

Translation shifts from English to Romanian in literary
and general informative texts

A comparative study of Romanian participles translation in *Harry
Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and *Wikipedia*

CARLA TOMA

SUPERVISOR

Barbara Jadwiga Gawronska Pettersson

University of Agder, Spring 2023

Faculty of Humanities and Education

Department of Foreign Languages and Translation

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Abstract

This thesis asks the question of how English present and past participles are translated to Romanian in literary texts, as well as in general informative texts. Excerpts containing present and past participles are extracted from the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* book and *Wikipedia* texts and compared to their equivalents in Romanian. The theoretical background is based on J.C. Catford's translation shifts classification. The most frequent changes are level shifts (a grammatical distinction in the source language is expressed by lexical means in the target language), class shifts (English participles are translated to different grammatical items - e.g., an English present participle can be translated to a Romanian gerund, a relative clause, or a noun phrase), or unit shifts (changes that, in this case, occur at the phrase level). The aims of the project include differences in shift patterns depending on the genre (a literary text vs. a general informative text), as well as additional observations that concern miscellaneous cases of translation shifts, and differences between optional and obligatory changes.

List of abbreviations

Abl = Ablative

Acc = Accusative

ACT = Active voice

ADJ = Adjective

AdjP = Adjective Phrase

AspP = Aspectual Phrase

BMifl = Bound inflectional morpheme

Dat = Dative

DE = German

DET = Determiner

DO = Direct object

DP = Determiner Phrase

EN = English

Fem = feminine

FM = Free morpheme

FR = French

GAE = Gaelic

Gen = Genitive

GER = Gerund

H = head

IMP = Imperfect

INF = Infinitive

IT = Italian

LAT = Latin

M = modifier

Masc = masculine

NEG = Negation

NP = Noun Phrase

PAS = Passive voice

PAST COND = Past Conditional

PAST PRT = Past Participle

PERF C = Perfect Compound

PERF S = Perfect Simple

PERF/PAST SUBJ = Perfect Subjunctive

Pl = plural

Plu-P = Plu-Perfect

PP = Prepositional Phrase

PRES = Present

PRES COND = Present Conditional

PRES PRT = Present Participle

PRES SUBJ = Present Subjunctive

PRT = Participle

PRT = Participle

REFL = Reflexive voice

REL = Relative Clause

RO = Romanian

RU = Russian

Sg = singular

SL = Source language

ST = Source text

SUP = Supine

TL = Target language

TT = Target text

VP = Verb Phrase

1. Introduction

In my MA thesis called *Translation shifts from English to Romanian in literary and general informative texts*, I will focus on differences between English and Romanian morphology and syntax. My theoretical examination is based upon changes in translation when the source language (SL) systematically makes use of a morphosyntactic category that is absent in the grammar of the target language (TL). This issue has been discussed by several researchers in the field of theoretical linguistics and translation studies. For example, Bertinetto et. al. (2000) addresses the question of the lack of English progressive markers in various European languages and shows how constructions that express the continuity of an action are formed using affixes (Turkish), copula + infinitive (Finnish) or preposition + infinitive (Icelandic or Dutch). Other systematic changes in translation concern middle voice markers showing that the agent and the patient of an action are identical. Those markers, such as the German *sich*, the French *se*, or the Guugu Yimidhirr affix *-adhi*, are translated into English by using different constructions (e.g., *sich anziehen* = 'get dressed') (Kremmer, 1994, 197, 217, 224). However, the field of English-Romanian translation still needs to be explored. Considering that both languages have different roots (English being a Germanic language and Romanian being Romance language), differences in morphology and syntax occur.

I decided to focus my paper on English present and past participle constructions because the Romanian grammar does not make the distinction between +/- continuous aspect, at least not in the same way as English does, and the usage of participles differs between the two languages. I investigated participles' occurrences and frequency in literary and non-literary content, and I chose two chapters from J. K. Rowling's novel named *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, as well as the *Wikipedia* main page about the United Kingdom as my main sources, in order to observe whether some patterns in participle's translation can be identified. The chosen texts provide different types of language usage; hence, differences in participles' translation were expected. I chose the mentioned novel because it is a part of my favourite trilogy, and being the last novel in the series, it contains a more complex language, in comparison to the previous novels that are written in a slightly simpler way (especially the first novels that are more child-directed). I chose the first chapter of the book because it is the one that makes the readers decide whether they would like to continue the story or

not, and the ninth chapter because it is closer to the middle of the story, and readers got used to the situation and the action course of the book. Hence, the language may change because they are familiar with certain concepts, and they may predict future actions even if the writer approaches language differently. The reason for choosing *Wikipedia* as my general-informative source concerns its accessibility. The website provides access to everyone to edit data and thus we can consider that each article has many authors that may use the language differently. The text provides a different approach from the novel, the target readers may differ, and of course, differences in language usage occur. The reason for choosing the web page about the United Kingdom concerns the amount of information provided in both English and Romanian. The information is presented in a similar manner in both languages, and I considered the Wikipedia website a suitable source for comparing the use of participles. Since the pages offer general information about the United Kingdom, the texts that include historical facts, as well as information that is related to present, such as politics, demography, culture, were considered relevant sources for finding potential translation patterns.

My research questions focus on participles' translation frequency and their categorisation, following Catford's (1965) translation shifts model. Catford defines the notion of *shifts* as changes that occur in translation from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), and he classifies the shifts into two categories based on the type of change that occurs in translation: level shifts and category shifts (this category is further split into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts). Level shifts refer to changes that occur at the lexis and grammar level. In other words, an SL text may encode features specific to the grammar level, while the TL text uses a lexical item to express the same semantic content or the other way around. (Catford, 1965, 73). Category shifts, as the name states, focus on changes that occur in one specific category due to the differences between SL and TL particularities. Such differences can appear at the structure, grammar, phrase, or word levels, but the changes needed for a natural translation to TL are made at the same level, unlike level shifts, where changes are shown at a different level. I investigated which shifts types are more common in translation from English into Romanian, into which Romanian structures the English participles and participle phrases are translated, and whether the participle omission in Romanian is frequent.

To answer my thesis questions, I created two corpora that include excerpts from *Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows* and *Wikipedia*; they include the sentences that make use of present and past

participles in English and Romanian, together with a back-translation to English and grammatical descriptions of the Romanian translation. The excerpts were classified according to Catford's model, as will be explained in Chapter 3 of my thesis. Chapter 4 provides the results of my classification, with a focus on shifts type, the type of structure used in Romanian (e.g., relative clause, prepositional phrase, use of Romanian tenses, such as Imperfect, etc.), and the English structure that included the present/past participle (e.g., noun phrase, verb phrase, passive voice). It is worth mentioning that, despite being considered verb phrases (VP), the passive voice structures were considered a separate phrase category in my thesis because the grammatical voice may affect the changes in translation, thus I preferred to investigate them separately. Several linguists, such as Embrick (2004) and Sleeman (2011) have analysed the passive construction in a different way than other constructions and some perspectives regarding the passive are shown in Section 2.1.2. The possibility of some participles having dual function (verbal and adjectival/nominal) has raised questions as well, and it was also considered in my paper. Linguists such as Fonteyn et al. (2015) and Andréasson (2001) have investigated this manner, Andréasson (2001) referring to them as Predicative Attributes.

2. Background

2.1. The notion of participle

The starting point for this section is Crystal's definition of participle in *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (1992: 290).

This definition states that, in traditional grammar, the term 'participle' refers to a word derived from a verb and used as an adjective, as in *parked car*. The name of the category indicates that participles possess characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. The descriptions of modern languages include two additional notions that come from the Latin grammar: *gerund* and *gerundive*, but, as Crystal observes, these terms are sometimes misunderstood because of the influence on the classic Latin grammar descriptions on the modern languages. The notion of *gerund* is mainly considered a noun derived from a verb (which can also be called a *verbal noun*), such as the Latin *amandum* ('loving'). *Gerundive* is frequently defined as an adjective derived from a verb (also called a *verbal adjective*), such as the Latin *amandus* ('lovable'). Some English examples can be observed in the following examples: *Seeing is believing*, where the two *-ing* participles are equivalent to Latin gerunds, and *crumbling ruin*, where *crumbling* functions as the Latin gerundive. In linguistic descriptions of English, the notion of participle is restricted to the nonfinite form of the verb that is not the infinitive. English participles are divided into two types: *present* (also called *the -ing form*), and *past* (also called *the -ed form*).

2.1.1. The Latin grammar and its influence on later language descriptions

Latin was the main *lingua franca* in medieval Europe, and even when European vernaculars began to replace it, Latin remained the backbone in higher professions (Leonhardt, 2013, 1). Latin became popular along with the expansion of the Roman power, reaching its greatest extent under the reign of the emperor Trajan (98-117 BC) (Alkire & Rosen, 2010, 1). This expansion contributed to maintaining a strong influence of the *lingua franca* on other languages, many of them borrowing grammatical structures and rules from Latin. Latin has several infinite verb forms: not only GER and present participles, but also past participles, future participle, present infinitive, past infinitive, future infinitive, gerundive, and the supine (Vangaever, 2001, 5). This chapter will focus on present

participles, gerunds and past participles, and their influence is modern languages grammar. Latin had an especially strong impact on the modern Romance languages. As mentioned in 2.1., the participle notion originates from Latin. The Latin present active (e.g., *cantatem* -> ‘singing’) and perfect passive participles (e.g., *cantatum* -> ‘having been sung’), have survived in several modern languages (Solodow, 2010, 250-251). According to the aforementioned reference, participles have developed throughout time, and they are more complex than they used to be. For example, plenty of Latin participles have been re-created and used as adjectives in English and Romance languages. Hence, they are not verbal adjectives anymore because the stems lost their verbal function (e.g., LAT. *currens*, genitive *currentis* -> ‘running’ -> IT. *corrente*, ENG. *current*, as in ‘current affairs’). Despite the change in meaning, the Italian term is also used with its original meaning of *running* in some contexts. Some participles can also serve as nouns in modern languages, e.g., the Italian *corrente* (with the sense of ‘river’), and English *current* (as in *ocean currents* or *electric current*). Even though such words derive from Latin present participles, they do not function in a similar way in Romance languages. They are more similar in meaning to the Latin gerund (Solodow, 2010, 251).

The Latin present participle got converted into a pure adjective in Spanish and Italian; an argument for this statement is mentioned by Solodow (2010, 252) and concerns these adjectives’ inability to take objects. In French, the gerund and the present participle forms underwent phonetic and morphological changes and became identical to non-finite verb forms (Vangaever, 2001, 9). In Romanian, the present participle is more frequently mentioned as the gerund, and it inherits from the same form is used in both cases. The Latin ending *-nd-* is always present in such forms (e.g., LAT. *legendum* -> RO. *citind* -> ‘read’ + present participle). The Romanian form is incompatible with nominalization; hence it cannot be modified by articles (Hill & Alboiu, 2013, 128-129).

The Latin past participle was integrated into Romance languages in different ways. Italian has retained these verb forms almost without changes, Spanish ignored the Latin participle and modified it to be included into the verbal paradigm, and French has replaced it with a novel formation (Solodow, 2010, 252-253). Romanian also has the supine, in addition to the past participle, both being identical in form (if the masculine singular form of the participle is considered, e.g., LAT. *dormitum* -> RO. *dormit* -> ‘to sleep’) (Maiden, 2013, 512).

What is interesting about Latin grammar is the difference between the present participle and the gerund, that are translated in the same way in English, but there are different Latin forms for them. The Latin ending *-nd-* is common for gerunds and gerundives (e.g., Acc – *audiendum*; Dat. *audiendo*, Gen. *audiendi*, Abl. *audiendo* -> ‘to hear’), while the present participle forms change their ending in a similar way as adjectives do, except for the Ablative singular form that may end in *-e* or *-i*, depending on its usage (e.g., ADJ. *a puero dormienti* -> ‘a sleeping boy’; Abl. *puero dormiente* -> ‘while the boy sleeps’) (Griffin, 1991, 24).

Latin has had a strong influence on the English language as well. Despite being a Germanic language, it is distantly related to Latin and its daughter languages. This influence was particularly strong from the 11th century, when French mixed with the local Germanic language, Anglo-Saxon, (also known as ‘Old English’). The grammatical structures that are considered to have been influenced by Latin concern particular noun usage, some verb forms and PRT (Solodow, 2010, 1-2).

As has been shown, Latin has affected both contemporary Romance languages and English, and the classic works on the Latin grammar (based on the Greek model by Dionysius Thrax from the 1st century AD) had a heavy impact on the description of modern languages. The terms ‘participle’, ‘gerund’, and ‘gerundivum’ were borrowed from the Latin authors and applied to verbal forms that were not (or no longer) identical with the Latin categories. As Dionysius stated in the *Greek Antiques*, the Latin language is neither Roman nor Greek, it is a mix of the both with different mixture of linguistic characteristics that derived from the assimilation of Roman and Non-Roman population (Stevens, 2006, 115).

2.1.2. The generative approach

Many generative grammarians have investigated participles and have tried to identify patterns, characteristics, and differences concerning their usage in various languages. Embrick (2004) investigated the English participles in passive voice constructions. He focuses on two types of participles. He distinguishes between stative participles and resultative participles. They express different states, the former referring to a simple state and acting as an adjective, while the latter referring to a grammatically represented event, and hence acting as a verb. To make this distinction more enunciated, Embrick provided some examples of such cases with the participle *opened*,

including the third notion of *eventive passive as well*. For example, in the clause *The door was opened*, the participle can be considered an eventive passive, because one can assume that some performed an action to the door. On the other hand, it can also be perceived as a resultative participle (a participle presenting a state that results from an event). The mentioned example can be interpreted as the result of the action performed on the door. A third possibility may occur as well in the case of the following example: *The door was open*. Here, a stative form can be observed because it only shows the state of the door being open, not leaving room for interpretation and only having an adjectival function.

Diagnostics that will differentiate stative participles from resultative participles were provided by other linguists. For example, Kratzer (1994) discusses adverbial modification, explaining that, generally, resultatives will allow adverbials next to them, unlike statives, and in cases when an adverbial would be possible with a stative as well, the resultative would provide an additional meaning that will not be seen in the stative case (see Kratzer, 1994 in Embrick, 2004, 357). A second way of distinguishing the participles concerns verbs of creation such as *to build*, *to create*, or *to make*, explaining that, if the complement denotes a state that result from an event that happened before, there should be a contradiction in the resultative case, but no contradiction in the stative state (Embrick, 2004, 357). A third syntactic diagnostic makes the distinction between statives and resultatives by their ability or inability to serve as resultative predicates (see Green 1972 and Carrier and Randal, 1992 in Embrick, 2004).

Sleeman (2011, 1569) investigated the eventive passives in Dutch and English and found an additional type of eventive, that is prenominal, contrary to Embrick's research that only shows eventive passive as being postnominal. One example can be seen in the Dutch noun phrase (NP) *het ('the') pas ('recently') getrouwde ('married') paar ('couple')*, where the participle can have an event reading, while it has a prenominal position, the focus being of the event of marriage.

Wegner (2021, 201) further investigates the three types of participles described by Embrick (2004) and states that all share a common core, explaining how their properties derive from a single formative that interacts with its context in various ways. He agrees with Rauh's opinion that past participles are one syntactic category, where the underlying lexical category is always verbal. The adjectival properties solely originate from its embedding, while the participles still maintain their verbal core (see Rauh, 2007 in Wegner, 2021, 201). Wegner highlights some properties that show the

flexibility of past participles and concentrates on *diathetic contribution* (suppression of an external argument – *EA* - in the sense that only a variable, mentioned by Wegner as *pro*, can be added syntactically) and *aspectual contribution* (referring to simple changes of state as being perfective, while all other predicates remain imperfective) (Wegner, 2001, 202-203). Approaches to the diathetic identity of the participles claim that the distinctions between a periphrastic passive and its perfect counterpart can be observed in the use of the auxiliary *have*, and Wegner exemplifies this with the following English and German examples:

2.1.2.a. *Golf was played (by Thilo).* (EN)

2.1.2.b. *Golf wurde (von Thilo) gespielt.* (DE)

Golf became by Thilo played

2.1.2.c. *Thilo has played golf.* (EN)

2.1.2.d. *Thilo hat Golf gespielt.* (DE)

Thilo have golf played

He thus shows that in both cases the participle can refer to passive in the sense that the (EA) of the transitive predicate is suppressed, but it only shines in the first set of examples that include the analytic passive (Wegner, 2001, 203). From a generative point of view, Wegner refers to the passive construction as Aspectual Phrase (AspP) and presents the syntactic structure of the AspP from 2.1.2.a, as it follows:

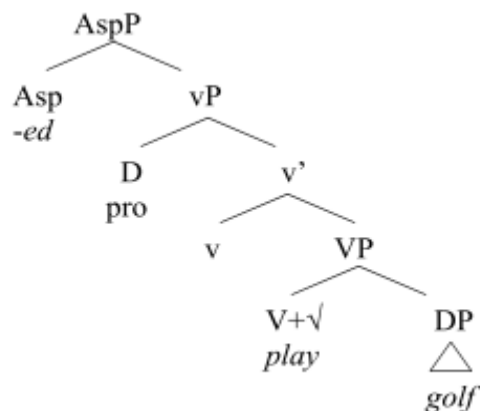


Fig 2.1.2.a.: Syntactic structure of 2.1.2.a. (Wegner, 2001, 204)

Fig. 2 provides the syntactic structure of 2.1.2.c., where an AspP is embedded in another AspP that includes the Aux as well.

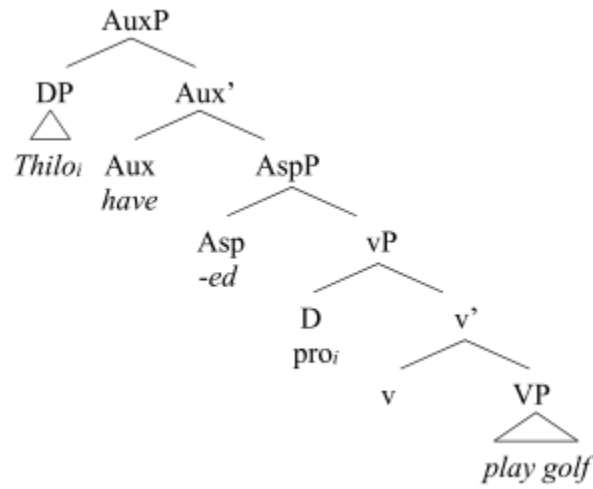


Fig. 2.1.2.b.: Syntactic structure of 2.1.2.c. (Wegner, 2001, 205)

Present Participles have been seen as an interesting research subject as well. For example, Meltzer-Asscher (2010) investigated the categorial status and formation of the present participles in English and Hebrew, starting from the notions of verbal and adjectival reading types of participles. She contests that it is too general to state that all present participles only behave syntactically like verbs, and even though this statement is considered true, she shows that plenty of present participles have additional adjectival readings. One argument for the adjectival function of present participles is confirmed by certain participles' ability to appear as complements of raising verbs, such as *seem* or *become*. One example is provided below:

2.1.2.g. *The movie seems annoying.*

2.1.2.h. **The boy seems chewing gum.*

As observed, the present participle of the verb *annoy* can have adjectival function, unlike the present participle of the verb *chew*, that cannot appear as complement in such cases (Meltzer-Asscher, 2010, 2214).

An interesting view of the similarity between the verbal and adjectival functions of present participles is presented by Andréasson (2001, 28-29) as well, coming with the notion of *Predicative Attribute*. A Predicative Attribute is defined by her as a sentence part that shares the features of both modifiers and adverbials. It has an adverbial position but refers to the head of an NP, and in can take the case, number, and gender of the noun in languages that possess these features. I will exemplify the notion of Predicative Attribute with an example from my corpus:

2.1.2.i. *'Enough', said Voldemort, stroking the angry snake.*

The sentence 2.1.2.i. can be read in two ways: the present participle can be read as Attributive, being considered a part of the NP (e.g., *'Enough', said Voldemort, who was stroking the angry snake*), or it can be perceived as a part of the VP and thus being Predicative (e.g., *'Enough', said Voldemort, while he was stroking the angry snake*).

This chapter provided brief information about the various ways in which both present and participles and past participles have been investigated by generative linguists from different perspectives. My paper does not focus on each type of investigation mentioned, but some were considered in my analysis, and they will be mentioned in the following chapters.

2.1.3. English Participles: various perspectives on *-ing forms*

This chapter shows the ways in which the *-ing* forms are used in English. It also contains brief presentation of English tense and aspect notions, as well as views and opinions of different grammarians.

The *-ing* forms fulfil different syntactic functions in different contexts. Several ways of *-ing* form usages are exemplified in Alexiadou (2005, 139-140):

2.1.3.a. *John is destroying the manuscript.* (Progressive aspect)

2.1.3.b. *People destroying forests will be punished severely.* (Reduced relative clause)

2.1.3.c. *the destroying effect of population* (Attributive modifier)

2.1.3.d. *John's destroying of the book annoyed everybody.* (Nominal gerund)

2.1.3.e. *They did the destroying.* (Nominal gerund)

Different views on gerunds have been created and investigated by linguists. Alexiadou's samples also show how the *-ing* forms can act as both nominal and verbal structures. Concerning Present-day English, gerunds are investigated from a verbal/nominal perspective, with a focus on their aspectual features when referring to their verbal functionality. According to Heyvaert et al. (2019, 33), verbal and nominal gerunds in Present-day English behave like nominal gerunds externally. Internally, nominal gerunds can be distinguished from verbal gerunds through their ability to take adjectival modifiers, determiners, quantifiers, and negation with *no*. Verbal gerunds, despite having the same distributional potential as nominal gerunds, behave like non-finite clauses, hence they can take direct objects (DO), have adverbial modification, can form the negation with *not*, and they can take the secondary tense and passive markings as well. In some cases, the difference lies at the semantic level in the sense that nominal gerunds simply are action-referring, while verbal gerunds can either be action-referring, or they can refer to facts (see Lees, 1966 in Maekelberghe, 2019, 246). Fonteyn et al. (2015, 37) investigate the nominal/verbal gerund distinction from a discourse-functional behaviour in the use of gerunds from Early Modern to Late Modern English, basing their investigation on gerunds' internal structure (as NP or clauses). They confirmed that discourse-functional behaviour affects both verbal and nominal gerunds characteristics (Fonteyn et al., 2015, 55).

English *-ing* forms have not been researched only from a nominal/verbal perspective, but from an aspectual perspective as well. In generative grammar, the *-ing* forms are included into an Aspect Phrase (AspP) when they have verbal function. In general, grammarians – despite the details of their definitions – agree that the category of aspect is related to semantic properties of the event denoted by the clause's predicate, emphasizing the internal characteristics of an action (it can be perfective, showing a completed event, or imperfective, showing an ongoing event) (Alexiadou, 2005, 146). Pettersson (1994) defines the notions of tense and aspect as follows: he defines tense as the distinction between the spatially present (referring at the present as the observable) and the non-

present, whereas aspect is defined as the distinction between the constant and the non-constant, putting thus an emphasis on the +/- continuity of the action (Pettersson, 1994, 186). In other words, tense is defined as the grammaticalisation of location of an event (Comrie, 1985, 1), while aspect refers to the grammaticalisation of expression of internal temporal constituency (Comrie, 1985, 6).

Houston (1985) provides a different approach to *-ing* forms that have verbal function, but not an aspectual aspect, based on Akmajian's analysis of verbs phrase complements. In some cases, the *-ing* form may not act as the aspect of a verb, but rather as the tense. Examples are provided below:

2.1.3.f. *I saw the moon rising over the mountain.*

2.1.3.g. *I saw the moon rise over the mountain.*

She explains how the difference in 2.1.2.f. and 2.1.2.g. lies in interpretation: 2.1.2.f. shows that the action of the moon rising is happening in the moment of speech, showing the action time without being a part of a continuous tense with an Imperfective or Perfective aspect, while in 2.1.2.g., habituality is expressed, without referring to a certain moment of action (see Akmajian, 1977 in Houston, 1985, 194-195)

It is worth mentioning that some English dialects distinguish between the participle and gerund forms. For example, older speakers of Scots use the ending *-and* for present participle and the ending *-ing* for gerunds (Alexiadou, 2005, 148).

2.1.4. The Romanian participle, gerund, and tense system

Some languages that do not have the overtly marked continuous and perfect aspect, like English, show the imperfective/ perfective by grammatical tense. Comrie (1975, 16) claims that the 'perfective' tenses usually indicate situations of short duration, while the 'imperfective' ones refer to long duration. Romanian has some morphosyntactic features that are different from English, and those that are relevant for my thesis will be discussed later in this chapter, but firstly, I will present the verb, noun, and adjective structures in Romanian, and define the syntactic functions relevant for my paper.

2.1.4.1. Verbs

There are four verb classes named *conjugations* (classified according to the Latin model) (Bărbuță et al, 2000, 145). The four conjugations are based on the infinitive ending. The verb's grammatical characteristics are mood, tense, voice, person, and number. Romanian has 9 moods that are split into two categories:

2.1.4.1.a. *Indicative, conjunctive, conditional, presumptive, and imperative.*

2.1.4.1.b. *Infinitive, gerund, participle, and supine.*

The moods included in category A are also called “personal moods” and they make use of the person and number to form the tenses. The second category is called “non-personal moods” and have standard forms that do not differ depending on the person and number of the subject. Some of these moods also include specific tenses, showing the connection of an action to a certain point or segment on the temporal axis (Reichenbach 1947, Bărbuță et al, 2000). Some moods are not connected to tenses.

2.1.4.1.a. Personal moods

The **indicative** mood presents an action that is seen as being real and accomplished, regardless of its completion time (Cojocaru, 2003, 131). Thus, it refers to a real action that happened in the past, happens in the present or will happen in the future. It is the most complex mood, and it includes most tenses.

The first and most dense tense is the Indicative **Present**. There are various ways of forming the Present forms, depending on the verb conjugation. Bărbuță et al. (2000) present them on pages 160-162.

The **Indicative Imperfect** is used to refer to an action or a state that happens in the past and is perceived as continuous (Cojocaru, 2003, 143). It is used to emphasise the fact that the action was in progress at a certain moment in the past. It is very common to use Imperfect in storytelling referring to a repeated action. The forms are usually translated to the Past Continuous English forms. Unlike

English, that uses an auxiliary verb and a present participle to express the continuity, Romanian Imperfect is formed by adding a bound inflectional morpheme (BMifl) to the root of the lexical verb. Examples of the Indicative Imperfect forms for each conjugation are provided below, according to Cojocaru (2003, 142):

Table 2.1.4.1.a.1. The Indicative Imperfect conjugation in Romanian (Cojocaru, 2003, 142)

	Suffix -a-		Suffix -ea-			Suffix -ia
	1 st Conj	4 th Conj (-î)	2 nd Conj	3 rd Conj	4 th Conj (-i)	4 th Conj (stem in a vowel)
INF	<i>A lucra</i> = 'to work'	<i>A coborî</i> = 'to go down'	<i>A vedea</i> = 'to see'	<i>A cere</i> = 'to ask for'	<i>A povesti</i> = 'to tell'	<i>A locui</i> = 'to live'
1 st sg	Lucr- + -am	Cobor- + - am	Ved- + - eam	Cer- + -eam	Povest- + - eam	Locu- + -iam
2 nd sg	Lucr- + -ai	Cobor + -ai	Ved- + -eai	Cer- + eai	Povest- + -eai	Locu- + -iai
3 rd sg	Lucr- + -aØ	Cobor + -aØ	Ved- + - eaØ	Cer- + -eaØ	Povest- + eaØ	Locu- + -iaØ
1 st pl	Lucr- + -am	Cobor + -am	Ved- + - eam	Cer- + -eam	Povest- + - eam	Locu- + -iam
2 nd pl	Lucr- + -ați	Cobor + -ați	Ved- + -eați	Cer- + -eați	Povest- + -eați	Locu- + -iați
3 rd pl	Lucr- + -au	Cobor + -au	Ved- + -eau	Cer- + -eau	Povest- + -eau	Locu- + -iau

Perfect Compound shows an action that is completed at the moment of speaking and it is usually seen as the equivalent to the English Past Tense Simple (Cojocaru, 2003, 141). The verb category is irrelevant for Perfect Compound forms, since all of them follow the same rule: the auxiliary verb *a avea* ('to have') showing the number and person **and** the participle form of the main verb (e. g. *eu am lucrat* – 1st sg, *tu ai lucrat* – 2nd sg, *el a lucrat* – 3rd sg, etc).

Similar to English, the auxiliary verb is the one that changes its form according to the person and number of the subject, while the participle of the main verb is an infinitive form.

The **Indicative Perfect Simple** is similar to Perfect Compound in the sense that it also indicates a past completed action, but it is not used as frequently as Perfect Compound. Except the south-western part of Romania where Perfect Simple is often used in standard speech, it is rather infrequent to hear people using the Present Simple to describe past actions. The Perfect Compound is generally preferred (Cojocaru, 2003, 145). However, Perfect Simple verb forms can be seen in literary texts and were also present in the Romanian translation of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. To form the Perfect Simple, the stem of the main verb is followed by a stressed morpheme that differs depending on the verb category and the endings *-i* (1st sg), *-și* (2nd sg), *-∅* (3rd sg), *-răm* (1st pl), *-răți* (2nd pl), *-ră* (3rd pl), that are the same regardless verb category. One example of a verb used in the Indicative Perfect Simple is provided below:

Table 2.1.4.1.a.2. The Indicative Perfect Simple conjugation in Romanian (Cojocaru, 2003, 144)

	Ro	Eng
1 st sg	Eu dormi- + <i>-i</i>	'I slept'
2 nd sg	Tu dormi- + <i>-și</i>	'You slept'
3 rd sg	El/ea dormi- + <i>∅</i>	'He/She slept'
1 st pl	Noi dormi- + <i>-răm</i>	'We slept'
2 nd pl	Voi dormi- + <i>-răți</i>	'You slept'
3 rd pl	Ei/ele dormi- + <i>-ră</i>	'They slept'

Plu-perfect is used to indicate a past action that was already completed before another past action (Cojocaru 2003, 146-147). The usage of Plu-perfect coincides with the usage of the English Past Perfect, but, like the Imperfect forms, no auxiliary verb is used. It is formed by attaching the suffix *-se-*, that is mandatory in all cases, to the root of the lexical verb (the root can differ depending on the verb conjugation). This suffix is followed by the endings *-m*, *-și*, *-∅*, *-răm*, *-răți*, *-ră*, depending on the person and number (e.g., *eu lucrasem* – 1st sg, *tu lucraseși* - 2nd sg, *el lucrase* – 3rd sg, etc). The endings are the same for all verbs.

There are some irregular verbs that do not form the Indicative Plu-Perfect according to the general rule, such as: *a da* ('to give'), *a lua* ('to take'), *a sta* ('to stay'), *a bea* ('to drink'), *a vrea* ('to want'), *a ști* ('to want'), as well as the auxiliaries *a fi* ('to be'), and *a avea* ('to have').

The future tense is a complex one because there are many ways to form it. Firstly, Indicative **Future 1** is formed using the auxiliary verb *voi* (1st sg), *vei* (2nd sg), *va* (3rd sg), *vom* (1st pl), *veți* (2nd pl) and *vor* (3rd pl), and the short infinitive form of the main verb. There are no exceptions concerning conjugations; all verbs follow this rule (e.g., *a lucra* = 'to work' -> *eu voi lucra* – 1st sg, *tu vei lucra* – 2nd sg, *el/ea va lucra* – 3rd sg, etc.) (Cojocaru, 2003, 148).

Indicative **Future 2** is formed using the auxiliary element *o* (similar to 'going to') for all persons and numbers, followed by the Present Subjunctive form of the lexical verb (e.g., *eu o să lucrez* – 1st sg, *tu o să lucrezi* – 2nd sg, *el/ea o să lucreze* – 3rd sg, etc). There is an additional way to form the 3rd plural form by using the auxiliary element *or* instead of *o*, but there is no difference between forms usage (Cojocaru, 2003, 148).

Indicative **Future 3** is formed using the auxiliary verb *a avea* ('to have'), followed by the Present Subjunctive form of the lexical verb (e.g., *eu am să lucrez* – 1st sg, *tu ai să lucrezi* – 2nd sg, *el/ea are să lucreze* – 3rd sg, etc). The 1st and 2nd plural forms are very rarely used, but Future 3 is not generally common, except colloquial speech (Cojocaru, 2003, 149).

All the mentioned types of Future tense are used to show actions that will happen after the moment of speech. Since Romanian lacks the Continuous aspect that exists in English, any type of the Future can be used to translate both English Future Simple and Future Continuous. (Cojocaru, 2003, 149). There is no difference in meaning between them and it is just a matter of preference regarding these Future types.

Other future types that exist in Romanian are the **Indicative Future Perfect** and the **Future in the Past**. Future Perfect is formed using the Indicative Future 1 of the auxiliary verb *a fi* ('to be'), followed by the past participle form of the lexical verb (e.g., *eu voi fi lucrat* – 1st sg, *tu vei fi lucrat* – 2nd sg, *el/ea va fi lucrat* – 3rd sg, etc). It is used to express a future action that will be completed before another future action. It is more common in literary text than in colloquial speech, other types of Future or Present Simple being preferred over Future Perfect (Cojocaru, 2003, 150). The Indicative Future in the Past is formed using the Indicative Imperfect form of the auxiliary verb *a avea* ('to

have'), followed by the Present Subjunctive form of the lexical verb (e.g., *eu aveam să lucrez* – 1st sg, *tu aveai să lucrezi* – 2nd sg, *el/ea avea să lucreze* – 3rd sg, *noi aveam să lucrăm* - 1st pl, *voi aveți să lucrați* - 2nd pl, *ei/ele aveau să lucreze* – 3rd pl). It is used to express a future action that is perceived from a past point of view (Cojocaru, 2003, 151).

All the Indicative Present, Perfect and Future tenses form the negatives in the same manner (by adding the negation marker *nu* between the subject and lexical verb or between the subject and the auxiliary verb if there is one needed) (Cojocaru, 2003).

There are two types of Subjunctives (also named Conjunctives) in Romanian: **Present Subjunctive and Perfect Subjunctive**. The Subjunctive mood is an interesting category since it shows the relatedness of Romanian to both Romance and Balkan linguistic features (Bîlbîie & Mardale, 2018, 1). The main element that shows the Subjunctive forms is *să*, this element being mandatory in both Present and Perfect Subjunctive. Considering the Romance and Balkan influences of Romanian, this Subjunctive marker has become a research subject in relation to similar markers in other languages. Hence, Bîlbîie & Mardale (2018) investigated the status of the Subjunctive markers, focusing on their morphosyntactic status in Romanian, Bulgarian and Greek. They concluded that the Romanian Subjunctive marker is more related to the Balkan characteristics.

The **Present Subjunctive** shows a possible action that could be done in a specific temporal moment in the future. This moment can be related to either the moment of speech, if we talk about a clause that is not related to another one, or to a future moment related to the main clause moment, if the Subjunctive is included in a subordinate clause. The Subjunctive forms are mainly similar to the Indicative Present forms, but they have to be preceded by *să* (e.g., *să visez* – 1st sg, *să visezi* – 2nd sg, *să viseze* – 3rd sg). Some changes may appear depending on the verb conjugation and they are exemplified by Bărbuță et al. (2000, 169 - 172).

The **Perfect Subjunctive** presents an action that took place before speech time. Like Present Subjunctive, if only one clause is used, the time reference is the speech moment, but if the verb is included into a subordinate clause, the main clause acts as the reference moment. To form the Perfect Subjunctive, one needs to use Present Subjunctive form of the auxiliary verb *a fi* ('to be') and the participle form of the lexical verb for all conjugations. The auxiliary verb is invariable; hence it is

used in the same way for all persons and numbers (e.g., *eu să fi lucrat* – 1st sg, *tu să fi lucrat* – 2nd sg, *ei/ele să fi lucrat* – 3rd pl) (Bărbuță et al, 2000, 171).

The **Optative-Conditional** is similar to the English conditional in the way that it shows a conditioned action, as well as a condition required to fulfill another action (Cojocaru, 2003, 161-162). There are two types of Optative-Conditional. Firstly, **Present Optative-Conditional** expresses a desired action that is related to the present moment, as well as to a condition necessary to fulfill a specific desired action. The auxiliary verb *a avea* ('to have') is needed to form the Present Optative-Conditional, followed by the infinitive of the lexical verb, regardless of conjugation (e.g., *eu aș lucra* – 1st sg, *tu ai lucra* – 2nd sg, *el/ea ar lucra* – 3rd sg, etc). Present Optative-Conditionals often included in if-clauses, and they are translated into the English verb phrases with *would*.

Secondly, the **Past Optative-Conditional** shows a desired action that was in the past moment of speech and remained unfulfilled, as well as a past condition. It is formed using the same auxiliary elements of the verb *a avea* ('to have') used its Present equivalent, followed by the invariable element *fi*, and the participle of the lexical verb (e.g. *eu aș fi lucrat* – 1st sg, *tu ai fi lucrat* – 2nd sg, *el/ea ar fi lucrat* – 3rd sg, etc) (Cojocaru, 2003, 163 - 164).

In both types of Optative-Conditional, the negation *nu* will be placed before the auxiliary verb *a avea* ('to have'), regardless of the presence of the pronoun.

The **Indicative Imperative** form is only used for 2nd person singular and plural. Its forms for plural are identical to the Indicative Present, for both affirmative and negative. The difference between them lies in intonation (e.g., *Lucrați!* – 'Work!', *Nu lucrați!* – 'Do not work!'; Cojocaru, 2003, 152). Regarding the 2nd person singular, the Imperative is not as straightforward as its plural counterpart. Cases when the Imperative has identical forms with the Indicative Present exist, but many exceptions have to be considered as well; that are presented and explained in the aforementioned source (pp. 152-154). Generally, the negative of the Imperative is formed by adding the negation term *nu* ('no') before the Infinitive forms of the verb, as seen in the example above. However, there are certain irregular verbs that have special forms.

The **Indicative Presumptive** is a mood that shows presupposition, hypothesis, doubts and hopes. Like many other moods, it has two tenses, present and past. There is also a present progressive

form, but it is not common. Present Presumptive is formed by using the auxiliary elements and the infinitive form of the lexical verb (e.g., *oi/ oi/ o/ om/ oți/ or lucra*) (Cojocaru, 2003, 165).

The **Present Progressive Presumptive** is only used to show supposition in the present moment of speech. The auxiliary elements are the same, but instead of the infinitive form of the main verb, the auxiliary element *a fi* ('to be') is added in its infinitive form, followed by the gerund form of the lexical verb (e.g., *oi/ oi/ o/ om/ oți/ or fi lucrând*) (Cojocaru, 2003, 166).

The **Past Presumptive** is formed in the same manner as the Progressive Presumptive, but instead if the gerund form of the lexical verb, the past participle form is used (e.g., *oi/ oi/ o/ om/ oți/ or fi lucrat*) (Cojocaru, 2003, 166).

Regardless of the Presumptive type, the negative is formed in the same manner, adding the negation *nu* ('not') before the first auxiliary element (e.g., *nu oi lucra* – 1st sg etc). Since these auxiliary elements begin with a vowel, a shorter version of the negative can also be used (e.g., *n-oi lucra* – 1st sg etc).

2.1.4.1.b. Non-personal moods

This section of this chapter will provide a short description of the non-personal moods, according to Bărbuță et al. (2000) and Cojocaru (2003). I will begin with the **Infinitive**, that has already been mentioned in some previous tense forming that can be used in various contexts, such as:

2.1.4.1.b.1. The Subject of a sentence: *A citi este marea ei bucurie.*

‘Reading is her biggest joy.’

2.1.4.1.b.2. In Prepositional Phrases: *Plăcerea de a vorbi cu ea este uriașă.*

‘The pleasure of talking to her is immense.’

2.1.4.1.b.3. Instructions and requirements: *A se păstra la rece.*

‘Store in a cold place.’

Infinitive can also be used in its short form, excluding the element *a*.

The **Gerund (GER)** is formed by using the stem of the infinitive, and adding the suffixes *-ând* or *-ind* to the stem of the infinitive form (e.g., *a lucra* = ‘to work’ -> *lucrând*; *a iubi* = ‘to love’ -> *iubind*). The negative form is formed by adding the prefix *ne-* to the gerund form (e.g., *nelucrând* = ‘not working’). The gerund is generally used as a predicative element or a circumstance complement that indicates time, manner or causes and it is usually the equivalent of the English present participle (Cojocaru, 2003, 169 - 170). It is never preceded by a preposition. Consider the example below:

2.1.4.1.b.5. *L-am găsit lucrând*

‘I found him work + GER.’

There are some cases where the gerund can be used as an attribute, but such constructions are infrequent:

2.1.4.1.b.6. *Mi-a întins o mână tremurândă.*

‘He offered me a shake + GER hand.’

In cases such as 2. the gerund agrees in gender and number with the noun it refers to, and this is shown by the suffix *-ă*, that marks the gerund as being in the feminine plural form taken from the noun *mână* (‘hand’).

Gerunds can though provide some challenges in translation. For example, Ghivirigă (2020) investigated how both English and Romanian gerunds can be ambiguous and how, despite their similarities, the English gerund can be translated to Romanian gerunds, but also infinitives, conjunctives, indicative forms, or nominal phrases. She focuses her study on the translation of the EU documents.

Some interesting observations about the *-ind* gerunds made by Avram (2003, 205) is that they can never occur in a Determiner Phrase (DP), and they can never take the Subject position, hence the example below is grammatically incorrect:

2.1.4.1.b.7. **Scriind e interesant**

‘Write + GER is interesting.’

Romanian *-ind* constructions can never be nominalized and they can never be preceded by a determiner, as shown in (2).

2.1.4.1.b.8. **un scriind*

‘a write + GER’

The *-ind* constructions can function as a Complement Phrase and, in such cases, they can be object DPs, subject DPs, or adverbials (Avram, 2000, 206).

Participle (PRT) is considered a Romanian mood and it is mainly the equivalent of the English Past Participle. It is formed by replacing the infinitive suffix with the participle suffix. There are cases when phonetic mutations occur. Depending on the verb conjugation, specific suffixes are needed: 1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations verbs receive the suffixes *-at*, *-ut*, *-it* and *-ât*, while 3rd conjugation verbs receive the suffixes *-ut*, *-s*, *-t*. The final stem consonant is omitted at verbs that form the participle in *-s*, *-t* (e.g., *a spune – spus – ‘say’ + PRT*, *a sparge – spart – ‘break’ + PRT*). It can be used as an adjective (in such cases it takes and noun’s gender, number, and case), as the clause (1) shows, but it can also be used when an active construction is changed into a passive one, talking the gender, number and case of the subject, as shown in (2):

2.1.4.1.b.9. *El este un pianist apreciat.*

‘He is a highly value + PRT pianist.’

2.1.4.1.b.10.. *Ea scrie o scrisoare. -> Scrisoarea este scrisă de ea.*

‘She write + PRES a letter’. -> ‘The letter is write + PRT by her’.

As mentioned in the discussion about the Indicative tenses, the past participle can be used to form tenses, such as Indicative Perfect Compound, Future Perfect Indicative, Past Subjunctive, Past Optative-Conditional, Past Presumptive, and a rarely used form of Past Infinitive (Cojocaru, 2003, 123).

The **Supine** is identical in form to the past participle, but, unlike the latter, it is always preceded by a Preposition (PREP). It is used to show the verbal action that acts as a noun without losing its verb semantic features. The English equivalent would be the Infinitive or the Present Participle (Cojocaru, 2003, 171). Examples are shown below:

2.1.4.1.b.11. *E greu de crezut că ea vorbește chineza.*

‘It is hard PREP believe + supine that she speaks Chinese.’

2.1.4.1.b.12. *M-am apucat de făcut curățenie în casă.*

‘I started PREP do clean + supine the house.’

The most common preposition that introduces Supine is *de*, but *pe* can also be used. Its mix of noun and verb features provided a point of interest for some grammarians. For example, Soare (2007) investigated the relation between the Romanian Participle and Romanian Supine from the point of their similarities, and she considers that the Supine can also be perceived as Participle. Dye (2006) analysed the Supine from a generative perspective, referring to Supine constructions as *tough-predicates*, and focusing on their agreement or non-agreement with the subject.

2.1.4.2. Reflexive Voice

An important difference between the English and Romanian structures concerns the reflexive. Romanian has the reflexive voice, and it usually includes the reflexive pronouns which are used to show an action that is oriented back to the subject. There are 2 cases that have reflexive forms: Accusative and Dative. They are presented and explained by Cojocaru (2003, 172 – 173).

Reflexive verbs conjugate in the same manner as active verbs, but they also include their reflexive marker. In case of negation, the marker *nu* is added before the reflexive marker. Besides the action being oriented back to the subject, the reflexive verbs can also have a reciprocal meaning, showing that there are two subjects being oriented towards each other (e.g., *a se certa* = ‘to argue’). Furthermore, the reflexive may carry a passive meaning (e.g., *a se construi* = ‘to be built’), or an impersonal meaning (e.g., *se spune* = ‘people say’). The endings required for each person and number are shown by Cojocaru (2003, 172 – 173).

2.1.4.3 The Romanian Gender

In the next part, I will briefly describe how Romanian adjectives are formed and some of the most specific pattern, according to Bărbuță et al. (2000, 51-52).

Romanian generally requires gender assignment. There are 3 genders in the Romanian grammar, each having specific endings: masculine (*-u*, *-e*, *-i*, *-ă*, or a consonant ending), feminine (*-ă* added at

the end of the masculine form, *-e, -a, -i*), and neuter (*-u, -i, -e* or a consonant ending). The neuter nouns follow the masculine rule for singular and the feminine rule for plural. The adjective takes the case, gender, and number of the noun.

The case is an essential feature of a Romanian noun because it shows the noun phrase's syntactic function in a sentence. There are 5 cases: Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive and Vocative. The Nominative and Accusative forms are usually identical, and the Dative is identical to Genitive. The case choice is determined by the NP's syntactic role or by the valency requirements of certain verbs or prepositions. The main functions of each case are: Subject or Subject Predicative for Nominative, Direct Object for Accusative, Indirect Object for Dative and Attribute for Genitive, but the case discussion can be further expanded to many exceptions or functions that are not so frequent. Those matters are explained in detailed manner by Bărbuță et al. (2000, 61-68).

2.2. Linguistic approaches to translation

2.2.1. Nida's model

Eugene Nida's translation model was developed between the 1940s and 1960s, in relation to his attempt to translate the Bible and move the translation theory into a more scientific era by incorporating more recent linguistic notions (Munday, 2001, 37-38). He combined the old focus with the new focus of translation, making a great emphasis on the form of the message (rhymes, plays on words, unusual grammatical descriptions, parallelism, chiasmus, rhythms), as well as on the response of the receptor to the translated message (Nida, 1969, 1). Following his successful attempt of translation of the Bible, Nida (1964) approaches the Bible's translation with Biblical data that provides a helping hand for future translators to understand his views and techniques.

One of Nida's main views concerned the idea that an orthographic word does not provide a fixed meaning, but the word acquires meaning contextually, and thus it can provide different responses according to culture (Munday, 2001, 38-39). Nida claims that the meaning is split into three types. Firstly, he mentions *the linguistic meaning*, that borrows elements from Chomsky's early grammar model (Chomsky, 1957). Secondly, he brings up *the referential meaning*, that coincides with the denotative meaning of the word. Lastly, he considers that a word also has an *emotive meaning*, that coincides with its connotative meaning (Munday, 2001, 38).

Various techniques are established and used by linguists in order to describe the meaning of a word in context. These techniques are split into two categories, depending on what kind of word meaning is required. The first category of techniques focuses on determining the referential and emotive meanings of a word by structural analysis and word observance in related lexical fields. This category includes *hierarchical structuring* and *componential analysis*. The former sorts of series of words based on their lexical level (e.g., the word *animal* that acts as superordinate, and its hyponyms such as *goat*, *dog*), while the purpose of the latter is to identify and discriminate features of a words that are related to each other. The result can be visually plotted as a set of semantic features, which enables comparison between related words. As an example, Munday mentions Nida's plotting of relationship terms (e.g., *mother*, *cousin* etc.), according to certain semantic features, such as sex, generation, and linearity, and these results are useful for the translator to choose the right equivalent. Componential analysis is also helpful in separating different meanings of the same word. For example, the word *spirit* can refer to 'demons', 'angels', 'ghost', or 'alcohol', depending on what characteristics are taken into account. The main purpose of this technique is to encourage translators to realise the complexity of the words at the semantic level, showing the interplay between semantic features and the context. Nida proposed these techniques as a way for solving ambiguities and identifying cultural differences (Munday, 2001, 38-39).

Munday (2001, 39-40) also approaches the relationship between Nida's translation model and Chomsky's generative-transformational grammar. Chomsky's model had a strong influence on Nida's translation theory. Chomsky analyses sentences into a series of different levels that a governed by rules. The early generative grammar assumes that universal phrase-structure rules generate underlying structures (so-called D-structures) that are modified by language-specific transformational rules. The result of transformational rules is the surface structure that later undergoes changes at the phonological and morphological level. This model was claimed to reflect the universal characteristics of human language. The notion of *kernel sentences* was used by Chomsky to define the most basic syntactic structures.

Nida's considered Chomsky's theory essential and included it into his model of the translation process, focusing on decoding the SL structures, transforming them into D-structures, and encoding the TL output.

Nida has defined two important notions, adapted by most translation researchers: formal and dynamic equivalence (Nida 1969; see also the summary in Munday 2001, 41-42). Formal equivalence is oriented towards the ST structures and attempts to render them in translation with as high accuracy as the TL grammar allows. Dynamic equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect; the goal is that the receptor- message relation should be the same as the original receptor – message relation. Hence, the message needs to be adapted to the receptor’s linguistic needs in order to achieve naturalness, which is a key term for Nida. Other linguists criticised the model, one of them being Larose; he considered that dynamic equivalence as proposed by Nida is impossible to be created successfully (see Larose, 1979 in Munday, 2001, 42).

2.2.2. Catford’s translation shifts model

J. C. Catford worked along similar lines as Nida did, focusing on the integration of contemporary linguistic methods in translation theory. One of his main concerns is the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. He defines the concept of translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965, 20) and he refers to a textual equivalent as being a portion of a TL text which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (Catford, 1965, 27). One example of translation equivalent can be seen in Catford’s example below, where 2.2.2.b is the translation equivalent of 2.2.2.a. It can also be observed from a phrase perspective, with the TL NP *Mon fils* being the equivalent of the SL NP *My son*.

2.2.2.a. *My son is six.* (EN)

2.2.2.b. *Mon fils a six ans.* (FR)

My son is six years

Catford defined some broad categories of translation, based on *extent*, *levels*, and *ranks* (Catford, 1965, 21). Firstly, he refers to *full* and *partial* translations. A *full* translation refers to an entire text in which every part of the SL text is replaced by the TL text material, while, in a *partial* translation, some parts of the SL text remain untranslated, and they are simply transferred in the TL

text (Catford, 1965, 21). Secondly, he distinguishes the translation types based on the levels into *total* and *restricted* translation. A *total* translation involves changes at all levels of the SL, that are replaced by TL material. These changes from SL to TL normally occur at the same level (e.g., SL grammar and lexis are replaced by TL grammar and lexis). A *restricted* translation concerns the replacement of SL textual material by TL equivalent material, but when only one level is involved (Catford, 1965, 22). Lastly, translation types that are based on *ranks* are mentioned by Catford as *rank-bound* translation and *unbounded* translation. A *rank-bound* translation happens when the TL equivalent is a part of the same rank as the SL material, and it is sometimes considered unappropriated to the TL, hence this cannot be considered justified. The *unbounded* translation refers to possible changes in ranks of equivalence and it can be *free*, *literal*, or *word-by-word* (Catford, 1965, 25).

He also distinguishes between *textual interference* and *formal correspondence*. The former refers to a TL text, which is observed on a particular occasion, and it is the equivalent of a given SL text, while the latter focuses on TL categories (unit, class, structure, etc.) that can nearly occupy the ‘same’ place in the TL as the given category in SL occupies its place there (Catford, 1965, 27).

