

# Abbreviations, symbols and conventions

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**Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A methodology for translation**

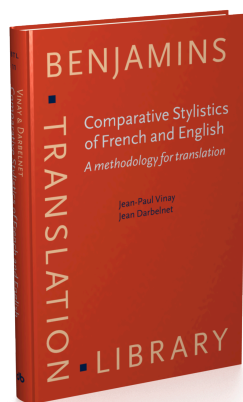
**Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet**

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# Abbreviations, symbols and conventions

## ABBREVIATIONS

SL	Source Language (see glossary)
TL	Target Language (see glossary)
TU	Translation Unit (see glossary)
OR	alternative translation
(UK)	British English usage
(US)	American English usage (including Canadian)
(C.E.)	exclusive Canadian English usage
(C.F.)	Canadian French usage

## SYMBOLS used in the examples

:	introduces a correspondence or the translation of an example
*	grammatically or otherwise unacceptable
#	stylistically inappropriate
/	alternative word or phrase
→ ←	movement of a calque or borrowing
[square brackets]	explanations of usage, style, meaning, etc.
(round brackets)	possible expansion of text; sources of texts; to indicate special uses for words

## CONVENTIONS

*Quotation marks:* In the running text the following special conventions have been adopted.

Beside their normal use for highlighting individual words, single quotes ('...') are used for the citation of isolated lexical items, i.e. occurrences of '*langue*'. Double quotes ("...") are used for the citation of examples of text, i.e. occurrences of '*parole*'.

*Italics:* Beside their normal use for titles etc., italics are used for French words and sentences occurring in running text. Italics are also used in a few English language examples to indicate emphasis and for the stage directions in text 3 of the appendix.

*Full stops:* In examples full stops indicate that the example is a complete sentence, i.e. a unit belonging to 'parole'.

*Bold:* In running text bold print indicates the first occurrence of a term defined in the glossary. Occasionally bold characters are used to highlight a contrast in examples.

*Sources of examples:* The sources of examples are indicated (in brackets, after the examples) only to the extent that this knowledge is considered useful for the purpose of adequate translation. We therefore indicate the origins of texts from certain literary figures, from journalism (where the country and date of publication can be relevant) and from specialised sources such as institutions.