



## Eugenio Coseriu: Current Trends in Translation Research

### Eugenio Coseriu: tendências atuais na investigação da tradução

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**Abstract:** This paper aims to assess the circulation and reception of Coserian ideas and concepts on translation in current research. For this purpose, a corpus of 45 edited volumes in the field of translation, which were published between 2017-2021, was built up. Through this approach we want to find reliable answers to the following questions: Is Eugenio Coseriu a relevant author for translation research? Which of Coseriu's studies on translation are most relevant to current translation research? Which Coserian concepts are discussed in recently published translation studies? The main aim of this paper is to provide strong arguments, based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of the empirical data gathered in the corpus analyzed, in support of the statement that, despite the fact that the field of translation is a rather peripheral one in Coserian work, his statements in this field are still valid for current traductological research.

**Keywords:** Eugenio Coseriu; translation studies; translation theories; traductology; integral linguistics.

**Resumo:** Este trabalho tem como objetivo avaliar a circulação e recepção das idéias e conceitos Coserianos sobre tradução em investigação atual. Para este fim, foi compilado um corpus de 45 volumes editados no campo da tradução, que foram publicados entre 2017-2021. Através desta metodologia, pretendemos encontrar respostas fidedignas para as seguintes perguntas: Eugenio Coseriu é um autor relevante para a investigação em tradução? Quais dos trabalhos de Coseriu sobre tradução são os mais relevantes para as investigações atuais sobre tradução? Quais conceitos de Coseriu são debatidos em pesquisas de tradução recentemente publicadas? O objetivo principal deste trabalho é proporcionar fortes argumentos, baseados na análise quantitativa e qualitativa dos dados empíricos compilados no corpus analisado, em suporte à afirmação de que, apesar de o campo da tradução ser bastante periférico na obra de Coseriu, suas afirmações neste campo ainda são válidas para as atuais investigações tradutológicas.

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**Palavras-chave:** Eugenio Coseriu; estudos de tradução; teorias de tradução; traductologia; lingüística integral.

## 1. Introduction

Even if translation does not occupy a central place in Eugenio Coseriu's linguistic oeuvre, his works on various theoretical aspects of translation have been considered fundamental since the time when traductology was an emerging discipline. Thus, Eugenio Coseriu is mentioned in translation theory works such as Llácer Llorca (1997, p. 27), Hurtado Albir (2001, p. 130), Wecksteen&Kaladi (2007, p. 202-203), Albrecht&Métrich (2016, p. 145, p. 149, p. 170), D'hulst&Mariaule&Wecksteen-Quinio (2019, p. 31-32). In some of these works, Eugenio Coseriu is considered to be part of the textual orientation of translation theory, together with other theorists such as Seleskovitch, Lederer, Meschonnic and Ladmiral. In other works, such as Laplace (1994: p. 262-272), Polo (2012, p. 104-115), Gentile (2017, p. 161-168) Coserian translation studies are analysed from descriptive and/or contrastive perspectives.

Though authors such as Hurtado Albir (2001, p. 130) consider Eugenio Coseriu to be part of an early stage in the establishment of the discipline of translation theory and mention his name briefly in his work, among other representatives of the textual perspective on translation, other scholars display a much deeper knowledge and understanding of the importance of Coserian translation studies. Thus, in his study, Laplace (1994) focuses on defining and discussing Coseriu's theoretical concepts in depth, and Llácer Llorca (1997, p. 27) mentions Coseriu first as a proponent of the idea that translation is an operation that takes place at the intertextual level. In his diachronic presentation of the different theoretical directions of translation theory, Llácer Llorca quotes important fragments of Coserian studies and comments on Coserian's core ideas.

A comprehensive and thorough analysis of Eugenio Coseriu's multiple interests in translation is provided by Polo (2012, p. 104-115). The author reviews in great detail the various areas of research on translation theory of the great linguist such as: historiography of translation, isolated mentions of traductology in various studies, conferences and courses on the subject of translation, interviews, studies dedicated to the field of translation as well as studies by other authors in which Eugenio Coseriu is quoted.