An essential model created by Catford (1965), that acts as the focus of this paper, is the translation shift model. He uses the term *shifts* to refer to changes that occur in translation from SL to TL, and it classifies these shifts into two categories: level shifts and category shifts. Each category will be discussed in sections 2.2.2.1. and 2.2.2.2. according to Catford’s definitions and examples (Catford, 1965, 73 - 82).

2.2.2.1. Level Shifts

A ***Level Shift*** is defined by Catford as a change from grammar to lexis, or from lexis to grammar. In other words, a SL may encode certain features on the grammar level, while the TL must use a lexical item to express the same semantic content.

The levels of language constitute an essential part of Catford’s theory. Changes in the phonological and graphological changes are inevitable in translation. Normally (apart from translation of poetry), those levels of SL cannot be preserved. However, the substance of an SL-text can be transformed and restructured by shifts between lexis and grammar (Level Shift) or between the syntactic and morphological layers (Category Shifts, to be discussed in the following subchapters).

The grammar-lexis shifts are possible in both ways. Catford exemplifies the notion of level shift by several examples from English and Russian. Both languages make an aspectual distinction, English having *simple* (e.g., *wrote*) and *continuous* (e.g., *was writing*), while Russian having *imperfective* (e.g., *pisal*) and *perfective* (e.g., *napisal*).

What is different between English and Russian aspectual types is what Catford mentions it as the *polarity of marking*. The Russian *perfective* is marked, showing completion of the action, while the *imperfective* is unmarked, showing neutrality without emphasizing whether the action is completed or not. In English, it is the other way around: the *continuous* is marked, showing that action is in progress, while the *simple* is neutral, only showing the action as existing, but not mentioning its temporal details. The English – Russian comparison is relevant here because of the way in which Russian *imperfective* is translatable to both the English *simple* and *continuous* aspects, but the Russian marked aspects is untranslatable, thus a level shift must be done. For example, in cases when the Russian text has a contrastive effect created by an *imperfective* item and a marked *perfective* item, the English translation will make use of a lexical item change. Such change can be seen on the example below:

2.2.2.1.a. ‘Čto že delal (IMPF) Bel'tov v prodolženie etix des'ati let? Vse il počvse. Čto on sledal? Ničego ili počti ničego.’ (RU)

The imperfective *delal* is capped by the perfective *sdelal*. The former can be translated in two ways: either *did* or *was doing*. *Did* is preferred here because of the lack of contextual meaning that would show the progressive aspect. To translate the first sentence of the passage, the option ‘*What did Beltov do...?*’, or ‘*What did Beltov do and complete?*’, emphasizes the *completion* of action. The English marked term is used to show *progress*; hence it cannot be used in this context to show *completion*. English will thus make use of an additional lexical item to emphasize *completion*. The item used in the translation of 2.2.2.1.a. is *achieve*, as shown below.

2.2.2.1.b. ‘What did Beltov do during these ten years? Everything, or almost everything. What did he achieve? Nothing, or almost nothing.’ (EN)

Such linguistic differences came across other languages as well. For example, the English pronoun *this* can be translated to the French ‘*le présent*’, as in the example below (Catford, 1965, 75) -75):

2.2.2.1.c. ‘*This text is intended for...*’ (EN)

2.2.2.1.d. ‘*Le présent Manuel s’adresse à...*’ (FR)

‘This text is intended for’

An example of level shift in translation from English to Romanian is the following one (taken from my research material):

2.2.2.1.e. ‘*It was snowing by the time Hermione took over the watch at midnight*’ (EN)

2.2.2.1.f. ‘*Când va veni și rândul Hermionei să rămână de pază, la miezul nopții, începuse deja să ningă*’. (RO)

‘When the time it was Hermione's turn to stand watch, at midnight, it had already start + Plu-P snow - PRES SUBJ’

Here, the English ‘*It was snowing*’ is translated to the Romanian ‘*începuse deja să ningă*’. The lexical item *începu-* + *-se* (‘begin’ + Plu-perfect) is added to the Romanian text, in order to show the progress and continuity of the action, emphasizing the detail that it began to snow.

2.2.2.2. Category shifts

The second category of Catford is named **Category shifts** and they focus on the distinction between *unbounded* and *rank-bound* translation. The former refers to the free translation from SL to TL in which the items belong to different grammar levels: morphology or syntax.

In unbounded translation, equivalences may occur between sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and sometimes morphemes. One Catford’s example of rank similarity can be seen below:

2.2.2.2.a. ‘*J’ai laissé mes lunettes sur la table.*’ (FR)

2.2.2.2.b. ‘*I’ve left my glasses on the table.*’ (EN)

Catford further classifies the category shifts into 4 subclasses, depending on what changes are made in the translation process.

Structure shifts are one of the most frequent category shifts because they affect all grammatical ranks. Catford exemplifies structure shift using a comparison between English and Gaelic, as shown below:

2.2.2.2.c. ‘John loves Mary.’ (EN) SPC

2.2.2.2.d. ‘Tha gradh aig Iain air Mairi’ (GAE) PSCA

‘Is love at John on Mary.’

The first detail that can be noticed is the different clause-structure of the languages. In English, the dominant syntactic pattern is Subject – Predicate - Complement (SPC), which could also be possible in Gaelic, but since the translated clause above follows the Predicate – Subject – Complement – Attribute (PSCA) clause-structure, a structure-shift was made in the translation of the English clause to Gaelic. The order of S and P was changed. Another example concerning English and Gaelic structure-shift is exemplified below:

2.2.2.2.e. *The man is in the boat.* (ENG) SPA

2.2.2.2.f. *Tha an duine anns a’ bhata.* (GAE) PSA

‘ is the man in the boat?’

2.2.2.2.g. *Is the man in the boat?* (ENG) PSA

2.2.2.2.h. *Am bheil an duine anns a’ bhata?* (GAE) PSA

‘Is the man in the boat?’

The examples above show a structure-shift at the clause rank (see examples 2.2.2.2.e. and 2.2.2.2.f.), while the examples 2.2.2.2.g. and 2.2.2.2.h. show an unbound translation where no shift was made (the clause-structure is PSA in both languages).

As mentioned, structure shifts can occur at other ranks as well. A common type of translation shifts concerns group ranks. Catford (1965, 78) provides an example of NP translation from English to French:

2.2.2.2.i. ‘a white house’ (ENG)

M H

2.2.2.2.j. *une maison blanche* (FR)

H M

Structure shifts in cases like the one presented above are common, due to the way in which nouns are modified in different languages. In the case of Romanian, if the Romanian translation has English as SL, a structure-shift will occur, but if the SL language was French, then no shift would be made. Example A.i.shows the same NP as above:

2.2.2.2.k. *o casă albă* (RO)

‘a house white’

H M

Catford defines the **class-shifts** as changes that occur when the SL and TL items are members of different grammatical classes. Structure-shifts may entail class-shifts as well. A class-shift from English to French is exemplified by Catford in the 2.2.2.2.l. and 2.2.2.2.m.:

2.2.2.2.l. ‘*a medical student*’ (EN)

M H

2.2.2.2.m. ‘*un étudiant en médecine*’ (FR)

H M

The examples above show a class-shift that entails a structure shift. The word order in the French phrase is different from the English one, which matches the definition of structure-shift, but the grammatical class of the modifier is different as well. In 2.2.2.2.l., the modifier is an ADJ, while in 2.2.2.2.m., the modifier is a Prepositional Phrase (PP). In the case of Romanian, similar class-shifts occur, the modifier being translated into a PP, as in 2.2.2.2.n.:

2.2.2.2.n. ‘*un student la medicină*’ (RO)

H *M*

‘a student at medicine’

Unit-shifts (also called **rank-shifts**) refer to changes between syntax and morphology. Catford (1965, 28-29) provides examples regarding English and Russian, comparing the examples below:

2.2.2.2.o. *The woman came out the house.* (EN)

2.2.2.2.p. *Ženščina vyšla iz domu.* (RU)

‘The woman came out from the house’

In the examples above, the English definite article in the NP ‘*The woman*’ is correlated with a change in the sequence of elements in Russian structure, the NP ‘*Ženščina vyšla*’ having the same meaning, but the article is placed after the noun.

There are cases when the TL does not have an equivalent for the SL item and the lack of articles is a good example in such cases. For example, the English clause below is translated to French and Russian without mentioning any article:

2.2.2.2.q. *My father was a doctor.* (ENG)

2.2.2.2.r. *Mon père était docteur.* (FR)

2.2.2.2.s.. *Otets u men’a byl doktor.* (RU)

‘Father my was doctor’

Such translations are considered unit-shifts because the lack of the article in the TL implies equivalent at a higher rank, namely the group rank (Catford, 1965,29).

The distinction between tense and aspect can be classified as unit shift. For example, recent studies on Romanian investigate the verbal aspect as an individual verbal category. Some linguists believe that the notion of aspect does not exist in Romanian at all, because it lacks aspectual grammatical markers (Novakov & Lazović, 2009, 44). Lazović (2001) sees the Romanian way of showing perfective and imperfective as *Aktionsart*. The term is defined by Rothstein as a lexical

aspect which is connected with the meaning of verbs and semantic categories of verbs (see Rothstein, 2004 in Lazović, 2001, 1). Regardless linguists' different opinions on Romanian aspect, the temporality of an action is shown differently, making use of the lexical verbs exclusively rather than using an auxiliary that shows temporality, like English. Such cases can be seen as unit shifts, because Romanian lacks the ability to show aspect in the same way as English does; hence, a change in the phrase rank must occur. For example, in 2.2.2.2.t., the continuous aspect is used, while in 2.2.2.2.u. the lexical verb is used on Imperfect (Novakov & Lazović, 2009, 48).

2.2.2.2.t. *He was running for hours.* (EN)

2.2.2.2.u.. *El alerga ore intregi.* (RO)

'He run + IMP for hours'

An **intra-system** shift occurs when both SL and TL systems correspond in their grammar constitution, but in translation, there may occur a selection of a non-corresponding case in the TL system (Catford, 1965, 80). Such shifts are always entailed by class-shifts or unit-shifts. Catford exemplifies this shift type with a comparison between English and French, focusing on nominal phrases and the noun's particularities regarding countability. The notions of *singular* and *plural* exist in all languages, but cases when a SL singular item has a TL plural equivalent and vice-versa can occur. I added the Romanian equivalent next to Catford's examples:

news (pl) = des nouvelles (pl) = știri (pl)

applause (sg) = des applaudissements (pl) = aplauze (pl)

trousers (pl) = le pantalon (sg) = pantaloni (pl)

Differences in systems of deictics are also considered intra-system shifts. For example, the English *He has a broken leg* is translated to the French *Il a la jambe cassée*. The indefinite article *a* is translated to the definite article *la* in French. A similar case can occur in Romanian (e.g., *El are piciorul rupt* = 'He has the broken leg'). The suffix *-ul* that is attached to the noun *picior* ('leg') acts as the definite article.

Munday (2001, 61) points out one weakness of Catford's intra-system shifts. He stated that Catford compared the English and French article systems concluding that the French definite articles

le/la/les have the English article *the* as translation equivalent with a probability of around 65%; hence, he supports Catford's statement that the translation equivalent does not entirely match formal correspondence.

Catford believes that translation equivalence should mean textual equivalence and Machali (1997, 89) describes his concept as generally being advantageous, but one disadvantage would be the fact that Catford does not go beyond the sentence in this analysis; hence, Machali considers Catford's model too abstract to be applicable in an expanded area of text types. Catford's translation shift model has been criticised by other linguists. For example, Henry (1984, 153) believes that Catford's issue lies with the messages he is examining and characterizes his examples as having no actuality.

Other linguists considered Catford's model interesting and approached it in their research linguistic projects that concern a wider variety of languages. For example, Vossoughi & Pourebrahim (2010) applied Catford's model in their paper about English-Farsi translation, analysing their frequency and observing a preference for category shifts over level shifts.

Cyrus (2009, 104) observes that, even though Nida's and Catford's models are different in their points of view, similarities between them exist. They have different backgrounds, ranging from missionary Bible translation of Nida's to Catford's purely theoretical paradigms, but what they have in common is that they concentrated predominantly on the relationship between languages and cultures rather than exclusively focusing on the texts. She also integrates Vinay and Darbelnet's model in her statement, uttering that all the 3 models agree that shifts cannot be avoided in the process of translation because they possess the ability to create a functionality equivalent while they maintain a natural translation, but a translator should only rely on translation shifts when a closer translation would sound unnatural.

2.2.3. Later approaches to translation

The 1980s linguists provided more source-oriented approaches in translation, with a more descriptive focus. For example, Kirsten Malmkjær focuses on equivalence shifted to purpose, which is defined by Venuti as a *cultural turn* (see Malmkjær, 2011 and Venuti, 2000 in Leal, 2012, 42). Venuti describes this cultural turn with a comparison of 1960s-1970s and 1980s-1990s autonomies of translation. He states that the autonomy of translation in the former period is limited by the

dominance of thinking about equivalence, and functionalism becomes a solution to a theoretical impasse, while, in the latter period, the autonomy is limited by the dominance of functionalisms, and translation equivalence is rethought to embrace the previously structures that were treated as shifts or derivations from the foreign text (see Venuti, 2001 in Leal, 2012, 42).

Katharina Reiß and Hans Vermeer focused on the text functions that remain the same in both ST and TL. A general principle in recent translation is Vermeer's *Skopos*, which places translation equivalence much lower in the hierarchy of the factors that need to be considered (see Reiß and Vermeer, 1984, in Leal, 2012, 43). The mentioned hierarchy was created due to the fact that different sections of an ST may be translated for different purposes; hence, the purpose decides the priority of *skopoi*. Some arguments towards the reason for the *skopos* being different are discussed by Reiß and Vermeer (2014, 92-93), as follows: firstly, translating is an action that differs from producing a source text and thus, a translational action may serve a different purpose; secondly, the information provided by the ST must provide interest for the TL readers as well, and they may differ at a cultural level and preferences; thirdly, the interpretation of a text should identify exactly the purpose and the intention of the work, and a text cannot be completely understood if these implications are not understood.

Another descriptive perspective of translation, namely Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS), states that the translator should be able to determine the norm of translation equivalence by analysing previous translators' work. DTS is thus more focused on a descriptive perspective, while Vermeer's *skopos* is predominantly prescriptive (Leal, 2012, 43).

Despite Vermeer's *skopos* providing a functionalist perspective as well, along with some descriptive aspects, the cultural turn of the 1980s model towards a more descriptive point of view has changed the priorities of translation equivalence, focusing more on a target-oriented work and cultural approaches, rather than linguistic elements of the source text (Leal, 2012, 43).

Both Nida and Catford developed models that have advantages and disadvantages, and they were appreciated by other linguists, as well as criticized. Their models focus on linguistic approaches of both ST and TT, while later models approach cultural aspects of the target-audience, without making use of the linguistic differences between languages. I decided to approach Catford's model in my paper because, despite being considered an abstract model in such cases, he approached more linguistic levels than Nida. Nida's model is more narrowed towards the lexical level, while Catford's

model makes use of morphological and syntactic levels as well. I consider that, in order to be able to identify a bigger range of patterns in translation from English to Romanian, an analysis of various levels would be more benefic. The focus of this paper is mainly linguistics, thus Catford's model is the most suitable for identifying specific patterns in translation from English to Romanian, depending on types of changes made.

3. Material and method

3.1. The analyzed texts

To try to answer my research questions regarding participle translation, I analysed how the English Present and Past Participles are translated into Romanian in a literary text, namely chapter 1 and chapter 9 of the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* book and its translation into Romanian (translated by Ioana Iepureanu and published in 2007), as well as a general informative text, namely the *Wikipedia* main article about the United Kingdom. The *Wikipedia* article was selected because of its high amount of general information about the United Kingdom that is almost fully translated into Romanian. Many English *Wikipedia* articles do not provide enough information in Romanian, and I did not find them relevant for identifying potential patterns of translation shifts.

3.2. The database

In order to analyse the participle translations in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* version in Romanian, I created my own database with various excerpts from both English and Romanian books. The participle corpora available (from my findings in different corpora databases, I have not found any information that will aid me in writing this paper) provided more general data and I did not consider they are helpful for my research, hence I decided to manually create a new corpus with the details needed. My database comprises one corpus for *Harry Potter* and one corpus for *Wikipedia*, each being created in the same way. All abbreviations used in the corpora are mentioned in the list of abbreviation attached to the thesis.

Table 3.2.1: A sample from my corpus, that shows how the excerpts are exemplified.

	ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
Level	It was snowing by the time Hermione took over the watch at midnight.	Când va veni și rândul Hermionei să rămână de pază, la miezul	By the time it was Hermione's turn to stand watch, at	începuse deja să ningă -> root încep- + BMifl - use + FM deja

		noap̃ii, începuse deja să ningă.	midnight, it had already start + pluperfect snow - gerund	(already) + FM să + ningă
Class	Sports governing bodies in England	Organismele de guvernare a sportului din Anglia.	The sport's bodies of governance in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland organize and regulate the game separately.	de guvernare -> FM de (of) + FM guvernare (governance)
Unit	Harry was bleeding.	Harry sângera.	Harry bleed + imperfect	sângera -> root sânger- + Bmifl -a (3rd sg Imp)
Structure	frozen earth covered with leaves	pământ înghețat , acoperit de frunze.	earth freeze + participle covered with leaves	înghețat (adj) -> FM îngheța (freeze-verb) + BMifl -t (adjective, sg masculine)

The first column of the corpus table contains the type of shift, according to Catford's (1965) model: level shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, structure shifts, as well as miscellaneous shifts, and a category for the cases when no shift was involved (the two last categories were added to Catford's original classification). If a sentence contains more than one shift, I included that sentence one time in each fitting category and only the respective shift was mentioned in the grammatical descriptions column. Such cases are frequent. The principles for shift classification are explained in detail in section 3.3.

The second column contains the English excerpts that include present and past participles. All the sentences and clauses that contained at least one participle (that was translated into Romanian) were selected added to this column, with the participles being highlighted according to the category they fit in. No additional details were mentioned in this column.

The third column presents the English excerpts' equivalents in the Romanian text. The Romanian equivalents of the English sentences were selected and added next to the English ones without other details. The participle translation was highlighted.

The fourth column presents a back-translation of the Romanian texts into English. Here, a detailed explanation of the way the participles are translated from English to Romanian is provided. For example, the English text: *Tears were **pouring** from her eyes into her hair* is translated into Romanian text: *Lacrimile îi **curgeau** șiroaie în păr*, with **curg** + **eau** being the Imperfect form of the main verb *a curge* ('to pour'). In the back-translation column, the text appears as: *Tears **pour** + **IMP** down her hair.*, with **pour** + **IMP** being highlighted. Cases when a different tense was used for the Romanian translation are represented as in the provided example, while cases when the tense was not changed, but there is a more detailed Romanian translation (as in level shifts or clauses classified as class shifts), every word that shows the change was highlighted. For example, the English NP *Sports **governing** bodies in England* is translated into *Organismele **de guvernare** a sportului din Anglia*. The participle *governing* is translated into the prepositional phrase *de guvernare*, hence both Romanian words are highlighted in the back-translation column. This example can be seen in Table 3.2.1.

The last column of the corpus presents grammatical descriptions of the Romanian participles. A morpheme-to-morpheme translation of the Romanian forms is provided to show how they are formed in a more detailed manner. For example, the verb **curgeau**, which is the 3rd person plural Imperfect form of the verb *a curge* ('to pour') is presented in the column as the root **curg-** (from the main verb) + *bound inflectional morpheme (BMifl) -ea-* + *BMifl -u (3rd pl Imp)*. In cases where a sentence contains more than one participle and the sentence is included in more than one shift category, only the participle that fits the respective category is explained in the grammatical description column. Every grammatical detail that had a role in classifying the participle to a specific category is presented in this column. A total number of 724 shifts is included in my database, 369 in

the *Harry Potter* corpus and 355 in the *Wikipedia* corpus. Both corpora can be seen in the Appendix section.

3.3. The classification of translation shifts

Cases where lexical items were added in the Romanian translation were classified as level shifts, for example: *On 1 May 1707, the Kingdom of Great Britain was formed* = *La 1 mai 1707, Regatul unit al Marii Britanii, INF + take + PERF C + being* ('a luat ființă' = came into being), or '*Imagine losing fingernails, Harry!*' = *Harry, imaginează-ți* ('Harry, imagine) *cum* ('how') *it ar fi* (be + PAST COND) *să pierzi* (lose + PRES SUBJ) *niște unghii* ('some nails')

In both examples, the lexical elements that were added to the Romanian excerpts could have been omitted. The first example could have been translated simply as 'form' + PERF C + PAS/REFL (*a fost format / s-a format*) being a unit shift in that case, but the translator chose to add the lexical item *being* that forms an idiom together with the verb *a lua* ('to take'), with the meaning of something being created. The second example could have been translated just as *Imagine lose + PRES SUBJ* (*Imaginează-ți să pierzi*), but items that were not mandatory were added,

Concerning the class shifts category, the participles that were translated by using a different word class or phrase type are classified here. For example, a typical translation is the relative clauses (REL), such as: *At a heavy wooden door leading into the next room* -> *în fața unei uși din lemn masiv* ('in front of a solid wooden door') *care* ('that') *dăd-* + *-ea* ('lead' + IMP) *în camera alăturată* ('into the next room'). Typical examples also include Prepositional Phrases (PP). One example would be: *I came camping here once, with my mum and dad.* -> *Am venit* ('I came') *o dată* ('once') *aici* ('here') *cu cortul* ('with the tent') *cu părinții mei* ('with my parents'). In this case, the present participle *camping* is replaced with the PP *cu cortul*, that expressed the idea of going camping. The grammatical change of the participle into a noun is typical in class shifts as well, for example: *the result of Acts of Union 1707 being passed by the parliaments of England and Scotland*-> *în urma* ('following') *adoptării* ('the adoption') *Legilor de Uniune* ('of the Union's Rules') *de către* ('by') *parlamentele Angliei și Scoției* ('the parliaments of England and Scotland'). The English past participle *passed*, that shows that the rules were adopted, was translated to the Genitive noun *adoptării*, hence its grammatical class was changed and was sorted into the class shifts category.

Some examples that are less typical concern translation to Adjectives (ADJ), Adverbs (ADV), subordinate clauses (excluding REL), or main clauses. For example, a class shift that included a Romanian adjective can be seen in *He screwed up his eyes as the light became blinding*, -> *Miji* ('He screwed') *ochii* ('the eyes'), *timp în care lumina* ('as the light') *deveni* ('become' + PERF S) *orbitoare* ('blinding'). The present participle *blinding* is translated to the fem sg ADJ *orbitoare*, that takes the case, number, and gender, of the noun *lumina*. An ADV can be seen in *It was a silver-white doe, moon-bright and dazzling* -> *Era* ('It was') *o* ('a') *căprioară* ('doe') *alb -argintie* ('white-silver') – *strălucea* ('shine' + IMP) *ca* ('as') *luna* ('the moon'), *orbitor* ('dazzle' + ADV). *Orbitor* in this example is an ADV, describing the way in which the doe was shining. The form is identical to the masc sg ADJ *orbitor*; but in this case it describes the action, not the subject and it does not take subject's the case, number, and gender. A that-clause can be seen in the following example: *and in 2010 41 per cent of people reported reading a daily national newspaper* -> *iar* ('and') *în 2010 41% din locuitori* ('of people') *mai declarau* ('reported') *că* ('that') *citesc* ('they read' + PRES) *un* ('a') *cotidian* ('newspaper') *național* ('national'). As previously mentioned, main clause examples occur as well, such as: *With the tent packed* -> *Cortul* ('The tent') *era* ('be + IMP') *împachetat* ('pack + PRT'). A PP translation could have also been possible (e.g., *cu* ('with') *cortul* ('The tent') *împachetat* ('pack' + PRT), but a main clause was used instead, making the noun *cortul* the subject of the clause.

The most frequent pattern in the unit shift category involves Romanian tenses that indicate the aspect emphasized by the original English text, hence the symbols IMP, Plu-P, PERF C, AND PERF S are used in this category. Other patterns, such as tense change (from Past in English to PRES in Romanian), or reflexive voice usage were also classified as Unit Shifts. The most common examples here depend on the text type. In *Harry Potter*, IMP and Plu-P Unit shifts are more common, as shown in the following examples: *Harry wearing the Horcrux and Hermione clutching the beaded bag* -> *Harry purt- + -a* ('wear' + IMP) *Horcruxul* ('the Horcrux') *și* ('and') *Hermione își* ('her') *țin- + -ea* ('keep' + IMP) *strâns* ('tightly') *gentuța cu perluțe* ('the beaded bag') / *He had never learned how to repair wounds.* -> *Nu* ('not') *învăța- + -se* ('learn' + Plu-P) *niciodată* ('never') *cum să repara răni* ('how to heal wounds'). On the other way around, Perfect Compound (PERF C) and Present (PRES) are more typical for the *Wikipedia* text, as in *Independence was granted to India and Pakistan in 1947* -> *S-a acord- + -at* ('grant' + Perf C + REFL) *independență* ('Independence') *Indiei și Pakistanului în 1947* ('to India and Pakistan in 1947'), or as in *Highland*

games are **held** in spring and summer in Scotland -> *Jocurile* ('The games') *Highlandului* ('of Highland') **se țin** ('hold' + Pres + REFL) *primăvara* ('in spring') *și* ('and') *vara* ('summer') *în Scoția* ('in Scotland'). A less typical example of Unit Shift would be: 'You must have **been** simply terrified.' -> *Trebuie* ('Must') *să fi fost* ('be' + PERF Subj) *de-a dreptul* ('really') *îngrozit* ('terrified'). The English Present Perfect is translated to the Romanian Perfect Subjunctive (PERF SUBJ), thus it shows a supposition. Some passive voice occurrences (PAS) are also present, but they are not as typical as the previously mentioned Unit shift types. For example, *Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life* is translated to *Viața* ('the life') *religioasă* ('religious') *a* ('of') *actualului* ('the current') *Regat Unit* ('United Kingdom') *este domina-* + *-tă* ('dominate' + PRES + PAS) *de* ('by') *diverse* ('various') *forme* ('forms') *de* ('of') *creștinism* ('Christianity').

The structure shift category includes shifts where only the word order is changed according to the Romanian syntax. The participles that act as adjectives are included here because the English word order in a NP is Adj-N, while in Romanian it is the other way around. In cases when there is also a PP identified along with the word order change, the examples were classified as class shifts because the item was grammatically changed. For example, a NP such as *The prevailing wind* -> *Vânturile* ('The winds') **predominante** ('prevail' + masc pl ADJ) is classified as structure shift because the NP structure is identical in both languages, except the word order. In cases such as *Leading Welsh novelists* -> *Romancierii* ('Novelists') *galezi* ('Welsh') *de seamă* ('of leading'), the shift is considered a class shift, because the Romanian NP does not include a Noun and an ADJ, like in the first example. The present participle *leading* is translated into a PP that does not appear in the English text, hence the grammatical category was changed.

The Miscellaneous shifts category includes examples that can be classified as mixed shifts, with the possibility to classify the shifts in two or more of Catford's (1965) categories. For example, the present participle *walking* in the following example can be classified as both level and class shift: *What was it, Harry asked himself (walking again), that Dumbledore had told him the last time he had retrieved the sword* -> *Oare ce îi spusese Dumbledore ultima dată* ('What Dumbledore tell' + Plu-P 'him the last time') *când chemase sabia* ('when he retrieve'+ Plu-P 'the sword'), *se întrebă Harry* ('Harry asked himself'), *care începuse să se plimbe din nou* ('who start' + Plu-P 'walk' + PRES SUBJ again'). The Romanian translation includes a relative clause that also includes the lexical verb form *începuse*. Both the addition of lexical items and grammatical changes to relative clauses are

typical reasons for level and class Shifts classification, and, hence, this example is classified as miscellaneous. It is worth mentioning that some cases that include the participles *following*, *including*, and *according* are generally considered as Miscellaneous as well, but they were omitted from my paper because they have developed into Prepositions throughout time.

The last category is straightforward, and it includes the cases when the English participle (PRT) is translated into Romanian PRT without additional details. Cases when the English texts contain a present participle (PRES PRT) that is translated into a Romanian past participle (PAST PRT), or the other way around were classified here since both texts included a PRT, so no other changes were made. For example: *Voldemort, who held it up in front of his red eyes, examining it closely.* -> *Cap-de-Mort* ('Voldemort'), *care o ridică în fața ochilor săi roșii* ('who held it up in front of his red eyes'), *examinând-o cu atenție* ('examine' + gerund (GER) 'it carefully'). Both PRT are used in the same way and there was no need for a shift. Same types of PRT usage concern PAST PRT that are used similarly in both languages, as in *wands directed at each other's chests* -> *cu* ('with') *bagheta* ('the wand') *îndreptată* ('direct + PART') *către* ('at') *pieptul* ('the chest') *celuilalt* ('each other's'). Both PRT are used as modifiers for the noun, and the only difference lies in languages systematic details. The Romanian PRT takes the case, gender, and number of the noun, but it is still a PRT. Some cases when an English PAST PRT is translated to a Romanian GER are less typical, but not inexistent. They are classified as no changes as well. One example of such case can be seen in *Harry looked around, holding Hermione's wand high, and saw the place: a flattish rock lying in the shadow of a sycamore tree.* -> *Harry se uită în jur* ('Harry looked around') *ținând* ('hold + GER) *sus* ('up') *bagheta* ('the wand') *Hermionei* ('of Hermione), *și văzu locul* ('and saw the place'): *o piatră* ('a rock') *plată* ('flattish'), *așezată* ('lie + PRT') *la umbra* ('in the shadow') *unui* ('of a') *sicomor* ('sycamore tree') The English PRES PRT *lying* is translated thus to the Romanian PAST PRT *așezată*, that acts as an ADJ of the noun *piatră*, and it describes its position.

After classifying all the English and Romanian examples in accordance to the criteria, I investigated each category in a more detailed manner. I analysed the English participles and sorted them into several categories, depending on the PRT type and the phrase type that included them, using colour codes. The categories are: PRES PRT as a part of a VP, PRES PRT as a part of a NP, PAST PRT as a part of a VP, PAST PRT as a part of a NP, and PAST PRT as a part of passive voice (PAS). Despite being VPs as well, I considered the PAS constructions as a separate category because it could

be expected that the grammatical voice may affect the translations. There are cases when the English PRT can be either perceived as a part of a VP or an NP. These can be considered Predicative Attributes (PRT ATTR), according to Andréasson (2001, 28-29), they present particularities of both categories. In my database, they are classified as PRES PRT as a part of an NP. After categorising the English PRT in these categories, pie diagrams that show the occurrences and percentages of each type were created and they will be presented in the analysis chapter. A pie diagram with the total shifts of each text type will be presented in the beginning as well, in order to show the dominant shifts categories in both cases. The pie diagrams were further analysed in order to see how every type of PRT is translated into Romanian and whether certain structures are more common than other. Each subcategory of the shifts categories was then counted, and some syntactic and morphological patterns were identified. A brief observation of the style difference between the English texts was considered, in order to notice preferences regarding translation choices for specific contexts.

The purpose of the database was to investigate how the PRES PRT and PAST PRT are translated to Romanian in a literary text, likewise in an informative text, what translations patterns can be identified regarding PRT, and whether there are some differences between the translation choices depending on the text genre. These investigations aim at answering the research questions of my paper. My hypothesis was that, in both text types, the frequency of Unit Shifts would be relatively high, considering that Romanian doesn't have the continuous and perfect aspects, hence the usage of different Romanian tenses was expected. The categories with no changes were expected to include many examples, especially in the literary text because of the high usage of English PRES PRT that can be translated into Romanian GER. No significant differences between the text types were expected, with the exception of a higher usage of passive voice in the *Wikipedia* text, due to its impersonal, encyclopedic style.

4. Analysis and Results

This chapter will provide the results and analysis of my investigated data. It is structured into 2 parts. Firstly, the pie diagrams that include the *Harry Potter* particibles are presented separately from the *Wikipedia* examples. Those will be presented in the second part of the chapter. The pie diagrams that include the total shifts for each text are also shown in this chapter, as well as less typical cases when only 1 shift was included into a specific category. The abbreviations that are used can be seen in the list of abbreviations.

4.1. Results from the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* corpus:

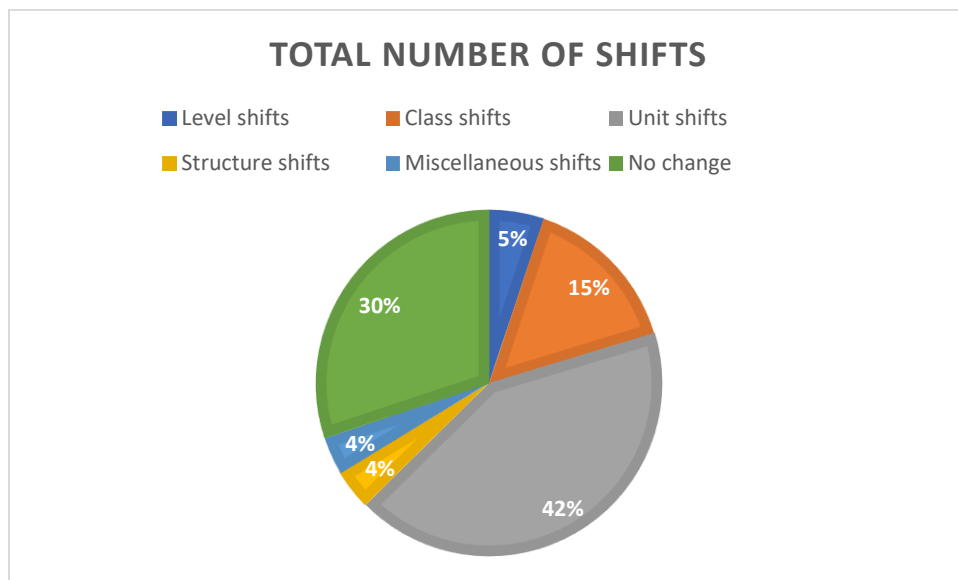


Figure 4.1.1. The distribution of all shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.1. presents the total number of shifts identified in the literary text. As it can be observed, there is a clear dominance of unit shifts (a percentage of 42% out of the total was classified as unit shifts). Cases when no shift occurred are also common, but they are less frequent than unit shifts (30% of shifts were identified as no change). Only 15% of the shifts were classified as class shifts and the remaining percentage of 13% is almost equally split among level shifts, structure shifts

and miscellaneous shifts. Level shifts have a slightly higher frequency than structure and miscellaneous shifts.

There is a high frequency of unit shifts in the *Harry Potter* excerpts. This high occurrence of unit shifts was expected because Romanian lacks the continuous and perfect aspects. The database that includes excerpts from the literary text contains descriptive, as well as dialogues and narrative paragraphs, that are usually written with plenty of Past Continuous and Past Perfect constructions. The lack of the mentioned aspects in the Romanian created the translator's opportunity to use unit shifts to adapt the SL grammar rules to the TL grammar rules. Cases when no shift was used are also rather common. The English PRT was translated to the Romanian PRT, and no additional changes were made.

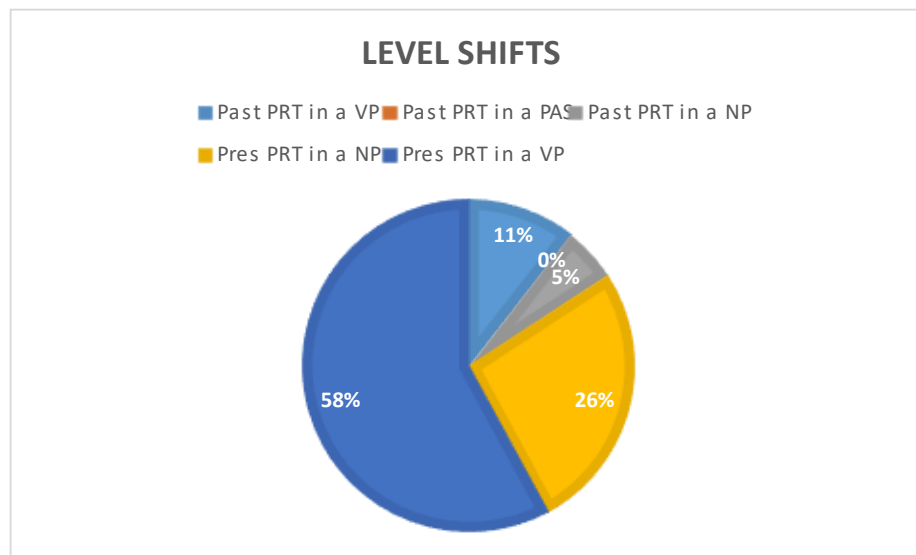


Figure 4.1.2. The distribution of level shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.2. shows the classification of Level Shifts. According to the diagram, 58% of the level shifts concern an English PRES PRT that is a part of a VP, 26% contain a PRES PRT as a part of a NP, 11% include a PAST PRT in a VP and 5% contain a PAST PRT in a PAS. No shift that contains a PAST PRT in a NP were identified and classified as level shifts. The dominant constructions regarding level shifts focus on PRES PRT, level shifts that involve PAST PRT not being frequent, regardless of their type.

A small part of excerpts was classified as level shifts, but a significant amount included PRES PRT, showing the translator’s preference for adding lexical items in such cases rather than PAST PRT examples. The level shifts category included only descriptive and narrative sentences; dialogues were not present here. No specific patterns for Level Shifts were identified, since the number of examples is not high and the lexical items that were added differ substantially.

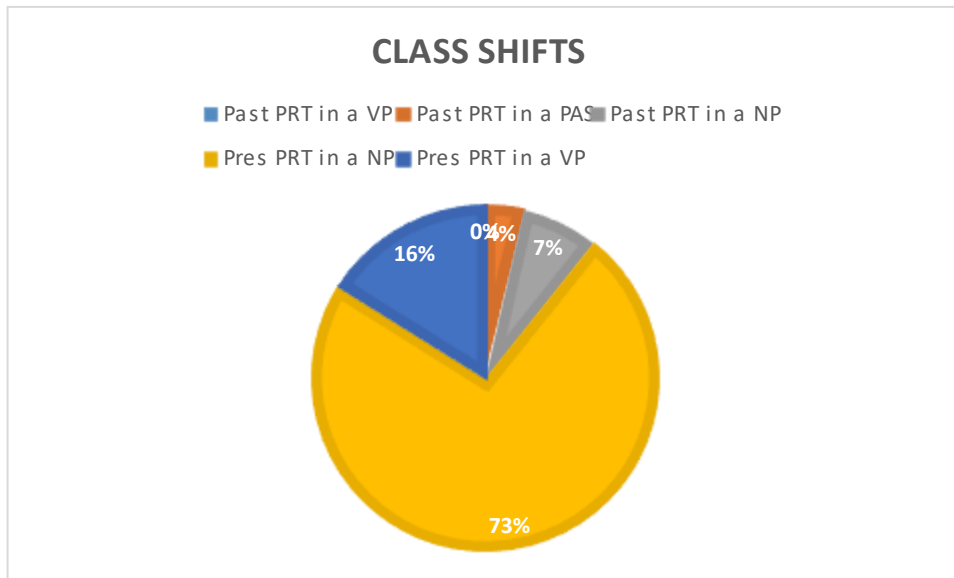


Figure 4.1.3. The distribution of class shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.3. shows the classification of Class Shifts. Structures that contain a PRES PRT were much more frequent in class shifts (16% in a VP and 73% in a NP) than structures containing PAST PRT (only 7% of class shifts contain a PAST PRT in a NP and 4% are PAS constructions, while no PAST PRT in VPs were identified). Even though the difference between PRES PRT and PAST PRT occurrences was significant, a frequency difference between the former type in NP and VP occurrences was also observed. PRES PRT in NPs are more frequent than PRES PRT in VPs.

A strong preference for relative clauses was identified in the translation of PRES PRT that describe the action done by either the subject or the object of the sentence (e.g., *A squat man **sitting** a short distance from Yaxley* is translated as *A squat man **who sit** + **IMP** a short distance from Yaxley*). Some cases where the PRES PRT acted as an ADJ in a NP and was also translated to a REL (e.g., *roaring fire* = the flames that roar + IMP). Besides the high occurrence of relative clauses in the

Romanian translation, PP, Noun usage and main or subordinate clause usage were observed for PRES PRT as a part of NP, but they were not so common as relative clause usage. For example, the NP *surrounding trees* is translated to *copacii din jur* ('the trees from around'), *din* being the preposition.

Regarding noun usage, there were a few cases when the PRES PRT was translated to a Noun that acted either as the Subject or the Direct Object (DO) of the clause (e.g., *Contemplating* = *Contemplarea* -> root *Contemplare* + *BMifl -a DET*). The use of other main or subordinate clauses except relative clauses is not frequent, but several cases were identified (e.g., *An apparently unconscious human figure hanging upside-down over the table* = *O siluetă umană aparent inconștientă (...) de parcă ar fi atârnat de o funie invisibilă* -> 'as if hang' + PAST COND 'from an invisible rope'). Out of the 41 PRES PRT that are a part of an NP, 17 were translated to REL, 8 were translated to PP, 3 were translated to Main Clauses, 3 were translated to nouns, 3 were translated to ADV, 3 were translated to ACT IMP, 2 were translated PRES SUBJ, and 2 to Subordinate clauses.

PRES PPT as parts of VPs are mainly translated to PP (6 out of the total of 9). Only 1 example was translated as a main clause, PRT, and ADJ respectively. One PRT is included here, due to the change from the English relative clause to an adjectival participle, describing a Subject (e.g., *A small man halfway down the table, who had been sitting so low in his chair* = *Un omuleț scund* ('a short little man'), *așeza-* + *-t* ('sit' + PRT) *pe la jumătatea mesei* ('about halfway down the table').

PAST PRT occurrences that are translated into Romanian by using a class shift are not frequent, regardless of their type. Only 4 Class Shifts included a PAST PRT as a part of a NP and were translated as follows: 1 is a Romanian REL and 1 is a main clause (e.g., *with the tent packed* = *Cortul* ('the tent') *era* ('be + IMP) *împacheta* + *-t* (PRT)), 1 is a PP and 1 is an ADJ. Only two PAST PRT were included in PAS, one being translated to a main clause and one to a PP.

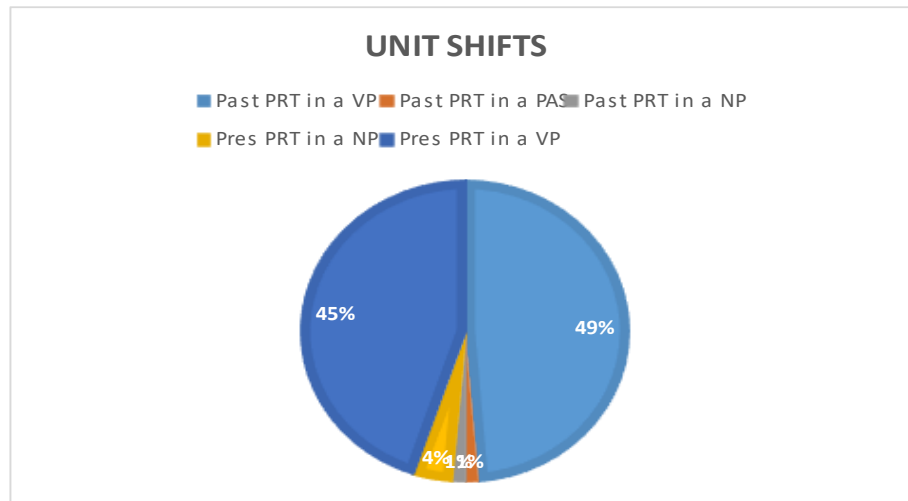


Figure 4.1.4. The distribution of unit shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.4. shows the classification of Unit Shifts. Unit shifts were clearly VP dominant (45% contain a PRES PRT as a part of a VP and 49% contain a PAST PRT as a part of a VP). NPs and PAS were not frequent in unit shifts (only 4% contain a PRES PRT in a NP, 1% contain a PAST PRT in passive voice and 1% included PAST PRT in NPs were identified). A total of 156 examples were sorted as Unit Shifts.

Regarding the presence of PAST PRT in VPs, the significant percentage of occurrences is due to the lack of the perfect aspect in Romanian. The structures that were classified in this sub-category included verbs that were used in Past Perfect form and hence there are translated to the Romanian Plu-P. 49 out of the 76 PAST PRT in VPs were translated to Plu-P at ACT (i.e. *He had never learned* = El ('he') *nu* ('no') *învăța-* + *-se* ('learn' + Plu-P) *niciodată* ('never')), 5 were translated to PAST COND, 5 were translated to PERF C at ACT, 7 were translated to PERF SUBJ, 6 were translated to Plu-P at REFL, and 1 was translated to Plu-P at PAS, INF, IMP at ACT, and PRES SUBJ respectively.

PRES PRT in VPs provided significant results as well due to Romanian lacking the continuous aspect. Past Continuous examples were translated into the Romanian IMP at ACT, covering 34 of the total number of 70 Unit Shifts. Reflexive verbs are also common in Romanian, thus 10 cases when the English active verb was translated to a reflexive verb at IMP were also identified. (e.g., *Thrashing* = *Se zbat-* + *-ea* ('thresh' + IMP REFL)). The uncommon situations included 6 examples translated

to PERF C at ACT, 3 translated to PERF S at ACT, 6 translated to PRES at ACT, 5 translated to Future Tense at ACT (3 of them included going as PRT), 3 translated to PRES SUBJ at ACT, 2 translated Plu-P at REFL, and 1 translated to Plu-P at ACT.

NPs and PAS have a low frequency here. There were 6 PRES PRT as parts of NPs that are translated into IMP at ACT, with one exception of INF translation of the main REFL verb. Concerning PAST PRT is PAS, 2 excerpts were identified, and they were translated to IMP at REFL and Plu-P at ACT. The category of PAST PRT in a NP includes 2 examples, 1 translated to IMP at REFL, and 1 to Plu-P at act.

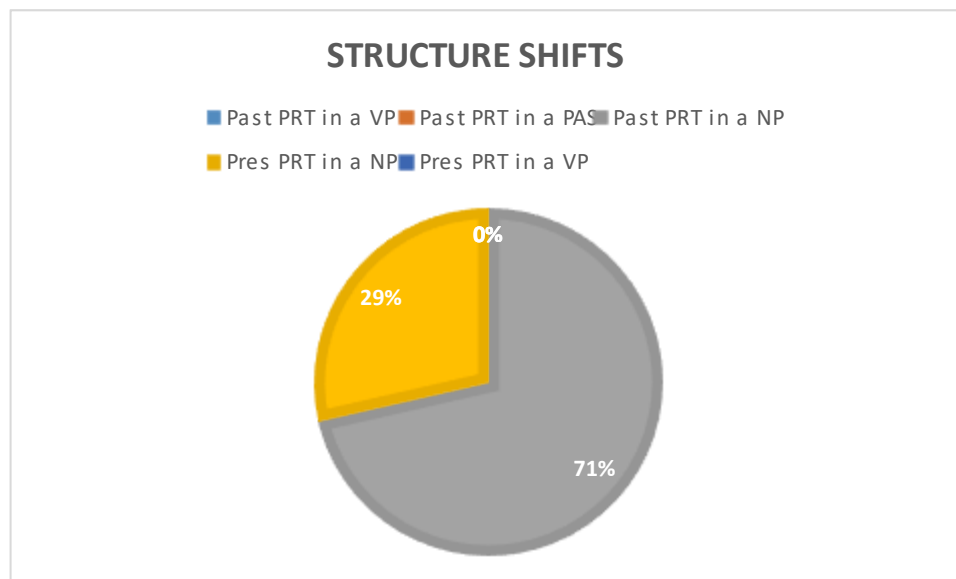


Figure 4.1.5. The distribution of structure shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.5. shows the classification of Structure Shifts. It presents straightforward results that concern PRT as part of NPs entirely. A percentage of 29% of the 16 structure shifts contain PRES PRT as part of a NP and 71% contain PAST PRT as part of a NP. No VP of any kind was identified as structure shift. Cases, when only the word order in the NP was changed, were classified as structure shifts. Regardless of the PRT type used in English, all the examples classified here are translated into Romanian ADJs that follow the Noun. For example, in the excerpt *With slits for nostrils and gleaming red eyes whose pupils were vertical.* -> *Cu* ('with') *pante* ('slits') *în loc de* ('instead of') *nări* ('nostrils') *și* ('and') *ochi* ('eyes') *roșiatici* ('red') *scânteietori* ('gleam + masc pl ADJ'), both PRT

are used as ADJ, and no additional changes were made in order for the structure to be classified as other shift type. Same cases occur with English Past PRT as well, as in *frozen earth covered with leaves* -> *pământ* ('earth') *înghețat* ('freeze' + masc sg ADJ), *acoperit* ('covered') *de* ('of') *frunze* ('leaves').

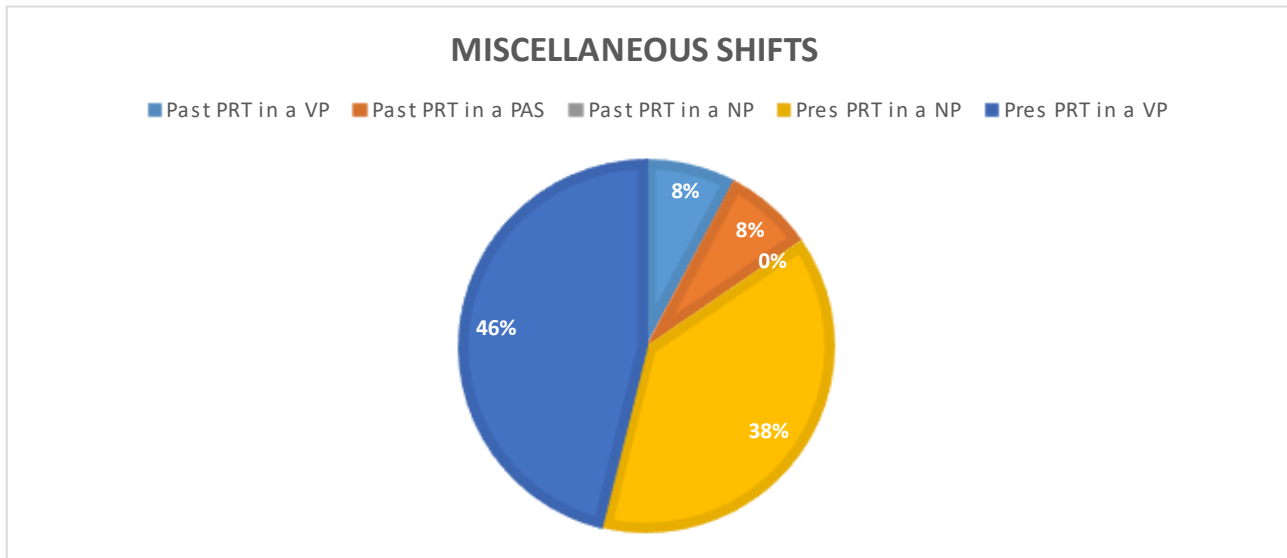


Figure 4.1.6. The distribution of miscellaneous shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.6. shows the classification of Miscellaneous Shifts. A clear difference in frequency between PRES PRT and PAST PRT was observed. PRES PRT as a part of both VPs and NPs were classified as miscellaneous (46% and 38% respectively). Only 16% of the total of miscellaneous structures includes PAST PRT and the result is equally split between PAST PRT in a VP and PAST PRT in PAS. PAST PRT in a NP did not provide results here.

