

Guest Editor's Introduction

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We are delighted to publish volume 3.1 of the bilingual journal *Language and Law/Linguagem e Direito*, which is dedicated to legal translation.

It was originally planned to publish articles in this issue on both legal translation and interpreting. However, since we received more contributions, and of a higher quality than anticipated, both the editors and the guest editors (Luciane Fröhlich, in charge of the legal translation issue, and Sandra Hale, in charge of the legal interpreting issue) decided to publish two separate volumes: the present volume (3.1) is therefore focused on legal translation; volume 3.2, which will be published by the end of December 2016, is entirely dedicated to legal interpreting.

Our reviewers (to whom we are deeply grateful for their support and dedication) helped us to select the most relevant articles on a wide range of topics. The current issue contains eight original articles (four in English, four in Portuguese) that collectively provide an overview of the area, and whose authors we would like to thank for the valuable contributions.

The issue opens with an article by Karen McAuliffe (University of Birmingham, UK) entitled *Hidden translators: the invisibility of translators and the influence of lawyer-linguists on the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union*. In this article, the author provides an analysis of the role and the work of lawyer-linguists, paying particular attention to their (in)visibility in the text editing process.

Next, in *Como se traduz no âmbito do Direito Comparado? Reflexões a partir de casos práticos*, Márcia Atalla Pietroluongo (UFRJ, Brazil), in an article aimed particularly at a French and Brazilian audience, describes her work on translational procedures, that are particularly relevant in the field of Comparative Law.

In the third article, entitled *A tendência literalizante na tradução jurídica juramentada no Brasil: um estudo de caso*, Teresa Dias Carneiro (UFRJ, Brazil) builds upon the work of Francis Aubert (1987, 1993 e 2005) to study a case of legal translation in the Portuguese/English pairwise combination, in the field of certified translation. The author highlights the civil and criminal responsibilities of public translators, thus attempting to offer an additional explanation for Aubert's literalizing trend.

The fourth article, entitled *A formação do tradutor juramentado*, by Orlanda Miranda Santos (UFVJM, Brazil), focuses on the importance of corpus linguistics in the training of certified translators, especially in the legal area. The author describes a project that uses a parallel corpus to analyse the translational trends of legal terms as a means of assisting the translation of those terms between Portuguese and Spanish.

Tinka Reichmann (USP, Brazil), the author of *Denúncia e Anklageschrift: um estudo contrastivo*, focuses on German texts to explore the similarities and differences that can facilitate the understanding of the source language text, the identification of invariance criteria, the selection of translation methods and procedures, as well as the drafting of the target language text for the other legal culture.

Next Joana Forbes and Belinda Maia (University of Porto, Portugal) present research undertaken in the European context, in their article entitled *Multilingual, multicultural Europe and criminal law: Parental child abduction – a case study*. The authors focus on the European Directive 2010/64/UE on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings in order to discuss its implications. They highlight in particular the difficulties in finding professional translators and interpreters who are able to provide effective interlingual and intercultural communication, especially in cases when the cultural norms differ greatly, as is the case of Family Law.

In the next article, *Teaching the use of ad hoc corpora in the translation of legal texts into the second language*, Francisco J. Vigier Moreno (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Spain) demonstrates how monolingual *ad hoc* corpora can be useful to those who are involved with translating legal texts into their L2. The author stresses in particular how these corpora help retrieve phraseological and discursive information, helping the translators, overall, to make informed decisions throughout the translation procedure.

The volume ends with the article *Conditio sine qua non: On Phraseology in Legal Language and its Translation*, in which the authors Anna Ruusila and Emilia Lindroos (University of Lapland, Finland) investigate the phenomenon of 'formulaicity' in legal language and discuss the reliance of formulaic texts and legal phraseology on the continental legal systems, and on German legal language in particular.

We hope that the cases and the research presented in this issue contribute to the area of legal translation, as well as attracting new researchers to forensic linguistic studies.

Happy reading!

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