Also outlined in Gentile (2017, p. 161-168) Eugenio Coseriu's essential insights on translation and their innovative perspective are highlighted. The author considers as fundamental the Coserian studies on Juan Luís Vives, an author she considers as Eugenio Coseriu's inspiration. We do not share this point of view, as the Coserian studies on the work of Juan Luís Vives are merely analyses in which Eugenio Coseriu highlights the innovative ideas of Juan Luís Vives for their time. Further issues on translation dealt with in the same study are: remarks on contrastive grammar, the tripartite distinction between designation-signified-meaning in translation theory and the problem of translatability.

In the current paper we aim to demonstrate that, despite the fact that some works in the field of translation overlook the importance of the ideas and concepts set out by Eugenio Coseriu in relation to the field of translation, they nonetheless continue to provide a theoretical framework used in academic research today, and that Coseriu is therefore relevant to the field of translation. To prove our point, we start from the assumption that, if the ideas and concepts of the Coserian translation are referred to, mentioned, debated and illustrated in recently published papers and publications, they are still relevant today. In order to prove our point, the following research steps will be undertaken: a) create an inventory of recent publications in the field of translation in which Coserian studies on translation are cited; b) sort the Coserian studies related to translation according to their quotation frequency; c) examine the Coserian concepts brought up by other scholars in their works according to their quotation frequency.

The present paper continues previous published research in Romanian (VARGA, 2016, 2017), in which we have investigated the extent of reference to the Coserian studies in current translation research. Whilst our previous research focused on the mention of Coserian studies on translation in volumes published up to 2017, the present study aims to further this research and cover the period from 2017 to 2021.

The present article is addressed to researchers, teachers, translators, as well as students who wish to embark on a career in the field of translation or interpreting, and aims to provide them, without claiming to be exhaustive, with accurate data on the reception of the Coserian ideas on translation in the present day.

## **2. Methodology of research and analysis**

In order to more accurately justify the fact that the ideas and concepts of the Coserian translation are still circulating in today's academic research, it was necessary to use a rather elaborate methodology. The research method has been used for previously published papers (Varga 2016, 2017), and the reason for using it was that it proved to be a reliable method that provided consistent qualitative and quantitative data.

Accordingly, the research was carried out in several stages. Thus, in an initial stage, without any claim of exhaustiveness, a list of the main Coserian studies on translation was drawn up. This list includes 16 Coserian studies, 9 of which were published between 1970-1990 and 7 of which were published between 1995-2010 in German, Spanish, French, Catalan, Romanian, and Portuguese. Though some of the titles are translations of the same article in different languages, each text was considered to be a different paper, as they were cited in studies that were developed in different languages. This decision was motivated by the fact that for these researchers a study, even if published in different languages, only exists if it is linguistically accessible.

In the second phase of work, a corpus of studies and publications was built up, the main theme of which was the field of translation. These were published between 2017-2021, and in each one at least one Coserian study in a translation context is cited. In order to gather this corpus, in a first instance, all the texts that could be consulted were searched, using traditional and computer-based research methods, with the aim of finding as many texts as possible published during the period on which the study focuses. Electronic editions and e-books published between 2017-2021 of translation studies previously published in paper format were also taken into consideration.

Given the current conditions, most results were obtained by consulting online catalogues of university libraries, online catalogues of publishers, publications of congresses and conferences specialised in translation theory and practice which were published in the period 2017-2021. Once this initial list had been compiled, the possibility of accessing each publication was verified. Those that were not accessible through direct consultation at the library, through interlibrary loan services, through online consultation on the various virtual portals for researchers ([www.academia.edu](http://www.academia.edu), [www.researchgate.com](http://www.researchgate.com), etc.) were removed from the initial list.

The final step in building the corpus was to establish the list of specialised texts that could be consulted in printed or electronic format. For each volume, the critical apparatus of

the volume (table of contents, references, index of authors, index of topics, footnotes, and endnotes) was consulted and it was confirmed that at least one of the Coserian studies was referenced. Afterwards, the Coserian ideas were examined in context. Each idea, citation, debate of these ideas was recorded. This enabled us to carry out a quantitative analysis of Coserian mentions in the current bibliography on traductology.