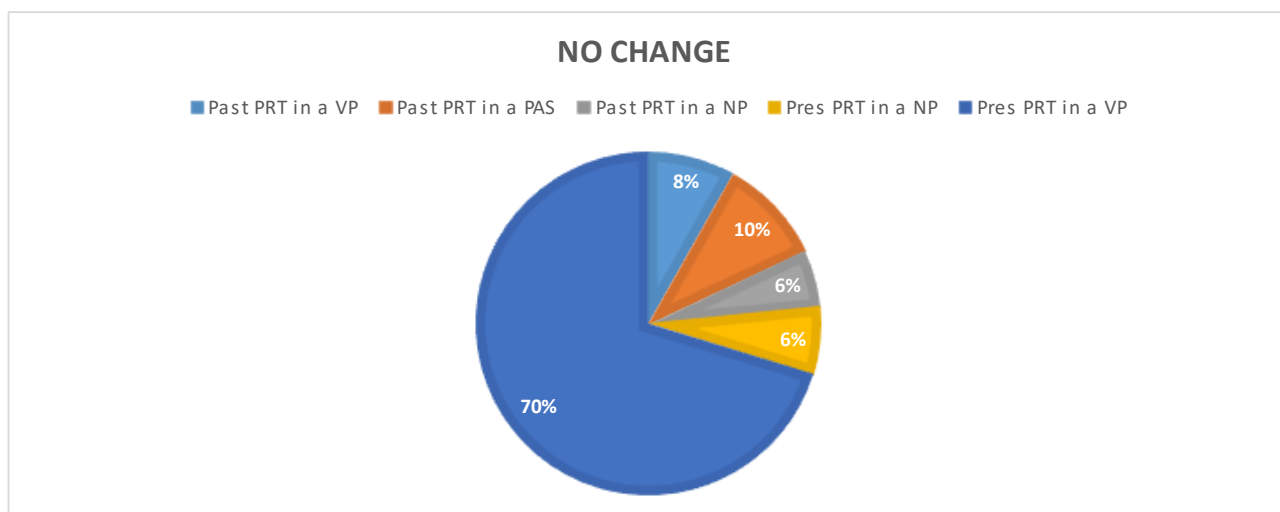


Figure 4.1.7. The distribution of shifts with no change of PRT in the *Harry Potter* corpus

Figure 4.1.7.7 shows the classification of cases when no shift change was realised. A clear difference between PRES PRT in a VP and the other types of structures was observed here. The first mentioned is the most frequent as no shift, representing 70% of the total number of excerpts included here. The other structures are not frequent (only 10% included PAST PRT in PAS, 8% contained a PAST PRT in a VP, 6% contained Past participles in a NP, and 6% contained PRES PRT in a NP).

PRES PRT in VPs are frequent due to the way the author describes actions and situations in the English text. The use of GER in Romanian was preferred in such cases and no additional changes were made in the Romanian text. 78 PRES PRT in VPs were classified here, 76 were translated to GER and 2 to PRT. There were 11 examples with PAST PRT in PAS, all being translated to Romanian PRT. All the 6 PAST PRT in NPs and all 9 PAST PRT in VPs are translated to PRT as well. Out of the 7 PRES PRT in NPs, 6 were translated to GER and 1 is translated to PRT.

4.2. Results from the Wikipedia Corpus:

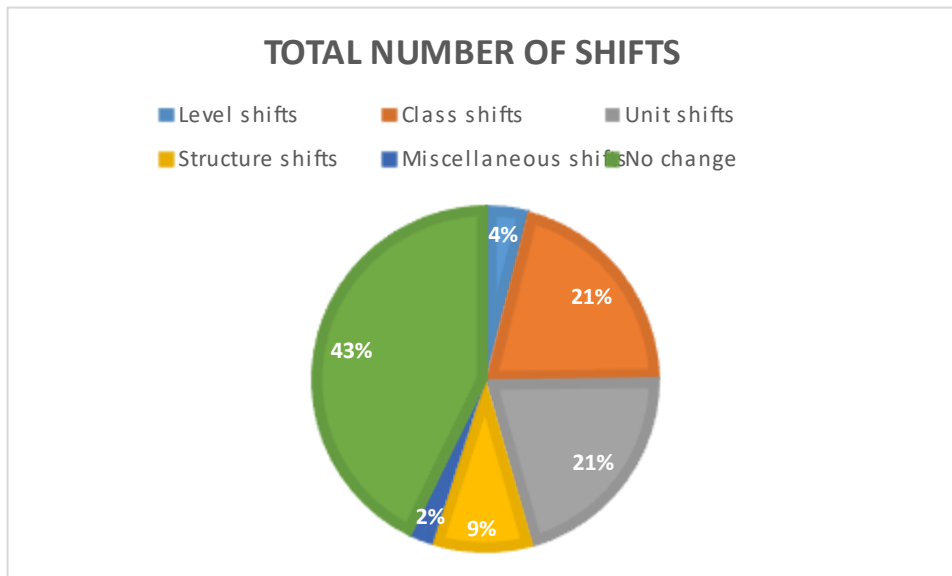


Figure 4.1.8. The distribution of all shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.8. shows the classification of Total shifts in the *Wikipedia* text. The cases where no shift was involved were the most frequent in the text (43% of the total number). Unit shifts and class shifts are also common, but they are not as frequent as participle translations (a percentage of 21% was identified for both categories). Structure shifts are not frequent (9% of the total number). The least significant categories are the level shifts, including only 4%, and the miscellaneous cases, with a percentage of 2%. Examples that include the participles *following*, *including*, and *according* acting as Prepositions were completely omitted from the analysis because they do not act as participles in such cases.

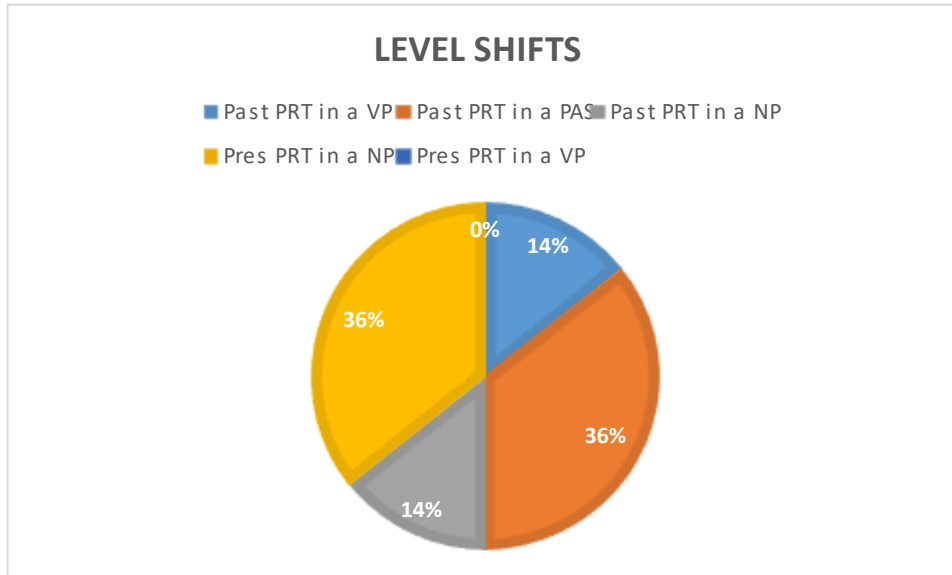


Figure 4.1.9. The distribution of level shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.9. shows the classification of Level Shifts. The results showed a high occurrence of PRES PRT constructions as a part of NPs and PAST PRT in PAS, that are divided equally (36%). The presence of PAST PRT in VPs and NPs was also significant, but less frequent (14% of PAST PRT were part of VPs and 14% were part of NPs). No PAST PRT in VPs were classified as level shifts. As there were plenty of examples classified as such, I will not go further into examples of this shift, as they were too differential and specific patterns could not be identified, but they can be observed in the Appendix section.

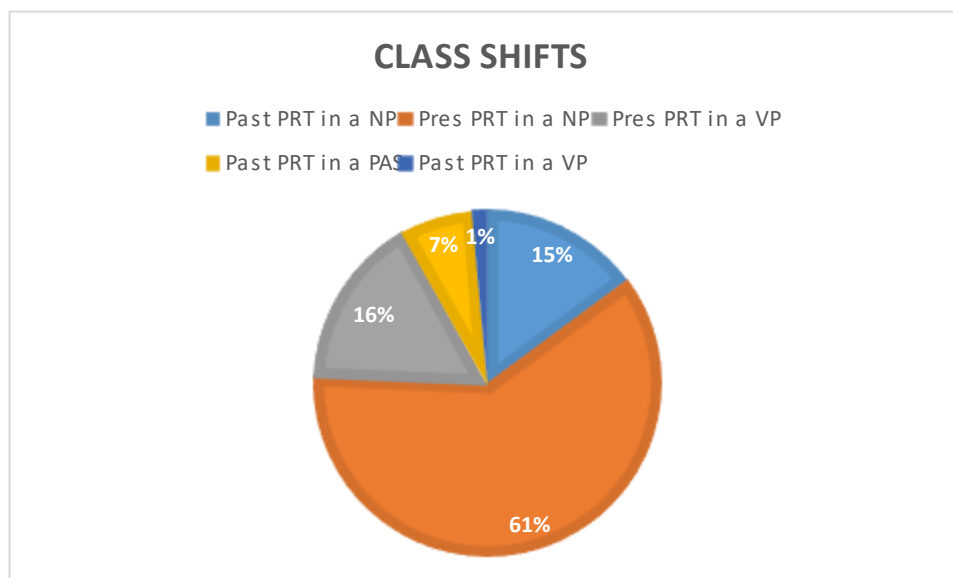


Figure 4.1.10. The distribution of class shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.10 shows the classification of 74 Class Shifts. The PRES PRT as a part of a NP had a very high frequency compared to the other types of structures (61% of the total number of class shifts include PRES PRT in NPs). PRES PRT in VPs had a much lower occurrence (16% of the total number), followed by PAST PRT in NPs that cover 15% of class shifts. PAST PRT in PAS are not frequent (only 7% of the shifts fit this category). The least significant result was provided by the PAST PRT in VPs (1%).

Regarding the 45 PRES PRT as parts of NPs, 16 examples were translated to PP, 9 were translated to REL, 11 were translated to Nouns, 4 were translated to ADJ, 2 were translated to ADV, and 1 was translated to a that-clause, GER, and PRT respectively. Romanian GER is not frequent as class shifts at all, but the previously mentioned example was sorted here for a specific reason. In the English text, it is included in a PP (e.g., *with migrants to the UK coming*), while the Romanian translator used a GER phrase and also added another GER translated as a PAST PRT (e.g., *cei* ('those') *veni-* + *-ți* ('come' + PRT) *în Regatul Unit* ('to the UK') *proven-* + *-ind* ('come' + GER). The only subordinate clause that was not REL was identified in the following except: *and in 2010 41 per cent of people reported reading a daily national newspaper* -> *iar* ('and') *în 2010 41% din locuitori* ('of

people’) *mai declarau* (‘reported’) *că* (‘that’) *citesc* (‘they read + PRES) *un* (‘a’) *cotidian* (‘newspaper’) *național* (‘national’).

PRES PRT as parts of VPs were less frequent. There were 12 identified examples. 5 were translated to PP, 3 were translated into REL, 2 were translated to nouns, one was translated to an ADJ, and one is translated using an ADV. The only ADV classified as class shifts was identified in the following example: *87.2 per cent of the UK population identified themselves as white, meaning 12.8 per cent of the UK population identify themselves as of one of number of ethnic minority groups.* -> *87,2% din populația Regatului Unit* (‘of the UK population’) *se* (‘themselves’) *identifică* (‘identified’) *drept* (‘as’) *albă* (‘white’), *adică* (‘that is’ + ADV) *12,8% din totalul populației* (‘of the UK population’) *se* (‘themselves’) *consideră* (‘consider’) *membră* (‘member’) *a* (‘of’) *unei* (‘a’) *minorități* (‘minority’) *etnice* (‘ethnic’). The adverb *adică* does not have a specific English translation, but its purpose would be to introduce additional details that may either confirm the previously mentioned details or an opposite result in contrast with the former. As it can be seen in my example, the ADV *adică* emphasises the percentage of the UK population that has not been mentioned in the results yet. The noun was included in the following example: *but in England and Wales this was the fastest-growing group between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, increasing by 1.1 million* -> *dar* (‘but’) *în Anglia* (‘in England’) *și* (‘and’) *Țara Galilor* (‘Wales’) *acesta* (‘it’) *a fost* (‘was’) *grupul* (‘the group’) *cu* (‘with’) *cea mai mare* (‘the largest’) *creștere* (‘increase’) *între* (‘between’) *recensămintele* (‘the censuses’) *din 2001* (‘from 2001’) *și 2011* (‘and 2011’), *o creștere* (‘an increase’) *de 1,1 milioane de persoane* (‘of 1.1 million people’). The Pres PRT *increasing* is thus translated to the noun *creștere*.

PAST PRT as parts of NPs were not frequent either, only 11 class shifts being classified as such. 7 of them were translated as PP, 2 were translated into Nouns, 1 was translated into a REL and 1 was translated into a possessive construction. Only 5 class shifts included PAST PRT in PAS: 2 were translated into REL, and 3 were translated into Nouns. There was a problematic example in this category. The English *they are paid a part-time salary* is translated to *ei* (‘they’) *sunt* (‘be’ + PRES) *salaria- +ți* (‘employ’ + Noun) *part-time*. The Romanian word *salariați* can be used as a masculine plural Noun, and as a masculine plural ADJ as well; the form is identical. However, I decided to classify it as a Noun. The REL can be seen in the following example: *otherwise known as a "democratic parliamentary monarchy".* -> *care* (‘that’) *a fost* (‘was’) *emulat* (‘know’ + PRT) *prin*

toată lumea ('around the world'): *o* ('a') *moștenire* ('legacy') *a* ('of') *Imperiului* ('the Empire') *Britanic* ('British'). The possessive construction case is untypical because it's not common in any category, the only one example included here being a part of the following sentence: *Education in the United Kingdom is a devolved matter* -> *Educația* ('The education') *în* ('in') *Regatul Unit* ('the UK') *este* ('is') *subiect* ('subject') *al* ('of') *autonomiei* ('the autonomy') *fiecărei* ('of each') *țări* ('country'). The English PAST PRT *devolved* is used as an ADJ, while the Romanian translator's choice made use of a Genitive PP that shows possession.

Only 1 PAST PRT as a part of a VP was classified as class shift. The original text presents a main clause including the Present Perfect form of the main verb, but it is translated into a REL, and it was thus it was sorted here (e.g., *and the country has won* = *țară care a câștigat* ('country that win' + PERF C)). The example could have been classified as Unit Shift as well because of the Romanian tense choice, but due to the presence of the REL, I decided to classify it as a class shift.

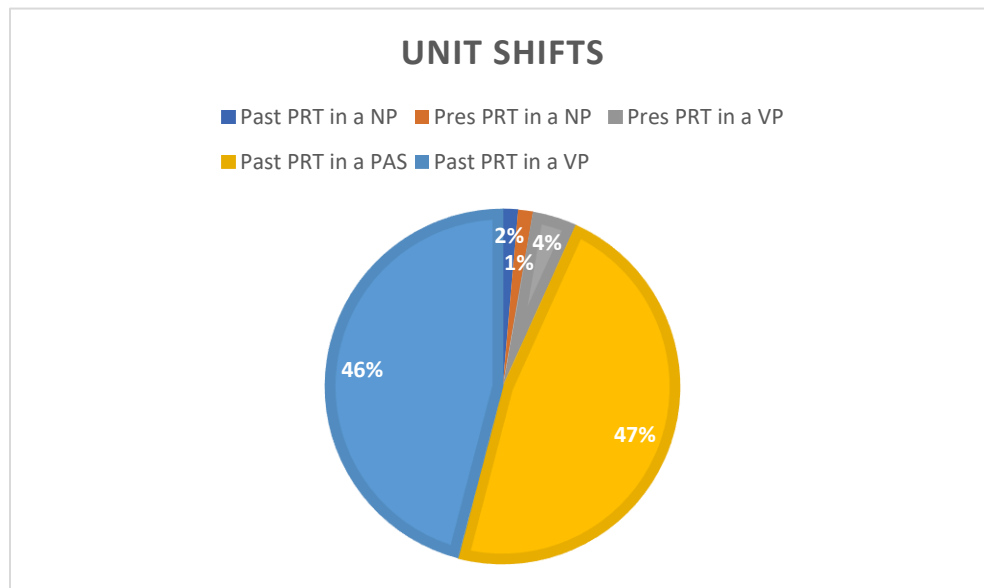


Figure 4.1.11. The distribution of unit shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.11. shows the classification of 74 Unit Shifts. The differences between the categories are very significant here. The frequency of PRT in VPs was significant for PAST PRT, but not in PRES PRT (46% included PAST PRT as a part of a VP, 4% included in PRES PRT in a VP).

Another dominant category that included 47% is the one of the PAST PRT in a PAS. PAST PRT in a NP and PRES PRT in a NP provided the least significant results (1% each).

Almost half of the Unit shifts category is dominated by PAST PRT that are parts of PAS. 35 Unit shifts include PAS constructions, and they were translated as follows: 10 were translated to PRES at REFL, 9 to PERF C at REFL, 5 to PRES at ACT, 4 to IMP at REFL, 3 to PERF C at ACT, 1 to IMP at ACT, 1 to INF of the main verb, and 1 to PRES SUBJ at ACT. The IMP translation of the PAS can be seen in the following example: *some 300 million people of British and Irish descent were permanently settled around the globe* -> *circa* ('around') *300 de milioane de persoane* ('around 300 million people') *de* ('of') *origine* ('origin') *britanică* ('British') *și* ('and') *irlandeză* ('Irish') *trăiau* ('live' + IMP) *în* ('in') *alte* ('other') *țări* ('countries') *din* ('of the') *lume* ('world'). Probably the translator's verb choice contributed to the voice change as well, since the meaning of the verb *a trăi* ('to live') cannot be used in PAS. The INF is present in the except: *British influence can be observed in the language.* -> *Influența* ('the influence') *britanică* ('British') *se poate observa* ('can' + REFL 'observe' + INF) *în* ('in') *limba* ('the language'). The INF form is present due to the modal verb *a putea* ('can'), that requires an INF form of the lexical verb. Concerning PAST PRT as parts of VPs, 34 Unit Shifts fit this category. 19 were translated to PERF C at ACT, 7 were translated to PRES at ACT, 4 were translated at Plu-P at ACT, 2 were translated as PERF C at REFL, 1 was translated to IMP at ACT, and 1 to PRES at PAS. The absence of Continuous and Perfect aspects in Romanian led to a high percentage of Unit Shifts occurrences.

The PRES PRT as parts of both VPs and NPs, as well as PAST PRT in NPs provided low frequency in this category. Only 3 unit shifts included a PRES PRT in a VP, one translated to PRES at ACT, one translated to PERF C at ACT, and one is an ADJ. The only unit shift that included a PRES PRT in a NP was translated into PERF C at ACT (e.g., *After conquering England* -> *după* ('after') *ce* ('that') *au cucerit-o* ('conquer' + Perf C). The only unit shift that included a PAST PRT in a NP was translated into PRES at ACT (e.g. *A global opinion poll for the BBC saw the United Kingdom ranked the third most positively viewed nation in the world* -> *Un* ('an') *sondaj* ('poll') *de* ('of') *opinie* ('opinion') *global* ('global') *efectuat* ('conducted') *pentru* ('for') *BBC în* ('in') *2013 și* ('and') *2014 plasa* ('rank' + PRES) *Regatul Unit* ('the UK') *pe* ('on') *locul* ('place') *al treilea* ('the third') *între* ('between') *cele mai bine* ('the best') *văzute* ('viewed') *state* ('states') *ale* ('of') *lumii* ('the world').

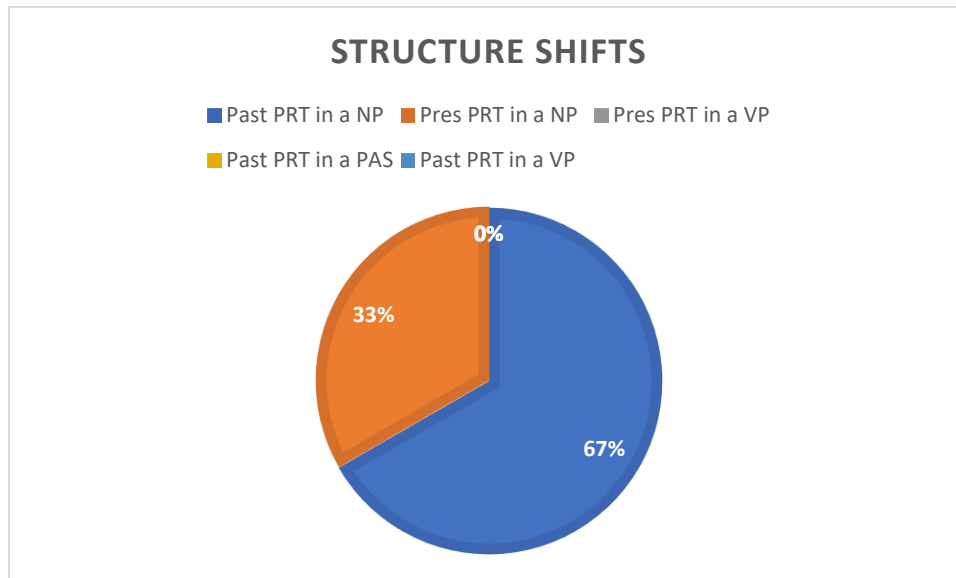


Figure 4.1.12 The distribution of structure shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.12 shows the classification of 33 Structure Shifts. Only occurrences of participles as a part of NPs were classified as structure shifts. Both PRES and PAST PRT presented a high frequency, even though there was a significant difference between them (67% of structure shifts included PAST PRT as parts of NPs and 33% included PAST PRT as parts of VPs). No participles as parts of VPs of passive voice were classified as structure shifts.

The excerpts where only the word order in a NP was changed according to the Romanian grammar were classified as structure shift, therefore the category only provided PRT as parts of NPs, 22 including PAST PRT and 11 including PRES PRT. All of them are translated into Romanian participles that act as Adjectives. One example of Structure Shift that includes a PAST PRT can be seen in the clause *The UK has a partially **regulated** market economy* -> *Regatul Unit* ('The UK') *are* ('has') *o* ('an') *conomie* ('economy') *de* ('of') *piață* ('market') *parțial* ('partially') *reglementată* ('regulate' + PRT). A similar case that concerns an English PRES PRT can be seen in the following example: *In 1960 the UK was one of the seven **founding** members of the European Free Trade Association* -> *În* ('in') *1960* *Regatul Unit* ('the UK') *a fost* ('be' + Perf C) *unul* ('one') *dintre* ('of') *cei* ('the') *șapte* ('seven') *membri* ('members') *fondatori* ('found' + PRT) *ai* ('of') *Asociației Europene a Liberului Schimb* ('European Free Trade Association'). This category also provides some

examples where the term *following* has an adjectival function. It was previously mentioned that the examples that include this term were generally omitted, due to their prepositional function in many cases. Nonetheless, in the cases when the term is included into a NP and it takes the case, gender, and number of the noun, it is considered an ADJ and it is thus classified as Structure Shift.

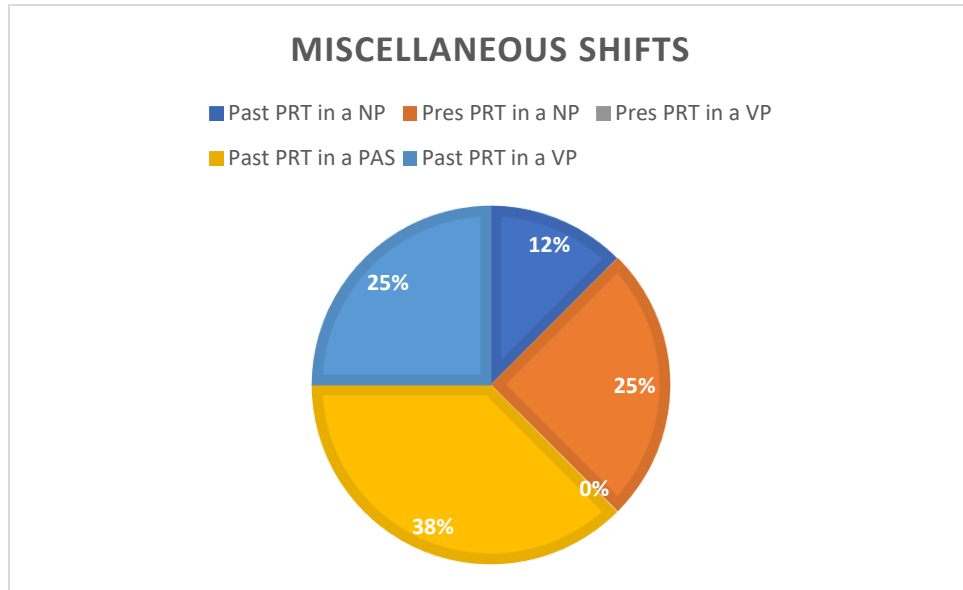


Figure 4.1.13. The distribution of miscellaneous shifts in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.13. shows the classification of Miscellaneous Shifts. The examples considered here are the ones that could not have been clearly classified as a certain shift type and are usually considered as a mix of two shifts. They were not numerous (only 8 examples are represented in the diagram). However, the most significant result was provided by PAST PRT as a part of PAS (38% of the total number). PRES PRT in a NP, as well as PAST PRT in VPs were also frequent, each of these categories forming 25% of the total number). Only 1 Miscellaneous example included a PAST PRT in a NP (12%), and no cases of PRES PRT in a VP were classified here.

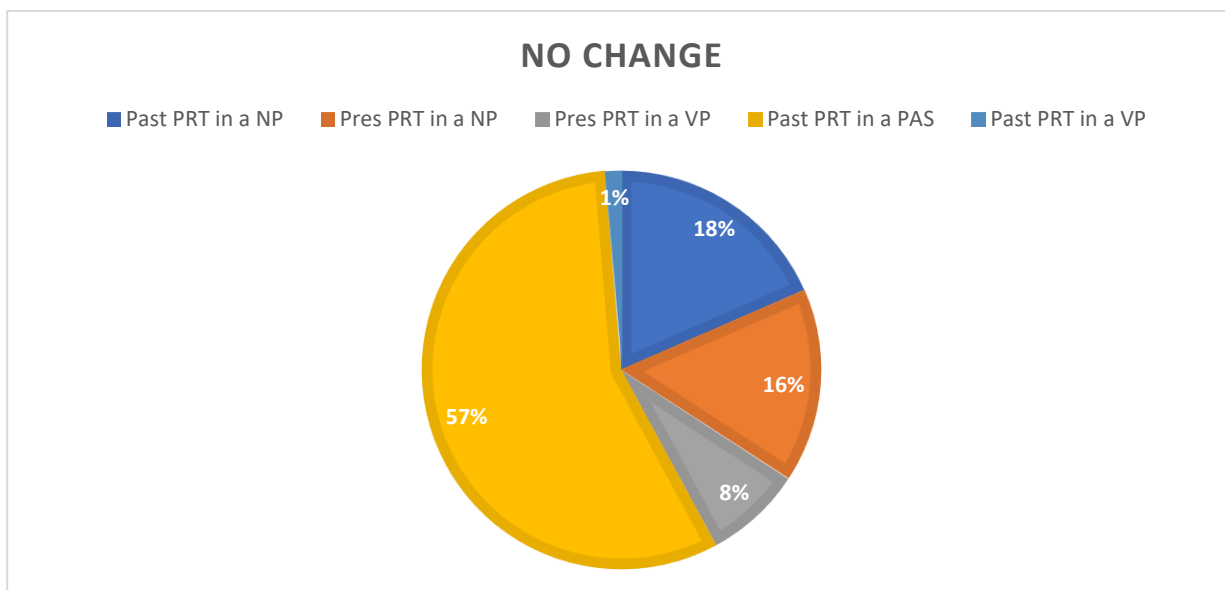


Figure 4.1.14. The distribution of shifts with no change of PRT in the *Wikipedia* corpus

Figure 4.1.14 shows the classification of the total of 152 cases when the English participle was translated into a Romanian participle. The PAST PRT in PAS provided the most significant result (57% of the cases when no shift was realized concerned PAS). PRES and PAST PRT that are parts of a NP were frequent as well, but their frequency was lower than PAS occurrences (18% of the total number included PAST PRT as a part of an NP and 16% included PRES PRT as a part of an NP). PRES PRT as a part of a VP did not provide a significant result (8% were classified as such). The least significant result was provided by the PAST PRT as a part of a VP, only 1% of being included in this category.

As said, PAS occurrences provided a significant amount of usage. 86 examples were classified as such. All were translated to Romanian PAS that included a PRT as well, because no changes were done. 28 examples included PAST PRT in a NPs, all being translated to the Romanian PRT. Only 2 examples included a PAST PRT as a part of a VP; one was translated to a GER (e.g. *three have specifically voted to remain under British sovereignty* -> *trei* ('three') *dintre* ('of') *ele* ('them') **vot-** + **-ând** ('vote' + GER) *explicit* ('specifically') *să rămână* ('remain' + PRES SUBJ) *sub* ('under') *suveranitate* ('sovereignty') *britanică* ('British')) and one was translated to a PRT (e.g. *During the*

late 1980s and 1990s the Saatchi Gallery in London helped to bring to public attention a group of multi-genre artists who would become **known** as the "Young British Artists" -> În ('In') perioada ('the period') deceniilor ('of the decades') anilor ('of the years') 1980 și ('and') 1990, Saatchi Gallery ('Galeria') din ('in') Londra ('London') a adus ('brought') în ('in') atenția ('attention') publicului ('of public') un ('a') grup ('group') de ('of') artiști ('artists') multi-gen ('multi-genre') care ('who') aveau ('had') să fie ('to be') **denumi-** + **-ți** ('know' + PRT) „Tinerii Artiști Britanici” ('Young British Artists'). Even though such types of participles are usually translated to Romanian tenses that would sort the participle in the Unit Shift category, the previous examples show that a GER or PAS translation is possible as well, but as it seems, it's not typical for the considered database.

Concerning PRES PRT as parts of a VP, 12 examples were identified, and all were translated to the Romanian GER (e.g., **producing** about 60 percent of food needs -> **produc-** + **-ând** ('produce' + GER) circa ('around') 60% din ('of') necesarul ('needs') de ('of') alimente ('food')). There were 24 PRES PRT as parts of NPs identified, 15 being translated to GER and 9 being translated to PRT (e.g. *the most extreme case* **quoted** being 71 per cent of senior judges -> cazul ('the case') *extrem* ('extreme') cel mai citat ('the most quoted') **fi-** + **-ind** ('be' + GER) cel ('that') al ('of') judecătorilor ('the judges'). A higher occurrence of PRT ATTR was identified in *Wikipedia*, and they were counted as PRES PRT as parts of NPs, as mentioned in the previous chapter.

5. Discussions

This chapter provides a summary of observations concerning the diagram results. Similarities and differences of participle occurrences in *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia* were found during my analysis, and each category of participle in *Harry Potter* will be compared in contrast with its *Wikipedia* counterpart.

After a brief analysis of my *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia* texts databases, interesting results were observed. Results provided by the *Harry Potter* excerpts showed unit shift dominance, with the highest percentage of the total shifts being classified as unit shifts. The cases of no change were also common compared to the other frequent categories, but their occurrence is not very high. PRES PRT as part of VPs were frequent in Level, Unit, Miscellaneous, and cases when no change was done, less frequent in Class shifts, and inexistent in Structure Shifts. PRES PRT as part of NPs were frequent in Level, Class, Structure, and Miscellaneous, but less frequent in unit and participle translation. PAST PRT as parts of VPs were frequent in Unit Shifts, less frequent in Level shifts and the no changes category and inexistent in Class, Structure, and Miscellaneous shifts. PAST PRT as parts of NPs were frequent in Structure Shifts, less frequent in Class, Miscellaneous, and the no change category, and inexistent in Level and Unit Shifts. PAST PRT in PAS were less frequent in Level, Class, Unit and the no change category, and inexistent in Structure and Miscellaneous.

Regarding *Wikipedia* texts, cases where no shift was done provided the highest percentage. The results provided PRT frequency as follows: PRES PRT in VPs were not frequent in Class, Unit, and the no changes category, and inexistent in Level, Structure, and Miscellaneous. PRES PRT in NPs were frequent Level, Class, Structure and Miscellaneous Shifts, not frequent in Unit and the no changes category. PAST PRT as parts of VPs were frequent in Unit shifts, not frequent in Level, Class, Miscellaneous, and the no changes category and inexistent in Structure Shifts. PAST PRT as parts of NPs were frequent in Structure Shifts, and less frequent in Level, Class, Unit, Miscellaneous, and the no changes category. PAST PRT in PAS were frequent in Unit and the no changes category, less frequent in Level, Class, and Miscellaneous, and inexistent in Structure Shifts.

Regarding Level shifts, there was a higher frequency of PRES PRT in *Harry Potter* than in *Wikipedia*, both in VPs and NPs, while a rather high frequency of PAST PRT was observed in

Wikipedia examples. The Level Shift category was small in both databases, so it did not provide significant results in order to detect some patterns. In *Harry Potter*, level shifts are similarly split between the text type. They were observed in narrative texts, dialogues, and descriptive passages, thus no specific preference was observed. What can be seen in *Wikipedia* is a preference over Level Shift usage in excerpts that are more related to present or more recent past, while it is not frequent in sentences that show historical events that happened in before the 1990s.

The class shifts categories provided similar results with a very high frequency of PRES PRT as parts of NPs in both *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia*. In both cases, the preference of Class shifts for PRES PRT in NPs is biased to REL and PP, as well as some occurrences of main clauses. Changes of English PRT into Romanian Nouns were more frequent in *Wikipedia*. This may lead to a preference to make the text sound more objective and on point, making it simpler and easy to be read and understood more quickly. Generally, in *Harry Potter*, a preference of PP in excerpts that show narrative action was observed, while REL were more frequent in descriptive passages. Many examples that describe a subject are followed by the Romanian REL to express the Subject's particularities or actions realised by it (e.g., *At a heavy wooden door **leading** into the next room -> în ('in') fața ('front') unei ('of') uși ('a door') din ('from') lemn ('wood') masiv ('massive'), care ('that') **dăd-** + **-ea** (lead + IMP) în ('in') camera ('the door') alăturată ('next'))). But when the narration emphasises the action, a PP is preferred (e.g., *Harry stopped **walking** -> Harry se opri ('stopped') din ('from') mers ('walk')*). Of course, the PRES PRT in these examples are different, since the first one is a part of an NP, while the second one is a part of a VP, but this has also contributed to the pattern identification.*

Unit shifts provided interesting results. Unit shifts in both *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia* were similar because of the high occurrence of PAST PRT in VPs. However, differences in the Romanian tense choice occurred. In *Harry Potter*, a strong preference for Plu-P was identified. This is probably due to the fact that this Romanian tense refers to actions that happened before a past moment of speaking. The *Harry Potter* chapters included many dialogues in which the main characters presented past actions and what they did before the current discussion. On the other hand, *Wikipedia* presents information in a more objective way and no dialogues are present there. The Plu-P usage is thus not frequent, and the PRT are translated to PERF C or REFL as well as PRES, both ACT and REFL. The *Wikipedia* text provided historical framework about the United Kingdom and those details were

translated into PERF C. Details about English past personalities or various inventions were also written using PERF C, regardless voice type. PRES PRT in VPs were common in *Harry Potter* with IMP usage, especially in narrative and descriptive passages, which were frequent in the text. Very few PRES PRT were translated into IMP in the *Wikipedia* text; PERF C was generally preferred. Another major difference in Unit Shifts concerned PAS usage, that was very frequent in *Wikipedia*, but almost inexistent in *Harry Potter*. In the *Wikipedia* text, the PAS was used to show mainly current situations, as well as past details. Active and reflexive verbs in PRES were preferred in such cases.

The Unit Shift category showed the most significant differences with regard to translation choice, which indicates a possible connection between grammatical changes in translation and text type. The general preference for PRES PRT in VPs in *Harry Potter* concerns IMP constructions, that draw the reader's attention towards the action continuity, while Plu-P is preferred for past action prior to another past action. On the other hand, in *Wikipedia*, the past actions that are mentioned in the text are not related to each other in the same way as in *Harry Potter*. They are described as past actions that are not linked to the present, and thus they are translated to PERF C.

Results that concern structure shifts are similar in both percentages and dominance. Considering the way in which the structure shifts was created by only classifying word order differences, both *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia* results included PRT in NPs entirely with a preference over PAST PRT usage. Participles always acted as ADJ and were translated to Romanian ADJ as well without additional observations.

Miscellaneous examples were not frequent in either category, but the cases when PRES PRT are most problematic were identified (with the excluding of the words following, including, and according acting as prepositions).

Regarding the category of no changes, some differences between *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia* were observed. PRES PRT as parts of VPs were dominant in *Harry Potter*, but they were not frequent in *Wikipedia*. The *Wikipedia* PRT are mainly included in PAS while such occurrences in the *Harry Potter* are very low. The differences in translations are linked to the text type. The high frequency of PRES PRT in VPs means a high usage of GER, that was generally more common in *Harry Potter*, due to the text's nature to focus on current actions and places. There were very few cases in which the *Harry Potter* excerpts included PAS. *Wikipedia*, on the other hand, provided a significant number of administrative details about the United Kingdom that are written in PAS. Details about inventions

and creations were also written in PAS (e.g., *the first practical telephone, patented by Alexander Graham Bell* -> *primul* ('the first') *telefon* ('telephone') *practic* ('practical'), *patent-* + *-at* ('patent' + PRT) *de* ('by') *Alexander Graham Bell*). Both PRES and PAST PRT that are parts of NPs are more frequent in the *Wikipedia* text, but not frequent in *Harry Potter*. The high occurrence of Predicative Attributes cases in *Wikipedia* also led to a higher percentage of PRES PRT as parts of NPs.

The next part of this chapter will provide a more detailed analysis of the most prominent categories identified in my database, namely class shifts, unit shifts, and the no change category, and how they are generally translated into Romanian.

It was interesting how class shifts provided similar results in both types of texts. As expected, PRES PRT as parts of NPs were frequent, more than half of the total number of class shifts being identified as such in both cases. A frequency difference in how these class shifts were translated was observed as well, even though the patterns of translation are the same. Both text types contain class shifts that are translated as REL, PP, and Nouns. However, the use of Nouns is not so frequent in *Harry Potter* as it is in *Wikipedia*. In the *Wikipedia* text, verbs that show specific doable actions are common. In PP (e.g., *for issuing, for executing, of redesigning*), these also generally being translated as Romanian PPs. VPs include abstract nouns that describe evolution or involution of certain states, such as *is growing, is increasing, is shrinking, applying statute*. They are translated into Romanian PPs as well.

As mentioned above, there is a clear dominance of unit shifts in both *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia*, and considering how English aspects influence the choice of the Romanian tense, several patterns were identified. It has been observed that the English perfect aspect was translated into both Plu-P, as well as PERF C and IMP, it seems that the text type matters in the translators' choice. There was a low frequency in PERF C occurrences in the literary text, while the Plu-P is preferred over it, but Plu-P is used less often in the general informative text, where the preference is over PERF C and sometimes IMP. Concerning, *Wikipedia*, the most frequent difference result was provided by the PAS, that is translated into the Romanian REFL. Out of the total of 35 PAST PRT that are parts of PAS, 23 are translated into REFL. The Romanian tense choice lies into the time of the action provided by the English PAS. In cases when the action is finished in the past, PERF C is used, if the focus is on the continuity of a past action, IMP is used (e.g., *they were thought = se credea*), and when the English Present Tense is used, the Romanian REFL is also used in the PRES (e.g., *are held = se țin*).

The category that includes no changes of PRT is frequent in both types of text, but a rather high frequency difference exists between *Harry Potter* and *Wikipedia*. In 29% of the Harry Potter cases, no PRT shift was done, while this category included 41% of the Wikipedia material. The results show a preference over not using a shift when the Romanian translation is possible, so keeping the participle as it is in English is a common way.

5.1. Lexical differences between languages

After a brief look at the lexical aspect of the texts, some differences were observed. There are many cases when an English PRT is used in more than one example and it is translated with different Romanian lexical items, or the other way around. This remark was identified in both databases. For example, in the *Harry Potter* unit shift category, the PRES PRTs *quivering* and *shaking* are both translated to the Romanian IMP from the verb *a tremura* (e.g. *he could feel the locket **quivering** -> Simțea* ('he felt') *cum* ('how') *îi* ('him') **tremur-** + **-a** ('quiver' + IMP) *medalionul* ('the locket') / *his arms **shaking** -> mâinile* ('the hands') *îi* ('him') **tremur-** + **-au** ('shake' +IMP). The same Romanian verb was used as translation for the PRES PRTs *shivering* and *shuddering*, but this time, no shift was present (e.g., **Shivering** *violently -> Tremur-* + **-ând** ('shiver' + GER) *din* ('from') *cap* ('head') *până în* ('to') *picioare* ('feet') / **Shuddering** *with cold -> Tremur-* + **-ând** ('shudder' + IMP) *de* ('from') *frig* ('cold')). In the latter examples, both verbs refer to the main character who is doing the action, while the former presents a context in which unanimated objects are the ones affected. A similar case was identified in the *Wikipedia* corpus, including the PAST PRT *held*. This time, it is the other way around because the same English for is translated to different Romanian verbs. Unlike the *Harry Potter* examples, the *Wikipedia* database shows that the PRT *held* is present in a higher number of shifts categories. As a prime example, this PRT can be seen in the level shift category (e.g., *was first **held** in 1877 -> a avut* ('it had') **prima** ('the first') **ediție** ('edition') *în* ('in') *1877*), additional lexical items being added in Romanian in order to show that the event took place for the first time. This PRT is present in the class shift category as well (e.g., *British Grand Prix is **held** each year in July -> Marelui Premiu al Marii Britanii* ('British Grand Prix') *care* ('who') **are** ('take + PRES') **loc** ('place') *annual* ('annually') *în* ('in') *iulie* ('July')). It provides the same meaning as the level shift example, referring to an event being organised. In the unit shift category, the PRT *held* is used in 3 examples,

being translated to the same lexical verb (*a ține*) at different tenses and voices (PERF C ACT and PRES RELF). The same translation can also be seen in one example that did not include a shift (e.g., *Highland games are held in spring and summer in Scotland* -> *Jocurile* ('The games') *Highlandului* ('of Highland') *se țin* ('hold + PRES REFL') *primăvara* ('on the spring') *și* ('and') *vara* ('summer') *în* ('in') *Scoția* ('Scotland'). Even though another example in this category has the same meaning as the previous one, the translator used the Romanian verb *a organiza* ('to organize') instead of the verb *ține* (e.g., *with the world championship held annually in Sheffield* -> *cu* ('with') *campionate* ('championships') *mondiale* ('world') *organizate* ('organise' + PART) *anual* ('annually') *la* ('in') *Sheffield*).

Interesting observations also concern lexical choice in translation. Generally, the Romanian verbs provided the same meaning as the original English verbs, but some exceptions and differences were also identified. Sometimes the Romanian verbs would have not provided a good translation of the English text because they are normally used in different contexts in Romanian. One example can be seen in the following *Harry Potter* excerpt: *because you'd gone in, and you hadn't come up* -> *pentru că* ('because') *te* ('you') *scufunda-* + - *se-* + -*și* ('dive + Plu-P') *și* ('and') *nu mai* ('not anymore') *ieșeai* ('come up') *la* ('at') *suprafață* ('surface'). The English PAST PRT *gone* is translated to the lexical verb *a se scufunda* at Plu-P REFL. The PRT could have been translated to *te-ai dus* (*go* + PERF C) *în* ('in') *apă* ('water'), which would have been identical in form to the English text. However, a verb change was preferred in this case. These types of changes were also identified in the *Wikipedia* excerpts such as *The Royal Greenwich Observatory in London was chosen as the defining point of the Prime Meridian* -> *Royal Greenwich Observatory din* ('in') *Londra* ('London') *este* ('be' + PRES) *punctul* ('the point') *definitoriu* ('characteristic') *pentru* ('for') *Meridianul* ('the Meridian') *Zero* ('Prime'). Here, the English PAST PRT *chosen* is translated to the lexical verb *a fi* ('to be') in its PRES ACT form. The voice was changed from PAS to ACT as well. Again, the example could have simply been translated to in an identical way as the English example (e.g., *a fost aleasă* -> 'be' + PERF C 'choose' + PAST PRT), but a verb and voice change were preferred. The number of cases similar to the previously mentioned ones is not high, the conclusion being that the translation generally prefers to use Romanian verb that are similar not only in meaning, but also in form to the English verbs (e.g., *produces* = *produs*, *published* = *publicat*, *indicated* = *indica-* + *-se*) over less similar verbs. This clearly shows that English and Romanian have many lexical similarities.

5.2. Supine constructions

An interesting observation concerns the absence of Supine constructions. As mentioned in chapter 2.1.4.1.a, the Romanian Supine constructions have the form of a PP that usually begins with the preposition *de* and it is followed by the PAST PRT of the lexical verb. The presence of the PP would have been the reason for these constructions to be classified as Class Shifts. The result was surprising because a high occurrence of Supine constructions was expected, due to its usage frequency in Romanian. A higher frequency of Supine constructions was expected in the *Wikipedia* corpus, because it includes details about the purpose of institutions, but it seems that the use of the long Infinitive is preferred (e.g. *dezvoltarea* - ‘the development’, *promovarea* - ‘the promotion’). Even though traditional grammar mentions two different types of Supine, the nominal Supine, and the verbal Supine (Iordăchioaia & Soare, 2015, 309), only the verbal Supine was investigated and explained in this paper. The difference between the nominal and verbal Supine is explained by Soare (2007, 379 - 380), but since only the verbal form may be considered a participle (nominal Supine having a Noun form, as its name states), they were not seen as a focus point in the presented database.

5.3. Embrick’s classification of participles

Embrick’s (2004) PRT classification was considered, as well. As explained in Chapter 2.1.2, he classifies the participles into 3 types: eventive passives, resultative participles and stative participles. The frequency of participles that are similar in both forms (ADJ and PRT) was investigated in both languages. He stated that statives and resultatives can have the same form in such cases, that were taken into account in my paper as well. Interestingly, despite the expectation of a high frequency of such participles in the English excerpts, the results provided an opposite result. This type of participles was indeed identified, but their frequency is much lower than expected. For example, the excerpt *Who was huddled in the entrance to the tent -> Care* (‘who’) *stăt-* + *-ea* (‘stay’ + IMP) *ghemuit-* + *-ă* (‘huddle + PRT’) *la* (‘at’) *intrare* (‘the entrance’), the English PRT *huddled* is identical in its ADJ and PRT forms, hence it leads to interpretation in order to be classified in one of Embrick’s categories. Since the agent is also the patient in this example, it could not be considered an eventive passive, but it could be considered a resultative or a stative passive. In my opinion,

huddled would classify as resultative because the character being huddled at the entrance of the tent would be a result of something that happened prior to the mentioned moment, but it could as well be seen only as a simple ADJ that describes the character. There is a possibility that the lack of such cases that may raise question marks was purposefully omitted by the authors of both texts. The reader can misunderstand the message created by the author, and in some cases, this may lead to a contextual misunderstanding.

5.4. Predicative Attributes

In some examples, the duality of the participle that have both verbal and adjectival function was problematic, As discussed in Chapter 2.1.3, linguists have argued about the way in which such participles work. I will refer to them as PRED ATTR, as Andréasson (2001) does. The number of cases when a participle can be perceived as both a part of an NP and a part of a VP was not high, but such cases occurred and raised some questions concerning their classification. In my paper, I decided to consider them as parts of NPs, but they can be seen from an adjectival perspective as well. I will provide one example of PRED ATTR form my corpus below:

5.4.1. EN *Early modern Britain saw religious conflict **resulting** from the Reformation and the introduction of Protestant state churches in each country.*

RO *Perioada modernă timpurie a adus conflicte religioase **cauzate** de Reformă și de introducerea bisericii naționale protestante în fiecare țară.*

*The early modern period brought religious conflict **cause** + **PART** by the Reformation and the introduction of the national Protestant church in each country.*

The example 5.4.1. can be seen in two different ways. Firstly, it can be seen as *Early modern Britain saw religious conflict **which was resulting** from the Reformation and the introduction of Protestant state churches in each country.* In this case, the PRT can be perceived as having adjectival function and is a part of a NP and acting as an ATTR for the head of the NP (*conflict*). Secondly, it can be read as *Early modern Britain saw religious conflict **while it was resulting** from the Reformation and the introduction of Protestant state churches in each country.* Here, the PRT is the main verb in a temporal clause that does not act as a head modifier anymore. Both ways in which the

sentence can be understood are correct; hence, confusion appears. Despite them not being frequent in my corpus, I considered that they are worth mentioning.

5.5. Stylistic variations

Stylistic variations that may be related to the translators' preferences were also observed in both corpora. Some structures were translated differently because of how the structure rules and structures on Romanian work. As mentioned in Chapter 3.4, English and Romanian have different tense system; hence, some changes in translation are obligatory. Unit Shifts show clear examples of obligatory changes because of the languages' different ways of showing the +/- continuous and perfect aspects. Since Romanian cannot show aspect by using auxiliary verbs, the change is inevitable. However, other changes from the English PRT into different structure can be optional. The Romanian PRT equivalent could have been identically used in such cases, but the translator's preference was considered from a stylistic purpose.

For example, in *Harry Potter*, enumerations can be observed in cases when they modify a noun. Some are not translated word-by-word into Romanian and the PRT is changed, despite the Romanian PRT's usage fitting the role well (e.g., *its cracked, black surface glittering - cu* ('with') *suprafața* ('the surface) *întunecată* ('black') *plină* ('full') *de* ('of') *fisuri* ('cracks')). The translator preferred to translate the PAST PRT *cracked* into an AdjP that embeds a PP, emphasising that the surface is fully cracked, not only cracked, and adding the ADJ *plină* ('full' – fem sg) to create a more specific description. A simpler way of using the Romanian PRT *fisurată* ('crack' - fem sg) could have been equally used in the presented NP. In other cases, the translator also prefers to approach the same point of view, but in a different way. One example would be *without removing his eyes - în timp ce* ('while') *nu-și* ('not his') *desprinse* + *se* ('remove'+ Plu-P) *încă* ('yet') *ochii* ('the eyes'). This excerpt includes a change of perspective that, even though it may not be strictly related to the PRT, it changed the view, and this impacts the use of the Romanian GER, that would have not been a suitable equivalent anymore. In Romanian, the adverb *încă* ('yet') shows that the character has the intention to remove his eyes from the target, but the action has not happened yet, while the English structure does not show such intention (the character continues to look at the target without planning to change the activity). Other changes were observed in the class shift category, when the English excerpts include a PRES PRT embedded in a PP. The class shifts analysis results showed the existence of

English PRT that are translated to Romanian PP, but it is interesting to observe how there is no translation that has a PP in both languages. The English PP in the class shift category is only translated to the Romanian subjunctive or nouns (e.g., *Nothing but the shock of hearing that voice* – *Nimic* (‘nothing’) *în afară de* (‘except’) *șocul* (‘the shock’) *resimțit* (‘felt’) *la* (‘at’) *auzul* (‘the hear’) *acelei* (‘of that’) *voci* (‘voice’). The use of the Romanian GER *auzind* (‘hear + gerund’) would be possible if the preposition *la* is omitted, so the change may be considered optional, but the choice of using a PP makes the change of PRT obligatory (since a PP with a PRT in Romanian would not sound natural).

The *Wikipedia* corpus also presents variations that change the perspective in some cases. For example, the English excerpt *Britain played a leading part in the Atlantic slave rate* is translated to *Marea Britanie* (‘Britain’) *a fost* (‘be’ + PERF C) *implicată* (‘involved’) *în* (‘in’) *comerțul* (‘the rate’) *atlantic* (‘Atlantic’) *cu* (‘with’) *sclavi* (‘slaves’). The idea of Britain’s implication in the Atlantic slave rate is shown in the Romanian translation, but the focus shown by the English PRES PRT is omitted. In Romanian, it was not mentioned that Britain was the strongest in the slave rate and this cannot be understood from the context; hence, the English text provides a more explicit meaning. Cases when the Romanian PRT equivalent was not used in the translation from English (despite them being cognates) were also observed. For example, the PRES PRT *contaminating* in the sentence *Environmental and social concerns have been raised over chemicals contaminating groundwater and minor earthquakes damaging homes* could have been translated into the Romanian PRES PRT *contamin-* + *-ând* (‘contaminate’ + GER), but optional changes were done and the sentence was translated to *S-au ridicat* (‘raise’ + PERF C + REFL) *însă* (‘yet’) *îngrijorări* (‘concerns’) *ecologice* (‘ecological’) *și* (‘and’) *sociale* (‘social’) *din cauza* (‘because of’) *chimicalelor* (‘the chemicals’) *care* (‘that’) *ar putea* (‘can’ + PRES COND) *ajunge* (‘come’ + INF) *în* (in) *apa potabilă* (‘groundwater’) *și* (‘and’) *a* (‘of’) *cutremurelor* (‘earthquakes’) *minore* (‘minor’) *care* (‘that’) *ar deteriora* (‘damage’ + PRES COND) *locuințele* (‘homes’).

