the sentence, the ease with which its structure transfers into Spanish, and its canonical status within the literary reception of the text. Under these conditions, both translators

appear to have adopted a foreignizing solution without encountering significant resistance from the target language.

Taken together, these examples corroborate the quantitative results presented earlier. While literal translation, commonly associated with foreignization, does occur in both versions, modulation (typically aligned with domestication) remains the dominant procedure and increases in relative prominence in the retranslation. The qualitative data therefore support the view that the later translation does not systematically move toward greater source-text fidelity. Instead, the findings suggest that retranslation, in this case study, operates within a domesticated translational tradition, reinforcing rather than revising earlier strategic orientations. This observation provides a clear point of transition to the conclusions, where the implications of these findings for the Retranslation Hypothesis are discussed in greater detail.

Conclusions

The present study aimed to analyze how two Spanish retranslations of the short story A Scandal in Bohemia behave in terms of their use of translation procedures and how they differ from one another, with the purpose of determining whether these differences support or challenge Antoine Berman's Retranslation Hypothesis. To achieve this objective, the taxonomy proposed by Molina and Hurtado Albir was used as the analytical framework. Accordingly, the study identified, quantified, and categorized the translation procedures employed in each version.

The findings show that both the earlier and the more recent translations consistently rely on modulation, transposition, and literal translation, which together account for the majority of procedures in both versions of the text. However, significant differences were observed in both the frequency and exclusivity of certain procedures. For example, while the 1982 retranslation employs a much more limited set of techniques (procedures), the 2009 retranslation incorporates additional procedures such as linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, and discursive creation, suggesting that over time a broader range of translational solutions began to be employed.

Despite this increased procedural diversity, the translation strategies with which these procedures align do not correspond to the expectations of the Retranslation Hypothesis proposed by Antoine Berman. The data explicitly show that domestication continues to be the most prevalent strategy in both retranslations. However, this strategy becomes considerably more prominent in the 2009 retranslation, increasing from a presence of 64.6% in the 1982 version to 71.1% in the 2009 version. At the same time, procedures associated with foreignization show a

decrease in relative frequency, suggesting a stronger adaptation to target-language norms in the more recent translation.

These results support certain critical perspectives on the Retranslation Hypothesis developed by Koskinen and Paloposki, who question this assumption and argue that retranslations do not necessarily evolve toward greater fidelity to the source text but rather respond to specific historical, editorial, and cultural constraints (Koskinen & Paloposki, 2003, 2010). In the case of A Scandal in Bohemia, the retranslation appears to reinforce domesticated solutions rather than correct or reverse them, which may be understood as a strategic orientation linked to target-culture norms rather than a progressive movement toward foreignization or a greater respect for the original text.

In conclusion, this case study demonstrates that retranslations should be understood as context-dependent texts guided by strategies and procedures, rather than as inherently more faithful versions of earlier translations. By combining contrastive analysis with quantitative data, this research contributes to descriptive translation studies while highlighting the importance of empirical evidence when evaluating theoretical assumptions about retranslation.

It is important to acknowledge the scope and limitations of this study, particularly when interpreting its findings in relation to the Retranslation Hypothesis. The analysis was based on a contrastive examination of two Spanish translations of a single source text and, therefore, the results should not be interpreted as a general refutation of the hypothesis, but rather as evidence derived from a specific textual and historical context. Additionally, the study focuses primarily

on the frequency and distribution of translation procedures as defined by Molina and Hurtado Albir, which foregrounds certain aspects of translational behavior while leaving others outside the analytical scope. These aspects may include editorial intervention, publishing norms, target readership, and sociocultural constraints, among others. Consequently, the absence of a shift toward greater foreignization in the later translation should be interpreted as a descriptive observation grounded in empirical data, rather than as a prescriptive claim about how all retranslations ought to function, since it is possible that in other cases the Retranslation Hypothesis may indeed be confirmed. In this sense, the findings may contribute to ongoing debates that emphasize the variability and contextual dependence of retranslations, aligning with approaches that advocate careful, data-driven evaluations rather than theoretical assumptions that seek a single universal explanation.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Online Retranslations' Segmentation

The full segmentation of both retranslations can be found at the next link (although it is suggested to copy and paste the link directly on the browser as it could generate some issues when open it as a hyperlink from word):

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1kc9M0RReNF6mdbjgCS4w_jzyLL4T_DLn/edit?gid=1384244007#gid=1384244007

Appendix B: Declaration of Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence

It is important to mention that this study was developed through independent academic research and analysis conducted by the author. Nevertheless, the author recognizes that there were moments in which an artificial intelligence tool (Chatgpt) was used in a limited and responsible manner, exclusively as a support resource during specific stages of the research process. Hence, the use of this tool did not replace the author's analytical work, or interpretations that led to the formulation of conclusions.

More specifically, this artificial intelligence was consulted to help during the verification and clarification of methodological decisions that were related to the classification of translation procedures, particularly in a few cases where the distinction between two procedures was not immediately clear or difficult to make. For example, in the analysis of some segments, the

differentiation between modulation and transposition, as defined by Molina and Hurtado , presented analytical challenges due to the presence of simultaneous syntactic and semantic changes. In such cases, the tool was used to contrast alternative classifications or just to check if the first interpretation that the author made was consistent with the established definitions for each procedure according to Molina and Hurtado. The final decision for the classification of each segment, however, was always made by the author and it was based on theoretical criteria, in the possible answers that could come from the artificial intelligence and some contextual analysis.

The Ai tool was also used to review the internal coherence of the analytical framework, ensuring consistent terminology and also an alignment among the theoretical framework, the quantitative results, and the qualitative discussion. At no point Chatgpt was used to generate original analytical content, fabricate data, interpret statistical results, or produce conclusions on behalf of the author.

The author assumes a complete responsibility for the content of this study, including the selection of examples, the classification of translation procedures, the interpretation of findings, the objectives, the theoretical framework and the academic claims made throughout the text. The use of artificial intelligence was limited to a supportive and consultative role, comparable to a proofreading aid or a methodological reference, and was employed in accordance with principles of academic integrity and transparency.