This selection process resulted in a corpus of 45 titles published between 2017 and 2021 in different languages such as **English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Catalan and Romanian**. All titles can be consulted in the section **References of the Corpus of translation studies**, at the end of this paper.

Following this, each citation was consulted and analysed by looking at: the type of citation, its extension, the Coserian study cited, and the Coserian concepts referred. Based on these criteria, different types of citations were categorised and recorded. All these data were analysed and systematised, providing qualitative data on the relevance of the quotations present in the corpus.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data thus obtained should allow us to demonstrate with reliable arguments based on recent bibliography in the field of traductology that Eugenio Coseriu is an author whose ideas and concepts are used in current academic research.

### 3. Coseriu: Studies on Translation Theory

Some of the articles and volumes discussing the history and evolution of the translation field mention Coserian studies. Of these mentions, some are concise, while others reflect the author's deeper knowledge of Eugenio Coseriu's insights into translation. However, it is to be noted that none of these works makes reference to a complete inventory of Coserian studies on translation. The best structured work in this regard is Polo's study (2012, p. 104-115), in which the author outlines with representative examples the complexity of Coserian interests in the field of translation.

Following the same approach, we propose a list of studies published by Eugenio Coseriu in the field of translation. This includes various articles, published in several languages (**English, German, Spanish, French, Italian, Romanian, Catalan, and Portuguese**), some of which constitute translations of the same study. In this article we will

mention all the titles that fall into the category of translation theory studies without trying to make a filiation of them in order to find out which is the original and which is the translation. Also, in this research, we will limit to the languages we are familiar with: **English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Catalan, Romanian and Portuguese.**

The present study is not intended to be exhaustive, the aim of this research being to provide quantitative and qualitative data that illustrate the current state of Eugenio Coseriu's studies in the context of translation studies. In order to achieve the established research objectives, we will rely on some data obtained in previous research (VARGA, 2016, 2017), including the list of the Coserian studies related to translation. Thus, referring to the list of aforementioned studies will highlight two different stages of their publication. A first stage is represented by the studies published in the period 1971-1990, a stage of early development of the field of translation, in which the author defines the basic theoretical concepts and relates to it at a general level. The ideas contained in these studies are concerned with the issues of translation, the studies and theories existing at this time, as well as their limits, from the point of view of Eugenio Coseriu. The following are among the studies published in this first phase:

- Bedeutung und Bezeichnung im Lichte der strukturellen Semantik. In: P. Hartmann, H. Vernay (eds.). **Sprachwissenschaft und Übersetzen. Symposion an der Universität Heidelberg (1969)**. München: Hueber, 1970: 104-121.
- Das Problem des Übersetzens bei Juan Luís Vives. In: **Interlinguistica. Sprachvergleich und Übersetzung. Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstag von Mario Wandruszka**. Tübingen: M. Niemeyer, 1971: 571-582.
- Lo erróneo y lo acertado en la teoría de la traducción. In: **El hombre y su lenguaje: estudios de teoría y metodología**. Madrid: Gredos, 1977.
- Significado y designación a la luz de la semántica estructural. In: **Principios de semántica estructural**. Madrid: Gredos, 1977: 185-209.
- Falsche und richtige Fragestellungen in der Übersetzungstheorie. In: L. Grähs, G. Korlén, B. Malmberg (eds.). **Theory and Practice of Translation**. Bern – Frankfurt/Main/Las Vegas: Peter Lang Verlag, 1978: 17-32.
- Dos estudios sobre Juan Luís Vives. Cuadernos de Lingüística, nr. 4, Asociación de Lingüística y Filología de la América Latina, México, d. f., 1978.
- Kontrastive Linguistik und Übersetzungstheorie: ihr Verhältnis zueinander. In: W. Kühlwein, G. Thome y W. Wilss (eds.). **Linguistik und Übersetzungswissenschaft**. München: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1981: 183-199.
- Leistung und Grenzen der Übersetzung. In: **Energie und Ergon: sprachliche Variation, Sprachgeschichte, Sprachtypologie: Studia in honorem Eugenio Coseriu**. Tübingen: Günter Narr Verlag, 1988: 295-303.