Stylistic changes occurred in many cases of translation shifts in both corpora, and in some cases, they may show the translator’s preference to put emphasis on a different perspective from the English text and even omitting details. On the other way around, this flexibility allows the translator to add semantic structures to the text, as the previous example from *Harry Potter* presented. This

aspect shows that, except from the differences in tense and aspect usage, translation to Romanian generally allows flexibility in translation.

5.6. Frequency of cognate words

The notion of *cognate words* is described by Costa et al (2000, 1285) as referring to words that are similar in their orthographic and phonological form in two or more languages. They exemplify cognate words in Catalan and Spanish. For example, the Catalan word *gat* ('cat') is translated to the Spanish word *gato*, which has a similar orthographic-phonological form as its Catalan equivalent. One English example is the word *guitar*, that is translated to the Spanish *guitarra*.

Such cases of cognates were observed in my corpora. Despite the different origins of the investigated languages, plenty of words that are cognates exist. Many English PRES and PAST PRT that have a Romanian cognate equivalent in Romanian were translated by using the cognate, while other words that provide an identical meaning have not been chosen.

A frequency difference in cognates usage was observed between text types. Cognates have a higher frequency in the *Wikipedia* corpus. They are generally more common in class shifts (e.g., *educated* = *cu educație*; *publishing* = *publicistic*), unit shifts (e.g., *produced* = *produceau*; *contributing* = *contribuie*), and cases of no PRT change (e.g., *associated* = *asociată*; *invented* = *inventat*). On the other hand, the class shifts in the *Harry Potter* corpus are not that frequent, but there were several cases identified (e.g., *contemplating* = *contemplarea*). There are more cognates in unit shift (e.g., *imagining* = *imagina*; *suffocating* = *se sufoca*), and no shifts (e.g., *imprinted* = *imprimat*).

The reason for the higher frequency of cognates in the *Wikipedia* text may concern the text type. A general-informative text like the *Wikipedia* article used in my research provides basic information that should be accessible and easy to be understood by all readers. The use of cognates would facilitate the understanding of the text in cases where readers search for both texts. The data in the text is objective and straightforward and does not require stylistic changes. On the other hand, the *Harry Potter* chapters include many narrative and descriptive passages that can be described by using figures of speech that may change the meaning of the original word. The lower frequency of cognates may be a consequence of the translator's preference for putting emphasis on a slighter point of view, or simply for more variety in vocabulary. Being a part of an open database, the *Wikipedia* text could

have been edited by several users, but the high frequency of cognates in such circumstances acts as an argument for the tendency of translators to use cognates in a general-informative text.

5.7. Miscellaneous examples

As mentioned, miscellaneous cases were also identified. Such cases occur when the structure could be included into more than one shift category, depending on its characteristics. The frequency of miscellaneous cases is not high compared to the dominant categories, and several examples will be presented in this chapter. Each example includes the English structure in context, the Romanian translation and back-translation, in the same manner they are mentioned in the corpus.

5.7.1. Miscellaneous examples in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* corpus

5.7.1.a. EN And *started walking* briefly in the same direction

RO *pornind* într-un ritm alert în aceeași direcție.

start-gerund at a brisk pace in the same direction.

I classified this example as miscellaneous because I considered it a level shift, but a class shift as well. The way in which the Romanian example is structured shows the grammatical change. It begins with the PRES PRT *pornind* ('to start'), showing that the participle is a part of a NP, while the English example provides a main clause. Such cases in which the clause type was changed were classified as class shifts. The excerpts also make use of the different lexical items to show that the action of waking just started. Romanian uses the lexical verb *a porni* ('to start'), and continues with the description of the speed, while the English example contains two lexical items that show the same idea the Romanian verb does (*started walking*). Such details that concern lexical addition are considered level shifts.

5.7.1.b. EN *How could it have come to be lying in a forest pool, this close to the place where they were camping?*

RO *Cum ajunsese în iazul acesta din pădure, atât de aproape de locul unde își puseseră cortul.*

How did he get to this pond in the forest, so close to where they pitch + Plu-P their tent.

In Example 5.7.1.b., the PRES PRT *camping* can be considered a mix between unit shift and level shift. Firstly, Romanian makes use of the structure *își puseseră cortul* ('pitch' + Plu-P 'their tent'), which adds lexical items in order to express the same meaning as the English PRES PRT does. The REFL pronoun *își* is the equivalent of the possessive pronoun *their*, and *puseseră cortul* ('pitch + Plu-P the tent') is the translation of the PRES PRT *camping*. The action of camping is described using two lexical items; hence, the structure is considered a level shift. Secondly, the continuous aspect is shown through the usage of Plu-P, which clearly includes the example in the unit shift category.

5.7.1.c. EN *I came **running** after you.*

RO — *Am fugit după tine!*

I run + Perf C after you

The example 5.7.1.c. shows a similar case of level and unit shift as the previous example, but it was interesting to observe how miscellaneous cases include structures with various Romanian tenses, and that no pattern regarding miscellaneous shifts and Romanian tense was identified. In this case, the PRES PRT *running* is translated to the PERF C form of the verb *a fugi* ('to run') and it is considered a unit shift. The English author makes use of the verb *come* in order to be more specific about the running direction. This detail is not mentioned in the Romanian translation, but it can be understood from the clause; hence, the translation has fewer lexical items, and the example can be thus included in the level shift category.

5.7.1.d. EN *Harry stared at the creature, **filled** with wonder, not at her strangeness, but at her inexplicable familiarity.*

RO *Harry se holbă la creatură, profund **uimit**, nu de cât arăta de ciudat, ci din pricina faptului că i se părea inexplicabil de familiar.*

*Harry stared at the creature, deeply **amaze** + **PART**, not by how strange it looked, but by how inexplicably familiar it seemed to him.*

Example 5.7.4. example provides an interesting case. Both English and Romanian make use of the PRT, and this observation would categorise the structure into the category that includes the unchanged cases, but, despite this similar usage of PRT, the lexical item is different, and it is also used differently. The case could be considered a level shift because of the change of Romanian lexical items that express the same idea as the English text. A word-by-word translation would have been possible as well, but it would sound unnatural for the target reader. A such case can be also considered modulation, which is presented in Vinay and Darbelnet's translation model and it is defined as a semantic change that is justified in cases where a literal translation to the TL would sound unnatural (see Vinay and Darbelnet in Munday, 2001, 57-58). Modulation was not considered in my paper, but I consider it interesting how this example can be perceived through various perspectives.

5.7.2. Miscellaneous examples in the *Wikipedia* corpus

5.7.2.a. EN *It is usually considered to have **ended** with the Belfast "Good Friday" Agreement of 1998.*

RO *Acestea sunt considerate **a fi luat sfârșit** odată cu Acordul de „Vinerea Mare” de la Belfast din 1998.*

*These are consider + PRT **to take** + **PERF INF end (level + unit?)** with the Belfast Good Friday Agreement of 1998.*

In Example 5, the English PAST PRT *ended* is translated to the structure *a fi luat sfârșit* ('to take + PAST INF end'). It can be considered a level shift, but the similarity in PRT usage in both languages could be the reason for placing the example into the category with no changes. In Romanian, the lexical item *a lua* ('to take') is added and used as main verb of the phrase, while the verb *end* changed its grammatical category into the noun *sfârșit*, and thus, I considered the structure a level shift. An identical Romanian structure would have been *a se fi sfârșit* ('to have ended'), so it may have been only the translator's preference to decide on a level shift. The verb *a lua* ('to take') is

used in its PAST INF form in both languages. Since PAST INF is expressed by the AUX (ENG. *have* / RO. *fi* - 'be') + PAST PRT of the main verb, I consider it a no shift rather than a unit shift.

5.7.2.b. ENG *A sizeable minority of pupils are educated in Welsh whilst the rest are **obliged** to study the language until the age of 16.*

RO *Un număr important de studenți galezi învață integral sau predominant în limba galeză; lecțiile de galeză sunt **obligatorii** pentru toți elevii până la vârsta de 16 ani.*

*A significant number of Welsh students learn + present simple wholly or predominantly in the Welsh language; Welsh lessons are **mandatory** for all pupils up to the age of 16.*

Example 6.7.2.b. provides a mix of unit shift and class shift. It includes a type of change that is not very frequent in my corpus, namely change from passive to active voice. Cases that include voice change were more typical when they concern the reflexive voice, and they were classified as unit shifts. Here the English PAST PRT is used in a passive voice construction, that is translated to active voice in Romanian. But it can also be considered a class shift if we think about the grammatical change. The Romanian *obligatorii* ('mandatory') is not a PRT, but an ADJ.

5.7.2.c. EN *She holds Poseidon's three-**pronged** trident and a shield, **bearing** the Union Flag.*

RO *Ea ține tridentul lui Poseidon și un scut cu drapelul Uniunii.*

She holds Poseidon's trident and a shield with the Union flag

This is an untypical example that I consider worthy of mentioning. It includes one PAST PRT and one PRES PRT, and both are omitted in the Romanian translation. The English PRT just provides additional details about the trident, which is skipped into the Romanian translation. The noun *trident* already implies the characteristic of being three-pronged; hence the translator may have considered the structure redundant and skipped it. The PRES PRT *bearing* is replaced with a PP that shows an identical meaning and its English equivalent.

5.7.2.d. ENG *It operates numerous television and radio stations in the UK and abroad and its domestic services are **funded** by the television license.*

RO *Ea operează numeroase stații de televiziune și radio în Regatul Unit și în străinătate, serviciile interne **fiind finanțate** din licențele de televiziune.*

*It operates numerous television and radio stations in the UK and abroad, the domestic services **be + gerund fund + participle** by television licences.*

This example is the only one identified, where the Romanian translation adds one more PRT. The English sentence includes the PAST PRT *funded*, which is identically translated to the Romanian PRT *finanțate* (the only difference between the English and Romanian participle consists in the Romanian participle's ability to take the gender and number of the noun it refers to, and in this case, it has the fem pl marker *-e*). This is an obvious case where no shift was done. A difference can be observed if we consider the head of the English VP *are*, that is translated to the Romanian gerund *fiind* ('be + GER'). I considered this change a unit shift because of the translator's mood and tense choice, but on a brief look at a clause rank, it could be seen as a class shift as well, since the Romanian GER is a non-personal mood and cannot form a main clause without a verb that is conjugated at a personal mood, while the English text shows a main clause.

5.7.3. Observations on miscellaneous examples

It is interesting to see that the miscellaneous examples, even though their frequency is lower than other categories, such as class, unit and cases with no changes, tend to follow a similar pattern. In the *Harry Potter* corpus, miscellaneous examples have a higher frequency, and the majority includes PRES PRT (11 out of the total of 13 examples include PRES PRT). On the other hand, the *Wikipedia* corpus, there is a dominance of PAST PRT in these examples, even though fewer examples were considered miscellaneous (6 include PAST PRT and 1 includes PRES PRT). The confusion in all the examples lies in the possibility to classify them as level, class, or unit shifts, and even as no changes in some cases. The characteristics that hint towards a level shift classification became the most problematic. There are cases in which, despite the Romanian excerpt's attempt to express the

same thing through a translation equivalent at a different level, the lexical additions raised more doubts. Some examples may be treated as modulation to some extent, but others cannot (since modulation involves semantic changes only when the TL text would sound unnatural with a word-by-word translation). The most straightforward category is the one of unit shifts; the classification cannot be mistaken since it requires tense change when the English text makes use of aspect, but it may as well become mixed with a class or a level shift and thus it creates confusion.

6. Conclusion

This paper aimed to identify patterns of participle translation from English to Romanian in a literary and a non-literary *text*, with a focus on the syntactic and morphologic particularities of each language. Based on corpora analysis on *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and *Wikipedia*, it can be concluded changes in participles' translation commonly occur. The use of Catford's (1965) shifts model as a key point for structuring my corpus provided a helping hand in classifying the shifts and investigating potential patterns.

The research showed a high frequency of PRT – to – PRT translation, where there was no shift involved. It is interesting how, despite my expectations of not finding significant differences regarding this category, frequency particularities depending on the text genre were observed. It seems that the generative-informative text is more biased toward passive voice usage, while the literary text is dominated by VPs in the cases where no shift was involved. Another significant difference between the text types concerned the unit shifts. The high frequency of Present Perfect occurrences in the English literary text required the use of a tense that can refer to an action prior to another past action, namely the Romanian Plu-P, but the texts provided significant frequency of unit shifts in both corpora, showing that a tense change is inevitable in cases when the translation required an equivalent for the CONT or PRES aspects.

The general informative text did not provide a sequence of events; hence, the tense choice became optional. This freedom of choice was observed in the corpus through the use of reflexive forms in cases where a participle translation identical to the English text would have been possible. Thus, the results showed that the type of content in the English excerpt may guide a specific obligatory change, but it could as well leave the choice to the translator.

Even though it may not be a significant difference in the distribution of the participles in the texts, there is a significant difference in the Romanian forms' usage. The literary text thus contains a higher frequency of obligatory changes. To answer the main purpose of the paper, namely the way in which the English participles are translated into Romanian, the data shows that the most frequent choices are generally Romanian tenses, PPs that include the head as the translation equivalent, relative clauses, and Romanian participles.

The study also showed cases of miscellaneous shifts, that raise questions regarding the most suitable category, especially in cases when essential particularities of level, class, and unit shift are observed in such cases.

The common issues that concern participles' function were problematic in the case of Romanian as well. To an extent, the possibility of the participle having both adjectival and verbal function provided a challenge in classification, but due to their low frequency in the corpus, the present excerpts did not provide a significant result. This topic was investigated in some languages, such as German, Dutch or Scandinavian languages, but I believe it would also raise questions and concerns in future research on Romanian or comparative studies between Romance and Germanic languages. The presence of participle that are similar in their eventive, resultative, and stative form may provide an interesting future topic as well, since the translator's point of view could influence the reading of the PRT and its translation.

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8. Appendices

8.1 The *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* corpus

Level Shifts

	ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
	Who was huddled in the entrance to the tent.	Care stătea ghemuită la intrare.	who stay + IMP huddle + PRT at the entrance.	stătea -> root stăt- (sit) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP) PRT ghemuit + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
	Though nobody had visibly opened it.	Desi nimeni nu părea s-o fi atins .	Although no one seemed to have touch + PRT	atins -> PRT atins (touch)
	The thing that had lived in the Horcrux had vanished; torturing Ron.	ultimul lucru pe carel făcuse fusese să îl tortureze pe Ron.	The last thing it do + Plu-P was torture + PRES SUBJ Ron.	făcuse -> root făcu- (do) + BMifl -use (3rd sg Plu-P)
	Harry paused in the act of pulling on a jumper	Harry se gândise să-și pună și el un pulover; se opri.	Harry had considered pull - PRES SUBJ + REFL on a jumper as well; it stopped.	să-și pună -> FM să (to) + BMifl- și (REFL) + FM pună (pull - PRES SUBJ)
	Her long, blonde hair hanging down her back	Avea părul lung și blond dat pe spate.	She had long blond hair slick + PRT back.	dat -> PRT dat (give)
	'Have I not spoken to you about keeping our prisoner quiet?	Nu ți-am spus să ai grijă ca prizonierul nostru să păstreze liniștea?	Didn't I tell you to see to it that our prisoner keeps + PRES SUBJ quiet?	să păstreze - FM să (to) + root păstr- (keep) + BMifl -eze (3rd sg PRES SUBJ)
	She turned her beautiful head towards him once more, and he broke into a run, a question burning in him, but as he opened his lips to ask it, she vanished.	Harry începu să fugă spre ea, dorinduși cu înflăcărare să îi pună o întrebare însă când deschise gura să o rostească, ea dispăru.	Harry started to run after her, wish + GER + REFL with eagerness ask + PRES SUBJ her a question , but when he opened his mouth to say it, she disappeared.	dorindu-și cu înflăcărare să îi pună o întrebare -> FM dorindu- (wish - GER) + FM -și (REFL) + FM cu (with) + FM înflăcărare (eagerness) + FM să (to) + FM îi (IO) + FM pună (put -

				PRES SUBJ) + FM o (a) + FM întrebare (question)
	‘Imagine losing fingernails, Harry!’	Harry, imaginează-ți cum ar fi să pierzi niște unghii!	Harry, imagine what it would be like lose + PRES SUBJ some nails!	cum ar fi să pierzi -> FM cum (how) + FM ar (aux) + FM fi (aux) - FM să (to) + FM pier- (lose) + BMifl -zi (2nd - PRES SUBJ)
Level shifts	It was snowing by the time Hermione took over the watch at midnight.	Când va veni și rândul Hermionei să rămână de pază, la miezul nopții, începuse deja să ningă.	By the time it was Hermione's turn to stand watch, at midnight, it had already start + Plu-P snow - PRES SUBJ	începuse deja să ningă -> root începu- + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P) + FM deja (already) + FM să (to) + FM ningă (snow + PRES SUBJ)
	I kept thinking.	Tot am avut senzația.	I still have + PERF C the feeling.	Tot am avut senzația. -> FM tot (still) + FM am (aux) + PRT avut (have - PERF C) + FM senzația (the feeling)
	Voldemort, however, seemed to be speaking more to himself than to any of them, still addressing the unconscious body above him.	însă, Cap-de-Mort vorbea mai mult cu sine decât cu ei, adresându-se în continuare corpului inert de deasupra sa.	but Voldemort talk + IMP more to himself than to them, still address + GER the inert body above him.	vorbea -> root vorb- (talk) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
	Barely breathing , he stared down at it.	Aproape că i se tăiasse respirația , uitându-se la ea cu ochii mari de uimire.	He be + Plu-P almost out of breath , staring at her with wide-eyed amazement.	Idiom
	Choking and retching , soaking and colder than he had ever been in his life, he came	Tușind spasmodic, maimai săși dea plămâni afară , mai ud și mai înfrigurat decât fusese vreodată în viața lui, se trezi	Coughing spasmodically, almost blow + PRES SUBJ + REFL his lungs out , wetter and colder	Idiom

	to, face down in the snow.	întins cu fața în jos, pe zăpadă.	than he had ever been in his life, he found himself lying face down in the snow.	
	The monstrous versions of himself and Hermione were gone there was only Ron, standing there with the sword held slackly in his hand, looking down at the shattered remains of the locket on the flat rock.	Monstruoasele sosii dispăruseră ; nu mai rămăsese decât Ron, stând acolo și ținând sabia relaxat, în vreme ce privea în jos , la rămășițele medalionului.	The monstrous doppelganger disappear + Plu-P ; only Ron leave + Plu-P , stand + GER there and hold + GER his sword casually while he look + IMP down at the remains of the locket.	în vreme ce privea în jos -> FM în(in) + FM vreme (weather) + FM ce(what) (together translated as while) + FM priv- (look) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP) + FM în(in) + FM jos (down)
	Harry spun about, but all that was there was a small, frozen pool, its cracked , black surface glittering as he raised the wand higher to examine it.	Harry se întoarse imediat pe loc, dar nu văzu decât un iaz mic și înghețat, cu suprafața întunecată plină de fisuri care sclipi atunci când el ridică bagheta ca să-l cerceteze.	Harry immediately turned around, only to see a small, pond freeze + ADJ , its dark, full of cracks surface glind + PERF S when he raised his wand to examine it.	plină de fisuri (cracked) - PRT plin- (full of) + BMifl -ă (fem sg) + de (of) + FM fis- + BMifl -uri (pl - cracks)
	He was not being kind or generous.	Nu încerca să fie bun sau generos.	He NEG + try + IMP to be kind or generous.	nu încerca să fie -> FM nu (NEG) + root încerc- (try) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP) + FM să (to) + FM fie (be)
	None of the people seated underneath this singular sight was looking at it except for a pale young man sitting almost directly below it.	Nimeni dintre cei aflați în dreptul acestei priveliști neobișnuite nu părea să-i dea vreo importanță , în afara unui tânăr palid, care se nimerise exact dedesubt.	None of the people seated underneath this singular sight didn't seem to look at it except for a pale young man who happen + Plu-P + REFL to sit directly below it.	nu părea să-i dea vreo importanță -> FM nu (NEG) + root păr- (seem) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP) + FM să (to) + BMifl -i (him) + FM dea (give-inf) + FM vreo (some) + FM

				importanță (importance)
	Draco Malfoy looked in terror at his father, who was staring down into his own lap.	Draco Reacredință își ridică privirea îngrozit spre tatăl său, dar acesta își ținea ochii fixați în poală.	Draco Malfoy looked up in horror at his father, but he keep + IMP + REFL his eyes fixed on his lap.	își ținea - FM își (REFL) + root țin-(keep) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
	Harry felt as though he was recuperating from some brief but severe illness, an impression reinforced by Hermione's solicitousness.	Harry se simțea ca și când ar fi fost în convalescență după o boală scurtă, dar gravă, impresie care i se accentua când o vedea pe Hermione atât de grijulie.	Harry felt as though he had been in convalescence from a short but serious illness, an impression that was reinforce + IMP + REFL by seeing Hermione so thoughtful.	ar fi fost în convalescență -> FM ar (have -aux) + FM fi (be -aux) + PRT fast (be) + FM în + FM convalescență (convalescence)

Class Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
With the tent packed	Cortul era împachetat .	The tent was pack + PRT	împachetat -> PRT împachetat (pack)

<p>There before him stood Ron, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux dangling from its broken chain in the other.</p>	<p>În fața lui stătea Ron, îmbrăcat complet, dar ud leoarcă, cu părul lipit de față, ținând sabia lui Cercetaș într-o mână și în cealaltă Horcruxul, care atârna de lanțul rupt.</p>	<p>Ron stood in front of him, fully dress + PRT but wet (ADJ), his hair plastered to his face, hold + GER the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux in the other, which hang + IMP from the broken chain.</p>	<p>ud - adjective</p>
<p>Harry felt as though he was recovering from some brief but severe illness, an impression reinforced by Hermione's solicitousness.</p>	<p>Harry se simțea ca și când ar fi fost în convalescență după o boală scurtă, dar gravă, impresie care i se accentua când o vedea pe Hermione atât de grijulie.</p>	<p>Harry felt as if he had been in convalescence from a short but serious illness, an impression that was reinforce + IMP + REFL by seeing Hermione so thoughtful.</p>	<p>care i se accentua -> FM care (that) + FM i (her) + FM se (REFL) + FM accentua (reinforce - INF)</p>
<p>Hermione put the vanquished Horcrux into the beaded bag, then climbed back into her bed and settled down without another word.</p>	<p>Hermione puse Horcruxul distrus în gentuța cu perluțe apoi se urcă la loc în pat și se culcă, fără să spună nici un cuvânt.</p>	<p>Hermione placed the destroyed Horcrux in the bag with little pearls then climbed back into bed and went to sleep without saying a word.</p>	<p>cu perluțe -> FM cu (with) + root perl- (pearl) + BMifl -uț (diminutive) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>'Then it must be done while he travels'</p>	<p>Atunci va trebui să acționăm în timp ce călătorește.</p>	<p>Then we have + FUT to act + PRES SUBJ while it travels.</p>	<p>va trebui să acționăm -> FM va (aux - FUT) + FM trebui (must) + FM să (to) + root acțion-</p>

			(action) + BMifl -ăm (3rd pl PRES SUBJ)
'No,' he said, and his voice was cracked with lack of use.	Nu, spuse el, cu vocea răgușită , pentru că până atunci nu rostise nici un cuvânt.	'No,' he said, with the voice crack + PRT , because he had not uttered a single word until then.	cu vocea răgușită - FM cu (with) + FM voce (voice) + BMifl -a (DET) + part răgușit (crack) + BMifl -tă (fem sg)
And she greeted with relief his suggestion of packing up early and moving on.	Hermione fu ușurată când Harry îi propuse să își facă bagajele dimineața devreme și să plece mai departe.	Hermione was relieved when Harry suggested that she pack + PRES SUBJ up early in the morning and move + PRES SUBJ on.	să își facă bagajele să își facă bagajele-> FM să (to) + FM își (REFL) + FM facă (make - PRES SUBJ) + FM bagaj- (luggage) + BMifl -e (plural) + BMifl -le (DET)
And she greeted with relief his suggestion of packing up early and moving on.	Hermione fu ușurată când Harry îi propuse să își facă bagajele dimineața devreme și să plece mai departe.	Hermione was relieved when Harry suggested that she pack + PRES SUBJ up early in the morning and move + PRES SUBJ on.	să plece -> FM să (to) + FM plece (move on -PRES SUBJ)
The high hedge curved with them, running off into the distance beyond the pair of impressive wrought-iron gates barring the men's way	Gardul viu se unduia odată cu ei, continuându-se în depărtare, dincolo de două porți impunătoare din fier forjat, care se iviră deodată în calea celor doi.	The hedge curved with them, run + GER into the distance beyond two imposing wrought iron gates that suddenly bare +	care se iviră -> FM care (who) + FM se (REFL)+ root ivi- (bare) + BMifl -ră (3rd pl PERF S)

		PERF S their path.	
a pure white peacock, strutting majestically along the top of the hedge.	Un p�un alb, ca laptele, care se plimba maiestuos de-a lungul gardului viu.	A peacock white as milk, who majestically strut + IMP + REFL along the hedge.	care se plimba - > FM care (who) + FM se (REFL) + root plimb- (strut) + BMifl a- (3rd sg IMP)
lights glinting in the diamond-paned downstairs windows	Iar prin ochiurile in form� de romb ale ferestrelor de la parter sclipeau nişte lumini�e.	And through the diamond-shaped holes of the windows on the ground floor, some lights glint + IMP	sclipeau -> root sclip (glint) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)
At a heavy wooden door leading into the next room.	�n fa�a unei u�i din lemn masiv, care d�dea �n camera al�turat�.	in front of a solid wooden door that led + IMP into the next room.	care d�dea -> FM care (that) + root d�d- (lead) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
Illumination came from a roaring fire.	Lumina venea de la fl�c�rile care trosneau .	The light came from the flames that roar + IMP	care trosneau - > FM care (that) + root trosn- (roar) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)

An apparently unconscious human figure hanging upside-down over the table, revolving slowly.	O siluetă umană aparent inconștientă , rotindu-se încet, de parcă ar fi atârnat de o funie invisibilă.	An apparently unconscious human figure, revolve + GER slowly, as if hang + PAST COND from an invisible rope.	de parcă ar fi atârnat -> FM de + FM parcă (as if) + FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + part atârnat (hang - PAST COND)
A squat man sitting a short distance from Yaxley.	Un bărbat îndesat, care stătea la mică distanță de Yaxley.	A squat man who stand + IMP a short distance from Yaxley.	care stătea -> FM care (who) + root stă- (sit) + BMifl -tea (3rd sg IMP)
His gaze had wandered upwards, to the body revolving slowly overhead.	își plimba privirea de-a lungul corpului care se învartea încet deasupra.	he gazed along the body that slowly spin + IMP + REL above.	care se învartea -> FM care (who) + FM se (refl) + root învart- (spin) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
The firelight glinting strangely in his red eyes.	în timp ce lumina focului sticlea straniu în ochii săi roșii.	while the firelight glint + IMP strangely in his red eyes.	sticlea -> root sticl- (glint) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
Many of those sitting around Yaxley looked impressed.	Multi dintre cei care stăteau în apropierea lui Yaxley părură impresionați.	Many of those who stand + IMP near Yaxley seemed impressed.	care stăteau -> FM care (who) + root stăt- (sit) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)

Again, Voldemort looked up at the slowly revolving body.	Cap-de-Mort mai aruncă o privire către corpul care se învarte încet.	Voldemort took another look at the body that slowly spin + IMP + REFL .	care se învarte -> FM care (who) + FM se (REFL) + root învar- (spin) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
'Have I not spoken to you about keeping our prisoner quiet?	Nu ți-am spus să ai grijă ca prizonierul nostru să păstreze liniștea?	'Have I not speak + PERF C to you to take care for our prisoner to keep + PRES SUBJ quiet?	să păstreze -> FM să (to) + root păstr- (keep) + BMifl -eze (3rd sg PRES SUBJ)
None of the people seated underneath this singular sight was looking at it except for a pale young man sitting almost directly below it.	Nimeni dintre cei aflați în dreptul acestei priveliști neobișnuite nu părea să-i dea vreo importanță, în afara unui tânăr palid, care se nimerise exact dedesubt.	None of the people seated underneath this singular sight didn't seem to look at it (also level shift?) except for a pale young man who happen + Plu-P + REFL to sit directly below it.	care se nimerise -> FM care (who) + FM se (REFL) + root nimeri- (happen) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Its eyes, with their vertical slits for pupils, unblinking .	Ochii, cu pupile verticale nu clipeau absolut deloc.	The eyes, with vertical pupils, NEG + blink + IMP at all.	clipeau -> root clip- (blink) + Bmifl -eau (3rd sg IMP)
Harry knew that it must be full of living creatures.	Harry știa că trebuia să fie plină de viețuitoare .	Harry knew that it must be full of live + creatures .	viețuitoare -> Noun meaning live + creatures

<p>Something gleamed in the light of the wand and Harry spun about, but all that was there was a small, frozen pool, its cracked, black surface glittering as he raised the wand higher to examine it.</p>	<p>Ceva scânteie la lumina baghetei și Harry se întoarse imediat pe loc, dar nu văzu decât un iaz mic și înghețat, cu suprafața întunecată plină de fisuri, care sclipi atunci când el ridică bagheta ca săl cerceteze.</p>	<p>Something sparkled in the wand's light and Harry turned immediately, but he only saw a small, frozen pool, with a dark cracked surface that glitter + PERF S when he raised his wand to examine it.</p>	<p>care sclipi -> FM care (that) + root sclip-(glitter) + BMifl -i (3rd sg PERF S)</p>
<p>All the same, a little more fear leavened his exhilaration as he returned his attention to the sword reposing upon the bottom of the frozen pool.</p>	<p>Cu toate acestea, entuziasmul îi fu moderat de un pic mai multă teamă când își îndreptă din nou atenția asupra sabiei care se odihnea pe fundul iazului înghețat.</p>	<p>However, his excitement was tempered by a little more fear as he turned his attention back to the sword that repose + IMP + REFL at the bottom of the frozen pond.</p>	<p>care se odihnea -> FM care (who) + FM se (REFL) + root odihn-(rest) + BMifl-ea (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>Their escape from Godric's Hollow had been so narrow that Voldemort seemed somehow closer than before, more threatening.</p>	<p>Scăpaseră atât de greu din mâinile lui CapdeMort, încât acum acesta părea mai aproape decât în mod normal, mai amenințător.</p>	<p>They had escaped Voldemort's clutches so hardly that now he seemed closer than usual, more threaten + GER.</p>	<p>amenințător - adverb of manner</p>

<p>He placed the pouch containing his wand, his mother's letter, the shard of Sirius's mirror and the old Snitch on top of his clothes, then he pointed Hermione's wand at the ice.</p>	<p>Puse punguța în care se aflau bagheta, scrisoarea de la mama sa, fragmentul din oglinda de la Sirius și hoțoaica veche peste haine, apoi îndreptă bagheta Hermionei în direcția gheții.</p>	<p>He placed the pouch where there were his wand, the letter from his mother, the mirror fragment from Sirius and the old Snitch on top of his clothes, then pointed Hermione's wand in the direction of the ice.</p>	<p>în care se aflau -> FM în (in) + FM care (which) + FM se (REFL) + root afl- (were) + BMifl -au (3rd pl IMP)</p>
<p>Nothing but the shock of hearing that voice could have given Harry the strength to get up.</p>	<p>Nimic în afară de șocul resimțit la auzul acelei voci nu iar fi putut da lui Harry puterea să se ridice.</p>	<p>Nothing but the shock of hear (NOUN) that voice could have given Harry the strength to get up again.</p>	<p>la auzul ->FM la (at) + root auz- (hear) + BMifl -ul (DET)</p>
<p>Shuddering with cold, he caught up the pile of clothes still lying at the water's edge and began to pull them on.</p>	<p>Tremurând de frig, trase mormanul de haine care zăcea încă pe malul apei și începu să și le tragă pe el.</p>	<p>Shiver + GER from the cold, he pulled out the pile of clothes that still lie + IMP on the water's edge and began to pull them on.</p>	<p>care zăcea -> FM care (who) + root zăc- (lie) + Bmifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>The darkness deepened with the passing hours until it was virtually impenetrable.</p>	<p>Întunericul se adânci odată cu trecerea orelor și deveni până la urmă de nepătruns.</p>	<p>The darkness deepened as the hours passed and eventually became impenetrable.</p>	<p>trecerea (noun) -> FM trecere (pass-noun) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>

<p>There before him stood Ron, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux dangling from its broken chain in the other.</p>	<p>În fața lui stătea Ron, îmbrăcat complet, dar ud learcă, cu părul lipit de față, ținând sabia lui Cercetaș într-o mână și în cealaltă Horcruxul, care atârna de lanțul rupt.</p>	<p>Ron stood in front of him, fully dress + PRT but wet (ADJ), his hair plaster + PRT to his face, hold + GER the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux in the other, which hang + IMP from the broken chain.</p>	<p>care atârna -> FM care (who) + root atârna (hang) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>Harry could not wait to wake Hermione, and it was with quickenig excitement that he entered the tent, Ron lagging a little behind him.</p>	<p>Harry abia aștepta să o trezească pe Hermione și intră în cort extrem de entuziasmat, în timp ce Ron rămase puțin în urmă.</p>	<p>Harry couldn't wait to wake Hermione and entered the tent extremely excited, while Ron lag + PERF S a little behind.</p>	<p>extrem de entuziasmat -> FM extrem (extremely) + FM de (of) + part entuziasmat (excited)</p>
<p>It was gloriously warm after the pool and the forest, the only illumination the bluebell flames still shimmering in a bowl on the floor.</p>	<p>Acolo era minunat de cald, după frigul din iaz și din pădure; singura sursă de lumină erau flăcările albastre, care pâlpâiau într-un bol, pe podea.</p>	<p>It was gloriously warm after the pool and the forest; the only source of light was the bluish flames that shimmer + IMP in a bowl on the floor.</p>	<p>care pâlpâiau -> FM care (who) + root pâlpâ- (shimmer, infinitive) + BMifl -iau (3rd pl IMP)</p>

<p>Then two of them got into a fight and while the others were distracted I managed to hit the one holding me in the stomach, grabbed his wand, Disarmed the bloke holding mine and Disapparated.</p>	<p>Apoi, doi dintre ei sau încăierat și, cât nu erau atenți ceilalți, am reușit să îi dau un pumn în burtă celui care mă ținea și i-am luat bagheta, lam dezarmat și am Dispărut.</p>	<p>Then, two of them got into a fight and, while the others weren't paying attention, I managed to punch the one who hold + IMP me in the stomach and took the baton, disarmed him and disappeared.</p>	<p>care mă ținea - > FM care (who) + FM mă (me) + root țin-(hold) + Bmifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>‘Ron, stab it, STAB IT!’ Harry yelled, but Ron did not move: his eyes were wide, and the Riddle-Harry and the Riddle-Hermione were reflected in them, their hair swirling like flames, their eyes shining red, their voices lifted in an evil duet.</p>	<p>— Ron, străpungel, STRĂPUNGEL! strigă Harry, dar Ron nu se mișcă. Avea ochii mari și CrupludHarry și CrupludHermione se reflectau în ei, cu părul învolutat ca niște flăcări, cu o lumină roșie în ochi vorbind întrun fel de duet malefic.</p>	<p>‘Ron, stab it, STAB IT!’ Harry yelled, but Ron did not move, but Ron did not move: he had big eyes, and Riddle-Harry and Riddle Hermione were reflected in them, with their hair swirl + PRT like flames with a red light in their eyes, talking in some kind of evil duet.</p>	<p>cu o lumină roșie în ochi -> FM cu (with) + FM o (a) + FM lumină (light) + FM roșie (red) + FM în (in) + FM ochi (eyes)</p>
<p>Contemplating the task ahead would not make it easier or the water warmer</p>	<p>Contemplarea sarcinii nu avea să o facă mai ușor de îndeplinit și nici să încălzească apa.</p>	<p>The contemplation of the task would not make it easier or the water warmer.</p>	<p>Contemplarea - > FM contemplan (contemplation) + Bmifl -a (DET)</p>

<p>It was a silver-white doe, moon-bright and dazzling, picking her way over the ground, still silent, and leaving no hoof prints in the fine powdering of snow</p>	<p>– Era o căprioară alb argintie – strălucea ca luna, orbitor, și se apropia încet, fără nici un zgomot și fără să lase urme pe stratul subțire de zăpadă.</p>	<p>It was a silver-white deer - it shone like the moon, dazzling + ADV, and she approach + IMP + REFL slowly, without any noise and without leave + PRES SUBJ any tracks on the thin layer of snow</p>	<p>orbitor -> adverb of manner</p>
<p>Several times he jerked upright, his neck aching because he had fallen asleep.</p>	<p>Se ridică brusc de câteva ori, cu gâtul amorțit din cauza faptului că adormise.</p>	<p>He gets up suddenly a few times, with the neck numb because he had fallen asleep.</p>	<p>cu gâtul amorțit - FM with (cu) + FM gât (neck) + BMifl -ul(DET) + part amorțit (numb)</p>
<p>his voice echoed off the surrounding trees, the sword point trembled, and Ron gazed down into Riddle's eyes.</p>	<p>Ecoul vocii răsună în copacii dimprejur, vârful săbiei tremura și Ron se uită în jos, în ochii lui Cruplud.</p>	<p>his voice echoed off the trees from around, the sword point trembled, and Ron gazed down into Riddle's eyes.</p>	<p>dimprejur (transated as surrounding) - place adverb</p>
<p>I think that there is little chance of taking him once he is there.</p>	<p>Cred că nu îl vom putea captura odată ajuns acolo.</p>	<p>I think we won't be able to capture him once he is there.</p>	<p>nu îl vom putea captura -> FM nu (neg) + FM îl (him) + FM vom (aux -1st pl FUT) + FM putea (can - INF) + FM captura (capture - INF)</p>
<p>A glint of deep red ... it was a sword with glittering rubies in its hilt ...the sword of Gryffindor was lying at the bottom of the forest pool.</p>	<p>O sclipire palid roșiatică... era o sabie cu rubine, care scânteiau încrustate în mâner. Pe fundul iazului se afla sabia lui Cercetaș!</p>	<p>A pale reddish glow... it was a sword with sparkling rubies that glitter + IMP in the hilt. At the bottom of</p>	<p>care scânteiau - > FM care (which) + root scânte-(glitter) + BMifl -iau (3rd pl IMP)</p>

		the pond was the sword of Gryffindor!	
Again he directed the wand at the surrounding trees and bushes, searching for a human outline, for the glint of an eye, but he could not see anyone there.	Își îndreptă din nou bagheta către copacii și tufișurile din jur uitându-se după siluete umane, după scânteierea vreunei perechi de ochi, dar nu văzu pe nimeni.	He pointed his wand again at the trees and bushes from around looking for human figures, for the glint of a pair of eyes, but he saw no one.	din jur (surrounding) - FM din (from) + FM jur (around)
He glanced around at the surrounding trees again, but was convinced, now, that nobody was going to attack him.	Se uită iar la copacii din jur , dar acum era convins că nu va fi atacat.	He looked again at the trees from around , but now he was convinced that he would not be attacked.	din jur (surrounding) - FM din (from) + FM jur (around)
Ron raised the sword in his shaking hands: the point dangled over the frantically swivelling eyes, and Harry gripped the locket tightly.	Ron ridică sabia, cu mâini tremurătoare . Vârful ei atârna deasupra ochilor care se roteau disperați și Harry ținu strâns medalionul.	Ron raised the sword in his hands shake (ADJ) its point dangled over eyes that swivel + IMP in despair and Harry held the locket tightly.	care se roteau - > FM care (which) + FM se (refl) + root rot- (swivel) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)
(I kept thinking) I could hear people moving outside.	că am auzit oameni în jurul cortului .	that I heard people around the tent .	în jurul cortului -> FM în (in) + FM jur (around) + BMifl -ul (DET) + FM cort (tent) + BMifl -ul- (DET) + BMifl -ui (possessive)

Said Hermione, looking nervous.	Spuse Hermione, cu o umbră de neliniște în glas.	Hermione said with a hint of uneasiness in her voice.	cu o umbră de neliniște în glas -> FM cu (with) + FM o (a) + FM umbră (shadow) + FM de (of - P) + FM neliniște (anxiety) + FM în (in) + FM glas (voice).
And without removing his eyes from the revolving body above.	Fără nicio schimbare în tonul său calm și meditativ, în timp ce nu-și desprinsese încă ochii de la corpul suspendat.	Without any change in his calm and meditative tone, while he still NEG + remove + Plu-P his eyes off the suspended body.	în timp ce nu-și desprinsese -> FM în(in) + FM timp (time) + FM ce(what) (together translated as while) + FM nu (NEG) + BMifl -și (REFL) + root desprinsese- (remove) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
recognising each other	apoi se recunoscără.	then they recognise + Plu-P + REFL each other.	recunoscără -> FM recunosc- (recognise) + BMifl -ură (3rd pl PERF S)

Voldemort stroked the creature absently with long, thin fingers, still looking at Lucius Malfoy.	Cap-de-Mort mângâie animalul oarecum absent, cu degetele sale lungi și subțiri, fără să își ia ochii de la Lucius Reacredintă.	Voldemort stroked the animal somewhat absently with his long, thin fingers, without take + PRES SUBJ + REFL his eyes off Lucius Malfoy.	fără să își ia -> FM fără + FM să + FM își (REFL) + root i- (take off) + Bmifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
A small man halfway down the table, who had been sitting so low in his chair.	Un omuleț scund, așezat pe la jumătatea mesei.	A short little man, seat - PRT about halfway down the table.	așezat -> PRT așezat (pack)
'I came camping here once, with my mum and dad.'	Am venit o dată aici cu cortul , cu părinții mei.	I came here once with the tent , with my parents.	cu cortul -> FM cu (with) + FM cort (tent) + BMifl -ul (DET)
Harry stopped walking and let out a long sigh, his smoky breath dispersing rapidly upon the frozen air.	Harry se opri din mers și oftă adânc, vaporii răsuflării sale risipindu-se repede în aerul rece .	Harry stopped from walk (NOUN) and let out a long sigh, his smoky breath disperse + GER rapidly upon the air freeze + ADJ .	din mers -> FM din (from) + FM mers (walk)
He screwed up his eyes as the light became blinding ,	Mijii ochii, timp în care lumina deveni orbitoare .	He screwed up his eyes as the light became blind + GER .	orbitoare -> root orbit (PRT) + BMifl -oare (fem sg)
Slowly, Harry walked back to him, hardly knowing what to say or do. Ron was breathing heavily.	Harry se întoarse încet spre el, fără să știe ce să spună sau ce să facă. Ron răsufla din greu.	Harry slowly turned towards him, without know + PRES SUBJ what to say or what to do. Ron breathe + IMP heavily.	fără să știe -> FM fără (without) + FM să (to) + știe (know - PRES SUBJ)

She saw Ron, who stood there holding the sword and dripping on to the threadbare carpet.	Îl văzu pe Ron, care stătea acolo cu sabia în mână , iar din haine picurându-i apă pe covorul tocit.	He saw Ron, standing there with his sword in his hand and water drip + GER from his clothes onto the dull carpet.	cu sabia în mână -> FM cu (with) + root sabi- (sword) + BMifl -a (DET) + FM în (in) + FM mână (hand)
It was a silver-white doe, moon-bright and dazzling , picking her way over the ground, still silent, and leaving no hoof prints in the fine powdering of snow	– Era o căprioară alb argintie – strălucea ca luna, orbitor , și se apropia încet, fără nici un zgomot și fără să lase urme pe stratul subțire de zăpadă.	It was a silver-white deer - it shone like the moon, dazzling + ADV , and she approach + IMP slowly, without any noise and without leave + PRES SUBJ any tracks on the thin layer of snow	fără să lase - FM fără (without) + FM să (to) + FM lase (leave - PRES SUBJ)

Unit Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
Only a true Gryffindor could have pulled that out of the Hat.	– Doar un Cercetaș adevărat ar fi putut să o scoată din Joben.	Only a real Gryffindor take + PAST COND her out of Joben.	ar fi putut să o scoată -> FM ar (aux 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + PRT putut (can - PERF C) + FM să (to) + FM o (it) + FM scoată (take - PRES SUBJ)
The room's usual furniture had been pushed carelessly up against the walls.	Mobila care decorain mod obișnuit camera fusesse împinsă la întâmplare pe lângă pereți.	The room's usual furniture push + Plu-P + PAS carelessly up against the walls. -	fusesse (PAS) împinsă -> root fuse- (be) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P) + PRT împins (push)

			+ BMifl -ă (fem sg)
All of the Death Eaters were looking up at the captive now, as though they had been given permission to show curiosity.	Acum, toți Devoratorii Morții se uitau la victimă, de parcă li s- ar fi dat voie să-și manifeste curiozitatea.	All of the Death Eaters look + IMP up at the victim now, as they give + PAST COND permission to show curiosity.	ar fi dat -> FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + part dat (give - PAST COND)
He had trodden on a cup of cold tea that had been sitting on the floor outside his bedroom door.	Călcase pe o ceașcă cu ceai rece, care se afla pe jos , în fața ușii camerei sale.	He tread + Plu-P on a cup of cold tea that sit + IMP on the floor outside his bedroom door.	Călcase -> root călca-(step) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He had never learned how to repair wounds.	Nu învățase niciodată cum să repare răni.	He never learn + Plu-P how to repair wounds.	învățase -> root învăța-(learn) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Harry had spent the morning completely emptying his school trunk for the first time since he had packed it six years ago.	Harry își petrecuse toată dimineata golindu-și de tot cușorul pentru prima oară de când îl împachetase , cu 6 ani în urmă.	Harry spend + Plu-P the whole morning emptying his trunk for the first time since he pack + Plu-P it 6 years ago.	petrecuse -> root petrecu-(spend) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Harry had spent the morning completely emptying his school trunk	Harry își petrecuse toată dimineata golindu-și de tot cușorul pentru prima oară de când îl împachetase , cu 6 ani în urmă.	Harry spend + Plu-P the whole morning emptying his trunk for the first time since	împachetase -> root împacheta-(pack - INF) + BMifl -se

for the first time since he had packed it six years ago.		he pack + Plu-P it 6 years ago.	(3rd sg Plu-P)
He felt that he had been waiting for her to come, but that he had forgotten , until this moment, that they had arranged to meet.	Simțea că o așteptase să vină, dar că uitase până în acest moment că stabiliseră să se întâlnească.	He felt that he wait + Plu-P for her to come, but that forget + Plu-P , until this moment, that they arrange + Plu-P to meet.	uitase -> root uita- (forget) + BMifl-se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He felt that he had been waiting for her to come, but that he had forgotten , until this moment, that they had arranged to meet.	Simțea că o așteptase să vină, dar că uitase până în acest moment că stabiliseră să se întâlnească.	He felt that he wait + Plu-P for her to come, but that forget + Plu-P , until this moment, that they arrange + Plu-P to meet.	stabiliseră -> root stabili- (arrange) + BMifll -seră (3rd pl Plu-P)
'Have I not spoken to you about keeping our prisoner quiet?	Nu ți-am spus să ai grijă ca prizonierul nostru să păstreze liniștea?	'Have I not speak + PERF C to you to take care for our prisoner to keep + PRES SUBJ quiet?	am spus -> FM am (aux - 1st sg) + part spus (tell - PERF C)
He knew, he would have staked his life on it, that she had come for him, and him alone.	Știa, ar fi putut pune rămășag pe propria viață că venise pentru el, numai pentru el.	He knew, he can + PAST COND stack + INF his life on it, that she come + Plu-P for him, and him alone.	pune -> FM pune (stack - INF)