- Science de la traduction et grammaire contrastive. *Linguistica Antverpiensia*, XXIV, 1990: 29-40.

Together, these papers contribute to the shaping of the Coserian theoretical understanding of translation, with "Lo erróneo y lo acertado en la teoría de la traducción" (COSERIU, 1977) and "Kontrastive Linguistik und Übersetzungstheorie: ihr Verhältnis zueinander" (COSERIU, 1981) having a more important role. These studies critically analyse the state of the art in the field of translation and outline the principles underlying the field. In these studies, the need to make the necessary theoretical distinctions is also argued, so as to overcome the limits of the translation theories that have been put forward so far. The reason why these distinctions are necessary is argued by the fact that, after evaluating translation theories, Coseriu finds that some attempts to define and describe the field of translation are either incomplete, or present misguided aspects and even completely erroneous points of view.

The second development of a Coserian theoretical approach to translation covers the years 1995-2010 and is embodied in the following studies:

- Los límites reales de la traducción. In: J. Fernández Barrientos Marín y Celia Wallhead (eds.). *Temas de Lingüística Aplicada*. Granada: Universidad de Granada, 1995: 155-168.
- Abast i limits de la traducció. Barcelona: Universitat Pompeu Fabra, 1996.
- Alcances y límites de la traducción. *Lexis: Revista de lingüística y literatura*, vol. 21, Nº 2, 1997: 163-184.
- Portée et limites de la traduction. *Parallèles*, Genève, núm. 19, 1997: 19-34.
- Relația dintre lingvistica contrastivă și traducere. *Analele științifice ale Universității Al. I. Cuza din Iași, Secțiunea Limbi și literaturi străine*, nr. 1, 1998: 5-20 (traducere C. Cujbă).
- Problematica teoriei traducerii. *Analele științifice ale Universității „Al. I. Cuza” din Iași, Secțiunea Limbi și literaturi străine*, núm. 1, 2000-2001: 7-21 (traducere C. Cujbă).
- O falso e o verdadeiro na teoria da tradução. In: HEIDERMANN, W. (Org.). **Clássicos da teoria da tradução**. Florianópolis: UFSC, 2010, p. 253-291.

This second period is one of furthering the debate on translation. In the studies published during this period, Eugenio Coseriu provides theoretical clarifications that develop and detail, where appropriate, his theoretical position. The studies in this period that stand out for the ideas they discuss are **Los límites reales de la traducción** (1995) and **Portée et limites de la traduction** (1997). Also, from this period date the first translations into

Romanian of the Coserian studies on translation, which made Coseriu's ideas known and contributed to the spread of his ideas in the Romanian academic environment.

#### **4. Corpus Description**

Building a representative data corpus is essential to obtain qualitative and quantitative evidence to support our research objectives. Given the limited list of papers that could be consulted, the corpus may not be exhaustive but it is representative, a sufficient condition for a reliable analysis. As regards the typology of the texts which comprise the corpus, we mention: individual and collective volumes, proceedings of conferences, handbooks, studies and articles. All of them have been published in a recognized publishing house and have been registered both in the publishing houses' databases and on public book marketing portals. The texts have been written and published in one of the following languages: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian and Catalan.

In the selection of the materials, the main criteria were thematic, thus all the texts in the corpus must have as their main theme traductology, translation theory, specialized translation or applied translation. Also, each publication mentioned in the corpus must contain at least one study, article, chapter mentioning, quoting or analysing at least one Coserian study / concept / idea in a traductological context.

The corpus thus obtained is limited in size, but complies with the principle of equilibrium, representativeness and focus. It comprises a list of 45 titles, all of which fall into fields such as translation, traductology, translation theory and/or practice, and translation teaching. Among these, the highest number of titles are in English (10) and German (9), while the lowest number are in Italian (2) and Catalan (2). The situation of works published in the other languages of the corpus is as follows: French (7), Spanish (7), Portuguese (4) and Romanian (4).

#### **5. Quantitative Analysis of Corpus Data**

The quantitative analysis of the corpus resulted in the following quantitative data: Eugenio Coseriu is referenced 230 times, including simple mentions of the author's name, references, quotations of Coserian ideas, concepts, and studies in the field of translation.



The distribution of quotations according to the different languages in the corpus is as follows: English (20), French (16), German (71), Spanish (28), Italian (14), Portuguese (14), Catalan (7) and Romanian (60). Expressed in percentages these data are presented as follows: English (8.69%), French (6.95%), German (30.86%), Spanish (12.17%), Italian (6.08%), Portuguese (6.08%), Catalan (3.04%) and Romanian (26.08%).

The different types of citations that were observed in the corpus are as follows: references (68), footnotes and endnotes (4), mention of author's name (33), commentary/analysis of an idea (96), and quotations (29). Thus, as can be noticed, the most frequent citations (41.73%) are also those that have the highest degree of complexity and a more important weight for academic research, i.e. **commentary/analysis of an idea**, while **footnotes and endnotes** are the least frequent.

The distribution of the different quotation types according to the languages of the publications is as follows:

Nº	Language	Quotation types	Nº of quotations
1.	English	References	5
		Mention of author's name	7
		Comment / analysis of an idea	8
2.	French	References	4
		Mention of author's name	4
		Quotation	2
		Comment / analysis of an idea	6
3.	German	References	20
		Footnotes and endnotes	1
		Mention of author's name	8
		Quotation	1
		Comment / analysis of an idea	41
4.	Spanish	References	11
		Mention of author's name	2
		Quotation	4
		Comment / analysis of an idea	11
5.	Italian	References	5
		Mention of author's name	3
		Comment / analysis of an idea	6
6.	Romanian	References	17
		Footnotes and endnotes	3
		Mention of author's name	6
		Quotation	21
		Comment / analysis of an idea	13
7.	Portuguese	References	5
		Mention of author's name	3
		Comment / analysis of an idea	6
8.	Catalan	References	1
		Quotation	1
		Comment / analysis of an idea	5

The quantitative analysis of the empirical data allows us to state that the most citations recorded are in German (71), Romanian (60) and Spanish (28), which is equivalent in percentage to: 30.86% (German), 26.08% (Romanian), and 12.17% (Spanish) of all registered citations. The number of quotations is lowest in French (6.95%) and Catalan (3.04%).

In terms of the number of quotations of Eugenio Coseriu, there are works mentioning his work only once, for example in the volume **Thinking German Translation: A Course in Translation Method: German to English** (Rogers et al., 2021, p. 107). However, there are also studies in which Eugenio Coseriu is quoted very often, as in the study „**Mizeria și splendoarea traducerii**”. **Modelul Coseriu** (Oancea&Obrocea, 2017, p. 11-36), where there are 20 quotations and a large number of mentions.

Based on this empirical data, we can say that the ideas and concepts about translation set out in Coserian studies are currently referred to in a significant number of works published in a number of different languages, which is evidence that Coserian ideas are still relevant today. The same data illustrate a different distribution of ideas and use of the Coserian theoretical framework in the field of translation in the 8 cultural spaces analysed. Thus, they show that Coserian studies are better known and more often referred to in the field of translation studies in German, Romanian and Spanish, while in Italian and Portuguese they have a more limited distribution.

## 6. Qualitative Analysis of Corpus Data

The qualitative analysis of the collected data complements the quantitative analysis and adds insight into the use of the Coserian theoretical framework in the field of traductology within actual research. This enables us to notice that Coserian studies have a different weight in distinct types of research. Some of these mainly focus on the analysis of Coserian studies, while others use them as a theoretical framework for specific research in translation. Of these, the following categories have been distinguished: studies focusing on the analysis of Coserian writings on translation, general studies of traductology in which Coserian ideas are quoted, and targeted studies in which Coserian ideas provide the theoretical framework. In what follows we will illustrate with examples each of these categories.

In the first category of studies, we can mention the following: **Este actual Eugenio Coseriu în teoria traducerii?** (VARGA, 2017), **„Mizeria și splendoarea traducerii”. Modelul Coseriu** (OANCEA&OBROCEA 2017, 11-36) and **La relación de la teoría coseriana con la traducción: un enfoque pionero** (GENTILE, 2017). These studies provide evidence of the current interest among researchers in studying translation from the perspective of integral linguistics.