He knew, he would have staked his life on it, that she had come for him, and him alone.	Știa, ar fi putut pune rămășag pe propria viață că venise pentru el, numai pentru el.	He knew, he can + PAST COND stack his life on it, that she come + Plu-P for him, and him alone.	venise -> FM veni- (come) + BMifl -se (3rd Plu-P)
Had she enticed him into an ambush?	Oare căprioara îl atrăsese într-o ambuscadă?	The deer lure + Plu-P him into an ambush?	atrăsese -> root atrăse- (attract) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Why, then, had she led him to this spot?	Atunci, de ce îl adusese aici?	Then, why, she lead + Plu-P him to this spot?	adusese -> root aduse- (bring) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Had some unknown magic drawn Hermione to this spot, or was the doe, which he had taken to be a Patronus, some kind of guardian of the pool?	Să fi fost oare atrasă Hermione spre locul acesta printr-o vrajă necunoscută sau poate căprioara, pe care el șio luase drept Patronus, era vreun fel de gardiană a iazului?	Draw + PAST SUBJ + PAS Hermione to this place by some unknown spell, or perhaps the deer, which he take + Plu-P as his Patronus, was some kind of guardian of the pond?	luase -> root lua- (take) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Or had the sword been put into the pool after they had arrived , precisely because they were here?	Oare nu cumva fusese sabia pusă în iaz după ce sosiseră ei, tocmai pentru că erau acolo?	Hadn't the sword be + Plu-P place + PRT in the pond after they arrive + Plu-P , precisely because they were there?	fusese -> root fuse- (be) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Or had the sword been put into the pool after	Oare nu cumva fusese sabia pusă în iaz după ce sosiseră ei, tocmai pentru că erau acolo?	Hadn't the sword be + Plu-P place + PRT in the	sosiseră -> FM sosi- (arrive) + BMifl -seră

they had arrived , precisely because they were here?		pond after they arrive + Plu-P , precisely because they were there?	(3rd sg Plu-P)
In which case, where was the person who had wanted to pass it to Harry?	Caz în care... unde era cel care dorise să io dea lui Harry?	In which case, where was the one who want + Plu-P to pass it to Harry?	dorise -> root dori- (want, infinitive) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P).
'Whoever cast the Patronus must have put it there.'	Trebuie să fi fost pusă acolo de cel care a creat Patronusul.	It must put + PAST SUBJ + PAS by whoever created the Patronus.	să fi fost pusă -> FM să (to) FM fi (be - aux) + part fost (be - PAST SUBJ) + PRT pus (put) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
He had not expected it to.	Nici nu se așteptase .	He even NEG + expect + Plu-P + REFL it.	așteptase -> root aștepta- (wait)+ BMifl-se (3rd sg Plu-P)
If it had been that easy, the sword would have lain on the ground for him to pick up, not in the depths of a frozen pool.	Dacă ar fi fost atât de ușor, sabia s- ar fi aflat pe pământ, așteptându-l să o ridice, și nu în adâncul unui iaz înghețat.	If it be + PAST COND so easy, the sword would lay + PAST COND on the ground for him to pick up, not in the depths of a frozen pool.	ar fi fost -> FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + PRT fost (be - PAST COND)
If it had been that easy, the sword would have lain on the ground for him to pick up, not in the depths of a frozen pool.	Dacă ar fi fost atât de ușor, sabia s- ar fi aflat pe pământ, așteptându-l să o ridice, și nu în adâncul unui iaz înghețat.	If it be + PAST COND so easy, the sword would lay + PAST COND on the ground for him to pick up, not in the	ar fi aflat -> FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) PRT aflat (be - PAST COND)

		depths of a frozen pool.	
He set off around the circle of ice, thinking hard about the last time the sword had delivered itself to him.	Începu să încercuiască iazul, concentrându-se asupra ultimei dați când sabia venise a el.	He started to set off around the circle of ice, thinking hard about the last time the sword deliver + Plu-P itself to him.	venise -> root veni- (come) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P) .
He had been in terrible danger, then, and had asked for help.	Atunci se aflase în mare pericol și ceruse ajutorul.	Then he be + Plu-P + REFL in terrible danger, and ask + Plu-P it for help.	se aflase -> FM se (REFL) root afla- (be, infinitive) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He had been in terrible danger, then, and had asked for help.	Atunci se aflase în mare pericol și ceruse ajutorul.	Then he be + Plu-P in terrible danger, and ask + Plu-P it for help.	ceruse -> root ceru- (ask) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
If he was honest with himself, he had thought it might come to this from the moment he had spotted the sword through the ice.	Trebuia să fie sincer cu el însuși: se gândise că avea să se ajungă la asta încă din clipa în care zărise sabia prin gheață.	He must be honest to himself; he think + Plu-P + REFL that it might come to this from the moment he spot + Plu-P the sword through the ice.	se gândise -> FM se (REFL) root gândi- (thinK) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
If he was honest with himself, he had thought it might come to this from	Trebuia să fie sincer cu el însuși: se gândise că avea să se ajungă la asta încă din clipa în care zărise sabia prin gheață.	He must be honest to himself; he think + Plu-P that it might come to this	zărise -> FM zări- (see) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)

the moment he had spotted the sword through the ice.		from the moment he spot + Plu-P the sword through the ice.	
He thought of water weeds, though nothing had brushed him as he dived, and raised his empty hand to free himself. It was not weed: the chain of the Horcrux had tightened and was slowly constricting his wind pipe.	Se gândi că erau alge, deși nu îl atinsese nimic când se scufundase, și ridică cealaltă mână, încercând să se elibereze. Nu erau alge: lanțul Horcruxului se strânsese și îl sugruma încetul cu încetul.	He thought it was seaweed, though nothing brush + Plu-P him when he sank, and raised his other hand, trying to free himself. It wasn't seaweed: the Horcrux's chain tighten + IMP and was strangling him	atinsese -> root atinse- (brush) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He thought of water weeds, though nothing had brushed him as he dived, and raised his empty hand to free himself. It was not weed: the chain of the Horcrux had tightened and was slowly constricting his wind pipe.	Se gândi că erau alge, deși nu îl atinsese nimic când se scufundase, și ridică cealaltă mână, încercând să se elibereze. Nu erau alge: lanțul Horcruxului se strânsese și îl sugruma încetul cu încetul.	He thought it was seaweed, though nothing brush + Plu-P him when he sank, and raised his other hand, trying to free himself. It wasn't seaweed: the Horcrux's chain tighten + IMP and was strangling him	strânsese -> root strânse- (tighten) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Hermione had come again, as she had come when	Hermione venise și de data aceasta, la fel ca atunci când îl atacase șarpele.	Hermione come + Plu-P again, just like when the snake	venise -> root veni- (come) + BMifl -se (3rd sgr Plu-P)

the snake attacked.		attack + Plu-P him.	
Hermione had come again, as she had come when the snake attacked.	Hermione venise și de data aceasta, la fel ca atunci când îl atacase șarpele.	Hermione come + Plu-P again, just like when the snake attack + Plu-P him.	atacase -> root ataka- (attack) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
As he dragged sweater after sweater over his head, Harry stared at Ron, half expecting him to have disappeared every time he lost sight of him, and yet he had to be real: he had just dived into the pool, he had saved Harry's life.	Harry îmbrăca pulover peste pulover și continua să se holbeze la Ron, așteptându-se cumva ca acesta să dispară de fiecare dată când închidea ochii. Dar trebuia să fie real: tocmai se scufundase în iaz și îi salvase viața lui Harry.	Harry put on sweater over sweater and continued to stare at Ron, somehow expect + GER him to disappear + PRES SUBJ every time he closed his eyes. But it had to be real: he just dive + Plu-P + REFL into the pond and save + Plu-P Harry's life.	se scufundase -> FM se (REFL) + root scudunda- (dive) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
As he dragged sweater after sweater over his head, Harry stared at Ron, half expecting him to have disappeared every time he lost sight of him, and yet he had to be real: he had just dived into the pool,	Harry îmbrăca pulover peste pulover și continua să se holbeze la Ron, așteptându-se cumva ca acesta să dispară de fiecare dată când închidea ochii. Dar trebuia să fie real: tocmai se scufundase în iaz și îi salvase viața lui Harry.	Harry put on sweater over sweater and continued to stare at Ron, somehow expect + GER him to disappear + PRES SUBJ every time he closed his eyes. But it had to be real: he just dive + Plu-P into the pond	salvase -> root salva- (save) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)

he had saved Harry's life.		and save + Plu-P Harry's life.	
Apparently Ron had hoped that this point would come up later, if at all.	Se părea că Ron sperase ca subiectul acesta să fie deschis mai încolo sau deloc.	It seemed that Ron hope + Plu-P that this point would come up later, if at all.	sperase -> root spera- (hope) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He had returned . He had just saved Harry's life.	Se întorsese . Tocmai îi salvase viața lui Harry.	He return + Plu-P + REFL . He had just save + Plu-P Harry's life.	se întorsese -> FM se (REFL) root întorse- (return) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He had returned . He had just saved Harry's life.	Se întorsese . Tocmai îi salvase viața lui Harry.	He return + Plu-P . He had just save + Plu-P Harry's life.	salvase -> root salva- (save) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
'– I did think I saw something move over there, but I was running to the pool at the time, because you'd gone in and you hadn't come up, so I wasn't going to make a	... mi sa părut că am văzut ceva mișcându-se acolo, dar era în timp ce fugeam spre iaz, pentru că te scufundaseși și nu mai ieșeai la suprafață, așa că nu aveam de gând să fac un ocol și să... Hei!	... I thought I saw something move there, but that was while I run + IMP towards the pool, because you subside + Plu-P and wouldn't come + IMP , so I NRG + go + IMP to go around and... Hey!	scufundaseși ->root scufunda- (subside) + BMifl -seși (2nd sg Plu-P)

detour to – hey!’			
‘– I did think I saw something move over there, but I was running to the pool at the time, because you’d gone in and you hadn’t come up , so I wasn’t going to make a detour to – hey!’	... mi sa părut că am văzut ceva mișcându-se acolo, dar era în timp ce fugeam spre iaz, pentru că te scufundaseși și nu mai ieșeai la suprafață, așa că nu aveam de gând să fac un ocol și să... Hei!	... I thought I saw something move there, but that was while I run + IMP towards the pool, because you subside + Plu-P and wouldn't come + IMP , so I NEG + go + IMP to go around and... Hey!	ieșeai -> root ieș-(come out) + BMifl - eai (2nd sg IMP)
Harry was already hurrying to the place Ron had indicated .	Harry fugea deja spre locul pe care îl indicase Ron.	Harry already hurry + IMP towards the place Ron indicate + Plu-P	indicase -> root indica-(indicate) + BMifl - se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Though the darkness had swallowed her whole, her burnished image was still imprinted on his retinas; it obscured his vision, brightening when he lowered his eyelids,	Deși întunericul o înghițise cu totul, imaginea ei era încă imprimată pe retinele lui Harry; îi tulbura gândurile, nu mai vedea nimic în afară de ea, care își revărsa lumina atunci când își închidea pleoapele, dezorientându-l.	Although the darkness swallow + Plu-P her whole, her image was still imprinted on Harry's retinas; it disturbed his thoughts, he could see nothing but her, who poured her light when she closed her eyelids,	înghițise -> root înghiți-(swallow) + BMifl - se (3rd sh Plu-P)

disorientating him.		disorienting him.	
It had sensed the presence of the sword and had tried to kill Harry rather than let him possess it.	Simțise prezența săbiei și încercase să îl omoare pe Harry, în loc să îl lase să o ia.	He sense + Plu-P the presence of the sword and try + Plu-P to kill Harry instead of letting him possess it.	Simțise -> root simți- (sense) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
It had sensed the presence of the sword and had tried to kill Harry rather than let him possess it.	Simțise prezența săbiei și încercase să îl omoare pe Harry, în loc să îl lase să o ia.	He sense + Plu-P the presence of the sword and try + Plu-P to kill Harry instead of letting him possess it.	încercase -> root încerca- (try) + BMifl -se (rd sg Plu-P)
The answer came so readily to his lips that he thought that he had always known it, deep down: perhaps it had taken his recent encounter with Nagini to make him realise it.	Răspunsul îi veni atât de repede în minte, încât se gândi că probabil îl știuse în sinea lui dintotdeauna. Poate că întâlnirea recentă cu Nagini fusese cea care îl făcuse să își dea seama de aceasta.	The answer came so quickly in his mind that he thought that he always know + Plu-P it, deep down: perhaps it take + Plu-P his recent encounter with Nagini to make him realise it.	știuse -> root știu- (know) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
The answer came so readily to his lips that he thought that he had always known it,	Răspunsul îi veni atât de repede în minte, încât se gândi că probabil îl știuse în sinea lui dintotdeauna. Poate că întâlnirea recentă cu Nagini fusese cea care îl făcuse să își dea seama de aceasta.	The answer came so quickly in his mind that he thought that he always know + Plu-P it, deep	fusese -> root fuse- (be) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)

deep down: perhaps it had taken his recent encounter with Nagini to make him realise it.		down: perhaps it take + Plu-P his recent encounter with Nagini to make him realise it.	
He had backed away, the sword dragging at his side, shaking his head.	Se dăduse înapoi, târând sabia pe lângă el și clătînând din cap.	He back + Plu-P + REFL , dragging his sword by his side and shaking his head.	dăduse -> root dădu- (back) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
You've just got the sword, I know it's supposed to be you who uses it.	Ba poți să o faci, spuse Harry, poți! Tocmai ai scos sabia, știu că tu trebuie să fii cel care să o folosească.	You just get + PERF C the sword, I know it's supposed to be you who uses it.	ai scos -> FM ai (aux - 2nd sg) + PRT scos (get out - PERF C)
Ron had pierced the glass in both windows: Riddle's eyes were gone , and the stained silk lining of the locket was smoking slightly.	Ron străpunsese ambele ferestre: ochii lui Cruplud dispăruseră și mătasea pătată din interiorul medalionului fumega ușor.	Ron pierce + Plu-P both windows: Riddle's eyes go + Plu-P and the silk stain + ADJ lining of the locket smoke + IMP slightly.	străpunsese -> root străpunse- (pierce) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
The thing that had lived in the Horcrux had vanished ; torturing Ron	Ceea ce trăise în Horcrux se evaporase ; ultimul lucru pe carel făcuse fusese să îl tortureze pe Ron.	The last thing it do + Plu-P was torture + PRES SUBJ Ron.	se evaporase -> FM se (REFL) + root evapora- (evaporate) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
It was a bit pathetic to be honest, but there were	Sincer să fiu, a fost cam jalnic, dar ei erau cinci și eu eram singur și îmi luaseră și bagheta.	To be honest, it was kind of pathetic, but there were five	luaseră -> root lua- (take) +

still five of them and only one of me and they'd taken my wand.		of them and I was alone and they take + Plu-P my wand.	BMifl - seră (3rd pl Plu-P)
By the time I got back to that bit of riverbank where we'd been ... you'd gone .'	Până să mă întorc pe malul pe care fuseserăm ... voi plecaserăți deja.	By the time I got back to the shore we be + Plu-P on... you had already go + Plu-P .	fuseserăm -> root fuse- (be) + BMifl - serăm (1st sg Plu-P)
By the time I got back to that bit of riverbank where we'd been ... you'd gone .'	Până să mă întorc pe malul pe care fuseserăm ... voi plecaserăți deja.	By the time I got back to the shore we be + Plu-P on... you had already go + Plu-P .	plecaserăți -> root pleca- (take) + BMifl - serăți (2nd pl Plu-P)
'You must have been simply terrified.	Trebuie să fi fost dea dreptul îngrozit.	He must be + PAST SUBJ quite terrified.	să fi fost -> FM să (to) + FM fi (aux) + PRT fost (be - PAST SUBJ)
She appeared not to have heard him.	Hermione păru să nu îl fi auzit .	She appeared not to hear + PAST SUBJ him.	să nu îl fi auzit -> FM să (to) + FM nu (neg) + FM fi (aux) + PRT auzit (hear - PAST SUBJ)
Harry remembered: it had been the first time Ron's name had been said aloud by either of them since the day he had left ;	Harry își aminti: aceea fusesese prima data când pronunțaseră numele lui Ron cu voce tare din ziua în care plecase .	Harry remembered: that be + Plu-P the first time they pronounce + Plu-P Ron's name out loud since the day he leave + Plu-P	fusesese -> root fuse- (was) + BMifl - se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Harry remembered: it had been the first time	Harry își aminti: aceea fusesese prima data când pronunțaseră numele lui Ron cu voce tare din ziua în care plecase .	Harry remembered: that be + Plu-P the first time	plecase -> root pleca- (leave) +

Ron's name had been said aloud by either of them since the day he had left ;		they pronounce + Plu-P Ron's name out loud since the day he leave + Plu-P	BMifl -se (3rd sg IMP)
Hermione had mentioned it when talking about repairing Harry's wand.	Hermione îl menționase când vorbise despre repararea baghetei lui Harry.	Hermione mention + Plu-P it when she had talked about fixing Harry's wand.	menționase -> root menționa- (mention) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
'Sorry?' said Harry, sure he had not heard correctly.	Poftim? spuse Harry, sigur că nu auzise bine.	'Sorry?' said Harry, sure NEG + hear + Plu-P correctly.	auzise -> root auzi- (hear) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
And we left really early, because, as Harry says, we'd heard somebody blundering around.'	Și am plecat foarte devreme, pentru că, așa cum a spus și Harry, auziserăm pe cineva prin jur.	And we left really early, because, as Harry says, we hear + Plu-P somebody blundering around.'	auziserăm -> root auzi- (hear) + BMifl -serăm (1st pl Plu-P)
But when it started to get dark, I knew I must have missed you	Dar când a început să se întunece, am știut că trebuia să vă fi ratat .	But when it started to get dark, I knew I must miss + PAST SUBJ you.	să vă fi ratat -> FM să (to) + FM vă (you) + fi (aux) + PRT ratat (miss - PAST SUBJ)
They explained what had happened , and as the story of the silver doe and the sword in the pool unfolded, Hermione frowned from	Îi explicară ce se întâmplase și, pe măsură ce se desfășură povestea despre căprioara argintie și sabia din iaz, Hermione se încrunta, uitându-se când la unul, când la altul, concentrându-se atât de intens, încât renunță săși mai țină mâinile și picioarele legate.	They explained what happen + Plu-P + REFL , and as the story of the silver deer and the sword in the pool unfolded, Hermione frowned, looking at one and then the	se întâmplase -> FM se (REFL) root întâmpla- (happen)+ BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)

one to the other of them, concentrating so hard she forgot to keep her limbs locked together.		other, concentrating so intensely that she gave up on keeping her hands and feet bound.	
‘But it must have been a Patronus!’ she said.	Dar trebuie să fi fost un Patronus!	‘But it must be + PAST SUBJ a Patronus!’ she said.	să fi fost -> FM să (to) + FM fi (aux) + PRT fost (be - PAST SUBJ)
Ron explained how he had watched Harry jump into the pool and had waited for him to resurface; how he had realised that something was wrong, dived in and saved Harry, then returned for the sword.	Ron îi povesti cum îl urmărise pe Harry sărind în iaz și cum îl așteptase să iasă la suprafață, cum își dăduse seama că ceva nu era în regulă, cum se scufundase și îl salvase pe Harry, iar apoi se întorsese după sabie.	Ron told him how he watch + Plu-P Harry jump into the pond and wait + Plu-P for him to resurface, how he realise + Plu-P that something was wrong, how dive + Plu-P in and save + Plu-P Harry, and then gone back for the sword.	urmărise -> root urmări- (follow) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
Ron explained how he had watched Harry jump into the pool and had waited for him to resurface; how he had realised that something	Ron îi povesti cum îl urmărise pe Harry sărind în iaz și cum îl așteptase să iasă la suprafață, cum își dăduse seama că ceva nu era în regulă, cum se scufundase și îl salvase pe Harry, iar apoi se întorsese după sabie.	Ron told him how he watch + Plu-P Harry jump into the pond and wait + Plu-P for him to resurface, how he realise + Plu-P that something was wrong, how dive + Plu-P in	așteptase -> root aștepta- (wait)+ BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)

<p>was wrong, dived in and saved Harry, then returned for the sword.</p>		<p>and save + Plu-P Harry, and then gone back for the sword.</p>	
<p>Ron explained how he had watched Harry jump into the pool and had waited for him to resurface; how he had realised that something was wrong, dived in and saved Harry, then returned for the sword.</p>	<p>Ron îi povesti cum îl urmărise pe Harry sărind în iaz și cum îl așteptase să iasă la suprafață, cum își dăduse seama că ceva nu era în regulă, cum se scufundase și îl salvase pe Harry, iar apoi se întorsese după sabie.</p>	<p>Ron told him how he watch + Plu-P Harry jump into the pond and wait + Plu-P for him to resurface, how he realise + Plu-P that something was wrong, how dive + Plu-P in and save + Plu-P Harry, and then gone back for the sword.</p>	<p>dăduse-> root dădu- (give) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)</p>
<p>Ron explained how he had watched Harry jump into the pool and had waited for him to resurface; how he had realised that something was wrong, dived in and saved Harry, then returned for the sword.</p>	<p>Ron îi povesti cum îl urmărise pe Harry sărind în iaz și cum îl așteptase să iasă la suprafață, cum își dăduse seama că ceva nu era în regulă, cum se scufundase și îl salvase pe Harry, iar apoi se întorsese după sabie.</p>	<p>Ron told him how he watch + Plu-P Harry jump into the pond and wait + Plu-P for him to resurface, how he realise + Plu-P that something was wrong, how dive + Plu-P + REFL in and save + Plu-P Harry, and then gone back for the sword.</p>	<p>se scufundase -> FM se (REFL) root scufunda- (dived) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)</p>

Ron explained how he had watched Harry jump into the pool and had waited for him to resurface; how he had realised that something was wrong, dived in and saved Harry, then returned for the sword.	Ron îi povesti cum îl urmărise pe Harry sărind în iaz și cum îl așteptase să iasă la suprafață, cum își dăduse seama că ceva nu era în regulă, cum se scufundase și îl salvase pe Harry, iar apoi se întorsese după sabie.	Ron told him how he watch + Plu-P Harry jump into the pond and wait + Plu-P for him to resurface, how he realise + Plu-P that something was wrong, how dive + Plu-P in and save + Plu-P Harry, and then gone back for the sword.	salvase -> root salva- (save) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
'I have seen your heart, and it is mine.'	Țiam văzut inima, și este a mea.	'I see + PERF C your heart, and it is mine.'	am văzut -> FM am (aux) + PRT văzut (see - PERF C)
As certainly as he had known that the doe was benign, he knew that Ron had to be the one to wield the sword.	La fel de sigur cum știuse că acea căprioară era una bună, la fel știa că Ron trebuia să fie cel care să mănuiască sabia.	As sure as he know + Plu-P that that deer was a good one, he knew that Ron had to be the one to wield the sword.	știuse -> root știu- (know) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
He thought of water weeds, though nothing had brushed him as he dived, and raised his empty hand to free himself.	Se gândi că erau alge, deși nu îl atinsese nimic când se scufundase, și ridică cealaltă mână, încercând să se elibereze.	He thought it was seaweed, though nothing brush + Plu-P him when he sank, and raised his other hand, trying to free himself.	atinsese -> root atinse- (touch) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
It was not weed: the chain of the	Nu erau alge: lanțul Horcruului se strânsese și îl sugruma încetul cu încetul.	It wasn't algae: the chain of the Horcru	strânsese -> root strânse- (tighten) +

Horcrux had tightened and was slowly constricting his wind pipe.		tighten + Plu-P and was slowly constrict + IMP him.	BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
'But you would not have taken her classes,' said Voldemort.	Dar tu n-ai avut -o ca profesoară, zise Cap-de-Mort.	But you NEG + have + PERF C her as a teacher, said Voldemort.	n-ai avut -> FM n- (neg) + BMifl ai (aux - 2nd sg) + FM avut (PRT - PERF C)
'Yeah, well, that would've been me,' said Ron.	Da, păi eu trebuie să fi fost , spuse Ron.	Yeah, well I must be + PAST SUBJ , said Ron.	să fi fost -> FM să (to) + FM fi (aux) + PRT fost (be - PAST SUBJ)
'Yeah,' said Ron. 'Could've been worse.'	Da, zise Ron. Putea să fie mult mai rău.	Yes, said Ron. It could be + PRES SUBJ much worse.	să fie -> FM să (to) + FM fie (be - PRES SUBJ)
Had some unknown magic drawn Hermione to this spot, or was the doe, which he had taken to be a Patronus, some kind of guardian of the pool?	Să fi fost oare atrasă Hermione spre locul acesta printr-o vrajă necunoscută sau poate căprioara, pe care el şio luase drept Patronus, era vreun fel de gardiană a iazului?	Hermione drawn + PAST SUBJ + PAS to this place by some unknown spell, or perhaps the deer, which he had taken as his Patronus, was some kind of guardian of the pool?	să fi fost atrasă -> FM să + FM fi (be-aux) + PRT fost (be - PAST SUBJ) + PRT atras (attracted) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
But he had to admit to himself that this jagged cut in his finger would have defeated him.	Dar trebuia să recunoască faptul că tăietura aceea de la deget l-ar fi dat gata.	But he had to admit that cut on his finger would defeat + PAST COND him	ar fi dat -> FM ar (aux 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + PRT dat (give - PAST COND)

<p>'I still haven't ruled it out,' came Hermione's muffled voice from beneath her blankets, but Harry saw Ron smiling slightly as he pulled his maroon pyjamas out of his rucksack.</p>	<p>— Încă nu am renunțat complet la ideea asta, se auzi vocea înăbușită a Hermionei de sub pături, dar Harry îl văzu pe Ron zâmbind abia perceptibil în timp ce își scotea pijamaua maro din rucsac.</p>	<p>I NEG + give + PERF C completely up on that yet, came Hermione's muffled voice from under the blankets, but Harry saw Ron smile faintly as he pulled his brown pajamas out of his rucksack.</p>	<p>nu am renunțat -> FM nu (NEG) + FM am (aux) + PRT renunțat (give up - PERF C)</p>
<p>Harry remembered: it had been the first time Ron's name had been said aloud by either of them since the day he had left;</p>	<p>Harry își aminti: aceea fusesse prima data când pronunțaseră numele lui Ron cu voce tare din ziua în care plecase.</p>	<p>Harry remembered: that be + Plu-P the first time they pronounce + Plu-P Ron's name out loud since the day he leave + Plu-P</p>	<p>pronunțaseră -> root pronunța- (pronouce) + BMifl -seră (3rd pl Plu-P)</p>
<p>Making a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before returning to his bedroom and slamming the door behind him.</p>	<p>Punându-și în minte să nu uite să o întrebe pe Hermione cum se făcea, folosi o rolă întreagă de hârtie igienică pentru a șterge cât mai bine ceaiul, apoi se întoarse în camera sa și trânti ușa după el.</p>	<p>Make + GER a mental note to ask Hermione how it was do + IMP + REFL, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before return + PERF S to his bedroom and slam + PERF S the door behind him.</p>	<p>se făcea -> FM se (REFL) + root făc- (return) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)</p>

<p>His eyes were wide, and the Riddle-Harry and the Riddle-Hermione were reflected in them, their hair swirling like flames, their eyes shining (not translated) red, their voices lifted in an evil duet.</p>	<p>Avea ochii mari și CrupludHarry și Cruplud-Hermione se reflectau în ei, cu părul învolutat ca niște flăcări, cu o lumină roșie în ochi, vorbind întrun fel de duet malefic.</p>	<p>His eyes were wide, and the Riddle-Harry and the Riddle-Hermione were reflected in them, with their hair swirl + PRT like flames, with a red light in their eyes, speaking into some sort evil duet.</p>	<p>se reflectau - > FM se (REFL) + root reflect- (reflect) + BMifl - au (3rd pl IMP)</p>
<p>Ron had pierced the glass in both windows: Riddle's eyes were gone, and the stained silk lining of the locket was smoking slightly.</p>	<p>Ron străpunsese ambele ferestre: ochii lui Cruplud dispăruseră și mătasea pătată din interiorul medalionului fumega ușor.</p>	<p>Ron pierce + Plu-P both windows: Riddle's eyes go + Plu-P and the silk stain + ADJ lining of the locket smoke + IMP slightly.</p>	<p>dispăruseră - > root dispăru- (disappear) + BMifl - seră (3rd pl Plu-P)</p>
<p>Harry wearing the Horcrux and Hermione clutching the beaded bag.</p>	<p>Harry purta Horcruxul și Hermione își ținea strâns gentuța cu perluțe.</p>	<p>Harry wear + IMP the Horcrux and Hermione clutch + IMP the beaded bag tightly.</p>	<p>își ținea -> FM își (REFL) + root ține- (hold) + BMifl - a (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>Harry wearing the Horcrux and Hermione clutching the beaded bag.</p>	<p>Harry purta Horcruxul și Hermione își ținea strâns gentuța cu perluțe.</p>	<p>Harry wear + IMP the Horcrux and Hermione clutch + IMP the beaded bag tightly.</p>	<p>purta -> FM purt- (wear) + BMifl - a (3rd sg IMP)</p>

Ron held up his right hand to show two missing fingernails; Hermione raised her eyebrows coldly ‘– and I came out miles from where you were.	Ron le arată mâna dreaptă, îi lipseau două unghii, dar Hermione ridică din sprâncene cu răceală – și am ajuns la kilometri depărtare de unde erați voi.	Ron showed them his right hand, he was two nails miss + IMP , but Hermione raised her eyebrows coldly – and I came out miles from where you were	lipseau -> root lips- (miss) + BMifl -eau (3rd sg IMP)
Harry bellowed: he could feel the locket quivering in his grip and was scared of what was coming.	Strigă Harry. Simțea cum îi tremura medalionul în mâini și se temea de ce avea să urmeze.	Harry bellowed: he could feel the locket quiver + IMP in his grip and was scared of what was coming.	tremura -> root tremur- (quiver) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
On the ground in front of them, Ron’s face filled with anguish: he raised the sword high, his arms shaking .	- Ron stătea în fața lor, iar pe chipul lui apăru o expresie de spaimă. Ridică sabia și mâinile îi tremurau .	Ron was standing in front of them, and a look of fear appeared on his face. He raised his sword and his hands shake + IMP	tremurau -> root tremur- (shake) + BMifl -au (3rd pl IMP)
The snow was still falling thickly.	Ningea cu fulgi deși în continuare.	It still snow + IMP thickly.	ningea -> root ning (snow) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
a fountain was playing .	Susură o fântână.	A fountain play + PERF S	susură -> root susu- (play) + BMifl -ră (3rd sg PERF S)
To his right, his son Draco, who had been	In dreapta sa, Draco, fiul care se tot holbase până atunci la corpul inert de deasupra.	To his right, Draco, the son who gaze + Plu-P + REFL	se holbase -> FM se (REFL) + root holba- +

gazing up at the inert body overhead.		up at the inert body above.	BMifl-se (3rd pl Plu-P)
Snape was smiling	Plesneală zâmbea .	Snape smile + IMP	zâmbea -> root zâmb- (smile) + BMifl - ea (3rd sg IMP)
‘The Order is eschewing any form of transport that is controlled or regulated by the Ministry’.	Ordinul evită orice mijloc de transport care este controlat sau reglementat de Minister.	‘The Order eschew + PRES any form of transport that is controlled or regulated by the Ministry’.	evită -> root evit- (avoid) + BMifl - ă (3rd sg PRES S)
‘As I was saying, ’ continued Voldemort, looking again at the tense faces of his followers.	După cum spuneam , continuă Cap-de-Mort, uitându-se din nou la chipurile tensionate ale adeptilor săi.	‘As I say + IMP ’ continued Voldemort, looking again at the tense faces of his followers.	spuneam -> FM spun- (tell) + BMifl - eam (1st sg IMP)
She was staring straight ahead.	Aceasta privea drept înainte.	She stare + IMP straight ahead.	privea -> root priv- (stare) + BMifl - ea (3rd sg IMP)
The soft voice seemed to hiss on even after the cruel mouth had stopped moving .	Vocea calmă părea să se audă ca un șuierat, chiar și după ce gura necruțătoare înceta să se mai miște	The calm voice seemed to be heard as a hiss even after the relentless mouth stopped move + PRES SUBJ + REFL	să se mai miște -> FM să + FM se (REFL) + FM mai (more) + FM miște (move - PRES SUBJ)
All of the Death Eaters were looking up at the captive now, as though they had been given	Acum, toți Devoratorii Morții se uitau la victimă, de parcă li s- ar fi dat voie să-și manifeste curiozitatea.	All of the Death Eaters look + IMP up at the victim now, as they give + PAST COND	se uitau -> FM se (REFL) + root uit- (look) + BMifl - au (3rd pl IMP)

permission to show curiosity.		permission to show curiosity.	
Tears were pouring from her eyes into her hair.	Lacrimile îi curgeau șiroaie în păr.	Tears pour + IMP down her hair.	curgeau -> root curg- (pour) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)
Harry was bleeding .	Harry sângera .	Harry bleed + IMP	sângera -> root sânger- + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
He had trodden on a cup of cold tea that had been sitting on the floor outside his bedroom door.	Călcase pe o ceașcă cu ceai rece, care se afla pe jos , în fața ușii camerei sale.	He tread + Plu-P on a cup of cold tea that sit + IMP on the floor outside his bedroom door.	se afla pe jos -> FM se (REFL) + FM afl- (be) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP) + FM pe (on) + FM jos (down)
Making a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done , he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before returning to his bedroom and slamming the door behind him.	Punându-și în minte să nu uite să o întrebe pe Hermione cum se făcea , folosi o rolă întreagă de hârtie igienică pentru a șterge cât mai bine ceaiul, apoi se întoarse în camera sa și trânti ușa după el.	Make + GER a mental note to ask Hermione how it was do + IMP + REFL , he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before return + PERF S to his bedroom and slam + PERF S the door behind him.	se întoarse -> FM se (REFL) + root înțoar- (return) + BMifl -se (3rd sg PERF S)
Hermione opened the beaded bag and began tugging out tent poles.	Hermione își deschise gentuța și începu să scoată din ea bețe de cort.	Hermione opened her beaded bag and began tug + PRES SUBJ out tent poles.	să scoată -> FM să (to) + FM scoată (tug out - PRES SUBJ)

<p>Making a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before returning to his bedroom and slamming the door behind him.</p>	<p>Punându-și în minte să nu uite să o întrebe pe Hermione cum se făcea, folosi o rolă întreagă de hârtie igienică pentru a șterge cât mai bine ceaiul, apoi se întoarse în camera sa și trânti ușa după el.</p>	<p>Make + GER a mental note to ask Hermione how it was do + IMP + REFL, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before return + PERF S to his bedroom and slam + PERF S the door behind him.</p>	<p>trânti -> FM trânt- + BMifl -i (3rd sg PERF S)</p>
<p>Whatever the source, it was moving soundlessly.</p>	<p>Indiferent care era sursa, înainta fără nici un zgomot.</p>	<p>Whatever the source, it move + IMP soundlessly.</p>	<p>înainta -> FM înaint- + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>He felt that he had been waiting for her to come, but that he had forgotten, until this moment, that they had arranged to meet.</p>	<p>Simțea că o așteptase să vină, dar că uitase până în acest moment că stabiliseră să se întâlnească.</p>	<p>He felt that he wait + Plu-P for her to come, but that forget + Plu-P, until this moment, that they arrange + Plu-P to meet.</p>	<p>așteptase -> root aștepta- (wait) + Bmifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)</p>
<p>Was he imagining that somebody stood beyond the reach of the wandlight, watching him?</p>	<p>Oare doar își imagina că îl privea cineva din întuneric, de acolo unde lumina baghetei nu mai putea străbate?</p>	<p>He just imagine + IMP + REFL that someone watch + IMP him from the darkness, beyond where the light of the wand could no longer traverse?</p>	<p>își imagina -> FM își (REFL) root imagin- (imagine) +BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)</p>

Was he imagining that somebody stood beyond the reach of the wandlight, watching him?	Oare doar își imagina că îl privea cineva din întuneric, decolo unde lumina baghetei nu mai putea străbate?	He just imagine + IMP that someone watch + IMP him from the darkness, beyond where the light of the wand could no longer traverse?	privea -> rot priv- (look) + BMifl - ea (3rd sg IMP)
He glanced around at the surrounding trees again, but was convinced, now, that nobody was going to attack him.	Se uită iar la copacii din jur, dar acum era convins că nu va fi atacat .	He looked again at the surrounding trees, but now he was convinced that he FUT + attack + PAS	nu va fi atacat -> FM nu (NEG) + FM va (aux-FUT) + FM fi (aux - PAS) + PRT atacat (attack)
A glint of deep red ... it was a sword with glittering rubies in its hilt ...the sword of Gryffindor was lying at the bottom of the forest pool.	O sclipire palid roșiatică... era o sabie cu rubine, care scânteiau încrustate în mâner. Pe fundul iazului se afla sabia lui Cercetaș!	A pale reddish glow... it was a sword with sparkling rubies that were glittering in the hilt. At the bottom of the pond be + IMP + REFL the sword of Gryffindor!	se afla -> FM se (REFL) + FM afla (be - INF)
He was shivering now, his teeth chattering horribly, and yet he continued to strip off until at last he stood there in his underwear,	Tremura , dinții îi clănțăneau foarte tare și totuși se dezbracă în continuare, până rămase în chiloți, cu picioarele goale în zăpadă.	He shiver + IMP , his teeth chatter + IMP horribly, and yet he continued to strip off until at last he stood there in his underwear, barefooted in the snow.	Tremura -> FM tremur- (shiver) + BMifl-a (3rd sg IMP)

barefooted in the snow.			
He was shivering now, his teeth chattering horribly, and yet he continued to strip off until at last he stood there in his underwear, barefooted in the snow.	Tremura , dinții îi clănțăneau foarte tare și totuși se dezbracă în continuare, până rămase în chiloți, cu picioarele goale în zăpadă.	He shiver + IMP , his teeth chatter + IMP horribly, and yet he continued to strip off until at last he stood there in his underwear, barefooted in the snow.	clănțăneau -> root clănțan- (chatter) + Bmifl - eau (3rd pl IMP)
He could hardly breathe; trembling so violently the water lapped over the edges of the pool, he felt for the blade with his numb feet.	Abia dacă mai putea să respire. Tremura atât de tare, încât valurile iazului se revărsau peste maluri. Începu să caute sabia pipăind cu picioarele amorțite.	He could hardly breathe; tremble + IMP so violently that the pond's waves lapped over the edges. He started to look for the sword with his numb feet.	Tremura -> FM tremur- (tremble) + Bmifl - a (3rd sg IMP)
Thrashing , suffocating , he scabbled at the strangling chain, his frozen fingers unable to loosen it, and now little lights were popping inside his head, and he	Se zbătea și se sufoca , străduinduse din răputeri săși slăbească lanțul cu degetele amorțite , dar nu reuși să îl miște și acum, în fața ochilor îi dansau luminițe; avea să se înece.	Thrash + IMP , suffocate + IMP , trying his best to loosen the chain with his frozen fingers, but he couldn't move it and now, little lights pop + IMP in front of his eyes; he would drown.	Se zbătea -> FM se (REFLI) + root zbăt- (thrash) + BMifl - ea (3rd sg IMP)

was going to drown.			
Thrashing, suffocating, he scabbled at the strangling chain, his frozen fingers unable to loosen it, and now little lights were popping inside his head, and he was going to drown.	Se zbătea și se sufoca , străduinduse din răputeri săși slăbească lanțul cu degetele amorțite , dar nu reuși să îl miște și acum, în fața ochilor îi dansau luminițe; avea să se înece.	Thrash + IMP, suffocate + IMP , trying his best to loosen the chain with his frozen fingers, but he couldn't move it and now, little lights pop + IMP in front of his eyes; he have + IMP drown.	se sufoca -> FM se (REFL) + FM sufoc- + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
Thrashing, suffocating, he scabbled at the strangling chain, his frozen fingers unable to loosen it, and now little lights were popping inside his head, and he was going to drown.	Se zbătea și se sufoca , străduinduse din răputeri săși slăbească lanțul cu degetele amorțite , dar nu reuși să îl miște și acum, în fața ochilor îi dansau luminițe; avea să se înece.	Thrash + IMP, suffocate + IMP , trying his best to loosen the chain with his frozen fingers, but he couldn't move it and now, little lights pop +IMP in front of his eyes; he have + IMP drown.	dansau -> root dans- (dance) + BMifl -au (3rd pl IMP)
Thrashing, suffocating, he scabbled at the strangling chain, his	Se zbătea și se sufoca , străduinduse din răputeri săși slăbească lanțul cu degetele amorțite , dar nu reuși să îl miște și acum, în fața ochilor îi dansau luminițe; avea să se înece.	Thrash + IMP, suffocate + IMP , trying his best to loosen the chain with his frozen	avea (going to) -> FM av- (be) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)

<p>frozen fingers unable to loosen it, and now little lights were popping inside his head, and he was going to drown.</p>		<p>fingers, but he couldn't move it and now, little lights pop + IMP in front of his eyes; he have + IMP drown.</p>	
<p>Somewhere close by, another person was panting and coughing and staggering around.</p>	<p>Undeva în apropiere, încă cineva tușea, gâfâia și mergea cu pași șovăielnici.</p>	<p>Somewhere nearby, someone still pant + IMP, cough + IMP and stagger + IMP around.</p>	<p>tușea -> root tuș- (cough) + BMifl -ea (3rd psg IMP)</p>
<p>Somewhere close by, another person was panting and coughing and staggering around.</p>	<p>Undeva în apropiere, încă cineva tușea, gâfâia și mergea cu pași șovăielnici.</p>	<p>Somewhere nearby, someone still pant + IMP, cough + IMP and stagger + IMP around.</p>	<p>gâfâia - root gâfâ- (pant) + BMifl -ia (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>Somewhere close by, another person was panting and coughing and staggering around.</p>	<p>Undeva în apropiere, încă cineva tușea, gâfâia și mergea cu pași șovăielnici.</p>	<p>Somewhere nearby, someone still pant + IMP, cough + IMP and stagger + IMP around.</p>	<p>mergea -> root merg- (go) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>'Why the hell,' panted Ron, holding up the Horcrux, which swung backwards and forwards on its shortened chain in some</p>	<p>De ce naiba nu ții scos chestia asta înainte să te scufunzi? Întrebă Ron cu răsuflarea întretăiată, în timp ce ridică Horcruxul, care se mișca înainte și înapoi pe lanțul scurtat, ca într-o sesiune de hipnoză?</p>	<p>'Why the hell,' Ron asked breathlessly while he hold + PERF S up the Horcrux, which moved back and forth on the shortened chain as if in a</p>	<p>ridică -> root ridic- (take out) + BMifl -ă (3rd sg PERF S)</p>

parody of hypnosis, 'didn't you take this thing off before you dived?		hypnosis session?	
He seemed momentarily surprised to see the things he was holding .	Pentru o clipă, păru surprins să vadă obiectele pe care le ține a.	He seemed momentarily surprised to see the things he hold + IMP	ține a -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
'I've been looking for you for hours, it's a big forest, isn't it? And I was just thinking I'd have to kip under a tree and wait for morning when I saw that deer coming (not translated) , and you following .'	Vă caut de ore întregi, e o pădure mare, nu-i așa? Și tocmai mă gândeam că o să trebuiască să înnoptez sub un copac și să aștept să se facă dimineață, când am văzut căprioara și pe tine mergând după ea.	I look + PRES for you for hours, it's a big forest, isn't it? And I just think + IMP that I would have to spend the night under a tree and wait for the morning, when I saw the deer and you follow + GER it.	caut -> 1st sg Pres
'I've been looking for you for hours, it's a big forest, isn't it? And I was just thinking I'd have to kip under a tree and wait for morning when I saw that deer coming (not translated) ,	Vă caut de ore întregi, e o pădure mare, nu-i așa? Și tocmai mă gândeam că o să trebuiască să înnoptez sub un copac și să aștept să se facă dimineață, când am văzut căprioara și pe tine mergând după ea.	I look + PRES for you for hours, it's a big forest, isn't it? And I just think + IMP that I would have to spend the night under a tree and wait for the morning, when I saw the deer and you follow + GER it.	gândeam -> root gând- (think) + BMifl -eam (3d sg IMP)

and you following. '			
'– I did think I saw something move over there, but I was running to the pool at the time, because you'd gone in and you hadn't come up, so I wasn't going to make a detour to – hey!'	... mi sa părut că am văzut ceva mișcându-se acolo, dar era în timp ce fugeam spre iaz, pentru că te scufundaseși și nu mai ieșeai la suprafață, așa că nu aveam de gând să fac un ocol și să... Hei!	... I thought I saw something move there, but that was while I run + IMP towards the pool, because you subside + Plu-P and wouldn't come + IMP , so I NEG + go + IMP to go around and... Hey!	fugeam -> root fug- (run) + BMifl -eam (3rd sg IMP)
'– I did think I saw something move over there, but I was running to the pool at the time, because you'd gone in and you hadn't come up, so I wasn't going to make a detour to – hey!'	... mi sa părut că am văzut ceva mișcându-se acolo, dar era în timp ce fugeam spre iaz, pentru că te scufundaseși și nu mai ieșeai la suprafață, așa că nu aveam de gând să fac un ocol și să... Hei!	... I thought I saw something move there, but that was while I run + IMP towards the pool, because you subside + Plu-P and wouldn't come + IMP , so I NEG + go + IMP to go around and... Hey!	nu aveam de gând -> FM nu (NEG) + root av- (have) + BMifl -eam (1st sg IMP) + FM de (of) + FM gând (think)
Harry was already hurrying to the place Ron had indicated.	Harry fugea deja spre locul pe care îl indicase Ron.	Harry already hurry + IMP towards the place Ron indicate + Plu-P	fugea ->root fug- (run) + BMifl -eam (3rd sg IMP)

The Horcrux was still swinging from Ron's hand. The locket was twitching slightly.	Horcruxul atârna în continuare din mâna lui Ron. Medalionul zvâcnea ușor.	The Horcrux still swing + IMP from Ron's hand. The locket was twitch + IMP slightly.	atârna -> root atâr- (swing) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
The Horcrux was still swinging from Ron's hand. The locket was twitching slightly.	Horcruxul atârna în continuare din mâna lui Ron. Medalionul zvâcnea ușor.	The Horcrux still swing + IMP from Ron's hand. The locket was twitch + IMP slightly.	zvâcnea ->root zvâcn- (twitch) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
I'm not making excuses, Harry, for what I was like, but it affects me worse than it affected you and Hermione,	Nu inventez scuze, Harry, pentru modul în care mam purtat, dar pe mine mă afectează mai rău decât pe tine și pe Hermione,	I NEG + invent + PRES excuses for the way in which I behaved, but it affects me more than you and Hermione.	inventez -> root invent- (invent) + BMifl -ez (1st sg PRES)
'Ron!' he shouted, but the Riddle-Harry was now speaking with Voldemort's voice and Ron was gazing , mesmerised, into its face.	Ron! strigă el, dar CrupludHarry vorbea acum cu vocea lui Capde-Mort și Ron se holba , hipnotizat, la chipul lui.	He shouted, but Riddle-Potter speak + IMP with Voldemort voice now, and Ron gaze + IMP mesmerized at his face.	vorbea -> root vorb- (talk) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
'Ron!' he shouted, but the Riddle-Harry was now	Ron! strigă el, dar CrupludHarry vorbea acum cu vocea lui Capde-Mort și Ron se holba , hipnotizat, la chipul lui.	He shouted, but Riddle-Potter speak + IMP with Voldemort voice now, and	se holba -> FM se (REFL) root holb- (gaze) +

speaking with Voldemort's voice and Ron was gazing , mesmerised, into its face.		Ron gaze + IMP + REFL mesmerized at his face.	BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
Slowly, Harry walked back to him, hardly knowing what to say or do. Ron was breathing heavily.	Harry se întoarse încet spre el, fără să știe ce să spună sau ce să facă. Ron răsufla din greu.	Slowly, Harry walked back to him, hardly knowing what to say or do. Ron breathe + IMP heavily.	răsufla -> root răsufl- (breathe) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
Ron had pierced the glass in both windows: Riddle's eyes were gone , and the stained silk lining of the locket was smoking slightly.	Ron străpunsese ambele ferestre: ochii lui Cruplud dispăruseră și mătasea pătată din interiorul medalionului fumega ușor.	Ron pierce + Plu-P both windows: Riddle's eyes go + Plu-P and the silk stain + ADJ lining of the locket smoke + IMP slightly.	fumega -> root fumeg- (smoke) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
' Getting the sword. Finishing off the Horcrux. Saving my life.	Ai recuperat sabia. Ai omorât Horcruxul. Miai salvat viața.	' Get + PERF C the sword. Kill + PERF C off the Horcrux. Save + PERF C my life.	Ai recuperat -> FM ai (aux - 2nd sg) + PRT recuperat (get - PERF C)
' Getting the sword. Finishing off the Horcrux. Saving my life.	Ai recuperat sabia. Ai omorât Horcruxul. Miai salvat viața.	' Get + PERF C the sword. Kill + PERF C off the Horcrux. Save + PERF C my life.	Ai omorât -> FM ai (aux - 2nd sg) + PRT omorât (kill - PERF C)
' Getting the sword. Finishing off the Horcrux.	Ai recuperat sabia. Ai omorât Horcruxul. Miai salvat viața.	' Get + PERF C the sword. Kill + PERF C off the Horcrux.	ai salvat -> FM ai (aux - 2nd sg) + PRT salvat

Saving my life.		Save + PERF C my life.	(save - PERF C)
'I've been trying to tell you that for years.'	De ani întregi tot încerc să-ți explic asta.	'I try + PRES to tell you that for years.'	încerc -> 1 sg PRES
She was pointing at Ron in dire accusation: it was like a malediction and Harry could not blame Ron for retreating several steps.	Arăta spre Ron cu o privire acuzatoare. Era ca un fel de blestem și Harry înțelese de ce Ron se dădu înapoi cu câțiva pași.	He point + IMP at Ron accusingly. It was like some sort of curse and Harry could see why Ron took a few steps back.	Arăta -> root arăt- (point) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
Ron shouted, and Harry was glad that Ron was fighting back.	Strigă Ron și Harry se bucură că Ron se apăra .	Ron shouted, and Harry was glad that Ron fight + IMP back.	se apăra -> FM se (refl) + root apăr- (fight back) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
'Harry's all over the Prophet, all over the radio, they're looking for you everywhere, all these rumours and mental stories, I knew I'd hear straight off if you were dead, you don't know what it's been like.'	'Harry se scrie tot timpul în Profet și se vorbește despre el la radio, vă caută peste tot, toate zvonurile și poveștile nebunești, eram sigur că aș fi aflat imediat dacă ați fi murit, nu știți cum a fost...	Harry is always written in the Prophet and talked about on the radio, look + PRES for you everywhere, all the rumors and crazy stories, I was sure I would have found out straight away if you had died, you don't know what it was like...	caută -> root caut- (search) + BMifl -ă (3rd pl PRES)

Hermione said, in the lofty voice she adopted when wishing to wound.	— Vai, ce poveste fascinantă, spuse Hermione pe tonul superior pe care îl adopta când voia să rănească pe cineva.	Hermione said in the superior tone she adopted when she want + IMP to hurt someone.	voia -> root vo- (want) + BMifl -ia (3rd sg IMP)
She had to look at Ron to see what he was showing them.	Hermione trebui să se uite la Ron, pentru a vedea ce le arăta .	Hermione had to look at Ron to see what he show + IMP them.	arăta -> root arăt- (point) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
‘I don’t know how it works or why it happened then and not any other time, because I’ve been wanting to come back ever since I left.	Nu știu cum funcționează sau de ce sa întâmplat atunci și nu altă dată, pentru că am vrut să mă întorc de când am plecat.	I don't know how it works or why it happened then and not another time, because I want + PERF C to go back since I left.	am vrut -> FM am (1st sg aux) + PRT vrut (want - PERF C)
But I was listening to the radio, really early on Christmas morning, and I heard ... I heard you.’	Dar ascultam la radio, foarte devreme în dimineața de Crăciun, și team auzit... pe tine.	But I listen + IMP to the radio, very early on Christmas morning, and I heard... you.	ascultam -> root ascult- (listen) + BMifl -am (1st sg IMP)
He was looking at Hermione.	Se uita la Hermione.	He look + IMP + REFL at Hermione.	se uita -> FM se (REFL) + FM uit (look)- + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
‘The little ball of light was hovering there, waiting for me, and when I came out it bobbed	Mingiuța de lumina plutea acolo, așteptându-mă,și când am ieșit, sa mișcat puțin mai încolo și am mers după ea, până după magazie, și apoi... a intrat în mine.	The ball of light hover + IMP there, waiting for me, and when I got out, it moved a little further	plutea -> root plut- (hover) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)

along a bit and I followed it behind the shed and then it ... well, it went inside me.'		and I followed it, to the shed, and then... it entered me.	
'We've been Disapparating under the Invisibility Cloak as an extra precaution.	— Păi nu, zise Hermione. În ultimul timp, am Dispărut sub Pelerina Invizibilă, ca o măsură de siguranță în plus.	'We disappear + PERF C under the Invisibility Cloak as an extra precaution.	am Dispărut -> FM am (have-aux) + PRT dispărut (disappear - PERF C)
'What?' said Ron, who had been watching Hermione examining the locket.	Cum? zise Ron, care o urmărea pe Hermione cercetând medalioul.	'What?' said Ron, who watch + IMP Hermione examining the locket.	urmărea -> root urmăr-(follow) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP)
'You're kidding ?' Ron said.	Glumești? zise Ron.	'You kid + PRES? ' Ron said.	Glumești -> FM glume-(joke) + BMifl -ești (2nd sg PRES)
Then, trying not to imagine how much colder he was about to become or how violently he would soon be shivering , he jumped.	Apoi, încercând să nu își imagineze cât de frig avea săi fie în curând sau cât de îngrozitor va tremura în scurt timp, sări.	Then, trying not to imagine how cold he would soon be or how terribly he shiver + FUT shortly, he jumped.	va tremura -> FM va (aux - FUT) + FM tremura (shiver - INF)
'How are you going to open it?' asked Ron.	Cum o să deschizi întrebă Ron.	'How are you go to open + FUT 2 it?' asked Ron.?	o să-l deschizi -> FM o (aux -FUT) + FM să (to) + BMifl -l (it-DO) + root

			desch- (open) + BMifl -izi (2nd sg FUT 2)
'I'm going to open it,' said Harry.	O să deschid , spuse Harry.	'I'm go to open + FUT 2 it,' said Harry.	o să-l deschidid -> FM o (aux - FUT) + FM să (to) + BMifl -l (it-DO) + root desch- (open) + BMifl -d (1st sg FUT 2)
'I'm going to ask it to open, using Parseltongue,' said Harry.	O săi cer să se deschidă, în reptomită, spuse Harry.	'I'm go to ask + FUT 2 it to open in Parseltongue,' said Harry.	O să-i cer - FM o (aux - FUT) + FM să (to) + BMifl -i (it-DO) + FM cer (ask - 1sg PRES)
It was not weed: the chain of the Horcrux had tightened and was slowly constricting his wind pipe.	Nu erau alge: lanțul Horcruxului se strânsese și îl sugruma încetul cu încetul.	It wasn't algae: the chain of the Horcrux tighten + Plu-P and was slowly constrict + IMP him.	sugruma -> root sugrum- (constrict) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
It was a silver-white doe, moon-bright and dazzling , picking her way over the ground, still silent, and leaving no hoof prints in the fine powdering of snow	– Era o căprioară alb argintie – strălucea ca luna, orbitor , și se apropia încet, fără nici un zgomot și fără să lase urme pe stratul subțire de zăpadă.	It was a silver-white deer - it shone like the moon, dazzling + ADV , and she approach + IMP + REFL slowly, without any noise and without leave + PRES SUBJ any tracks on the thin layer of snow	se apropia -> FM se (REFL) + root aprop- (approach) + BMifl -ia (3rd sg IMP)