Eugenio Coseriu is quoted in several works of general traductology, meant to train translators such as: **Traducir, una actividad con propósito: Introducción a los enfoques funcionalistas** (NORD, 2017)<sup>1</sup>, **Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained** (NORD, 2018), **Exploring Translation Theories** (PYM, 2018), **Thinking German Translation: A Course in Translation Method: German to English** (ROGERS et al., 2017), or **Übersetzungstheorien: Eine Einführung** (STOLZE, 2018).

From the category of Coserian studies that are part of the theoretical framework of specific research in the field of translation we mention: **Theatre Translation: A Practice as Research Model** (TARANTINI, 2021), **Song Translation: Lyrics in Contexts** (FRANZON et al., 2021), and **Si dice in molti modi: Fraseologia e traduzioni nel Visconte dimezzato di Italo Calvino** (KOESTERS-GENSINI & BERNARDINI, 2020).

In our view, these references prove that, even if the author is relatively less recognized in the field of translation, Coserian studies are nowadays referred to at all levels of traductological research and are therefore relevant in today's research.

## 7. Relevant Coserian Studies for Today's Translation Research

Further following the thread of the qualitative analysis, in this section we will focus on analysing the relevance of Coserian translation studies at present. We should first note that in the consulted bibliography, a number of 18 Coserian studies are mentioned, of which not all are studies dedicated to the translation. It should also be pointed out that some Coserian studies on translation are not cited at all.

Furthermore, the qualitative analysis of the corpus enables us to point out the studies considered by researchers as being of importance. Thus, there are a number of 5 recurrently

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<sup>1</sup> These volumes are translations or editions of previously published volumes, thus confirming their international circulation and popularity in the field of translation studies.

referenced Coserian studies, of which the most important is: **Lo erróneo y lo acertado en la teoría de la traducción** (1977)<sup>2</sup>, referenced in 16 different works in the corpus, which represents 35.5% of the citations in the corpus. Other important studies for scholars of translation are: **Alcances y límites de la traducción** (1997), referenced in 6 (13.33%) different works in the corpus, **Das Problem des Übersetzens bei Juan Luis Vives** (1971) and **Kontrastive Linguistik und Übersetzungstheorie** (1981), both studies being referred to in 5 (11.11%) separate publications. The least amount of references is given in our research corpus to the study **Los límites reales de la traducción** (1995), referenced in only 2 publications, which represents 4.44% of the citations in the corpus.

Among the Coserian linguistic studies referred to in traductological context, the most frequently mentioned are: **Textlinguistik eine einfurung** (1981), referenced in 6 (13.33%) distinct publications, **Sistema norma y habla** (1974) and **Teoria del lenguaje y linguistica general** (1962), both studies being referred to in 4 (8.88%) works, and **Thesen zum thema** (1975) quoted in 2 (4.44%) publications.

Thus, it can be noticed that, even in the context of translation, Coserian linguistics studies referred to are more widespread than those dealing with translation, although the frequency of the latter is higher. This confirms that Eugenio Coseriu is primarily known and appreciated for his linguistic theory and only secondarily for his translation studies.

## 8. Relevant Coserian Concepts in Translation

With the exception of the articles whose main purpose is to examine Coserian studies dealing with translation, and in which most of the fundamental concepts and ideas stated by Eugenio Coseriu in this field are mentioned, the other works in the field of translation mention only several concepts. Because of the frequency with which they are mentioned, they are arguably the most prominent Coserian concepts and ideas in current translation research. Thus, in the volumes consulted, 8 concepts and ideas from the field of translationology and integral linguistics were identified. These concepts will be mentioned below, according to the frequency of their mention.

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<sup>2</sup> When determining the frequency of quotations of all Coserian studies, the translations of these studies were also taken into account.

Thus, it can be seen that the most debated Coserian idea in the field of translationology is the distinction **meaning - designation - sense**, mentioned in 16 (35.5%) of the consulted publications. This distinction is often complemented with the **symbolic function of communication** and the fact that translation involves finding elements with a similar symbolic function in the target culture.