‘What? No, of course not! I thought it was you doing it!’	Poftim? Nu, sigur că nu! Credeam că tu ai creat-o!	‘What? No, of course not! I thought it was you do + PERF C!	ai creat -> FM ai (aux - 2nd sg) + PRT creat (create - PERF C)
Hermione launched herself forwards and started punching every inch of him that she could reach.	Hermione se năpusti spre el și începu să lovească furioasă cu pumnii, în fiecare părticică unde îl putea nimeri.	Hermione launched herself at him and started punch + PRES SUBJ him furiously, every bit where she could find him.	să lovească -> FM să (to) + FM lovească (punch - PRES SUBJ)
He walked back to where Ron stood waiting , still holding the sword and the Horcrux.	Se întoarse unde îl aștepta Ron, ținând în continuare sabia și Horcruxul.	He returned to where Ron wait + IMP for him, still holding the sword and the Horcrux.	aștepta -> root aștept- (wait) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
He was on the point of taking out the Marauder’s Map.	Tocmai era pe punctul de a-și scoate Harta Ștrengarilor.	He was on the point of take + INF out the Marauder’s Map.	a-și scoate -> FM a (to) + FM scoate (take out - INF)

Structure Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
There before him stood Ron, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux dangling from its broken chain in the other.	În fața lui stătea Ron, îmbrăcat complet, dar ud learcă, cu părul lipit de față, ținând sabia lui Cercetaș într-o mână și în cealaltă Horcruxul, care atârna de lanțul rupt .	Ron stood in front of him, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, holding the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux in the other, which hung from the chain break +PRT .	rupt -> PRT rupt (break)
Harry stopped walking and let out a long sigh, his smoky breath	Harry se opri din mers și oftă adânc, vaporii răsuflării sale	Harry stopped from walk (NOUN) and let out a long sigh, his	rece -> Adjective form

dispersing rapidly upon the frozen air.	risipinduse repede în aerul rece .	smoky breath disperse + GER rapidly upon the air freeze + ADJ .	
frozen earth covered with leaves	pământ înghețat , acoperit de frunze.	earth freeze + PRT covered with leaves	înghețat -> PRT înghețat (freeze)
Hermione opened the beaded bag and began tugging out tent poles	Hermione își deschise gentuța și începu să scoată din ea bețe de cort.	Hermione opened the bag and began tug + PRES SUBJ out tent poles	participle is not translated
That afternoon fresh flakes drifted down upon them, so that even their sheltered clearing had a fresh dusting of powdery snow.	Fulgi proaspeți de nea începură să plutească iarăși peste ei, astfel că până și poienița lor adăpostită fu acoperită de o pătură nouă de zăpadă.	Fresh snowflakes began to drift down upon them, so that even their clearing shelter + PRT was covered with a new blanket of snow.	adăpostită -> PRT adăpostit (shelter-verb) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
All the same, a little more fear leavened his exhilaration as he returned his attention to the sword reposing upon the bottom of the frozen pool.	Cu toate acestea, entuziasmul îi fu moderat de un pic mai multă teamă când își îndreptă din nou atenția asupra sabiei care se odihnea pe fundul iazului înghețat .	However, his excitement was tempered by a little more fear as he turned his attention back to the sword repose + imperfect at the bottom of the pond freeze + PRT .	înghețat -> PRT înghețat (freeze)
If it had been that easy, the sword would have lain on the ground for him to pick up, not in the depths of a frozen pool.	Dacă ar fi fost atât de ușor, sabia sar fi aflat pe pământ, așteptându-l să o ridice, și nu în adâncul unui iaz înghețat .	If it were that easy, the sword would be lying on the ground, waiting for him to pick it up, and not deep in a freeze + PRT pond.	înghețat -> PRTt înghețat (freeze)
Thrashing, suffocating, he scrabbled at the strangling chain, his frozen fingers unable to loosen it, and now little lights were popping inside his head, and he was going to drown	Se zbătea și se sufoca, străduindu-se din răsuputeri săși slăbească lanțul cu degetele amorțite , dar nu reuși să îl miște și acum, în fața ochilor îi dansau luminițe;	Thrash + GER , suffocate + GER , try + GER his best to loosen the chain with his fingers freeze + PRT , but he couldn't move it and now, little lights popping in front of his eyes; he would drown.	amorțite -> PRT amorțit (freeze) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

Panted Ron, holding up the Horcrux, which swung backwards and forwards on its shortened chain in some parody of hypnosis, ‘didn’t you take this thing off before you dived?’	Întrebă Ron cu răsuflarea înțetăiată, în timp ce ridică Horcruxul care se mișca înainte și înapoi pe lanțul scurtat , ca într-o sesiune de hipnoză?	‘Why the hell,’ Ron asked breathlessly while he holding up the Horcrux, which was moving back and forth on the shorten + PRT chain as if in a hypnosis session?	scurtat -> PRT scurtat (shorten)
Ron had pierced the glass in both windows: Riddle’s eyes were gone , and the stained silk lining of the locket was smoking slightly.	Ron străpunsese ambele ferestre: ochii lui Cruplud dispăruseră și mătasea pătată din interiorul medalionului fumega ușor.	Ron pierce + Plu-P both windows: Riddle's eyes go + Plu-P and the silk stain + ADJ lining of the locket smoke + IMP slightly.	pătată -> PRT pătat- (stain) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
With slits for nostrils and gleaming red eyes whose pupils were vertical.	Cu fante în loc de nări și ochi roșiatici scânteietori .	With slits instead of nostrils and eyes red gleam + PRT .	scânteietori -> ADJ scânteietor- (gleam) + BMifl -i (masc pl)
All he could do was raise a shaking hand to his throat and feel the place where the locket had cut tightly into his flesh.	Tot ce reuși fu săși ducă mâna tremurătoare la gât, pipăind locul unde medalionul îl crestase adânc.	All he could do was raise a hand shake + PRT to his throat and feel the place where the locket had cut tightly into his flesh.	tremurătoare -> root tremur- (shake) + BMifl -ătoare (fem pl -adj)
He looked at the serpentine ‘S’, inlaid with glittering green stones:	Se uită la „S” ul șerpuit, încrustat cu pietre verzi scânteietoare :	He looked at the snaking "S" encrusted with stones green glitter + PRT .	scânteietoare -> root scânteie- (glitter) + BMifl -toare (fem pls -adj)
Ron raised the sword in his shaking hands.	Ron ridică sabia, cu mâini tremurătoare .	Ron raised the sword with hands shake + PRT .	tremurătoare -> FM tremur- (shake) + BMifl -ătoare (fem pls -adj)

Miscellaneous Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
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As he dragged sweater after sweater over his head, Harry stared at Ron, half expecting him to have disappeared every time he lost sight of him	Harry îmbrăca pulover peste pulover și continua să se holbeze la Ron, așteptându-se cumva ca acesta să dispară de fiecare dată când închidea ochii.	Harry put on sweater over sweater and continued to stare at Ron, expecting him disappear + PRES SUBJ every time he closed his eyes.	să dispară -> FM să (to) + FM dispară (disappear - PRES SUBJ)
Harry stared at the creature, filled with wonder, not at her strangeness, but at her inexplicable familiarity	Harry se holbă la creatură, profund uimit nu de cât arăta de ciudat, ci din pricina faptului că i se părea inexplicabil de familiar	Harry stared at the creature, deeply amaze + PRT , not by how strange it looked, but by how inexplicably familiar it seemed to him.	uimit -> PRT uimit (amaze)
An apparently unconscious human figure hanging upside-down over the table, revolving slowly	O siluetă umană aparent inconștientă, rotindu-se încet, de parcă ar fi atârnat de o funie invisibilă. Class shift and level shift.	An apparently unconscious human figure, spin + GER slowly as if hang + PAST COND from an invisible rope	de parcă ar fi atârnat -> FM de (as) + FM parcă (if) + FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM fi (aux) + PRT atârnat (hang - PAST COND)
They spent most of the day inside the tent, huddled for warmth round the useful bright blue flames that Hermione was so adept at producing , and which could be scooped up and carried around in a jar.	Își petrecură cea mai mare parte a zilei în cort, ghemuiți, pentru a se încălzi, în jurul flăcărilor albastre pe care Hermione le crea cu atât de mare pricepere și care se dovedeau a fi foarte folositoare, atâta vreme cât puteau fi luate în palme și cărate în recipiente.	They spent most of the day in the tent, huddled for warmth around the blue flames that Hermione so expertly create + IMP and which proved to be very useful as long as they could be held in the hands and carried in containers.	le crea cu atât de mare pricepere -> FM le (them) + root cr-(create) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg IMP) + FM cu (with) + FM atât (such) + FM de (of) + FM mare(big) + FM pricepere (ability)
Harry could not wait to wake Hermione, and it was with quickening excitement that he entered the tent, Ron lagging a little behind him.	Harry abia aștepta să o trezească pe Hermione și intră în cort extrem de entuziasmat, în timp ce Ron rămase puțin în urmă.	Harry couldn't wait to wake Hermione and entered the tent extremely excited, while Ron remain + PERF S a little behind.	în timp ce Ron rămase -> FM în (in) + FM timp (time) + FM ce (what) + FM Ron + root răma-(remain) + BMifl -se (3rd sg PERF S) .

She was pointing at Ron in dire accusation: it was like a malediction and Harry could not blame Ron for retreating several steps.	Arăta spre Ron cu o privire acuzatoare. Era ca un fel de blestem și Harry înțelese de ce Ron se dădu înapoi cu câțiva pași.	He was pointing at Ron accusingly. It was like some sort of curse and Harry could see why Ron take + PERF S + REFL a few steps back.	înțelese de ce Ron se dădu -> root înțelese- (understand) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P) + FM de ce (why) + FM Ron + FM se (REFL) + root dăd- (retreat) + BMifl -u (3rd sg PERF S)
It was a silver-white doe, moon-bright and dazzling, picking her way over the ground, still silent, and leaving no hoof prints in the fine powdering of snow	– Era o căprioară alb - argintie – strălucea ca luna, orbitor , și se apropia încet, fără nici un zgomot și fără să lase urme pe stratul subțire de zăpadă.	It was a silver-white deer - it shone like the moon, dazzlingly (ADV) , and she approach +IMP slowly, without any noise and without leave + PRES SUBJ any tracks on the thin layer of snow	orbitor -> adverb of manner
and started walking briskly in the same direction	pornind într-un ritm alert în aceeași direcție.	start + GER at a brisk pace in the same direction.	pornind -> root porn- (start) + BMifl ind (GER)
Though the darkness had swallowed her whole, her burnished image was still imprinted on his retinas; it obscured his vision, brightening when he lowered his eyelids, disorientating him.	Deși întunericul o înghițișe cu totul, imaginea ei era încă imprimată pe retinele lui Harry; îi tulbura gândurile, nu mai vedea nimic în afară de ea, care își revărsa lumina atunci când își închidea pleoapele, dezorientându-l.	Although the darkness had swallowed her whole, her image was still imprinted on Harry's retinas; it disturbed his thoughts, he could see nothing but her, who pour + IMP her light when she closed her eyelids, disorienting him.	care își revărsa lumina -> FM care (which) + FM își (REFL) + root revărs- (brighten) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP) + root lumin- (light) + BMifl -a (DET)
How could it have come to be lying in a forest pool, this close to the place where they were camping ?	Cum ajunsese în iazul acesta din pădure, atât de aproape de locul unde își puseseră cortul	How did he get to this pond in the forest, so close to where they pitch + Plu-P their tent.	unde își puseseră cortul -> FM unde (where) + FM își (IO) + root pute- (put) + BMifl -seră (3rd pl Plu-p) + FM cort (tent) + BMifl -ul (DET)

What was it, Harry asked himself (walking again), that Dumbledore had told him the last time he had retrieved the sword?	Oare ce îi spusese Dumbledore ultima dată când chemase sabia, se întrebă Harry, care începuse să se plimbe din nou	What had Dumbledore told him the last time when he had summoned the sword, Harry wondered, who start + Plu-P walk + PRES SUBJ + REFL again.	care începuse să se plimbe din nou -> FM care (who) + root începu- (start) + Bmifl -se (rd sg Plu-P) + FM să (to) + FM se (REFL) + FM plimbe (walk - PRES SUBJ) + FM din + FM nou (again)
'I came running after you!	— Am fugit după tine!	I run + PERF C after you	Am fugit -> FM am (aux - 1st sg) + PRT fugit (run - PERF C)
And we left really early, because, as Harry says, we'd heard somebody blundering around.'	Și am plecat foarte devreme, pentru că, așa cum a spus și Harry, auziserăm pe cineva prin jur.	And we left really early, because, as Harry says, we hear + plu-perfect somebody around.	the participle is skipped in the Romanian translation

No changes

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Gramatical descriptions
she swayed, cackling , before Ron, who looked horrified yet transfixed , the sword hanging pointlessly at his side.	Se legăna, râzând pe înfundate în fața lui Ron, care părea îngrozit , dar fascinat , cu sabia atârând fără sens lângă el.	She swayed, cackle + GER , before Ron who looked horrify + PRT yet transfix + PRT , with the sword hang + GER pointlessly at his side.	îngrozit -> PRT îngrozit (horrify)
she swayed, cackling , before Ron, who looked horrified yet transfixed , the sword hanging pointlessly at his side.	Se legăna, râzând pe înfundate în fața lui Ron, care părea îngrozit , dar fascinat , cu sabia atârând fără sens lângă el.	She swayed, cackle + GER , before Ron who looked horrify + PRT yet transfix + PRT , with the sword hang + GER pointlessly at his side.	fascinat -> PRT fascinat (fascinate)
'I have given you your liberty, Lucius'	— Te-am lăsat în libertate, Lucius.	'I give + PRT you your liberty, Lucius'	lăsat -> PRT lăsat (give)
But I have noticed that you and your family seem less than happy of late.	— Dar am observat ca tu și familia ta nu păreți tocmai fericiți în ultima vreme.	But I notice + PRT that you and your family don't seem so happy lately.	observat -> PRT observat (observe)

They had had their chance as he walked alone through the forest, had had plenty of opportunities as he examined the pool.	Ar fi avut ocazia, în timp ce se plimbase singur prin pădure, ar fi avut nenumărate prilejuri, cât cercetase iazul.	They had have + PRT their chance as he walked alone through the forest, had have + PRT plenty of opportunities as he examined the pool.	avut -> PRT avut (have)
They had had their chance as he walked alone through the forest, had had plenty of opportunities as he examined the pool.	Ar fi avut ocazia, în timp ce se plimbase singur prin pădure, ar fi avut nenumărate prilejuri, cât cercetase iazul.	They had have + PRT their chance as he walked alone through the forest, had have + PRT plenty of opportunities as he examined the pool.	avut -> PRT avut (have)
It would have been easy to pity it, except that the cut around Harry's neck still burned.	Lui Harry iar fi fost ușor să îi fie milă de el, dacă nu lar mai fi usturat încă tăietura din jurul gâtului.	It would have be + PAST COND easy for Harry to pity it, if the cut around his neck hadn't been still burning.	fost -> PRT fost (be)
'Your mother confessed,' sneered Riddle-Harry, while Riddle-Hermione jeered, 'that she would have preferred me as a son, would be glad to exchange ...'	— Mama ta a mărturisit, rânji CrupludHarry, în timp ce Cruplud-Hermione zâmbi batjocoritor, că mar fi preferat pe mine ca fiu și că mar accepta bucuroasă pe mine în locul tău...	'Your mother confessed,' sneered Riddle-Harry, while Riddle-Hermione jeered 'that she would have prefer + PRT me as a son, and she would gladly accept me instead of you'.	preferat -> PRT preferat (prefer)
His brain itself seemed to have frozen as he pushed through the dark water to the bottom and reached out, groping for the sword.	Părea să îi fi amorțit până și creierul, tot înotând prin apa întunecată, până la fund. Întinse mâna, cercetând după sabie.	Even his brain seemed to freeze + PRT , as he pushed through the dark water to the bottom. He reached out, grope + GER for the sword.	amorțit -> PRT amorțit (freeze)
'I don't care!' she screamed. 'I don't care what he's done! Weeks and weeks, we could have been dead for all he knew -'	— Nu îmi pasă! strigă ea. Nu îmi pasă ce a făcut! Săptămâni la rând, am fi putut să murim amândoi și el să nu fi știut nimic!	'I don't care!' she screamed. 'I don't care what he's done! Weeks and weeks, we could have be + PRT dead for all he knew -'	putut -> PRT putut (can)

wands directed at each other's chests	cu bagheta îndreptată către pieptul celuilalt.	wands direct + PRT at each other's chests	îndreptate -> PRT îndreptat (direct) + BMifll -e (fem pl)
frozen earth covered with leaves	pământ înghețat, acoperit de frunze.	frozen earth cover + PRT with leaves	acoperit -> PRT acoperit (cover)
'We now have several people planted within the Department of Magical Transport.'	În momentul de față, avem mai mulți oameni infiltrați în Departamentul de Transport Magic.	'At the moment we have more people plant + PRT in the Department of Magical Transport.'	infiltrați -> root infiltra- (infiltrate) + BMifll -ați (PRT)
They spent most of the day inside the tent, huddled for warmth round the useful bright blue flames that Hermione was so adept at producing , and which could be scooped up and carried around in a jar.	Își petrecură cea mai mare parte a zilei în cort, ghemuți , pentru a se încălzi, în jurul flăcărilor albastre pe care Hermione le crea cu atât de mare pricepere și care se dovedeau a fi foarte folositoare, atâta vreme cât puteau fi luate în palme și cărate în recipiente.	They spent most of the day in the tent, huddle + PRT for warmth around the blue flames that Hermione so expertly create + IMP and which proved to be very useful as long as they could be scoop + PRT in the hands and carry + PRT in containers.	ghemuți -> root ghemui- (huddle) + BMifl -iți (masc pl - ADJ)
There before him stood Ron, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux dangling from its broken chain in the other.	În fața lui stătea Ron, îmbrăcat complet, dar ud learcă, cu părul lipit de față, ținând sabia lui Cercetaș într-o mână și în cealaltă Horcruțul, care atârna de lanțul rupt.	Ron stood in front of him, fully dress + PRT but wet (ADJ) , with his hair plaster + PRT to his face, hold + GER the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux in the other, which hang + IMP from the broken chain.	îmbrăcat - PRT îmbrăcat (dress)
'Who could look at you, who would ever look at you, beside Harry Potter? What have you ever done , compared with the Chosen One?	Cine sar uita la tine, cine sar putea uita vreodată la tine, între tine și Harry Potter? Ce ai făcut tu, în comparație cu Cel Ales?	'Who could look at you, who would ever look at you, between you and Harry Potter? What you do + PERF C , compared with the Chosen One?	făcut -> PRT făcut (make)

‘As long as our friend Thicknesse is not discovered. ’	Atâta timp cât prietenul nostru Thicknesse nu este descoperit.	‘As long as our friend Thicknesse is not discover + PRT. ’	descoperit -> PRT descoperit (discover)
‘I have been careless, and so have been thwarted by luck and chance.’	Am fost neglijent, și drept urmare, am fost ocolit de noroc și oportunitate.	‘I have been careless, and so have been avoid + PRT by luck and chance.’	ocolit -> PRT ocolit (avoid)
They spent most of the day inside the tent, huddled for warmth round the useful bright blue flames that Hermione was so adept at producing , and which could be scooped up and carried around in a jar.	Își petrecură cea mai mare parte a zilei în cort, ghemuiți , pentru a se încălzi, în jurul flăcărilor albastre pe care Hermione le crea cu atât de mare pricepere și care se dovedeau a fi foarte folositoare, atâta vreme cât puteau fi luate în palme și cărate în recipiente.	They spent most of the day in the tent, huddle + PRT for warmth around the blue flames that Hermione so expertly create + IMP and which proved to be very useful as long as they could be scoop + PRT in the hands and carry + PRT in containers.	luate -> PRT luat (scoop) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
They spent most of the day inside the tent, huddled for warmth round the useful bright blue flames that Hermione was so adept at producing , and which could be scooped up and carried around in a jar.	Își petrecură cea mai mare parte a zilei în cort, ghemuiți , pentru a se încălzi, în jurul flăcărilor albastre pe care Hermione le crea cu atât de mare pricepere și care se dovedeau a fi foarte folositoare, atâta vreme cât puteau fi luate în palme și cărate în recipiente.	They spent most of the day in the tent, huddle + PRT for warmth around the blue flames that Hermione so expertly create + IMP and which proved to be very useful as long as they could be scoop + PRT in the hands and carry + PRT in containers.	cărate -> PRT cărat (carry) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
The night reached such a depth of velvety blackness that he might have been suspended in limbo between Disapparition and Apparition.	Noaptea, ca o catifea neagră, deveni atât de adâncă, încât Harry se simțea ca și când ar fi fost suspendat la pragul dintre Dispariție și Apariție.	The night, like black velvet, became so deep that Harry felt as if he had been suspend + PRT on the threshold between Disapparition and Apparition.	suspendat -> PRT suspendat (suspended)

Though the darkness had swallowed her whole, her burnished image was still imprinted on his retinas; it obscured his vision, brightening when he lowered his eyelids, disorientating him.	Deși întunericul o înghiți se cu totul, imaginea ei era încă imprimată pe retinele lui Harry; îi tulbura gândurile, nu mai vedea nimic în afară de ea, care își revărsa lumina atunci când își închidea pleoapele, dezorientându l	Although the darkness had swallowed her whole, her image was still imprint + PRT + PAS on Harry's retinas; it disturbed his thoughts, he could see nothing but her, who poured her light when she closed her eyelids, disorient + GER him.	imprimată -> PRT imprimat (print) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
‘The Order is eschewing any form of transport that is controlled or regulated by the Ministry’.	Ordinul evită orice mijloc de transport care este controlat sau reglementat de Minister.	‘The Order is eschewing any form of transport that is control + PRT or regulate + PRT by the Ministry’.	controlat -> PRT controlat (control)
‘The Order is eschewing any form of transport that is controlled or regulated by the Ministry’.	Ordinul evită orice mijloc de transport care este controlat sau reglementat de Minister.	‘The Order is eschewing any form of transport that is control + PRT or regulate + PRT by the Ministry’.	reglementat -> PRT reglementat (regulate)
There before him stood Ron, fully dressed but drenched to the skin, his hair plastered to his face, the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux dangling from its broken chain in the other.	În fața lui stătea Ron, îmbrăcat complet, dar ud learcă, cu părul lipit de față, ținând sabia lui Cercetaș într-o mână și în cealaltă Horcruxul, care atârna de lanțul rupt.	Ron stood in front of him, fully dress + PRT but wet (ADJ) , with his hair plaster + PRT to his face, hold + GER the sword of Gryffindor in one hand and the Horcrux in the other, which hang + IMP from the broken chain.	lipit -> PRT lipit (plaster)
‘Me?’ said Ron, looking (not translated) shocked . ‘Why?’	— Eu? spuse Ron, oarecum șocat . De ce?	‘Me?’ said Ron, somehow shock + PRT . ‘Why?’	șocat -> PRT șocat (shock)
Or had the sword been put into the pool after they had arrived , precisely because they were here?	Oare nu cumva fusesse sabia pusă în iaz după ce sosiseră ei, tocmai pentru că erau acolo?	Hadn't the sword be + Plu-P place + PRT in the pond after they arrive + Plu-P , precisely because they were there?	pusă -> PRT pus (put) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

she swayed, cackling , before Ron, who looked horrified yet transfixed , the sword hanging pointlessly at his side.	Se legăna, râzând pe înfundate în fața lui Ron, care părea îngrozit , dar fascinat , cu sabia atârând fără sens lângă el.	She swayed, cackle + GER , before Ron who looked horrify + PRT yet transfix + PRT , with the sword hang + GER pointlessly at his side.	atârând -> root atâr- (hang) + BMifl -ând (GER)
With a magnificent carpet covering most of the stone floor.	Cu un covor splendid acoperind aproape în întregime podeaua de piatră.	With a splendid carpet almost entirely cover + GER the stone floor.	acoperind -> root acoper (cover) + BMifl -ind (GER)
‘Enough,’ said Voldemort, stroking the angry snake.	– Ajunge! Spuse Cap-de-Mort, izbind șarpele furios.	‘Enough,’ said Voldemort, stroke + GER the angry snake.	izbind -> root izb- (stroke) + BMifl -ind (GER)
‘And you, Draco?’ asked Voldemort, stroking the snake’s snout with his wand-free hand.	Dar tu, Draco? întrebă Cap-de-Mort, mângâind botul șarpelui cu mâna în care nu ținea bagheta.	‘And you, Draco?’ asked Voldemort, stroke + GER the snake’s snout with his wand-free hand.	mângâind -> root mângâ- (stroke) + BMifl -ind (GER)
‘Ron, stab it, STAB IT!’ Harry yelled, but Ron did not move: his eyes were wide, and the Riddle-Harry and the Riddle-Hermione were reflected in them, their hair swirling like flames, their eyes shining red, their voices lifted in an evil duet.	— Ron, străpungel, STRĂPUNGEL! strigă Harry, dar Ron nu se mișcă. Avea ochii mari și CrupludHarry și Cruplud-Hermione se reflectau în ei, cu părul învolverat ca niște flăcări, cu o lumină roșie în ochi vorbind într-un fel de duet malefic.	‘Ron, stab it, STAB IT!’ Harry yelled, but Ron did not move, but Ron did not move: he had big eyes, and Riddle-Harry and Riddle-Hermione were reflected in them, with their hair swirl + PRT like flames with a red light in their eyes , talking in some kind of evil duet.	învolverat -> PRT învolverat (swirl)
A bright silver light appeared right ahead of him, moving through the trees.	O lumină argintie strălucitoare apărui chiar în fața lui, mișcându-se printre copaci.	A bright silver light appeared right ahead of him, move + GER through the trees.	mișcându-se -> root mișc- (move) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (it - DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)

‘It was y – you?’ Harry said at last, his teeth chattering , his voice weaker than usual due to his near-strangulation.	Ttu ai fost? spuse Harry întrun sfârșit, cu dinții clănțanind și cu o voce mai slabă decât de obicei, din cauza recentei experiențe.	‘It was y – you?’ Harry said at last, with his teeth chatter + GER with a voice weaker than usual due to his recent experience.	clănțanind -> root clănțan- (chatter) + BMifl -ind (GER)
his blunt features sliding in and out of sight as the branches of overhanging trees broke the moonlight.	trăsăturile aspre ale feței sale fiind când luminate de lună, când umbrite de crengile copacilor pe sub care treceau.	his blunt features be + GER sometimes illuminated by the moon, sometimes shadowed by the branches of the trees under which they passed.	fiind -> root fi (be) + BMifl -ind (GER)
The high hedge curved with them, running off into the distance beyond the pair of impressive wrought-iron gates barring the men’s way	Gardul viu se unduia odată cu ei, continuându-se în depărtare, dincolo de două porți impunătoare din fier forjat, care se iviră deodată în calea celor doi.	The hedge curved with them, run + GER into the distance beyond two imposing wrought iron gates that suddenly bare + PERF S their path.	continuându-se -> root continu- (continue) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- + BMifl -se (REFL)
Imagining that the wind whipping around the tent.	Confundând vâjâitul vântului din jurul cortului.	Confound + GER the swoosh of the wind around the tent.	confundând -> root confund- (confound) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Yaxley drew his wand again, pointing it over his companion’s head.	Yaxley își scoase din nou bagheta, îndreptând-o peste capul tovarășului său.	Yaxley drew his wand again, point + GER it over his companion's head.	îndreptând -> root îndrept- (point) + BMifl -ând (GER)
‘Severus, here,’ said Voldemort, indicating the seat on his immediate right	Severus, aici, zise Cap-de-Mort, arătând spre locul din dreapta sa.	‘Severus, here,’ said Voldemort, indicate + GER the seat on his right.	arătând -> root arat- (show) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Voldemort held up a large, white hand and Yaxley subsided at once, watching resentfully as Voldemort turned back to Snape.	Cap-de-Mort ridică o mână mare și albă și-l reduse pe Yaxley la tăcere, acesta aruncându-i acum priviri dușmănoase, când îl văzu că se întorcea către Plesneală.	Voldemort raised a large white hand and silenced Yaxley, who was now glare + GER at him as he saw him turn back to Snape.	aruncând -> root arunc- (glare) + BMifl -ând (GER)

Now he scrambled from his seat and scurried from the room, leaving nothing behind him but a curious gleam of silver	Se ridică grăbit și iese în fugă, lăsând în urmă doar o bizară sclipire argintie.	He got up in a hurry and ran off, leave + GER behind only a strange silver glitter.	lăsând -> root lăs- (leave) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Voldemort, who held it up in front of his red eyes, examining it closely.	Cap-de-Mort, care o ridică în fața ochilor săi roșii, examinând -o cu atenție.	Voldemort, who held it up in front of his red eyes, examine + GER it carefully.	examinând -> root examin- (examine) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Harry had spent the morning completely emptying his school trunk for the first time since he had packed it six years ago.	Harry își petrecuse toată dimineața golindu -și de tot cușorul pentru prima oară de când îl împachetase, cu 6 ani în urmă.	Harry had spent the whole morning empty + GER his trunk for the first time since he had packed it 6 years ago.	golind -> root gol + BMifl -ind (GER)
He walked back to where Ron stood waiting , still holding the sword and the Horcrux.	Se întoarce unde îl aștepta Ron, ținând în continuare sabia și Horcruxul.	He returned to where Ron wait + IMP for him, still hold + GER the sword and the Horcrux.	ținând -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Clutching his right hand in his left and swearing under his breath, he shouldered open his bedroom door.	ținându -și mâna dreaptăcu stânga și înjurând în gând, deschide ușa de la camera cu umărul.	clutch + GER his right hand with his left and swear + GER in his mind, he opens the door to the room with his shoulder.	ținându -și -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ând (GER) + bmifl -u- (it - DO) + -BMifl -și (REFL)
Clutching his right hand in his left and swearing under his breath, he shouldered open his bedroom door.	ținându -și mâna dreaptăcu stânga și înjurând în gând, deschide ușa de la camera cu umărul.	clutch + GER his right hand with his left and swear + GER in his mind, he opens the door to the room with his shoulder.	înjurând -> root înjur- (swear) + BMifl -ând (GER)
Keeping his bleeding hand elevated, Harry scraped the fragments of cup together with the other hand.	ținând ridicată mâna ce sângera, Harry strânge bucățile de porțelan cu cealaltă mână.	Keep + GER his hand that was bleeding elevated, Harry scraped the fragments of cup together with the other hand.	ținând -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ând (GER)

<p>‘As I was saying,’ continued Voldemort, looking again at the tense faces of his followers.</p>	<p>După cum spuneam, continuă Cap-de-Mort, uitându-se din nou la chipurile tensionate ale adeptilor săi.</p>	<p>‘As I was saying’ continued Voldemort, look + GER again at the tense faces of his followers.</p>	<p>uitându-se -> root uit- (look) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (it - DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>‘I’ve been looking for you for hours, it’s a big forest, isn’t it? And I was just thinking I’d have to kip under a tree and wait for morning when I saw that deer coming (not translated), and you following.’</p>	<p>Vă caut de ore întregi, e o pădure mare, nu-i așa? Și tocmai mă gândeam că o să trebuiască să înnoptez sub un copac și să aștept să se facă dimineață, când am văzut căprioara și pe tine mergând după ea.</p>	<p>I look + PRES for you for hours, it’s a big forest, isn’t it? And I just think + IMP that I would have to spend the night under a tree and wait for the morning, when I saw the deer and you follow + GER it.</p>	<p>mergând -> root merg- (go) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Though the darkness had swallowed her whole, her burnished image was still imprinted on his retinas; it obscured his vision, brightening when he lowered his eyelids, disorientating him.</p>	<p>Deși întunericul o înghițișe cu totul, imaginea ei era încă imprimată pe retinele lui Harry; îi tulbura gândurile, nu mai vedea nimic în afară de ea, care își revărsa lumina atunci când își închidea pleoapele, dezorientându-l</p>	<p>Although the darkness had swallowed her whole, her image was still imprint + PRT + PAS on Harry's retinas; it disturbed his thoughts, he could see nothing but her, who poured her light when she closed her eyelids, disorient + GER him.</p>	<p>dezorientându-l -> root dezorient- (disorienting) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -l (DO)</p>
<p>The imprint of the doe faded away with every blink of his eyes as he stood there, listening to the sounds of the forest</p>	<p>Imaginea căprioarei devenea din ce în ce mai ștearsă cu fiecare clipire, în timp ce stătea acolo, ascultând zgomotele pădurii, trosnetul rămurelelor și vâjâitul zăpezii.</p>	<p>The image of the deer faded more and more with each blink as he stood there listen + GER to the sounds of the forest, the crackling of twigs and the crunching of snow.</p>	<p>ascultând -> root ascult (listen) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Again he directed the wand at the surrounding trees and bushes, searching for a human outline, for the glint of an eye, but he could not see anyone there.</p>	<p>Își îndreptă din nou bagheta către copacii și tufișurile din jur, uitându-se după siluete umane, după scânteierea vreunei perechi de ochi, dar nu văzu pe nimeni.</p>	<p>He pointed his wand again at the surrounding trees and bushes, look + GER + REFL for human figures, for the glint of a pair of eyes, but he saw no one.</p>	<p>uitându-se -> root uit- (look) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (it - DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)</p>

He set off around the circle of ice, thinking hard about the last time the sword had delivered itself to him.	Începu să încercuiască iazul, concentrându-se asupra ultimei dați când sabia venise la el.	He set off around the circle of ice, concentrate + GER + REFL hard on the last time the sword deliver + plu-perfect itself to him.	concentrându-se -> root concentr- (concentrate) + BMifl - ând (GER) + BMifl - u- (DO) + -BMifl - se (REFL)
Harry stopped walking and let out a long sigh, his smoky breath dispersing rapidly upon the frozen air.	Harry se opri din mers și oftă adânc, vaporii răsuflării sale risipinduse repede în aerul rece .	Harry stopped from walk (NOUN) and let out a long sigh, his smoky breath disperse + GER + REFL rapidly upon the air freeze + ADJ .	risipindu-se -> root concentr- (disperse) + BMifl - ind (GER) + BMifl - u- (it - DO) + BMifl - se (REFL)
‘The little ball of light was hovering there, waiting for me, and when I came out it bobbed along a bit and I followed it behind the shed and then it ... well, it went inside me.’	Mingiuța de lumina plutea acolo, așteptându-mă , și când am ieșit, sa mișcat puțin mai încolo și am mers după ea, până după magazie, și apoi... a intrat în mine.	The ball of light was hovering there, wait + GER for me, and when I got out, it moved a little further and I followed it, to the shed, and then... it entered me.	așteptând -> root aștept- (wait) + BMifl - ând (GER)
Then, trying not to imagine how much colder he was about to become or how violently he would soon be shivering, he jumped.	Apoi, încercând să nu își imagineze cât de frig avea săi fie în curând sau cât de îngrozitor va tremura în scurt timp, sări.	Then, try + GER not to imagine how cold he would soon be or how terribly he would be shivering shortly, he jumped.	încercând -> root încerc- (try) + BMifl - ând (GER)
Harry put off the moment of total submersion from second to second, gasp ing and shaking , until he told himself that it must be done, gathered all his courage and dived.	Harry amâna momentul scufundării de la o secundă la alta, respirând sacadat și tremurând din tot trupul, până când își spuse că nu avea de ales, așa că își luă inima în dinți și se scufundă.	Harry put off the moment of total submersion from second to second, gasp + GER and shake + GER his whole body, until he told himself that he has no choice, hence gathered all his courage and dived.	respirând -> root respir- (gasp) + BMifl - ând (GER)

<p>Harry put off the moment of total submersion from second to second, gasping and shaking, until he told himself that it must be done, gathered all his courage and dived.</p>	<p>Harry amâna momentul scufundării de la o secundă la alta, respirând sacadat și tremurând din tot trupul, până când își spuse că nu avea de ales, așa că își luă inima în dinți și se scufundă.</p>	<p>Harry put off the moment of total submersion from second to second, gasp + GER and shake + GER his whole body, until he told himself that he has no choice, hence gathered all his courage and dived.</p>	<p>tremurând -> root tremur- (shake) + BMifl-ând (GER)</p>
<p>His brain itself seemed to have frozen as he pushed through the dark water to the bottom and reached out, groping for the sword.</p>	<p>Părea să îi fi amorțit până și creierul, tot înotând prin apa întunecată, până la fund. Întinse mâna, cercetând după sabie.</p>	<p>Even his brain seemed to have frozen, as he pushed through the dark water to the bottom. He reached out, grope + GER for the sword.</p>	<p>cercetând ->root cercet- (grope) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Harry kicked out wildly, trying to push himself back to the surface, but merely propelled himself into the rocky side of the pool.</p>	<p>Harry începu să dea din picioare disperat, încercând să se ridice la suprafață, însă nu făcu decât să se lovească de latura stâncoasă a iazului.</p>	<p>Harry began to thrash about desperately, try + GER to get to the surface, but all he did was crash into the rocky side of the pool.</p>	<p>încercând -> root încerc- (try) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Choking and retching, soaking and colder than he had ever been in his life, he came to, face down in the snow.</p>	<p>Tușind spasmodic, maimai săși dea plămâni afară (level shift – idiomatic expression that describes retching heavily), mai ud și mai înfrigurat decât fusese vreodată în viața lui, se trezi întins cu fața în jos, pe zăpadă.</p>	<p>Choke + GER heavily, soaking and colder than he had ever been in his life, he woke up lying face down on the snow.</p>	<p>Tușind -> root tuș- (choke) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>Shivering violently, he staggered to his feet.</p>	<p>Tremurând din cap până în picioare, se ridică șovăielnic.</p>	<p>Shiver + GER from head to toe, he staggered to his feet.</p>	<p>tremurând -> root tremur- (shiver) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Shuddering with cold, he caught up the pile of clothes still lying at the water's edge and began to pull them on.</p>	<p>Tremurând de frig, trase mormanul de haine care zăcea încă pe malul apei și începu să și le tragă pe el.</p>	<p>Shudder + GER with cold, he pulled out the pile of clothes still lying on the water's edge and began to pull them on.</p>	<p>tremurând -> root tremur- (shudder) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

As he dragged sweater after sweater over his head, Harry stared at Ron, half expecting him to have disappeared every time he lost sight of him, and yet he had to be real: he had just dived into the pool, he had saved Harry's life.	Harry îmbrăca pulover peste pulover și continua să se holbeze la Ron, așteptându-se cumva ca acesta să dispară de fiecare dată când închidea ochii. Dar trebuia să fie real: tocmai se scufundase în iaz și îi salvase viața lui Harry.	Harry put on sweater over sweater and continued to stare at Ron, expect + GER him to disappear every time he closed his eyes. But it had to be real: he had just dived into the pool and saved Harry's life.	așteptându-se -> root aștept- (expect) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)
He set off around the circle of ice, thinking hard about the last time the sword had delivered itself to him.	Începu să încercuiască iazul, concentrându-se asupra ultimei dați când sabia venise la el.	He set off around the circle of ice, think + GER hard about the last time the sword deliver + PLUP itself to him.	concentrându-se -> root concentr- (concentrate) + BMifl -ând- (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)
'Well, yeah,' said Ron, looking slightly confused.	Păi, da, spuse Ron, părând puțin derutat.	'Well, yeah,' said Ron, look + GER slightly confused.	părând -> root păr- (look) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'Oh yeah; I got it out,' he said, rather unnecessarily, holding up the sword for Harry's inspection.	A, da, am scoso, spuse el, deși nu prea mai era nevoie, ridicând sabia, să o cerceteze Harry.	'Oh yeah; I got it out,' he said, rather unnecessarily, hold + GER up the sword for Harry to examine.	ridicând -> root ridic- (take up) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'I've been looking for you for hours, it's a big forest, isn't it? And I was just thinking I'd have to kip under a tree and wait for morning when I saw that deer coming (not translated) , and you following .'	Și tocmai mă gândeam că o să trebuiască să înnoptez sub un copac și să aștept să se facă dimineață, când am văzut căprioara și pe tine mergând după ea.	And I was just thinking that I would have to spend the night under a tree and wait for the morning, when I saw the deer and you follow + GER it.	mergând -> root merg- (go) + BMifl -ând (GER)
But he hesitated, glancing at two trees growing close together some yards away. -	Dar ezită, aruncând o privire spre doi copaci care crescuseră foarte aproape unul de altul, la câțiva metri depărtare.	But he hesitated, glance + GER at two trees growing close together a few meters away.	aruncând -> root arunc- (glimpse) + BMifl -ând (GER)

<p>Making a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done, he used a large wad of toilet paper to mop up as much of the tea as he could, before returning to his bedroom and slamming the door behind him.</p>	<p>Punându-și în minte să nu uite să o întrebe pe Hermione cum se făcea, folosi o rolă întreagă de hârtie igienică pentru a șterge cât mai bine ceaiul, apoi se întoarse în camera sa și trânti ușa după el.</p>	<p>Make + GER a mental note to ask Hermione how it was done, he used a whole wad of toilet paper to mop up the tea as well as he could, then he return + PLUP to his bedroom and slam + PLUP the door behind him.</p>	<p>Punându-și -> root pun- (make) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Harry moved an old cushion into the tent mouth and sat down, wearing all the sweaters he owned but, even so, still shivery.</p>	<p>Harry puse o pernă veche în dreptul intrării în cort și se așeză, îmbrăcat cu toate puloverele pe care le avea, dar încă înfrigurat.</p>	<p>Harry placed an old pillow by the entrance to the tent and sat down, dress + PRT in all the sweaters he had but still chilly.</p>	<p>îmbrăcat -> PRT îmbrăcat (dress)</p>
<p>He walked back to where Ron stood waiting, still holding the sword and the Horcrux.</p>	<p>Se întoarse unde îl aștepta Ron, ținând în continuare sabia și Horcruxul.</p>	<p>He walked back to where Ron stood waiting, still hold + GER the sword and the Horcrux.</p>	<p>ținând -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Harry looked around, holding Hermione's wand high, and saw the place: a flattish rock lying in the shadow of a sycamore tree.</p>	<p>Harry se uită în jur, ținând sus bagheta Hermionei, și văzu locul: o piatră plată, așezată la umbra unui sicomor.</p>	<p>Harry looked around, hold + GER Hermione's wand high, and saw the spot: a flat stone, sit + PRT in the shade of a sycamore tree.</p>	<p>așezată -> PRT așezat (sit) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>They both looked at the ornate silver sword, its rubied hilt glinting a little in the light from Hermione's wand.</p>	<p>Se uitară amândoi la sabia de argint frumos decorată, mânerul încrustat cu rubine scânteind ușor în lumina baghetei Hermionei.</p>	<p>They both looked at the ornate silver sword, its rubied hilt glint + GER a little in the light from Hermione's wand.</p>	<p>scânteind -> root scânte- (glint) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>Harry looked around, holding Hermione's wand high, and saw the place: a flattish rock lying in the shadow of a sycamore tree.</p>	<p>Harry se uită în jur, ținând sus bagheta Hermionei, și văzu locul: o piatră plată, așezată la umbra unui sicomor.</p>	<p>Harry looked around, hold + GER Hermione's wand high, and saw the place: a flattish rock sit + PRT in the shadow of a sycamore tree.</p>	<p>ținând -> root țin- (hold) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>‘Because that thing’s bad for me!’ said Ron, backing away from the locket on the rock.</p>	<p>Pentru că are un efect negativ asupra mea! spuse Ron, îndepărtându-se de medalion și de piatră.</p>	<p>‘Because it has a negative effect on me!’ said Ron, back + GER + REFL away from the locket and the rock.</p>	<p>îndepărtându-se -> root îndepărt- (back) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + - BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>He had backed away, the sword dragging at his side, shaking his head.</p>	<p>Se dăduse înapoi, târând sabia pe lângă el și clătinând din cap.</p>	<p>He had backed away, the sword drag + GER at his side, shake + GER his head.</p>	<p>târând -> root târ- (drag) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>He had backed away, the sword dragging at his side, shaking his head.</p>	<p>Se dăduse înapoi, târând sabia pe lângă el și clătinând din cap.</p>	<p>He had backed away, the sword drag + GER at his side, shake + GER his head.</p>	<p>clătinând -> root clătin- (shake) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Ron swallowed, then, still breathing hard through his long nose, moved back towards the rock.</p>	<p>Înghiți în sec, apoi, răsuflând greoi în continuare pe nasul său lung, se apropie de piatră.</p>	<p>Ron swallowed, then, still breathe + GER hard through his long nose, approached the rock.</p>	<p>răsuflând -> root răsufl- (drag) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, looking back down at the locket and narrowing his eyes, concentrating on the letter ‘S’, imagining a serpent, while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped cockroach.</p>	<p>La trei, zise Harry, uitându-se din nou în jos la medalion și mijind ochii, concentrându-se pe litera „S” și imaginându-și că este un șarpe, în vreme ce conținutul medalionului zvâcnea ca o insectă captivă.</p>	<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, look + GER + REFL back down at the locket again, narrow + GER his eyes, concentrate + GER + REFL on the letter ‘S’, imagine + GER that it's a serpent while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped insect.</p>	<p>uitându-se -> root uit- (look) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + BMifl -se (REFL)</p>

<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, looking back down at the locket and narrowing his eyes, concentrating on the letter ‘S’, imagining a serpent, while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped cockroach.</p>	<p>La trei, zise Harry, uitându-se din nou în jos la medalion și mijind ochii, concentrându-se pe litera „S” și imaginându-și că este un șarpe, în vreme ce conținutul medalionului zvâcnea ca o insectă captivă.</p>	<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, look + GER + REFL back down at the locket again, narrow + GER his eyes, concentrate + GER + REFL on the letter ‘S’, imagine + GER that it's a serpent while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped insect.</p>	<p>mijind - root mij- (narrow) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, looking back down at the locket and narrowing his eyes, concentrating on the letter ‘S’, imagining a serpent, while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped cockroach.</p>	<p>La trei, zise Harry, uitându-se din nou în jos la medalion și mijind ochii, concentrându-se pe litera „S” și imaginându-și că este un șarpe, în vreme ce conținutul medalionului zvâcnea ca o insectă captivă.</p>	<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, look + GER + REFL back down at the locket again, narrow + GER his eyes, concentrate + GER + REFL on the letter ‘S’, imagine + GER + REFL that it's a serpent while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped insect.</p>	<p>concentrându-se -> root concentr- (concentrate) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, looking back down at the locket and narrowing his eyes, concentrating on the letter ‘S’, imagining a serpent, while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped cockroach.</p>	<p>La trei, zise Harry, uitându-se din nou în jos la medalion și mijind ochii, concentrându-se pe litera „S” și imaginându-și că este un șarpe, în vreme ce conținutul medalionului zvâcnea ca o insectă captivă.</p>	<p>‘On three,’ said Harry, look + GER + REFL back down at the locket again, narrow + GER his eyes, concentrate + GER + REFL on the letter ‘S’, imagine + GER + REFL that it's a serpent while the contents of the locket rattled like a trapped insect.</p>	<p>imaginându-și-> root imagin- (imagine) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + BMifl -și (REFL)</p>
<p>Stab,’ said Harry, holding the locket steady on the rock</p>	<p>Străpungel, spuse Harry, fixând medalionul pe piatră.</p>	<p>Stab it,’ said Harry, hold + GER the locket steady on the rock</p>	<p>fixând - root fix- (fix) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>the point dangled over the frantically swivelling eyes, and Harry gripped the locket tightly, bracing himself, already imagining blood pouring from the empty windows.</p>	<p>Vârful ei atârna deasupra ochilor care se roteau disperăți și Harry ținu strâns medalionul, luânduși inima în dinți, imaginânduși deja cum avea să șiroiască sângele din ferestrele goale.</p>	<p>the point dangled over the eyes they were frantically swivelling and Harry gripped the locket tightly, brace + GER himself, already imagine + GER + REFL how the blood would drip from the empty windows.</p>	<p>luându-și -> root lu- (brace) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + BMifl -și (REFL)</p>
<p>the point dangled over the frantically swivelling eyes, and Harry gripped the locket tightly, bracing himself, already imagining blood pouring from the empty windows.</p>	<p>Vârful ei atârna deasupra ochilor care se roteau disperăți și Harry ținu strâns medalionul, luânduși inima în dinți, imaginânduși deja cum avea să șiroiască sângele din ferestrele goale.</p>	<p>the point dangled over the eyes they were frantically swivelling and Harry gripped the locket tightly, brace + GER himself, already imagine + GER + REFL how the blood would drip from the empty windows.</p>	<p>imaginându-și-> root imagin- (imagine) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + BMifl -și (REFL)</p>
<p>swaying over Ron and the real Harry, who had snatched his fingers away from the locket as it burned, suddenly, white-hot.</p>	<p>aplecânduse peste Ron și peste adevăratul Harry, care își desprinsese repede mâinile de pe medalion, care începuse să ardă cu flăcări albe.</p>	<p>sway + GER + REFL over Ron and the real Harry, who had snatched his fingers away from the locket that started to burn, suddenly, with white flames.</p>	<p>aplecânduse -> root aplec- (sway) + BMifl -ând (GER + BMifl -u- (DO)) + BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>she swayed, cackling, before Ron, who looked horrified yet transfixed, the sword hanging pointlessly at his side.</p>	<p>Se legăna, râzând pe înfundate în fața lui Ron, care părea îngrozit, dar fascinat, cu sabia atârând fără sens lângă el.</p>	<p>She swayed, cackle + GER, before Ron who looked horrify + PRT yet transfix + PRT, with the sword hang + GER pointlessly at his side.</p>	<p>râzând -> root râz- (cackle) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>‘Who wouldn’t prefer him, what woman would take you? You are nothing, nothing, nothing to him,’ crooned Riddle-Hermione, and she stretched like a snake and entwined herself around Riddle-Harry, wrapping him in a close embrace: their lips met.</p>	<p>— Cine nu lar prefera pe el, ce femeie tear alege pe tine? Ești nimic, nimic, o nimica toată pe lângă el, spuse CrupludHermione batjocoritor și se întinse ca un șarpe, înfășurându-se în jurul lui CrupludHarry, îmbrățișându-l strâns; buzele li se întâlneau.</p>	<p>‘Who wouldn’t prefer him, what woman would choose you? You are nothing, nothing, nothing to him,’ crooned Riddle-Hermione, and she stretched like a snake, entwining herself around Riddle-Harry, wrap + GER him tightly: their lips met.</p>	<p>îmbrățișând -> root îmbrățiș- (wrap) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Harry whirled round, slipping in the snow, wand held ready to defend himself: but there was nothing to fight.</p>	<p>Harry se întoarse pe loc, alunecând pe zăpadă, pregătit să se apere cu bagheta. Dar nu avea cu cine să se lupte.</p>	<p>Harry whirled round, slip + GER in the snow, ready to defend himself with the wand. But there was nothing to fight.</p>	<p>alunecând -> root alunec- (slip) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>The monstrous versions of himself and Hermione were gone there was only Ron, standing there with the sword held slackly in his hand, looking down at the shattered remains of the locket on the flat rock.</p>	<p>Monstruoasele sosii dispăruseră; nu mai rămăsese decât Ron, stând acolo și ținând sabia relaxat, în vreme ce privea în jos la rămășițele medalionului.</p>	<p>The monstrous doppelgänger disappeared; only Ron remained, stand + GER there and holding the sword slackly in his hand, while look + GER down at the shattered remains of the locket.</p>	<p>stând -> root st- (stand) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Harry stooped, pretending he had not seen, and picked up the broken Horcrux.</p>	<p>Harry se aplecă prefăcându-se că nu observase, și ridică Horcruxul spart.</p>	<p>Harry stooped, pretend + GER he had not observed, and picked up the broken Horcrux.</p>	<p>prefăcându-se -> root aplec- (prefăc) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + - BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>He looked around at the darkness, as if hoping a bad enough word would swoop down upon him and claim him.</p>	<p>Se uită în jur, în întuneric, sperând cumva ca un cuvânt destul de dur să se năpustească asupra lui și să pună stăpânire pe el.</p>	<p>He looked around at the darkness, hope + GER that a bad enough word would swoop down upon him and claim him.</p>	<p>sperând -> root sper- (hope) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