Another central idea of the Coserian perspective on translation is expressed by the idea that "**languages cannot be translated, texts have to be translated**". It is also the idea that defines the textual orientation of the Coserian theoretical approach, this idea being referenced in 3 (6.66%) of the volumes we consulted.

In corpus, two studies (4.44%) discuss the idea of **equivalence** in translation and quote Eugenio Coseriu's idea that "**there is no such thing as a perfect translation**", that there can only be the best translation of a given text, intended for a given audience, with a clearly determined purpose and produced in a given situation of communication.

The complex problem of **equivalences** in translation, from a Coserian perspective, is described and commented in detail from different points of view in 3 (6.66%) of the volumes we have consulted.

**Translatability** is another topic debated by Eugenio Coseriu in the context of the distinction **translation-transposition**. The author points out the impossibility of rendering an extra-linguistic reality in a language that does not have the appropriate words to render that reality. This idea is mentioned in 2 (4.44%) publications in our corpus.

Coserian interests in the **historiography of translation** are referred to in 2 (4.44%) of the works consulted, in which, besides a detailed description of Juan Luis Vives' insights into translation, Eugenio Coseriu is credited with being the first to note the modernity of his thought and to consider his theoretical perspective as the first modern translation theory.

Other Coserian concepts mentioned in the context of translation research are the distinction between **system-norm-speech**, referred in 2 (4.44%) of the studies we have consulted, and the distinction between **diastatic-diaphasic**, quoted in 3 (6.66%) different studies in the context of research carried out into the issue of linguistic register and the translation of slang.

Therefore, we can state that only 73.24% of the works consulted discuss Coserian concepts and ideas, the remaining 26.76% being mentions of the author's name or of his articles.

## 7. Conclusions

In conclusion, we hope that the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the corpus analysed will constitute adequate evidence to support the idea that Coseriu is a significant author from the point of view of a number of scholars in the field of international translation research. As it could be noticed, his studies are referred to in 45 works, published in printed and/or electronic version, in the period 2017-2021, some of which are focused on the analysis of Coserian studies, others are works of traductology dedicated to the training of translators, and others are studies focused on the analysis of specific problems in the field of translation.

Based on the data we have obtained from the consultation of the current bibliography in the field of translation studies, we can state that, from the point of view of current researchers, the most important coserian study on translation is **Lo erróneo y lo acertado en la teoría de la traducción** (1977), followed by **Alcances y límites de la traducción** (1997). It is important to point out that not only Coserian studies dealing with translation are referred to in the corpus, but there are also references to Coserian studies in language theory, semantics and contrastive linguistics.

Furthermore, it can be stated that the recent publication in the field of translation studies that most relies on the Coserian theoretical framework is **Eine Allgemeine integrative Translationstheorie** (Thome, 2019), a volume in which Coserian ideas and concepts are extensively quoted, commented and debated. Considering the subject and volume of the book, we consider it as a positive point for the dissemination and the reception of Coserian ideas in current translation studies research.

Regarding Coserian ideas and concepts related to translation, it may be noticed that they are relatively few, but still present in current research. Undoubtedly, the one most frequently mentioned in the current traductological framework is the Coserian distinction between **meaning-designation-meaning**, an idea on which most of the research we have consulted is based. Further recurrent ideas are the statements: **"languages cannot be**

translated, texts have to be translated" and "the best translation is not the best as an abstract category, but only the best for a given type of text". The issues of equivalence and translatability from a Coserian approach are also topics that have been debated in various recently published studies.

Therefore, we conclude that Eugenio Coseriu's relevance in the context of traductology is ensured by the large number of translations of his studies, which allows researchers from different cultural spaces to benefit from the Coserian theoretical framework. Thus, from the 8 languages in which the quotations of Coserian studies have been tracked, it can be observed that the cultural spaces in which this author has a greater impact in the field of translation are the German cultural space, the Romanian cultural space and the Spanish cultural space. It can also be observed that the number of references to Coserian studies in publications written in English is increasing, which can only be a positive indicator of the relevance of these studies, especially considering that Eugenio Coseriu did not publish in English.

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