Simultaneously they walked forwards and hugged, Harry gripping the still sopping back of Ron's jacket.	Făcură câte un pas înainte în același timp și se îmbrățișară, Harry strângând în mână haina încă udă a lui Ron.	They walked forwards and hugged each other, Harry grip + GER Ron's still wet jacket.	strângând -> root strâng- (grip) + BMifl -ând (GER)
She stirred, then sat up quickly, pushing her hair out of her face.	Se mișcă, apoi se ridică repede în capul oaselor, dânduși la o parte părul de pe față.	She stirred, then sat up quickly, push + GER + REFL her hair out of her face.	dându-și -> root d- (push) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -și (REFL)
She saw Ron, who stood there holding the sword and dripping on to the threadbare carpet.	Îl văzu pe Ron, care stătea acolo cu sabia în mână, iar din haine picurându apă pe covorul tocit.	She saw Ron, who stood there with the sword in his hand and water drip + GER on to the threadbare carpet.	picurându-i -> root picur (drip) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl- u- (DO) + BMifl- i (DO)
Ron backed away, shielding his head as Hermione advanced.	Ron se dădu înapoi, ferinduși capul, în timp ce Hermione venea spre el.	Ron backed away, shield + GER + REFL his head as Hermione came to him.	ferindu-și -> root feri- (shield) + BMifl -ind (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -și (REFL)
Spitting hair out of her mouth, she leapt up again	Scuipând fire de păr, Hermione sări din nou în picioare.	Spit + GER hair out, she leapt up again.	Scuipând -> root scuip- (spit) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'I knew you weren't dead!' bellowed Ron, drowning her voice for the first time, and approaching as close as he could with the Shield Charm between them.	— Știam că nați murit! strigă Ron, acoperind vocea Hermionei pentru prima dată și aproșiinduse cât putea de mult de Vraja Scut dintre ei.	'I knew you weren't dead!' bellowed Ron, drown + GER her voice for the first time and approach + GER + REFL as close as he could with the Shield Charm between them.	acoperind -> root acoper- (cover) + BMifl -ind (GER)
'I knew you weren't dead!' bellowed Ron, drowning her voice for the first time, and approaching as close as he could with the Shield Charm between them.	— Știam că nați murit! strigă Ron, acoperind vocea Hermionei pentru prima dată și aproșiinduse cât putea de mult de Vraja Scut dintre ei.	'I knew you weren't dead!' bellowed Ron, drown + GER her voice for the first time and approach + GER + REFL as close as he could with the Shield Charm between them.	aproșiindu-se -> root aproși- (approach) + BMifl -ind (GER + BMifl -u- (DO)) + -BMifl -se (REFL)

<p>‘What?’ Ron said, gaping from her to Harry, but Hermione ignored him.</p>	<p>— Poftim? spuse Ron uitându-se cu gura căscată la ea și la Harry, dar Hermione îl ignoră.</p>	<p>‘What?’ Ron said, gap + GER + REFL from her to Harry, but Hermione ignored him.</p>	<p>uitându-se -> root uit- (gap) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)</p>
<p>‘One thing I would like to know, though,’ she said, fixing her eyes on a spot a foot over Ron’s head.</p>	<p>— Totuși, un singur lucru vreau să știu, spuse ea, fixându-și privirea asupra unui punct aflat la jumătate de metru deasupra capului lui Ron.</p>	<p>‘However, one thing I would like to know’ she said, fix + GER + REFL her eyes on a spot half a meter above Ron's head.</p>	<p>fixându-și -> root fix- (fix) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -și (REFL)</p>
<p>‘So I took it out,’ Ron went on, looking at the Deluminator, ‘and it didn’t seem different, or anything, but I was sure I’d heard you.’</p>	<p>Așa că lam scos, continuă Ron, privind Deluminatorul, și arăta la fel, nu era nimic schimbat, dar eram sigur că auzisem.</p>	<p>‘So I took it out,’ continued Ron, look + GER at the Deluminator, and it looked the same, nothing seemed different, but I was sure I’d heard you.</p>	<p>privind -> root priv- (look) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>‘The little ball of light was hovering there, waiting for me, and when I came out it bobbed along a bit and I followed it behind the shed and then it ... well, it went inside me.’</p>	<p>Mingiuța de lumina plutea acolo, așteptându-mă, și când am ieșit, sa mișcat puțin mai încolo și am mers după ea, până după magazie, și apoi... a intrat în mine.</p>	<p>The ball of light was hovering there, wait + GER for me, and when I got out, it moved a little further and I followed it, to the shed, and then... it entered me.</p>	<p>așteptând -> root aștept- (wait) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>‘It sort of floated towards me,’ said Ron, illustrating the movement with his free index finger, ‘right to my chest, and then – it just went straight through.’</p>	<p>— A plutit cumva înspre mine, zise Ron, indicând mișcarea cu arătătorul de la mâna liberă, chiar spre piept, și apoi a intrat, pur și simplu.</p>	<p>‘It sort of floated towards me,’ said Ron, illustrate + GER the movement with his free index finger ‘right to the chest, and then – it just went straight through.’</p>	<p>indicând -> root indic- (illustrate) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>said Ron, ‘I kept hoping you’d appear.’</p>	<p>— Da, eu am rămas toată ziua pe dealul acela, spuse Ron, sperând în continuare că o să apăreți.</p>	<p>said Ron, ‘I kept hope + GER you’d appear.’</p>	<p>sperând -> root sper- (hope) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

They explained what had happened, and as the story of the silver doe and the sword in the pool unfolded, Hermione frowned from one to the other of them, concentrating so hard she forgot to keep her limbs locked together.	Îi explicară ce se întâmplase și, pe măsură ce se desfășură povestea despre căprioara argintie și sabia din iaz, Hermione se încrunta, uitându-se când la unul, când la altul, concentrându-se atât de intens, încât renunță săși mai țină mâinile și picioarele legate.	They explained what happen + Plu-P , and as the story of the silver doe and the sword in the pool unfolded, Hermione frowned, concentrate + GER so hard that she gave up on keeping her feet locked together.	concentrându-se -> root concentr- (concentrate) + BMifl -ând (GER) + BMifl -u- (DO) + -BMifl -se (REFL)
Deciding that it was at last safe to do so, Harry removed the Shield Charm with a wave of Hermione's wand and turned to Ron.	Hotărând că nu era nici un pericol, Harry ridică Vraja Scut, fluturând bagheta Hermionei, și se întoarse spre Ron.	Decide + GER that there was no danger, Harry removed the Shield Charm waving of Hermione's wand and turned to Ron.	Hotărând -> root hotăr- (decide) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'What?' said Ron, who had been watching Hermione examining the locket.	Cum? zise Ron, care o urmărea pe Hermione cercetând medalionul.	'What?' said Ron, who had been watching Hermione examine + GER the locket.	cercetând -> root cercet- (examine) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'You were right,' said Harry, holding out his hand. 'Mine's broken.'	— Ai avut dreptate, spuse Harry, întinzând mâna. A mea sa rupt.	'You were right,' said Harry, hold + GER out his hand. 'Mine's broken.'	întinzând -> root întinz- (hold out) + BMifl -ând (GER)
'I still haven't ruled it out,' came Hermione's muffled voice from beneath her blankets, but Harry saw Ron smiling slightly as he pulled his maroon pyjamas out of his rucksack.	— Încă nu am renunțat complet la ideea asta, se auzi vocea înăbușită a Hermionei de sub pături, dar Harry îl văzu pe Ron zâmbind abia perceptibil în timp ce își scotea pijamaua maro din rucsac.	'I still NEG + rule + PERF C it out, came Hermione's muffled voice from beneath her blankets, but Harry saw Ron smile + GER slightly, as he pulled his maroon pyjamas out of his rucksack.	zâmbind -> root zâmb- (smile) + BMifl -ind (GER)

8.2 The Wikipedia corpus

Level Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
Migration from new EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe since 2004 has resulted in growth in these population groups.	Migrația din statele membre ale UE din Europa Centrală și Estică după 2004 a avut ca rezultat și o creștere a acestor grupuri, deși o parte din această migrație a fost temporară	Migration from Central and Eastern European EU member states after 2004 also have + PERF C as result an increase in these groups, although some of this migration was temporary	a avut ca rezultat -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + part avut (have - PERF C) + FM ca (as) + FM rezultat (result)
though since that peak there has been an overall fall of 66 per cent in recorded crime from 1995 to 2015, according to crime statistics.	deși de la acel maxim a avut loc o scădere de ansamblu cu 66% a infracțiunilor înregistrate între 1995 și 2015, conform statisticilor criminalității	although since that peak there take + PERF C + place an overall 66% drop in record + PRT crime between 1995 and 2015, accord + ADJ to crime statistics	a avut loc -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT avut (have) + FM loc (place)
In Great Britain, the British Rail network was privatised between 1994 and 1997, which was followed by a rapid rise in passenger numbers.	în Marea Britanie, rețeaua British Rail a fost privatizată între 1994 și 1997, după care a crescut rapid numărul de pasageri.	in the UK, the British Rail network privatize + PERF C + PAS between 1994 and 1997, after which passenger numbers increase + PERF C rapidly.	după care a crescut -> FM după (after) + FM care (which) + FM a (aux 3rd sg) + part crescut (increase - PERF C)

London dominates the media sector in the UK: national newspapers and television and radio are largely based there, although Manchester is also a significant national media centre.	Londra domină sectorul media din Regatul Unit: ziarele, televiziunile și posturile de radio naționale își au în mare parte sediul acolo, deși Manchester este și el un centru media național important.	London dominates the UK media sector: national newspapers, television and radio stations have + PRES their headquarters there, although Manchester is also a major national media centre.	își au sediul -> FM își (REFL) + FM au(have - 3rd pl PRES) + FM sediu-(headquarters) + BMifl -ul (DET)
The world's oldest tennis tournament, the Wimbledon championships, was first held in 1877	Cel mai vechi turneu de tenis din lume, turneul de la Wimbledon, a avut prima ediție în 1877.	The oldest tennis tournament in the world, the Wimbledon tournament, have + PERF C its first edition in 1877.	a avut prima ediție -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT avut (have - PERF C) + FM prima (the first) + FM ediție (edition)
On 1 May 1707, the Kingdom of Great Britain was formed .	La 1 mai 1707, a luat ființă Regatul unit al Marii Britanii,	On May 1, 1707, the United Kingdom of Great Britain take + PERF C + being - noun (came into being)	a luat ființă -> FM a (aux, 3rd sg) + PRT luat (take) + FM ființă (being)
Britain has willingly granted independence where it has been requested .	Marea Britanie a acordat de bună voie independența oricui a cerut -o	Britain willingly grant + PERF C independence to anyone who request + PERF C it.	a cerut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT cerut (request)
Between 2009 and 2013, the average number of British citizenships granted annually was 195,800	Între 2009 și 2013, numărul mediu de persoane care au primit anual cetățenia britanică a fost de 195.800	Between 2009 and 2013, the average number of people who receive + PERF C British citizenship each	persoane care au primit cetățenia britanică -> FM persoane (people) + FM care (who) + FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + part primit (grant -

		year was 195,800	PERF C) + FM cetățeni- (citizenship) + BMifl -a (det) + root britanic- (british) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the King", with "King" replaced with "Queen" in the lyrics whenever the monarch is a woman.	Imnul național al Regatului Unit este „God Save the Queen”, cuvântul <i>Queen</i> fiind înlocuit cu <i>King</i> în versuri atunci când monarhul este bărbat	The national anthem of the United Kingdom is "God Save the Queen", with the word Queen be + GER replace + PRT by King in the lyrics when the monarch is male	fiind înlocuit -> root fi- (be) + BMifl -ind (GER) + PRT înlocuit (replace)
Banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland retain the right to issue their own notes, subject to retaining enough Bank of England notes in reserve to cover their issue.	Băncile din Scoția și Irlanda de Nord păstrează și ele dreptul de a emite propriile bancnote, cu condiția de a deține o rezervă de bancnote ale Băncii Angliei pentru a acoperi emisiunea.	Banks in Scotland and Northern Ireland also retain the right to issue their own notes, with the condition that they retain + INF a reserve of Bank of England notes to cover the issue.	cu condiția de a deține -> FM cu + root condiți- (consition) + BMifl -a (DET) + FM de (of) + FM a (to) + FM deține (retain - INF)
The culture of the United Kingdom has been influenced by many factors including : the nation's island status; its history as a western liberal democracy and a major power; as well as being a political union of four countries with each preserving elements of distinctive	Cultura Regatului Unit a fost influențată de mulți factori, dintre care : așezarea țării pe un grup de insule; istoria sa ca democrație liberală occidentală și ca mare putere; precum și faptul că este o uniune politică a patru țări, fiecare păstrând elemente ale unor tradiții, obiceiuri și simboluri distinctive	The culture of the United Kingdom influence + PRT by many factors, from which : the country's settlement on a group of islands; its history as a Western liberal democracy and great power; as	și faptul că este -> FM și (and) + root fapt- (fact) + BMifl -ul (DET) + FM că (that) + FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES)

traditions, customs and symbolism.		well as the fact that it is a political union of four countries, each preserve + GER elements of distinctive traditions, customs and symbols	
Britain played a leading part in the Atlantic slave trade, mainly between 1662 and 1807 when British or British-colonial Slave ships transported nearly 3.3 million slaves from Africa.	De-a lungul secolului al XVIII-lea, Marea Britanie a fost implicată în comerțul atlantic cu sclavi.	Throughout the 18th century, Britain involve + PRT + PAS in the Atlantic slave trade.	a fost implicată -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT fost (be) + PRT implicat (involve) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
The Scots legal system is unique in having three possible verdicts for a criminal trial: "guilty", "not guilty" and "not proven".	Sistemul legal scoțian este unic prin aceea că are trei verdict e posibile în procesele penale: „vinova”, „nevinovat” și „nedemonstrat	The Scottish legal system is unique in that it have + PRES three possible verdicts in criminal trials: 'guilty', 'not guilty' and 'not proven'	prin aceea că are -> FM prin (through) + FM aceea (that) + FM că (that) + FM are (have - 3rd sg PRES)
Each National Health Service has different policies and priorities, resulting in contrasts.	Fiecare Sistem Sanitar Național are politici și priorități diferite, ceea ce are ca rezultat diferențe și la nivelul îngrijirii sanitare de care beneficiază pacienții	Each National Health System has different policies and priorities, which have + PRES as result differences in the level of health care that patients receive	ceea ce are ca rezultat -> FM ceea + FM ce (that) + FM are (aux - 3rd sg) + FM ca (as) + FM rezultat (result)

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
Of the young people aged 18 to 24 that responded, 71 per cent said they had no religion.	71% dintre tinerii între 18–24 de ani s-au declarat fără religie.	71% of young people between 18–24 years declared themselves without religion.	între ->FM între (between)
Railways in Northern Ireland are operated by NI Railways, a subsidiary of state-owned Translink.	Căile ferate din Irlanda de Nord sunt operate de NIR, o subsidiară a companiei de stat Translink	Northern Ireland's railways are operate + PRT by NIR, a subsidiary of company of state Translink.	de stat -> FM de (of) + FM stat (state)
Access to improved water supply and sanitation in the UK is universal.	Accesul la rețele de apă și canalizare este universal în Regatul Unit.	Access to water and sanitation network + plural marker is universal in the UK.	la rețele -> FM la (at) + FM rețele (networks)

<p>Based on market exchange rates, the UK is today the fifth-largest economy in the world and the second-largest in Europe after Germany.</p>	<p>După ratele de schimb ale piețelor, Regatul Unit are astăzi a cincea cea mai mare economie a lumii și a doua din Europa după Germania.</p>	<p>According to the exchange rates of the markets (<i>După is a preposition</i>), The United Kingdom today has the fifth largest economy in the world and the second largest in Europe after Germany.</p>	<p>După ratele de schimb ale piețelor -> FM După (according to) + root rate- (rate) + Bmifl -le (DET pl) + FM de (of) + FM schimb (exchange) + FM ale (of - possessive) + root piețe- (market) + Bmifl -lor (possessive pl)</p>
<p>Education in the United Kingdom is a devolved matter, with each country having a separate education system.</p>	<p>Educația în Regatul Unit este subiect al autonomiei fiecărei țări, acestea având fiecare sistemul ei de educație separat.</p>	<p>Education in the United Kingdom is matter to the autonomy of each country, each of which has its own separate education system.</p>	<p>al autonomiei fiecărei țări -> FM al (of) + FM autonomie (autonomy) + BMifl -i (possessive) + root fiecare- (each) + BMifl -i (possessive) + FM țări (country)</p>
<p>A government commission's report in 2014 found that privately educated people comprise 7 per cent of the general population of the UK but much larger percentages of the top professions, the most extreme case quoted being 71 per cent of senior judges.</p>	<p>Raportul pe 2014 al unei comisii guvernamentale arăta că persoanele cu educație în sistemul privat compuneau 7% din populația generală a Regatului Unit, dar procentaje mult mai mari din profesiile de înaltă calificare, cazul extrem cel mai citat fiind cel al</p>	<p>A 2014 report by a government commission showed that learn + PRES in private schools people made up 7% of the</p>	<p>cu educație -> FM cu (with) + FM educație (education)</p>

	<p> judecătorilor, care erau 71% școliți în sistem privat.</p>	<p> general UK population, but much higher percentages in highly skilled professions, the most case extrem</p> <p>cite + participle be + GER</p> <p> that of judges, who were 71 % schooled in the private system.</p>	
<p>The British directors Alfred Hitchcock, whose film Vertigo is considered by some critics as the best film of all time, and David Lean are among the most critically acclaimed of all time.</p>	<p> Regizorii britanici Alfred Hitchcock, al cărui film <i>Vertigo</i> este considerat de unii critici cel mai bun film din toate timpurile, și David Lean sunt printre cei mai de succes la critică din toate timpurile.</p>	<p> British directors Alfred Hitchcock, whose film Vertigo is British be + consider + PRT by some critics to be the greatest film of all time, and David Lean are among the most critically of success of all time.</p>	<p>de succes -> FM de (of) + FM succes (success)</p>
<p>the sale of state-owned companies (privatisation),</p>	<p>vânzarea companiilor de stat (privatizare),</p>	<p>the sale companies of state (privatisation),</p>	<p>de stat -> FM de (of) + FM stat (state)</p>

<p>The UK is a parliamentary democracy operating under the Westminster system, otherwise known as a "democratic parliamentary monarchy".</p>	<p>Regatul Unit are un guvern parlamentar bazat pe sistemul Westminster care a fost emulat prin toată lumea: o moștenire a Imperiului Britanic.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom has a parliamentary government base + PRT on the Westminster system that has been emulate + PRT around the world: a legacy of the British Empire.</p>	<p>bazat -> PRT bazat (base)</p>
<p>It was intended that other regions would also be given their own elected (skipped) regional assemblies, but a proposed assembly in the North East region was rejected by a referendum in 2004.</p>	<p>Exista intenția ca și celelalte regiuni să capete propriile lor adunări regionale, dar propunerea pentru regiunea North East a fost respinsă prin referendum în 2004</p>	<p>There is intent + noun that the other regions get + PRES SUBJ their own regional assemblies, but propose + noun for the North East region was reject + PRT by referendum in 2004</p>	<p>propunerea -> FM propunere-(proposal) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>
<p>The rise of nationalism in the colonies coincided with Britain's now much-diminished economic position,</p>	<p>creșterea naționalismului în colonii a coincis cu diminuarea puternică a poziției economice a Regatului Unit,</p>	<p>the rise of nationalism in the colonies coincided with the decline + noun sharp in the economic</p>	<p>diminuarea -> FM diminuare-(decline) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>

		position of the United Kingdom,	
The number of children being taught either Welsh or Scottish Gaelic is increasing .	Numărul de școlari care învață galeza, gaelica scoțiană și irlandeza este în creștere .	The number of school children who lean + PRES Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Irish is on the rise .	care învață - FM care (who) + root învaț- (learn) + Bmifl -ă (3rd pl PRES)
The UK hosted the first F1 Grand Prix in 1950 at Silverstone, where the British Grand Prix is held each year in July.	Regatul Unit a găzduit primul Grand Prix de F1 în 1950 la Silverstone, locația actuală a Marelui Premiu al Marii Britanii care are loc anual în iulie	The United Kingdom hosted the first F1 Grand Prix in 1950 at Silverstone, the current site of the British Grand Prix that take + PRES + place annually in July.	care are loc -> FM care (who) + FM are (have - 3rd sg PRES) + FM loc (place)
the result of Acts of Union 1707 being passed by the parliaments of England and Scotland to ratify the 1706	în urma adoptării Legilor de Uniune, de către parlamentele Angliei și Scoției	following adoption + noun of the Acts of Union by the Parliaments of England and Scotland	adoptării -> root adopt- (adopt) + BMifl -ări- (possessive) + BMifl -i (DET)

<p>It was intended that other regions would also be given their own elected (skipped) regional assemblies, but a proposed assembly in the North East region was rejected by a referendum in 2004.</p>	<p>Exista intenția ca și celelalte regiuni să capete propriile lor adunări regionale, dar propunerea pentru regiunea North East a fost respinsă prin referendum în 2004</p>	<p>There is intent + noun that the other regions get + PRES SUBJ their own regional assemblies, but propose + noun for the North East region was reject + PRT by referendum in 2004</p>	<p>intenția -> FM intenți- (intention) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>
<p>they are paid a part-time salary.</p>	<p>ei sunt salariați part-time.</p>	<p>they are part-time employ + noun</p>	<p>salariați -> root salaria- (employee) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i- (pl)</p>
<p>Many teams and drivers in Formula One (F1) are based in the UK, and the country has won more drivers' and constructor s' titles in the F1 World Championship than any other.</p>	<p>Multe echipe și mulți piloți de Formula 1 (F1) sunt din Regatul Unit, țară care a câștigat mai multe titluri, atât la piloți cât și la constructori decât orice altă țară.</p>	<p>Many Formula One (F1) teams and drivers be + PRES from the United Kingdom, which win + PERF C more drivers' and constructors' titles than any other country.</p>	<p>care a câștigat -> FM care (which) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT câștigat (win - PERF C)</p>

<p>while the number of emigrants leaving for over a year was 323,000. Prt atr</p>	<p>în vreme ce numărul celor care emigrau (pentru mai mult de 12 luni) era de 323.000</p>	<p>while the number of those who emigrate + IMP for more than 12 months) was 323,000</p>	<p>care emigrau -> FM care (who) + root emigr- (emigrate) + BMifl -au (3rd pl IMP)</p>
<p>In June 2010, a temporary limit on immigration from outside the EU was introduced, aiming to discourage applications before a permanent cap was imposed in April 2011.</p>	<p>În iunie 2010 guvernul a introdus o limită temporară de 24.000 de persoane la imigrația din afara UE, cu scopul de a descuraja cererile, iar în aprilie 2011 a stabilit o limitare permanentă</p>	<p>In June 2010 the government introduced a temporary cap of 24,000 on non-EU immigration in order to discourage applications, and in April 2011 it impose + PERF C a permanent cap</p>	<p>cu scopul -> FM cu (with) + FM scop (reason) + BMifl -ul (DET)</p>
<p>Between the 2001 and 2011 census, there was a 12 per cent decrease in the number of people who identified as Christian, whilst the percentage of those reporting no religious affiliation doubled. Prt atr</p>	<p>De la recensământul din 2001 la cel din 2011 s-a observat o scădere a numărului celor care se identificau drept creștini cu 12%, concomitent cu dublarea celor care se declarau fără religie.</p>	<p>From the 2001 census to the 2011 census, a decrease in the number of those who identified themselves as Christians was observed by 12%, while those who report + IMP no religion doubled.</p>	<p>care se declarau -> FM care (who) + FM se (REFL) + root declar- (declare) + BMifl -au (3rd pl IMP)</p>

<p>The proportion of children in Scotland attending private schools is just over 4 per cent in 2016, but it has been falling slowly in recent years.</p>	<p>Proporția de copii scoțieni ce învață în școli private era de puțin peste 4% în 2016, dar a scăzut în anii recentți.</p>	<p>The proportion of Scottish children who study + PRES in private schools was just over 4% in 2016, T, but fall + PERF C in recent years. in recent years.</p>	<p>ce învață -> FM ce (who) + root învaț-(learn) + BMifl -ă (3rd pl PRES)</p>
<p>Environmental and social concerns have been raised over chemicals contaminating groundwater and minor earthquakes damaging homes. Prt Atr</p>	<p>S-au ridicat însă îngrijorări ecologice și sociale din cauza chimicalelor care ar putea ajunge în apa potabilă și a cutremurelor minore care ar deteriora locuințele</p>	<p>But ecological and social concerns raise + PERF C + REFL over chemicals that could end + INF up in groundwater and minor earthquakes that could damage + INF homes.</p>	<p>care ar deteriora -> FM care (who) + FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + FM deteriora (damage - PRES COND)</p>
<p>There is a professional league championship that consists of clubs representing 17 English counties and one Welsh county.</p>	<p>Există un sistem divizionar profesionist în care participă cluburile ce reprezintă 17 comitate engleze și unul galez.</p>	<p>There is a professional divisional system in which clubs that represent + INF 17 English counties and one Welsh county participate.</p>	<p>ce reprezintă -> FM ce (that) + root reprezint-(represent) + BMifl -ă (3rd pl PRES)</p>

<p>The Roman conquest, beginning in 43 AD, and the 400-year rule of southern Britain, was followed by an invasion by Germanic Anglo-Saxon settlers, reducing the Brittonic area.</p>	<p>Cucerirea romană, începută în 43 e.n., și dominația romană de 400 ani a sudului Marii Britanii, a fost urmată de o invazie de coloniști germanici, anglo-saxoni, care împreună au redus zona britonă</p>	<p>The Roman conquest, begin + PART in 43 CE, and the 400-year Roman rule of southern Britain, was follow + PART by an invasion of Germanic, Anglo-Saxon settlers, who together reduce + PERF C the Brythonic area</p>	<p>care împreună au redus -> FM care (who) + FM împreună (together) + FM au (aux, 3rd pl) + PRT redus (reduce)</p>
<p>HM Treasury, led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for developing and executing the government's public finance policy and economic policy.</p>	<p>HM Treasury, condusă de ministrul de finanțe, este responsabilă cu dezvoltarea și punerea în aplicare a politicilor de finanțe publice și politicii economice a guvernului.</p>	<p>HM Treasury, head + PRT by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for develop + noun and implement + noun of the government's public finance and economic policy.</p>	<p>dezvoltarea -> FM devoltare (development) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>

<p>Major industries and public utilities were nationalised, a welfare state was established, and a comprehensive, publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service, was created</p>	<p>Industria majore și utilități publice au fost naționalizate, s-a format un sistem economic de stat asistențial, și s-a organizat un sistem sanitar cuprinzător finanțat din fonduri publice, National Health Service.</p>	<p>Major industries and public utilities were nationalize + PRT, a welfare state economy form + PERF C + REFL, and organize + PERF C + REFL a comprehensive health system publicly fund + ADJ, the National Health Service</p>	<p>publice -> root public- (public - ADJ) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>England and Scotland were leading centres of the Scientific Revolution from the 17th century.</p>	<p>Anglia și Scoția au fost mari centre ale Revoluției Științifice începând cu secolul al XVII-lea</p>	<p>England and Scotland were lead + ADJ centers of the Scientific Revolution beginning in the 17th century</p>	<p>mari -> root mar- (big) + BMifl -i- (masc pl -adj)</p>
<p>HM Treasury, led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for developing and executing the government's public finance policy and economic policy.</p>	<p>HM Treasury, condusă de ministrul de finanțe, este responsabilă cu dezvoltarea și punerea în aplicare a politicilor de finanțe publice și politicii economice a guvernului.</p>	<p>HM Treasury, head + PRT by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for the develop +</p>	<p>punerea în aplicare -> FM punere (put) + BMifl -a (DET) + FM în (in) + FM aplicare (application)</p>

		noun and implement + noun of the government's public finance and economic policy.	
The Bank of England is the UK's central bank and is responsible for issuing notes and coins in the nation's currency, the pound sterling.	Banca Angliei este banca centrală a Regatului Unit și este responsabilă cu emisia de bancnote și monede ale monedei naționale, lira sterlină	The Bank of England is the central bank of the United Kingdom and is responsible for + issue + GER banknotes and coins of the national currency, the pound sterling.	cu emisia -> FM cu (with) + FM emisi-(issue) + BMifl -a (DET)
Since the 1990s, there has been substantial diversification of the immigrant population, with migrants to the UK coming from a much wider range of countries than previous waves	După anii 1990, populația de imigranți s-a diversificat substanțial, cei veniți în Regatul Unit provenind dintr-o gamă mai largă de țări decât valurile anterioare.	After the 1990s, the immigrant population diversify + PERF C substantially, with those come + GER to the UK come + GER from a wider range of countries than previous waves.	s-a diversificat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT diversificat (diversify - PERF C)

<p>Since 1997 the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, headed by the Governor of the Bank of England, has been responsible for setting interest rates at the level necessary to achieve the overall inflation target for the economy that is set by the Chancellor each year.</p>	<p>Din 1997, Comisia de Politică Monetară a Băncii Angliei, condusă de guvernatorul Băncii Angliei, are responsabilitatea de a stabili ratele dobânzilor la nivelul necesar pentru a îndeplini ținta de inflație pentru economie stabilită de ministrul finanțelor în fiecare an.</p>	<p>Since 1997, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, head + PRT by the Governor of the Bank of England, have + PRES the responsabili ty to set interest rates at the level necessary to meet the inflation target for the economy set by the Chancellor of the Exchequer each year.</p>	<p>de a stabili -> FM de (of) + FM a (to) + FM stabili (set - INF)</p>
<p>Environmental and social concerns have been raised over chemicals contaminating groundwater and minor earthquakes damaging homes. Prt Atr?</p>	<p>S-au ridicat însă îngrijorări ecologice și sociale din cauza chimicalelor care ar putea ajunge în apa potabilă și a cutremurelor minore care ar deteriora locuințele</p>	<p>But ecological and social concerns raise + PERF C + REFL over chemicals that could end + INF up in groundwater and minor earthquakes that could damage + INF homes.</p>	<p>care ar putea ajunge -> FM care (who) + FM ar (aux - 3rd sg) + root putea (can - PRES COND) + FM ajunge (arrive - INF)</p>

<p>While a rising birth rate is contributing to population growth, it remains considerably below the baby boom peak of 2.95 children per woman in 1964,</p>	<p>Deși creșterea natalității contribuie la creșterea demografică, ea rămâne considerabil sub apogeul din timpul <i>baby boom</i>ului, de 2,95 copii pentru fiecare femeie în 1964</p>	<p>Although the birth rate rise (Noun) contribute + PRES to population growth, it remains well below the baby boom peak of 2.95 children per woman in 1964.</p>	<p>creșterea -> FM creștere- (growth) + Bifl -a (DET)</p>
<p>but in England and Wales this was the fastest-growing group between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, increasing by 1.1 million (1.8 percentage points)</p>	<p>dar în Anglia și Țara Galilor acesta a fost grupul cu cea mai mare creștere între recensămintele din 2001 și 2011, o creștere de 1,1 milioane de persoane (și 1,8 puncte procentuale).-</p>	<p>but in England and Wales it was the group with the largest increase between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, an increase of 1.1 million people (and 1.8 percentage points).-</p>	<p>cea mai mare creștere -> FM cea (the) + FM mai (most) + FM mare (big) + FM creștere (growth)</p>
<p>British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies including Australia, Canada, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa and the United States</p>	<p>influența britanică se poate observa în limba, cultura și sistemele de drept din multe din fostele sale colonii, inclusiv Australia, Canada, Africa de Sud, India, Irlanda, Noua Zeelandă, Pakistan, și Statele Unite.</p>	<p>British influence can be observe + PRT in the language, culture, and legal systems of many of its former colonies, include + ADV</p>	<p>inclusiv -> adverb (include)</p>

		Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, Ireland, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the United States.	
Leading Welsh novelists of the twentieth century include Richard Llewellyn and Kate Roberts.	Romancieri galezi de seamă ai secolului al XX-lea sunt Richard Llewellyn și Kate Roberts.	Welsh novelists notable (PP in Romanian) of the 20th century are Richard Llewellyn and Kate Roberts.	de seamă -> FM de (of) + FM seamă (feeling)
The Courtauld Institute of Art is a leading centre for the teaching of the history of art.	Institutul de Arte Courtauld este un centru de frunte în predarea istoriei artelor	The Courtauld Institute of Arts is a center notable (PP in Romanian) for the teaching of art history	de frunte -> FM de (of) + FM frunte (lead)
Ealing Studios has a claim to being the oldest continuously working film studio in the world.	Ealing Studios se revendică drept cel mai vechi studio de film cu funcționare permanentă din lume	Ealing Studios claims right to be the oldest film studio with permanent operation in the world.	drept - adverb (right)

<p>Ealing Studios has a claim to being the oldest continuously working film studio in the world.</p>	<p>Ealing Studios se revendică drept cel mai vechi studio de film cu funcționare permanentă din lume</p>	<p>Ealing Studios claims right to be the oldest film studio with permanent operation in the world.</p>	<p>cu funcționare permanentă -> FM cu (with) + FM funcționare (function) + FM permanent-(permanent) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The Beatles have international sales of over 1 billion units and are the biggest-selling and most influential band in the history of popular music</p>	<p>The Beatles au vânzări internaționale de peste un miliard de unități și sunt cea mai bine vândută și mai influentă formație din istoria muzicii de masă</p>	<p>The Beatles have international sales of over a billion units and are the best-sell + PRT and most influential group in the history of popular music</p>	<p>vândută -> PRT vândut (sell) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The UK publishing sector, including books, directories and databases, journals, magazines and business media, newspapers and news agencies, has a combined turnover of around £20 billion and employs around 167,000 people.</p>	<p>Sectorul publicistic britanic, inclusiv cărți, registre și baze de date, reviste, ziare și agenții de știri, au o cifră de afaceri totală de circa 20 de miliarde de lire și angajează circa 167.000 de oameni</p>	<p>The UK sector publish + PRT, include + ADV books, registers and databases, magazines, newspapers and news agencies, has a turnover combine + PRT of around £20 billion and employs around</p>	<p>totală -> FM total-(total) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

		167,000 people	
The possibility of redesigning the Union Flag to include representation of Wales has not been completely ruled out.	Posibilitatea redesignului drapelului țării pentru a cuprinde și o reprezentare a Țării Galilor nu este exclusă .	The possibility of redesign + noun the country's flag to also include a representation of Wales be + PRES not exclude + PRT + passive voice	redesignului -> FM redesign + Bmifl -ul (DET) + Bmifl -ui (possessive)
Sales of newspapers have fallen since the 1970s and in 2010 41 per cent of people reported reading a daily national newspaper.	Vânzările de ziare au scăzut din anii 1970 iar în 2010 41% din locuitori mai declarau că citesc un cotidian național.	Newspaper sales fall + IMP since the 1970s and in 2010 41% of residents still said that they read + INF a national newspaper.	că citesc -> FM că (that) + root cit- (read) + BMifl -esc (3rd pl PRES)
Sports governing bodies in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland organise and regulate the game separately	Organismele de guvernare a sportului din Anglia, Scoția, Țara Galilor și Irlanda organizează și reglementează jocul separat.	The sport's bodies of governance in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland organize and regulate the game separately.	de guvernare -> FM de (of) + FM guvernare (governance)

the population is thought to have belonged , in the main, to a culture termed Insular Celtic, comprising Brittonic Britain and Gaelic Ireland.	se crede că populația aparține a, în principal, unei culturi numite celtică insulară, care cuprinde Britania britonă și Irlanda galică	believe + REFL that the population belong + IMP mainly to a culture call + participate the Insular Celtic, that comprise + PRES British Britain and Gaelic Ireland	care cuprinde -> FM care (which) + root cuprind- (comprise) + BMifl -e (3rd sg PRES)
Asserting its independence in the 1320 Declaration of Arbroath, Scotland maintained its independence thereafter, Prt Attr	În urma Declarației de la Arbroath, Scoția și-a păstrat independența	in + after the Declaration of Arbroath, Scotland retained its independence	În urma -> FM în (in) + FM urma (after)
With the founding of the Royal Society in 1660, science was greatly encouraged .	Cu fondarea Societății Regale în 1660, știința a fost mult încurajată .	With establishment + noun of the Royal Society in 1660, science was greatly encourage + PRT	cu fondarea -> FM cu (with) + FM fondare- (establishment) + BMifl -a (DET)
Despite rising living standards in the late 1950s and 1960s,	În ciuda creșterii nivelului de trai la sfârșitul anilor 1950 și 1960,	Despite rise + noun standards of life + noun in the late 1950s and 1960s,	creșterii -> root creșt- (rise) + BMifl -eri- (possessive) + BMifl -i (DET)
Despite rising living standards in the late 1950s and 1960s,	În ciuda creșterii nivelului de trai la sfârșitul anilor 1950 și 1960,	Despite rise + noun standards of	de trai -> FM de (of) + FM trai (live)

		life + noun in the late 1950s and 1960s,	
The international spread of the English language ensured the continuing international influence of its literature and culture.	Răspândirea internațională a limbii engleză a asigurat continuarea influenței internaționale a literaturii și culturii sale.	The international spread of the English language ensured continue + noun of international influence of its literature and culture.	continuarea -> FM continuare- (continuation) + BMifl -a (DET)
The UK remained a Great Power with global diplomatic and military influence and a leading role in the United Nations and NATO.	Regatul Unit este un jucător-cheie în domeniul diplomatic și militar mondial. Acesta joacă roluri de conducere în ONU și NATO.	The United Kingdom is a key player in the world's diplomatic and military spheres. He plays roles of lead in the UN and NATO.	de conducere -> FM de (of) + FM conducere (lead)
and some smaller surrounding islands	și alte insule mai mici din jur .	and some smaller islands from around	din jur -> FM din (from) + FM jur (around)
The Anglo-Norman ruling class greatly influenced, but eventually assimilated with, each of the local cultures.	Elitele normande au avut o influență puternică asupra culturilor locale, dar în cele din urmă au fost asimilate de acestea.	Norman elites had a influence strong on local cultures, but were eventually assimilated by them.	elitele -> FM elite (elite) + BMifl -le (pl DET)

<p>The organisation of local government in England is complex, with the distribution of functions varying according to local arrangements.</p>	<p>Organizarea administrației locale din Anglia este complexă, distribuția funcțiilor variind conform aranjamentelor locale.</p>	<p>The organization of local government in England is complex, with the distribution of functions vary + GER accord + ADJ to local arrangements.</p>	<p>conform -> FM conform (according to - ADJ)</p>
<p>Their powers are limited to services such as waste collection, dog control, and maintaining parks and cemeteries.</p>	<p>Puterile acestora sunt limitate la servicii cum ar fi colectarea deșeurilor, controlul câinilor și întreținerea parcurilor și cimitirelor.</p>	<p>Their powers are limit + PART to services such as waste collection, dog control and maintain + noun of parks and cemeteries.</p>	<p>întreținerea -> FM întreținere- (maintenance) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>
<p>The power to pass legislation affecting the islands ultimately rests with their own respective legislative assemblies</p>	<p>Puterea de a adopta legi care afectează insulele cade însă pe umerii adunărilor lor legislative,</p>	<p>The power to pass laws that affect + PRES the islands, however, rests on the shoulders of their legislative assemblies,</p>	<p>care afectează -> FM care (which) + root afect- (affect) + BMifl -ează (3rd sg PRES)</p>
<p>Sheriff courts deal with most civil and criminal cases including conducting criminal trials with a jury, known as sheriff solemn</p>	<p>Un Sheriff court se ocupă de majoritatea cazurilor civile și penale, inclusiv organizarea proceselor penale fie cu jurați,</p>	<p>A sheriff court deals with most civil and criminal</p>	<p>organizarea -> FM organizare- (organisation) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>

<p>court, or with a sheriff and no jury, known as sheriff summary Court.</p>	<p>denumite <i>sheriff solemn court</i>, fie cu judecător și fără jurați, denumite <i>sheriff summary Court</i>.</p>	<p>cases, include + ADV organize + noun criminal trials either with a jury, call + PRT a sheriff solemn court, or with a judge and without a jury, call + PRT a sheriff summary court.</p>	
<p>the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is considered to be the oldest binding military alliance in the world.</p>	<p>alianța anglo-portugheză este considerată a fi cea mai veche alianță militară în vigoare din lume.</p>	<p>the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is consider + PRT to be the oldest military alliance in force in the world.</p>	<p>în vigoare -> FM în (in) + FM vigoare (vigour)</p>
<p>The Armed Forces are charged with protecting the UK and its overseas territories, promoting the UK's global security interests and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.</p>	<p>Forțele Armate sunt însărcinate cu apărarea Regatului Unit și a teritoriilor sale de peste mări, cu promovarea intereselor globale de securitate ale Regatului Unit și cu susținerea eforturilor internaționale de menținere a păcii.</p>	<p>The Arm + PRT Forces are task + PRT with protect + noun the United Kingdom and its overseas territories, with promote + noun the United Kingdom's</p>	<p>cu apărarea -> FM cu (with) + FM apărare- (protect) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>

		global security interests and with support + noun international peacekeeping efforts.	
The Armed Forces are charged with protecting the UK and its overseas territories, promoting the UK's global security interests and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.	Forțele Armate sunt însărcinate cu apărarea Regatului Unit și a teritoriilor sale de peste mări, cu promovarea intereselor globale de securitate ale Regatului Unit și cu susținerea eforturilor internaționale de menținere a păcii.	The Arm + PRT Forces are task + PRT with protect + noun the United Kingdom and its overseas territories, with promote + noun the United Kingdom's global security interests and with support + noun international peacekeeping efforts.	cu promovarea -> FM cu (with) + FM promovare- (promote) + BMifl - a (DET)
The Armed Forces are charged with protecting the UK and its overseas territories, promoting the UK's global security interests and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.	Forțele Armate sunt însărcinate cu apărarea Regatului Unit și a teritoriilor sale de peste mări, cu promovarea intereselor globale de securitate ale Regatului Unit și cu susținerea eforturilor internaționale de menținere a păcii.	The Arm + PRT Forces are task + PRT with protect + noun the United Kingdom and its overseas territories,	cu susținerea -> FM cu (with) + FM susținere- (sustain) + BMifl -a (DET)

		<p>with promote + noun the United Kingdom's global security interests and with support + noun international peacekeeping efforts.</p>	
<p>The British armed forces played a key role in establishing the British Empire as the dominant world power in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries</p>	<p>Forțele armate britanice au jucat un rol esențial în formarea Imperiului Britanic ca putere mondială dominantă în secolele al XVII-lea, al XVIII-lea și la începutul secolului al XX-lea.</p>	<p>The British Arm + PRT Forces played a pivotal role in establish + noun of the British Empire as the dominant world power in the 17th, 18th and early 20th centuries.</p>	<p>în formarea -> FM în (in) + FM formare- (establish) + BMifl -a (DET)</p>
<p>British merchants, shippers and bankers developed overwhelming advantage over those of other nations allowing the UK to dominate international trade in the 19th century.</p>	<p>Negustorii, transportatorii și bancherii britanici și-au dezvoltat un avantaj urias față de cei din alte țări, ceea ce a permis Regatului Unit să domine comerțul internațional în secolul al XIX-lea</p>	<p>British merchants, shippers and bankers developed a advantage overwhelm + PRT over those of other countries, which allow + PERF C the UK to dominate</p>	<p>ceea ce a permis -> FM ceea + FM ce (that) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT permis (permit - PERF C)</p>

		international trade in the 19th century.	
The aerospace industry of the UK is the second- or third-largest national aerospace industry in the world depending upon the method of measurement.	Industria aerospațială este a doua sau a treia din lume, în funcție de metoda de calcul.	The aerospace industry is the second or third largest in the world, in accordance with the calculation method.	în funcție de -> FM în (in) + FM funcție (function) + FM de (of)
It is growing at a rate of 7.5 per cent annually.	Este într-o creștere de 7,5% anual,	It is in a growth of 7.5% per year.	într-o creștere -> FM într- (in) + BMifl -o (a) + FM creștere (growth)
The M25, encircling London, is the largest and busiest bypass in the world.	M25, care încercuiește Londra, este cea mai mare și mai circulată șosea de centură din lume	The M25, which circle + PRES London, is the largest and busiest ring road in the world.	care încercuiește -> FM care (who) + root încercui- (encircle) + Bmifl -ește (3rd sg PRES)
The Office for National Statistics published a bulletin in 2015 showing that, out of the UK population aged 16 and over, 1.7 per cent identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual.	Biroul Statisticilor Naționale (Regatul Unit) a publicat în 2015 un buletin care arăta că , din populația Regatului Unit de peste 16 ani, 1,7% se identifică drept lesbiene, homosexuali sau bisexuali.	The Office for National Statistics (UK) published a bulletin in 2015 which show + IMP that of the UK population from over 16, 1.7% identify as	de peste -> FM de (of) + FM peste (over)

		lesbian, gay or bisexual.	
In 2011, 87.2 per cent of the UK population identified themselves as white, meaning 12.8 per cent of the UK population identify themselves as of one of number of ethnic minority groups.	În 2011, 87,2% din populația Regatului Unit se identifica drept albă, adică 12,8% din totalul populației se considera membră a unei minorități etnice	In 2011, 87.2% of the UK population identified as white, that is (ADV in Romanian) 12.8% of the total population considered themselves to be members of an ethnic minority	adică -> adverb
but in England and Wales this was the fastest- growing group between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, increasing by 1.1 million (1.8 percentage points)	dar în Anglia și Țara Galilor acesta a fost grupul cu cea mai mare creștere între recensămintele din 2001 și 2011, o creștere de 1,1 milioane de persoane (și 1,8 puncte procentuale).-	but in England and Wales it was the group with the largest increase between the 2001 and 2011 censuses, an increase of 1.1 million people (and 1.8 percentage points).-	creștere -> FM creștere (growth)
The number of children being taught either Welsh or Scottish Gaelic is increasing .	Numărul de școlari care învață galeza, gaelica scoțiană și irlandeza este în creștere .	The number of school children who lean +	în creștere -> FM în (in) + FM creștere (growth)

		PRES Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Irish is on the rise.	
Scotland's prisons are overcrowded but the prison population is shrinking .	Penitenciarele Scoției sunt supraaglomerate , dar populația lor este în scădere .	Scotland's prisons are overcrowd + PRT but their population is in fall .	în scădere -> FM în (in) + FM scădere (decline)
The essence of common law is that, subject to statute, the law is developed by judges in courts, applying statute, precedent and common sense to the facts	Esența dreptului jurisprudențial este acela că legea este dezvoltată de judecători în instanțele lor, prin aplicarea statuturilor, precedentelor și a bunului simț asupra faptelor prezentate	The essence of case law is that the law is develop + PRT by judges in their courts by apply + GER statutes, precedents and common sense to the facts presented	prin aplicarea -> FM prin (through) + FM aplica-(application) + BMifl -a (DET)
and any decision it makes is binding on every other court in the same jurisdiction, often having a persuasive effect in other jurisdictions	și orice decizie luată de ea este considerată obligatorie pentru orice instanță din acea jurisdicție, adesea cu efect persuasiv în alte jurisdicții.	and any decision it makes is considered bind + ADJ in any court in that jurisdiction, often with persuasive effect in other jurisdictions	cu -> FM cu (with)

and any decision it makes is binding on every other court in the same jurisdiction, often having a persuasive effect in other jurisdictions	și orice decizie luată de ea este considerată obligatorie pentru orice instanță din acea jurisdicție, adesea cu efect persuasiv în alte jurisdicții.	and any decision it makes is considered bind + ADJ in any court in that jurisdiction, often with persuasive effect in other jurisdictions	obligatorie -> root obligaori- (oblige) + BMifl -e (feminine sg maker)
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Unit Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
A global opinion poll for the BBC saw the United Kingdom ranked the third most positively viewed nation in the world (behind Germany and Canada) in 2013 and 2014.	Un sondaj de opinie global efectuat pentru BBC în 2013 și 2014 plasa Regatul Unit pe locul al treilea între cele mai bine văzute state ale lumii (după Germania și Canada).	A global opinion poll conducted for the BBC in 2013 and 2014 rank - IMP the United Kingdom as the third best country view + PRT in the world (after Germany and Canada).	plasa -> root plas- (rank) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)
Tourism is very important to the British economy; with over 27 million tourists arriving in 2004, the United Kingdom is ranked as the sixth major tourist destination in the world.	Turismul este foarte important pentru economia britanică; cu peste 27 de milioane de turiști sosiți în 2004, Regatul Unit se afla pe locul al șaselea între destinațiile turistice din lume,	Tourism is very important to the British economy; with over 27 million tourist arrive +	se afla -> FM se (REFL) + root afl- (be) + Bmifl -a (3rd sg IMP)

		PRT in 2004, the UK be + IMP + REFL on the sixth largest tourist destination in the world,	
in 2015 around 2.4 million engines were produced .	în 2015 s-au produs circa 2,4 milioane de motoare	in 2015, around 2.4 million engines produce + PERF C + REFL	s-au produs -> Bmifl s- (REFL) + FM au (aux, 3rd pl) + PRT produs (produce - PERF C)
In the mid-1970s, 130 million tonnes of coal were produced annually, not falling below 100 million tonnes until the early 1980s.	Pe la jumătatea anilor 1970, se produceau anual 130 de milioane de tone de cărbune, scăzând sub 100 de milioane de tone abia la începutul anilor 1980	By the mid-1970s, 130 million tons of coal produce + PERF C + REFL annually, fall + GER below 100 million tons only in the early 1980s	se produceau - FM se (REFL) + root produc- (produce) + BMifl -eau (3rd pl IMP)
Environmental and social concerns have been raised over chemicals contaminating groundwater and minor earthquakes damaging homes.	S-au ridicat însă îngrijorări ecologice și sociale din cauza chimicalelor care ar putea ajunge în apa potabilă și a cutremurelor minore care ar deteriora locuințele.	But ecological and social concerns raise + PERF C + REFL over chemicals that could end + INF up in groundwater and minor earthquakes	s-au ridicat -> Bmifl s- (REFL) + FM au (aux, 3rd pl) + PRT ridicat (rise - PERF C)

		that could damage + INF homes.	
It is estimated that 96.7 per cent of households are connected to the sewer network.	Se estimează că 96,7% din gospodăriile sunt conectate la canalizare.	estimate + PRES + REFL that 96.7% of households are connect + PRT to sewage.	Se estimează -> FM se (REFL) + root estim-(estimate) + BMifl -ează (3rd sg PRES)
A census is taken simultaneously in all parts of the UK every 10 years.	Se efectuează simultan recensăminte în toate părțile regatului o dată la zece ani.	Censuses conduct + PRES + REFL simultaneously in all parts of the kingdom once every ten years.	Se efectuează -> FM se (REFL) + root efectu-(conduct) + BMifl -ează (3rd sg PRES)
Historically, indigenous British people were thought to be descended from the various ethnic groups that settled there before the 12th century: the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Norse and the Normans.	În trecut se credea că popoarele indigene britanice se trag din diferitele grupuri etnice care s-au stabilit acolo înaintea secolului al XII-lea: celții, romanii, anglo-saxonii, nordicii și normanzii	In the past think + IMP + REFL the indigenous peoples of Britain descend + PRES + REFL from the various ethnic groups that settled there before the 12th century: the Celts, the Romans,	se credea -> FM se (REFL) + root cred-(think) + BMifl -ea (IMP)

		the Anglo-Saxons, the Norse and the Normans	
Historically, indigenous British people were thought to be descended from the various ethnic groups that settled there before the 12th century: the Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Norse and the Normans.	În trecut se credea că popoarele indigene britanice se trag din diferitele grupuri etnice care s-au stabilit acolo înaintea secolului al XII-lea: celții, romanii, anglo-saxonii, nordicii și normanzii	In the past think + IMP + REFL the indigenous peoples of Britain descend + PRES + REFL from the various ethnic groups that settled there before the 12th century: the Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Norse and the Normans	se trag -> FM se (REFL) + FM trag (3rd pl PRES)
Estimates show that by the end of the 20th century, some 300 million people of British and Irish descent were permanently settled around the globe.	Se estimează că, la sfârșitul secolului al XX-lea, circa 300 de milioane de persoane de origine britanică și irlandeză trăiau în alte țări din lume	At the end of the 20th century, estimates show that around 300 million people of British and Irish descent live	trăiau -> root tră- (produce) + BMifl -iau (3rd pl -IMP)

		+ IMP in other countries of the world	
A sizeable minority of pupils are educated in Welsh whilst the rest are obliged to study the language until the age of 16.	Un număr important de studenți galezi învață integral sau predominant în limba galeză; lecțiile de galeză sunt obligatorii pentru toți elevii până la vârsta de 16 ani.	A significant number of Welsh students learn + PRES wholly or predominantly in the Welsh language; Welsh lessons are mandatory for all pupils up to the age of 16.	învață -> root învaț- (learn) + BMifl -ă (3rd pl PRES)
Regulatory bodies are organised on a UK-wide basis such as the General Medical Council, the Nursing and Midwifery Council and non-governmental- based , such as the Royal Colleges.	Există organisme de reglementare la nivelul întregului Regat, cum ar fi Consiliul Medical General Consiliul Asistentelor și Moașelor, precum și unele neguvernamentale, cum ar fi Colegiile Regale	exist + PRES regulatory bodies across the Kingdom, such as the General Medical Council Nursing and Midwifery Council, as well as non-governmental ones such as the Royal Colleges	există -> root exist- (exist) + BMifl -ă (3rd sg PRES)

<p>British influence can be observed in the language.</p>	<p>influența britanică se poate observa în limba, cultura și sistemele de drept din multe din fostele sale colonii.</p>	<p>British influence can observa + INF + REFL in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies.</p>	<p>se poate observa -> FM se (REFL) + FM poate (can) + FM observa (observe - INF)</p>
<p>In 2005, some 206,000 books were published in the United Kingdom and in 2006 it was the largest publisher of books in the world.</p>	<p>În 2005, s-au publicat circa 206.000 de cărți în Regatul Unit, iar în 2006, aici s-au publicat cele mai multe cărți din lume</p>	<p>In 2005, around 206,000 books publish + PERF C + REFL in the UK, and in 2006 it had the most books published in the world</p>	<p>s-au publicat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM au (aux, 3rd pl) + PRT publicat (publish - PERF C)</p>
<p>In 2009, it was estimated that individuals viewed a mean of 3.75 hours of television per day and 2.81 hours of radio.</p>	<p>În 2009, se estima că fiecare persoană urmărea zilnic în medie 3,75 ore de televiziune și asculta radio 2,81 ore.</p>	<p>In 2009, estimate + PRES + REFL that each person watched an average of 3.75 hours of television and listened to the radio for 2.81 hours per day.</p>	<p>se estima -> FM se (REFL) + root estim- (estimate) + BMifl -a (3rd sg IMP)</p>
<p>It was here that the concepts of sportsmanship and fair play were first codified into clear rules and regulations.</p>	<p>Aici s-au codificat pentru prima oară conceptele de sportivitate și fair play în reguli și regulamente clare.</p>	<p>Here codify + PERF C + REFL the concepts of sportsmans</p>	<p>s-au codificat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT codificat (codify - PERF C)</p>

		hip and fair play into clear rules and regulations.	
Many teams and drivers in Formula One (F1) are based in the UK, and the country has won more drivers' and constructors' titles in the F1 World Championship than any other.	Multe echipe și mulți piloți de Formula 1 (F1) sunt din Regatul Unit, țară care a câștigat mai multe titluri, atât la piloți cât și la constructori decât orice altă țară.	Many Formula One (F1) teams and drivers be + PRES from the United Kingdom, which win + PERF C more drivers' and constructors' titles than any other country.	sunt -> FM sunt (be - 3rd pl PRES)
The UK hosted the first F1 Grand Prix in 1950 at Silverstone, where the British Grand Prix is held each year in July.	Cel mai vechi turneu de golf din lume, și primul mare campionat de golf, The Open Championship, se joacă anual în weekendul care începe cu a treia vineri din iulie.	The world's oldest golf tournament, and golf's first major championship, The Open Championship play + PRES + REFL annually on the weekend beginning on the third Friday in July.	se joacă -> FM se (REFL) + root joac- (play) + BMifl -ă (3rd sg PRES)

<p>Rugby league originated in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, in 1895 and is generally played in Northern England.</p>	<p>Rugby-ul în XIII a apărut la Huddersfield, West Yorkshire în 1895 și se joacă în general în Anglia de Nord</p>	<p>Rugby in XIII originated in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire in 1895 and play + PRES + REFL generally in the North of England</p>	<p>se joacă -> FM se (REFL) + root joac- (play) + BMifl -ă (3rd sg PRES)</p>
<p>In June 2010, a temporary limit on immigration from outside the EU was introduced, aiming to discourage applications before a permanent cap was imposed in April 2011.</p>	<p>În iunie 2010 guvernul a introdus o limită temporară de 24.000 de persoane la imigrația din afara UE, cu scopul de a descuraja cererile, iar în aprilie 2011 a stabilit o limitare permanentă.</p>	<p>In June 2010 the government introduce + PERF C a temporary cap of 24,000 on non-EU immigration in order to discourage applications , and in April 2011 it impose + PERF C a permanent cap</p>	<p>a introdus -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT introdus (introduce - PERF C)</p>
<p>In June 2010, a temporary limit on immigration from outside the EU was introduced, aiming to discourage applications before a permanent cap was imposed in April 2011.</p>	<p>În iunie 2010 guvernul a introdus o limită temporară de 24.000 de persoane la imigrația din afara UE, cu scopul de a descuraja cererile, iar în aprilie 2011 a stabilit o limitare permanentă.</p>	<p>In June 2010 the government introduce + PERF C a temporary cap of 24,000 on non-EU immigration in order to discourage</p>	<p>a stabilit -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT stabilit (impose - PERF C)</p>

		applications , and in April 2011 it impose + PERF C a permanent cap	
Public healthcare is provided to all UK permanent residents and is mostly free at the point of need, being paid for from general taxation.	Toți rezidenții permanenți ai Regatului Unit beneficiază de îngrijire medicală, predominant gratuită acolo unde este necesară, fiind finanțată din impozitele generale.	All UK permanent residents benefit + PRES from healthcare, predominantly free where needed, be + GER find + PRT by general taxation.	beneficiază -> root benefic- (benefit) + BMifl -iază (3rd sg PRES)
Highland games are held in spring and summer in Scotland, celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage, especially that of the Scottish Highlands.	Jocurile Highlandului se țin primăvara și vara în Scoția, sărbătorind cultura și tradiția scoțiană și celtică, în special cea din Highlandul Scoției.	The Highland Games hold + PRES + REFL in the spring and summer in Scotland, celebrate + GER Scottish and Celtic culture and tradition, particularly that of the Scottish Highlands.	se țin -> FM se (refl) + root țin- (hold - 3rd pl PRES)
Most of the region settled by the Anglo-Saxons became unified as the Kingdom of England in the 10th century.	Cele mai multe dintre regiunile colonizate de anglo-saxoni s-au unit formând Regatul Angliei în secolul al X-lea.	Most of the regions colonize + PRT by the Anglo-	s-au unit -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM au (aux , 3rd pl) + PRT unit (unite)

		Saxons unite + PERF C + REFL to form the Kingdom of England in the 10th century.	
Wales was fully incorporated into the Kingdom of England, and Ireland was constituted as a kingdom in personal union with the English crown.	Țara Galilor a fost pe deplin încorporată în Regatul Angliei, în timp ce Irlanda s-a constituit ca regat în uniune personală cu coroana engleză.	Wales was fully incorporat e + PRT into the Kingdom of England, while Ireland constitute + PERF C + REFL as a kingdom in personal union with the English crown.	s-a constituit -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT constituit (constitute - PERF C)
Major industries and public utilities were nationalised , a welfare state was established , and a comprehensive, publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service, was created	Industrii majore și utilități publice au fost naționalizate , s-a format un sistem economic de stat asistențial, și s-a organizat un sistem sanitar cuprinzător finanțat din fonduri publice , National Health Service.	Major industries and public utilities were nationalize + PRT , a welfare state economy form + PERF C + REFL , and organize + PERF C + REFL a comprehensive health system	s-a format -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT format (form - PERF C)

		publicly fund + PRT , the National Health Service	
Major industries and public utilities were nationalised , a welfare state was established , and a comprehensive, publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service, was created	Industrii majore și utilități publice au fost naționalizate , s-a format un sistem economic de stat asistențial, și s-a organizat un sistem sanitar cuprinzător finanțat din fonduri publice , National Health Service.	Major industries and public utilities were nationalize + PRT , a welfare state economy form + PERF C + REFL , and organize + PERF C + REFL a comprehensive health system publicly fund + PRT , the National Health Service	s-a organizat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT organizat (organise - PERF C)
Independence was granted to India and Pakistan in 1947	S-a acordat independență Indiei și Pakistanului în 1947.	Grant + PERF C + REFL independence to India and Pakistan in 1947.	s-a acordat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT acordat (grant - PERF C)

<p>The devolved Scottish Government and UK Government agreed for a referendum to be held on Scottish independence in 2014</p>	<p>În 2014, Guvernul Scoțian a ținut un referendum privind independența Scoției,</p>	<p>In 2014, the Scottish Government hold + PERF C a referendum on Scottish independence,</p>	<p>a ținut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT ținut (hold - PERF C)</p>
<p>The Royal Greenwich Observatory in London was chosen as the defining point of the Prime Meridian</p>	<p>Royal Greenwich Observatory din Londra este punctul definitoriu pentru Meridianul Zero</p>	<p>The Royal Greenwich Observatory in London be + PRES the defining point for the Zero Meridian</p>	<p>este -> FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES)</p>
<p>It was intended that other regions would also be given their own elected (skipped) regional assemblies, but a proposed assembly in the North East region was rejected by a referendum in 2004.</p>	<p>Există intenția ca și celelalte regiuni să capete propriile lor adunări regionale, dar propunerea pentru regiunea North East a fost respinsă prin referendum în 2004</p>	<p>There is intent + noun that the other regions get + PRES SUBJ their own regional assemblies, but propose + noun for the North East region was reject + participle by referendum in 2004</p>	<p>să capete -> FM să (to - subjunctive) + FM capete (get - PRES SUBJ)</p>
<p>Elections are conducted by single transferable vote in multi-member wards that elect either three or four councillors.</p>	<p>Alegerile se țin prin vot unic transferabil în circumscripții cu mai mulți reprezentanți, în care se aleg câte trei sau patru consilieri.</p>	<p>Elections hold + PRES + REFL by single transferable vote in constituenci</p>	<p>se țin -> FM se (REFL) + FM țin (hold - PRES)</p>

		es with several representatives, where three or four councilors are elected each.	
Elections are held every four years under the first-past-the-post system.	Se țin alegeri o dată la patru ani pe sistem uninominal într-un singur tur.	Elections hold + PRES + REFL once every four years on a single-member system in a single round.	Se țin -> FM se (REFL) + FM țin (hold - PRES)
Both English law, which applies in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland law are based on common-law principles.	Atât dreptul englez, care are aplicabilitate în Anglia și Țara Galilor, cât și dreptul nord-irlandez se bazează pe principiile dreptului jurisprudențial	Both English law, which applies in England and Wales, and Northern Irish law base + PRES + REFL on principles of case law	se bazează -> FM se (REFL) + root baz- (base) + BMifl -ează (3rd sg PRES)
The UK is said to have a "Special Relationship" with the United States and a close partnership with France	Se spune că Regatul Unit are o „relație specială” cu Statele Unite și un parteneriat strâns cu Franța	Say + PRES + REFL that the UK has a "special relationship" with the United States and a close	se spune -> FM se (REFL) + FM spune (say - PRES)

		partnership with France	
the population is thought to have belonged , in the main, to a culture termed Insular Celtic, comprising Brittonic Britain and Gaelic Ireland.	se crede că populația aparține , în principal, unei culturi numite celtică insulară, care cuprinde Britania britonă și Irlanda galică	believe + REFL that the population belong + IMP mainly to a culture call + PRT the Insular Celtic, that comprise + PRES British Britain and Gaelic Ireland	se crede -> FM se (REFL) + root cred- (think) + BMifl -e (PRES)
The United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century, and has continued to produce scientists and engineers credited with important advances	Regatul Unit a condus Revoluția Industrială începând cu secolul al XVIII-lea, și a continuat să producă ingineri și oameni de știință creditați cu descoperiri și invenții importante.	The United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century onwards, and continue + PERF C to produce engineers and scientists credit + PRT with important discoveries and inventions.	a continuat - FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT continuat (continue - PERF C)

<p>Another 2005 genetic analysis indicates that "about 75 per cent of the traceable ancestors of the modern British population had arrived in the British isles by about 6,200 years ago.</p>	<p>O altă analiză genetică din 2005 a indicat că „circa 75% din strămoșii identificabili ai populației britanice moderne sosise în Insulele Britanice acum 6200 de ani.</p>	<p>Another genetic analysis in 2005 indicated that "around 75% of the identifiable ancestors of the modern British population arrive + Plu-P in the British Isles by 6,200 years ago.</p>	<p>sosise -> root sosi- (arrive) + BMifl - se (3rd sg Plu-P)</p>
<p>UK Coal Authority has stated that there is a potential to produce between 7 billion tonnes and 16 billion tonnes of coal through underground coal gasification (UCG) or 'fracking'</p>	<p>Autoritatea Cărbunelui din Regatul Unit a afirmat că există potențialul de a produce între 7 și 16 miliarde de tone de cărbune prin gazificare subterană (UCG)sau fracturare hidraulică,</p>	<p>The UK Coal Authority state + PERF C there is potential to produce between 7 and 16 billion tonnes of coal through underground gasification (UCG) or hydraulic fracturing,</p>	<p>a afirmat -> FM a (aux, 3rd sg) + PRT afirmat (state - PERF C)</p>
<p>but this has gradually declined as old plants have been shut down and plant availability is impacted by ageing-related problems.</p>	<p>dar proporția a scăzut treptat, pe măsură ce vechile centrale erau închise și problemele legate de îmbătrânirea echipamentelor afectau disponibilitatea centralelor.</p>	<p>but the proportion gradually decline + PERF C as old plants close + IMP + PAS</p>	<p>a scăzut -> FM a (aux, 3rd sg) + PRT scăzut (decline - PERF C)</p>

		and problems with age + ADJ equipment affected plant availability.	
By 1961 this number had more than quadrupled to 384,000, just over 0.7 per cent of the United Kingdom population.	În 1961, acest număr crescuse de patru ori , până la 384.000, puțin mai mult de 0,7% din populația Regatului Unit.	By 1961 this number quadruple + Plu-P to 384,000, just over 0.7% of the UK population.	crescuse de patru ori -> root crescu- (rise) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P) + FM de (of) + FM patru (four) + FM ori (times)
Academics have argued that the ethnicity categories employed in British national statistics,	Specialiștii au arătat că categoriile de etnii folosite de statisticile naționale britanice, introduse inițial odată cu recensământul din 1991, denotă și răspândesc confuzie între conceptele de etnie și rasă.	Specialists argue + PERF C that the categories of ethnicity used by British national statistics, originally introduce + PRT with the 1991 census.	au arătat -> FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT arătat (argue - PERF C)
Polish has become the second-largest language spoken in England.	poloneza a devenit a doua limbă vorbită în Anglia, cu 546.000 de vorbitori.	Polish become + PERF C the second language spoken in England, with 546,000 speakers.	a devenit -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT devenit (become - PERF C)

<p>regular church attendance has fallen dramatically since the middle of the 20th century, while immigration and demographic change have contributed to the growth of other faiths, most notably Islam.</p>	<p>rata de participare la slujbele religioase a scăzut dramatic începând cu jumătatea secolului al XX-lea, în timp ce imigrația și schimbările demografice au contribuit la creșterea altor credințe, mai cu seamă a islamului.</p>	<p>attendance at religious services fall + PERF C dramatically since the mid-20th century, while immigration and demographic changes contribute + PERF C to the growth of other faiths, most notably Islam.</p>	<p>a scăzut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT scăzut (decline - PERF C)</p>
<p>regular church attendance has fallen dramatically since the middle of the 20th century, while immigration and demographic change have contributed to the growth of other faiths, most notably Islam.</p>	<p>rata de participare la slujbele religioase a scăzut dramatic începând cu jumătatea secolului al XX-lea, în timp ce imigrația și schimbările demografice au contribuit la creșterea altor credințe, mai cu seamă a islamului.</p>	<p>attendance at religious services fall + PERF C dramatically since the mid-20th century, while immigration and demographic changes contribute + PERF C to the growth of other faiths, most notably Islam.</p>	<p>a contribuit -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT contribuit (contribute - PERF C)</p>

<p>This has led some commentators to variously describe the UK as a multi-faith, secularised, or post-Christian society.</p>	<p>Aceasta i-a determinat pe unii comentatori să descrie Regatul Unit ca o societate multiconfesională, secularizată, sau postcreștină.</p>	<p>This lead + PERF C some commentators to describe the UK as a multi-faith, secularize + PRT, or post-Christian society.</p>	<p>a determinat -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT determinat (determine - PERF C)</p>
<p>The Muslim population has increased from 1.6 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2011, making it the second-largest religious group in the UK.</p>	<p>Populația musulmană a crescut de la 1,6 milioane în 2001 la 2,7 milioane în 2011, consolidându-și statutul de al doilea grup religios din Regatul Unit</p>	<p>The Muslim population increase + PERF C from 1.6 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2011, make + GER its status as the second largest religious group in the UK</p>	<p>a crescut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT crescut (rise - PERF C)</p>
<p>it has been estimated that 62 per cent of Christians are Anglican.</p>	<p>s-a estimat că 62% din creștini sunt anglicani.</p>	<p>estimate + PERF C + REFL that 62% of Christians are Anglican.</p>	<p>s-a estimat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT estimat (estimate - PERF C)</p>
<p>The United Kingdom has experienced successive waves of migration.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit a trecut prin valuri succesive de migrație.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom go + PERF C through successive waves of migration.</p>	<p>a trecut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT trecut (go - PERF C)</p>

<p>A recent migration trend has been the arrival of workers from the new EU member states in Eastern Europe, known as the A8 countries.</p>	<p>Una dintre tendințele cele mai recente în materie de migrație este sosirea unei populații active din noile state membre ale UE din Europa de Est, denumite țările A8.</p>	<p>One of the most recent trends in migration be + PRES the arrival of a working population from the new EU member states in Eastern Europe, know + PRT as the A8 countries.</p>	<p>este -> FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES)</p>
<p>Forms of Christianity have dominated religious life in what is now the United Kingdom for more than 1,400 years.</p>	<p>Viața religioasă a actualului Regat Unit este dominată de diverse forme de creștinism de peste 1400 de ani.</p>	<p>The religious life of the present-day United Kingdom dominate + PRES + PAS by various forms of Christianity for over 1,400 years.</p>	<p>este dominată -> FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES) + PRT dominat (dominate) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Various styles of music have become popular in the UK, including (not translated) the indigenous folk music of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>În Regatul Unit sunt populare mai multe stiluri de muzică, de la muzica folk autohtonă din Anglia, Țara Galilor, Scoția și Irlanda de Nord până la heavy metal.</p>	<p>Several styles of music be + PRES popular in the United Kingdom, from indigenous folk music from England,</p>	<p>sunt -> FM sunt (be - 3rd pl PRES)</p>

		Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to heavy metal.	
Acts from Liverpool have had 54 UK chart number 1 hit singles, more per capita than any other city worldwide.	Grupurile din Liverpool au 54 de discuri single pe locul întâi în clasamentele britanice, mai multe pe cap de locuitor decât orice alt oraș din lume.	Acts from Liverpool have + PRES 54 number one singles in the UK charts, more per capita than any other city in the world.	au -> FM au (have - 3rd pl PRES)
The United Kingdom has had a considerable influence on the history of the cinema.	Regatul Unit a exercitat o considerabilă influență asupra istoriei cinematografiei	The United Kingdom exert + PERF C considerabl e influence on the history of cinema	a exercitat -> FM a (aux -3rd sg) + PRT exercitat (exert - PERF C)
Many British actors have achieved international fame and critical success.	Mulți actori britanici au devenit celebri în toată lumea și laudați de critică	Many British actors become + PERF C world famous and critically acclaimed	au devenit-> FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT devenit (become - PERF C)
Sales of newspapers have fallen since the 1970s and in 2010 41 per cent of people reported reading a daily national newspaper.	Vânzările de ziare au scăzut din anii 1970 iar în 2010 41% din locuitori mai declarau că citesc un cotidian național.	Newspaper sales fall + IMP since the 1970s and in 2010 41% of	au scăzut -> FM au (aux -3rd pl) + PRT scăzut (decline - PERF C)

		residents still said that they read + IMP a national newspaper.	
Wales is not represented in the Union Flag, as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom.	Țara Galilor nu este reprezentată pe drapelul Uniunii, întrucât Țara Galilor fusese cucerită și anexată de Anglia înaintea formării Regatului Unit.	Wales is not represent + PRT on the Union Flag, as Wales be + Plu-P conquer + PRT and annex + PRT by England before the formation of the United Kingdom.	fusese -> root fuse- (be) + BMifl -se (3rd sg Plu-P)
The possibility of redesigning the Union Flag to include representation of Wales has not been completely ruled out.	Posibilitatea redesignului drapelului țării pentru a cuprinde și o reprezentare a Țării Galilor nu este exclusă	The possibility of redesign + noun the country's flag to also include a representation of Wales be + PRES not exclude + PRT + PAS	este exclusă -> FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES) + PRT exclus (exclude) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
Cricket is distinct from football and rugby where Wales and England field separate national teams, although Wales has fielded its own national cricket team in the past.	Cricketul se deosebește de fotbal și rugby, unde Țara Galilor și Anglia au echipe separate, deși în trecut a existat și o echipă de cricket a Țării Galilor.	Cricket differs from football and rugby, where Wales and England have separate	a existat -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT existat (exist - PERF C)

		teams, although there exist + PERF C a Wales cricket team in the past.	
Scottish players have played for England because the Scotland cricket team does not have Test status and has only recently started to play in One Day Internationals.	Jucătorii irlandezi și scoțieni au jucat pentru Anglia deoarece nici Scoția și nici Irlanda nu au statut de Test și au început abia recent să joace în întreceri de tip One Day International, iar Irlanda încă nu a jucat un meci de test.	Irish and Scottish players play + PERF C for England as neither Scotland nor Ireland have Test status and have only recently start + PERF C playing in One Day Internationals and Ireland have yet to play a Test match.	au jucat - FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT jucat (play - PERF C)
Scottish players have played for England because the Scotland cricket team does not have Test status and has only recently started to play in One Day Internationals.	Jucătorii irlandezi și scoțieni au jucat pentru Anglia deoarece nici Scoția și nici Irlanda nu au statut de Test și au început abia recent să joace în întreceri de tip One Day International, iar Irlanda încă nu a jucat un meci de test.	Irish and Scottish players play + PERF C for England as neither Scotland nor Ireland have Test status and have only recently start + PERF C playing in One Day Internationals	au început -> FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT început (start - PERF C)

		Is and Ireland have yet to play a Test match.	
Scotland, England (and Wales), and Ireland (including Northern Ireland) have competed at the Cricket World Cup, which England won in 2019.	Scoția, Anglia (împreună cu Țara Galilor), și Irlanda (inclusiv Irlanda de Nord) au concurat la Cupa Mondială de Cricket, unde Anglia a ajuns în finală de trei ori.	Scotland, England (along with Wales), and Ireland (including Northern Ireland) compete + PERF C in the Cricket World Cup, where England reached the final three times.	au concurat -> FM au (aux, 3rd pl) + PRT concurat (compete - PERF C)
Gaelic-speakers in north-west Britain (with connections to the north-east of Ireland and traditionally supposed to have migrated from there in the 5th century) united with the Picts to create the Kingdom of Scotland in the 9th century.	vorbitorii de galică din nord-vestul Marii Britanii (cu legături cu nord-estul Irlandei, de unde se consideră că au migrat în secolul al V-lea) s-au unit cu picții pentru a forma Regatul Scoției în secolul al IX-lea.	Gaelic speakers from north-west Britain (with links to north-east Ireland, from where it is thought that they migrate + PERF C in the 5th century) unite + PERF + REFL with the Picts to	au migrat -> FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT migrat (migrate - PERF C)

		form the Kingdom of Scotland in the 9th century.	
One of the regions, Greater London, has had a directly elected assembly and mayor since 2000 following popular support for the proposal in a 1998 referendum.	O singură regiune, Londra metropolitană, are o adunare legislativă și un primar direct aleși din 2000 după ce modificarea a fost operată prin referendum	Only one region, Greater London, have + PRES a directly legislative assembly elect + PRT and mayor since 2000 after the change was effect + PRT by referendum	are -> FM are (have - 3rd sg PRES)
Since 2005 each Crown dependency has had a Chief Minister as its head of government.	Din 2005, fiecare dependență a Coroanei are un ministru-șef ca șef al guvernului.	Since 2005, each Crown Dependency have + PREF a Chief Minister as head of government	are -> FM are (have - 3rd sg PRES)
The prison population of England and Wales has increased to 86,000, giving England and Wales the highest rate of incarceration in Western Europe at 148 per 100,000.	Populația penitenciarelor engleze și galeze a crescut la 86.000, Anglia și Țara Galilor având astfel cea mai mare rată de încarcerare din Europa de Vest, cu 148 la 100.000 de locuitori.	The English and Welsh prison population increase + PERF C to 86,000, have +	a crescut -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT crescut (increase - PERF C)

		GER England and Wales with the highest incarceration rate in Western Europe at 148 per 100,000.	
The murder rate in England and Wales has stabilised in the first half of the 2010s	Rata omorurilor din Anglia și Țara Galilor s-a stabilizat în prima jumătate a anilor 2010	The homicide rate in England and Wales stabilize + PERF C in the first half of the 2010s	s-a stabilizat -> BMifl s- (REFL) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT stabilizat (stabilise - PERF C)
Since the end of the British Empire, the UK has remained a major military power.	După sfârșitul Imperiului Britanic, Regatul Unit a rămas o putere militară majoră.	After the end of the British Empire, the United Kingdom remain + PERF C a major military power.	a rămas -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT rămas (remain - PERF C)
Since 1973, local government in Northern Ireland has been organised into 26 district councils, each elected by single transferable vote.	Administrația locală din Irlanda de Nord este organizată din 1973 în 26 de consilii districtuale, fiecare ales prin vot unic transferabil.	Local government in Northern Ireland be + PRES organize + PRT since 1973 into 26 district councils, each elect + PRT by single	este -> FM este (be - 3rd sg PRES)

		transferable vote.	
the population is thought to have belonged , in the main, to a culture termed Insular Celtic, comprising Brittonic Britain and Gaelic Ireland.	se crede că populația aparține a, în principal, unei culturi numite celtică insulară, care cuprinde Britania britonă și Irlanda galică	believe + REFL that the population belong + IMP mainly to a culture call + PRT the Insular Celtic, that comprise + PRES British Britain and Gaelic Ireland	aparține a -> root aparțin- (produce) + BMifl -ea (3rd sg Imp)
After conquering England, they seized large parts of Wales, conquered much of Ireland and were invited to settle in Scotland, bringing to each country feudalism	după ce au cucerit -o, au anexat și mari părți din Țara Galilor, au cucerit și o mare parte din Irlanda și au fost invitați să colonizeze Scoția, aducând în fiecare țară feudalismul	after they conquer + PERF C it, they also annexed large parts of Wales, they also conquered a large part of Ireland and were invite + PRT to colonize Scotland, bring + GER feudalism to each country	au cucerit -> FM au (aux - 3rd pl) + PRT cucerit (conquer - PERF C)

<p>While a rising birth rate is contributing to population growth, it remains considerably below the baby boom peak of 2.95 children per woman in 1964.</p>	<p>Deși creșterea natalității contribuie la creșterea demografică, ea rămâne considerabil sub apogeul din timpul <i>baby boom</i>ului, de 2,95 copii pentru fiecare femeie în 1964.</p>	<p>Although the rise of the birth rate contribute + PRES to population growth, it remains well below the baby boom peak of 2.95 children for each woman in 1964.</p>	<p>contribuie -> root contribui- (contribute) + BMifl -e (3rd sg PRES)</p>
<p>The proportion of children in Scotland attending private schools is just over 4 per cent in 2016, but it has been falling slowly in recent years.</p>	<p>Proporția de copii scoțieni ce învață în școli private era de puțin peste 4% în 2016, dar a scăzut în anii recentți.</p>	<p>The proportion of Scottish children who study + PRES in private schools was just over 4% in 2016, T, but fall + PERF C in recent years. in recent years.</p>	<p>a scăzut -> FM a (aux, 3rd sg) + PRT scăzut (decline - PERF C)</p>
<p>Britannia is a national personification of the United Kingdom, originating from Roman Britain.</p>	<p>Britannia este o personificare națională a Regatului Unit, originară din Britannia Romană.</p>	<p>Britannia is a national personification of the United Kingdom, originate + PRT from Roman Britannia.</p>	<p>originară -> ADJ originar (originate) +BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

ENG	RO	Backtranslati on	Grammatical descriptions
The UK has a partially regulated market economy.	Regatul Unit are o economie de piață parțial reglementată .	The UK has a partially market economy regulate + PRT	reglementată -> PRT reglementat (regulate) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
As other nations industrialised, coupled with economic decline after two world wars,	Pe măsură ce și alte țări se industrializau, proces cuplat cu declinul economic de după cele două războaie mondiale,	As other countries also industrialized , process couple + PRT with the economic decline after the two world wars,	cuplat -> PRT cuplat (couple)
A radial road network totals 29,145 miles (46,904 km) of main roads, 2,173 miles (3,497 km) of motorways and 213,750 miles (344,000 km) of paved roads.	O rețea radială de drumuri totalizează 46.632 km de șosele principale, 3.477 km de autostrăzi și 342.000 km de alte drumuri asfaltate .	A radial road network totals 46,632 km of main roads, 3,477 km of highways and 342,000 km of other roads pave + PRT	astfaltate -> PRT astfaltat (pave) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
In 2011, 47.3 per cent of births in the UK were to unmarried women.	În 2011, 47,3% din nașterile din Regatul Unit erau la femei necăsătorite .	In 2011, 47.3% of UK births were to women neg + marry + PRT	necăsătorite -> FM ne (neg) + PRT căsătorit (marry) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
The Church of England is the established church in England.	Biserica Angliei este biserica oficială în Anglia.	The Church of England is the church official + PRT in England.	oficială -> ADJ oficial (official - adj) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

<p>The Church in Wales was disestablished in 1920 and, because the Church of Ireland was disestablished in 1870 before the partition of Ireland, there is no established church in Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>Biserica Țării Galilor a fost desființată în 1920 și, cum Biserica Irlandei a fost desființată în 1870 înaintea divizării Irlandei, nu există biserică oficială nici în Irlanda de Nord.</p>	<p>The Church of Wales disestablish + PERF C + PAS in 1920 and, as the Church of Ireland was dissolved in 1870 before the partition of Ireland, there is no church official + PRT in Northern Ireland either.</p>	<p>oficială -> ADJ oficial (official - adj) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Healthcare in the United Kingdom is a devolved matter and each country has its own system of private and publicly funded (not translated) healthcare.</p>	<p>Sistemul sanitar din Regatul Unit este o chestiune administrată autonom de fiecare țară, acestea având fiecare sistemul său sanitar public și privat</p>	<p>The health system in the United Kingdom is an autonomously administer + PRT matter for each country, each having their own public and private health systems</p>	<p>administrată -> PRT administrat (administer) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>A global opinion poll for the BBC saw the United Kingdom ranked the third most positively viewed nation in the world (behind Germany and Canada) in 2013 and 2014.</p>	<p>Un sondaj de opinie global efectuat pentru BBC în 2013 și 2014 plasa Regatul Unit pe locul al treilea între cele mai bine văzute state ale lumii (după Germania și Canada).</p>	<p>A global opinion poll conducted for the BBC in 2013 and 2014 rank - IMP the United Kingdom as the third best country view</p>	<p>văzute -> PRT văzut-(rank) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		+ PRT in the world (after Germany and Canada).	
It was written in Cumbric or Old Welsh and contains the earliest known reference to King Arthur.	El a fost scris în cumbrică sau galeză veche și conține cea mai veche referire cunoscută la regele Arthur	It write + PERF C + PAS in Cumbrian or Old Welsh and contains the earliest reference know + PRT to King Arthur	cunoscută -> PRT cunoscut (know) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
Britain's oldest known poem, Y Gododdin, was composed most likely in the late 6th century.	Cel mai vechi poem britanic cunoscut , <i>Y Gododdin</i> a fost compus în <i>Yr Hen Ogledd (Vechiul Nord)</i> , cel mai probabil spre sfârșitul secolului al VI-lea.-	The earliest know + ADJ British poem, Y Gododdin was compose + PRT in Yr Hen Ogledd (Old North), most likely towards the end of the 6th century.-	cunoscut -> PRT cunoscut (know)
Important art galleries in the United Kingdom include the National Gallery, National Portrait Gallery, Tate Britain and Tate Modern (the most- visited modern art gallery in the world)	Galerii importante de arte din Regatul Unit sunt National Gallery, Londra, National Portrait Gallery, Tate Britain și Tate Modern (cea mai vizitată galerie de artă modernă din lume)	Major art galleries in the United Kingdom are the National Gallery, London, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Britain and the Tate Modern (the most modern art gallery	vizitată -> PRT vizitat (visit) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

		visit+ ADJ in the world)	
The UK publishing sector, including books, directories and databases, journals, magazines and business media, newspapers and news agencies, has a combined turnover of around £20 billion and employs around 167,000 people.	Sectorul publicistic britanic, inclusiv cărți, registre și baze de date, reviste, ziare și agenții de știri, au o cifră de afaceri totală de circa 20 de miliarde de lire și angajează circa 167.000 de oameni –	The UK sector publish + PRT, inclusive books, registers and databases, magazines, newspapers and news agencies, has a turnover combine + PRT of around £20 billion and employs around 167,000 people	publicistic -> FM publicistic (public - ADJ)
the most extreme case quoted being 71 per cent of senior judges.	cazul extrem cel mai citat fiind cel al judecătorilor, care erau 71% școliți în sistem privat.	the most case extrem quote + PRT be + GER that of judges, who were 71 % schooled in the private system.	citat -> PRT citit (cite)

<p>Around the end of the 20th century, there were major changes to the governance of the UK with the establishment of devolved administrations for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>Spre sfârșitul secolului al XX-lea au avut loc schimbări majore la guvernarea Regatului Unit, cu apariția administrațiilor autonome pe ntru Scoția, Țara Galilor și Irlanda de Nord.</p>	<p>Towards the end of the 20th century there were major changes in the governance of the United Kingdom, with the emergence of administrations devolve + PRT for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>autonome -> root autonom (devolve - Adj) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>One of the regions, Greater London, has had a directly elected assembly and mayor since 2000 following popular support for the proposal in a 1998 referendum.</p>	<p>O singură regiune, Londra metropolitană, are o adunare legislativă și un primar direct aleși din 2000 după ce modificarea a fost operată prin referendum</p>	<p>Only one region, Greater London, have + PRES a directly legislative assembly elect + PRT and mayor since 2000 after the change was operated by referendum</p>	<p>aleși -> root ale-(elect) + BMifl -și (PRT pl)</p>
<p>though since that peak there has been an overall fall of 66 per cent in recorded crime from 1995 to 2015, according to crime statistics.</p>	<p>deși de la acel maxim a avut loc o scădere de ansamblu cu 66% a infracțiunilor înregistrate între 1995 și 2015, conform statisticilor criminalității</p>	<p>although since that peak there take + PERF C + place an overall 66% drop in record + PART crime between</p>	<p>înregistrate -> PRT înregistrat (record) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		1995 and 2015, accord + ADJ to crime statistics	
<i>His Majesty's Armed Forces</i> consist of three professional service branches: the Royal Navy and Royal Marines (forming the Naval Service)	<i>Forțele Armate ale Majestății Sale</i> —constau din trei ramuri profesionale: Marina Regală și Pușcașii Marini Regali (formând Serviciul Naval)	Her Majesty's Forces Arm + PRT —consist of three professional branches: the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines (form + GER the Naval Service)	armate -> PRT armat (arm) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
The Armed Forces are charged with protecting the UK and its overseas territories, promoting the UK's global security interests and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.	Forțele Armate sunt însărcinate cu apărarea Regatului Unit și a teritoriilor sale de peste mări, cu promovarea intereselor globale de securitate ale Regatului Unit și cu susținerea eforturilor internaționale de menținere a păcii.	The Arm + PRT Forces are task + PRT with protect + noun the United Kingdom and its overseas territories, with promote + noun the United Kingdom's global security interests and with support + noun international peacekeeping efforts.	armate -> PRT armat (arm) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

<p>The British armed forces played a key role in establishing the British Empire as the dominant world power in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries</p>	<p>Forțele armate britanice au jucat un rol esențial în formarea Imperiului Britanic ca putere mondială dominantă în secolele al XVII-lea, al XVIII-lea și la începutul secolului al XX-lea.</p>	<p>The British Arm + PRT Forces played a pivotal role in establish + noun of the British Empire as the dominant world power in the 17th, 18th and early 20th centuries.</p>	<p>armate -> PRT armat (arm) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Local councils are made up of elected councillors, of whom there are 1,223;</p>	<p>Consiliile locale sunt alcătuite din consilieri aleși, în număr de 1223;</p>	<p>The local councils are make + PRT up of councilors elect + PRT, numbering 1223;</p>	<p>aleși -> root ale-(elect) + BMifl -și (PRT pl)</p>
<p>They comprise three independently administered jurisdictions: the Bailiwicks of Jersey and of Guernsey in the English Channel, and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea.</p>	<p>Ele cuprind trei jurisdicții administrate independent: Insulele Canalului: Jersey și Guernsey, din Canalul Mânecii, și Insula Man din Marea Irlandei</p>	<p>They comprise three jurisdictions administer + PRT independently: the Channel Islands: Jersey and Guernsey, in the English Channel, and the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea</p>	<p>administrate - > PRT administat (administer) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>In the mid-17th century, all three kingdoms were involved in a series of connected wars</p>	<p>La mijlocul secolului al XVII-lea, toate cele trei regate au fost implicate într-o serie de războaie legate între ele</p>	<p>In the mid-17th century, all three kingdoms were involve</p>	<p>legate -> PRT legat (connect) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		+ PRT in a series of wars connect + PRT.	
The prevailing wind is from the southwest and bears frequent spells of mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean.	Vânturile predominante sunt dinspre sud-vest și aduc adesea vreme blândă și umedă din Oceanul Atlantic.	Winds prevail + PRT are from the southwest and often bring mild and wet weather from the Atlantic Ocean.	predominante -> ADJ predominant (prevail) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
British merchants, shippers and bankers developed overwhelming advantage over those of other nations allowing the UK to dominate international trade in the 19th century.	Negustorii, transportatorii și bancherii britanici și-au dezvoltat un avantaj uriaș față de cei din alte țări, ceea ce a permis Regatului Unit să domine comerțul internațional în secolul al XIX-lea.	British merchants, shippers and bankers developed a advantage overwhelm + PRT over those of other countries, which allow + PERF C the UK to dominate international trade in the 19th century.	uriaș -> adj uriaș (overwhelm)
The Norman conquest introduced exotic spices into England in the Middle Ages. The British Empire facilitated a knowledge of Indian cuisine with its "strong, penetrating spices and herbs".	Imperiul Britanic a facilitat cunoașterea bucătăriei indiene cu „condimentele ei puternice, pătrunzătoare ”	The British Empire facilitated the introduction of Indian cuisine with its "strong, spices penetrate + PRT	pătrunzătoare -> root pătrunzăt-(penetrate) + BMifl -oare (fem sg - adj)

<p>Jacques Rogge, stated, "This great, sports-loving country is widely recognised as the birthplace of modern sport.</p>	<p>Jacques Rogge, afirma în 2012: „această țară măreață, mare iubitoare a sportului, este recunoscută ca locul de naștere al sportului modern.</p>	<p>Jacques Rogge, stated in 2012: "this great country, great love + PRT of sports, is recognize + PRT as the birthplace of modern sports.</p>	<p>iubitoare -> root iubitor- (love) + BMifl -oare (fem sg - adj)</p>
<p>In the immediate post-war years, the Labour government initiated a radical programme of reforms, which had a significant effect on British society in the following decades.</p>	<p>În anii imediat de după război, guvernul laburist a inițiat un program radical de reforme, care a avut un efect semnificativ asupra societății britanice din următoarele decenii.</p>	<p>In the years immediately following the war, the Labor government initiated a radical program of reform, which had a significant effect on British society for decades follow + PRT</p>	<p>următoarele -> root urmă- (follow) + BMifl -toare (fem pl) + BMifl -le (DET)</p>
<p>In the following decades, the UK became a more multi-ethnic society than before.</p>	<p>În următoarele decenii, Regatul Unit a devenit o societate mai multietnică decât era înainte.</p>	<p>In the decades follow + PRT, the United Kingdom became a more multi-ethnic society than before.</p>	<p>următoarele -> root urmă- (follow) + BMifl -toare (fem pl) + BMifl -le (DET)</p>

<p>the UK was a founding member of the alliance called the Western European Union, established with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>În procesul de un deceniu de integrare europeană, Regatul Unit a fost membru fondator al alianței numite Uniunea Europei de Vest, înființată odată cu Conferințele de la Londra și Paris din 1954.</p>	<p>the UK was a member found + PRT of the alliance called the Western European Union, establish + PRT with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>fondator -> ADJ fondator (found)</p>
<p>In 1960 the UK was one of the seven founding members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)</p>	<p>În 1960 Regatul Unit a fost unul dintre cei șapte membri fondatori ai Asociației Europene a Liberului Schimb (EFTA)</p>	<p>In 1960 the UK was one of the seven members found + PRT of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)</p>	<p>fondatori -> ADJ fondator (found) + BMifl -i (pl)</p>
<p>When the EC became the European Union (EU) in 1992, the UK was one of the 12 founding member states.</p>	<p>Atunci când CE au devenit Uniunea Europeană (UE) în anul 1992, Regatul Unit a fost unul dintre cei 12 membri fondatori.</p>	<p>When the EC became the European Union (EU) in 1992, the United Kingdom was one of the 12 members found + PRT</p>	<p>fondatori -> ADJ fondator (found) + BMifl -i (pl)</p>
<p>Britain's global presence and influence is further amplified through its trading relations, foreign investments, official development</p>	<p>Prezența globală și influența în lume sunt amplificate prin relațiile comerciale, investițiile străine, asistența oficială pentru dezvoltare și angajamentele militare</p>	<p>Global presence and influence in the world are amplify + PRT through relations trade +</p>	<p>comerciale -> ADJ comercial (trade) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

assistance and military engagements.		PRT , foreign investment, official development assistance and military engagements	
Following the end of the Cold War, defence policy has a stated assumption that "the most demanding operations" will be undertaken as part of a coalition.	După sfârșitul Războiului Rece, politica de apărare se bazează pe supoziția că „cele mai solicitante operațiuni” trebuie efectuate în cadrul unei coaliții	After the end of the Cold War, defense policy base + PRES + PAS on the assumption that "the most operations demand + PRT should be undertake + PRT out in a coalition	solicitante -> ADJ solicitant (demand) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

Miscellaneous Shifts

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
She holds Poseidon's three- pronged trident and a shield, bearing the Union Flag.	Ea ține tridentul lui Poseidon și un scut cu drapelul Uniunii.	She holds Poseidon's trident and a shield with the Union flag.	PRT is not translated
It operates numerous television and radio stations in the UK and abroad and its domestic services are funded by the television license.	Ea operează numeroase stații de televiziune și radio în Regatul Unit și în străinătate, serviciile interne fiind finanțate din licențele de televiziune.	It operates numerous television and radio stations in the UK and abroad, the domestic services be + GER fund + PRT by television licences.	fiind finanțate -> root fi-(be) + BMifl -ind (GER) + root finanța-(fund) + BMifl -t- (participle) + BMifl -e- (fem pl)

Public healthcare is provided to all UK permanent residents and is mostly free at the point of need, being paid for from general taxation.	Toți rezidenții permanenți ai Regatului Unit beneficiază de îngrijire medicală, predominant gratuită acolo unde este necesară, fiind finanțată din impozitele generale.	All UK permanent residents benefit + PRES from healthcare, predominantly free where needed, be + GER find + ADJ by general taxation.	fiind finanțată -> root fi- (be) + BMifl -ind (GER) + PRT finanțat (fund) + BMifl -ă- (fem sg)
A sizeable minority of pupils are educated in Welsh whilst the rest are obliged to study the language until the age of 16.	Un număr important de studenți galezi învață integral sau predominant în limba galeză; lecțiile de galeză sunt obligatorii pentru toți elevii până la vârsta de 16 ani.	A significant number of Welsh students learn + PRES wholly or predominantly in the Welsh language; Welsh lessons are mandatory for all pupils up to the age of 16.	lecțiile de galeză sunt obligatorii -> root lecti (class) + BMifl -i- (det) + BMifl -le (plural marker) + FM de (of) + FM galeză (Welsh) + FM sunt (be 3rd pl PRES) + root obligatori- (mandatory) + BMifl -i (pl)
Many teams and drivers in Formula One (F1) are based in the UK, and the country has won more drivers' and constructors' titles in the F1 World Championship than any other.	Multe echipe și mulți piloți de Formula 1 (F1) sunt din Regatul Unit, țară care a câștigat mai multe titluri, atât la piloți cât și la constructori decât orice altă țară.	Many Formula One (F1) teams and drivers be + PRES from the United Kingdom, which win + PERF C more drivers' and constructors' titles than any other country.	țară care a câștigat -> FM țară (country) + FM care (that) + FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + root câștiga- (win) + BMifl -t (participle)
It is usually considered to have ended with the Belfast "Good Friday" Agreement of 1998.	Acestea sunt considerate a fi luat sfârșit odată cu Acordul de „Vinerea Mare” de la Belfast din 1998.	These are consider + PRT to have taken end with the Belfast Good Friday Agreement of 1998.	a fi luat sfârșit -> FM a (to) + FM fi (aux) + PRT luat (take - PAST INF) + FM sfârșit (end)
A new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom came into being in October 2009 to replace the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords	O nouă Curte Supremă a Regatului Unit a fost înființată în octombrie 2009 în locul Comisiei de Apel a Camerei Lorzilor	A new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom establish + PRT + PAS in October 2009 to replace the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords	a fost înființată -> FM a (aux - 3rd sg) + PRT fost (be - PERF C) + PRT înființat (establish) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

Scientific research and development remains important in British universities, with many establishing science parks to facilitate production and cooperation with industry	Cercetarea și dezvoltarea științifică rămân elemente importante pentru universitățile britanice, multe dintre ele având parcuri științifice pentru a facilita producția și cooperarea cu industria	Scientific research and development remain important elements for British universities, many of them have + GER science parks to facilitate production and cooperation with industry	multe dintre ele având -> FM multe (many) + FM dintre (of) + FM ele (them) + root av- (have) + BMifl -ând (GER)
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No changes

ENG	RO	Backtranslation	Grammatical descriptions
Sheriff courts deal with most civil and criminal cases including conducting criminal trials with a jury, known as sheriff solemn court, or with a sheriff and no jury, known as sheriff summary Court.	Un Sheriff court se ocupă de majoritatea cazurilor civile și penale, inclusiv organizarea proceselor penale fie cu jurați, denumite <i>sheriff solemn court</i> , fie cu judecător și fără jurați, denumite <i>sheriff summary Court</i> .	A sheriff court deals with most civil and criminal cases, include + ADV organize + noun criminal trials either with a jury, call + PRT a sheriff solemn court, or with a judge and without a jury, call + PRT a sheriff summary court.	denumite -> PRT denumit (name) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

<p>HM Treasury, led by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for developing and executing the government's public finance policy and economic policy. Prt Atr</p>	<p>HM Treasury, condusă de ministrul de finanțe, este responsabilă cu dezvoltarea și punerea în aplicare a politicilor de finanțe publice și politicii economice a guvernului.</p>	<p>HM Treasury, head + PRT by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is responsible for the develop + noun and implement + noun of the government's public finance and economic policy.</p>	<p>condusă -> PRT condus (head) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Since 1997 the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, headed by the Governor of the Bank of England, has been responsible for setting interest rates. Prt Atr</p>	<p>Din 1997, Comisia de Politică Monetară a Băncii Angliei, condusă de guvernatorul Băncii Angliei, are responsabilitatea de a stabili ratele dobânzilor</p>	<p>Since 1997, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, head + PRT by the Governor of the Bank of England, has the responsibility to set interest rates</p>	<p>condusă ->PRT condus (head) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>The Industrial Revolution started in Britain with an initial concentration on the textile industry, followed by other heavy industries such as shipbuilding, coal mining and steelmaking.</p>	<p>Revoluția Industrială a început în Regatul Unit cu o concentrare inițială pe industria textilă, urmată de alte industrii grele, cum ar fi cea navală minierul cărbunelui și siderurgia.</p>	<p>The Industrial Revolution began in the United Kingdom with an initial focus on textiles, follow + PRT by other heavy industries such as shipbuilding, coal mining, and steel.</p>	<p>urmată -> PRT urmat (follow) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The UK retains a significant, though much reduced fishing industry.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit păstrează o industrie a pescuitului importantă, dar mult redușă.</p>	<p>The UK retains a significant but very reduce + PRT fishing industry.</p>	<p>redușă -> PRT reduș (reduce) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century, and has continued to produce scientists and engineers credited with important advances.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit a condus Revoluția Industrială începând cu secolul al XVIII-lea, și a continuat să producă ingineri și oameni de știință creditați cu descoperiri și invenții importante</p>	<p>The United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century onwards, and continue + PERF C to produce engineers and scientists credit + PRT with important discoveries</p>	<p>creditați -> root credita- (credit) + BMifl -ț- (PRT) + Bmifl -i- (masc pl)</p>

		and inventions.	
Other major engineering projects and applications by people from the UK include the steam locomotive, developed by Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian.	Printre marile proiecte și aplicații ingineresti dezvoltate de persoane din Regatul Unit se numără locomotiva cu aburi, dezvoltată de Richard Trevithick și Andrew Vivian	Among the great engineering projects and applications developed by individuals in the United Kingdom is the steam locomotive develop + PRT by Richard Trevithick and Andrew Vivian	dezvoltată -> PRT dezvoltat (develop) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

the first practical telephone, patented by Alexander Graham Bell.	primul telefon practic, patentat de Alexander Graham Bell	the first practical telephone, patent + PRT by Alexander Graham Bell	patentat -> PRT patentat (patent)
Scientific journals produced in the UK include Nature, the British Medical Journal and The Lancet.	Printre revistele științifice de prestigiu publicate în Regatul Unit se numără <i>Nature</i> , <i>British Medical Journal</i> și <i>The Lancet</i> .	Prestigious scientific journals publish + PRT in the UK include Nature, British Medical Journal and The Lancet.	publicate -> PRT publicat (publish) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
It is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.	Este a treia cea mai populată țară a Uniunii Europene.	It is the third most populate + PRT country of the European Union.	populată -> PRT populat (populate) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

<p>Academics have argued that the ethnicity categories employed in British national statistics,</p>	<p>Specialiștii au arătat că categoriile de etnii folosite de statisticile naționale britanice, introduse inițial odată cu recensământul din 1991, denotă și răspândesc confuzie între conceptele de etnie și rasă.</p>	<p>Specialists argue + perfect compound that the categories of ethnicity used by British national statistics, originally introduce + PRT with the 1991 census.</p>	<p>introduse -> PRT introdus (introduced) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Scots, a language descended from early northern Middle English,</p>	<p>Scots, o limbă derivată din engleza mijlocie timpurie din nord.</p>	<p>Scots, a language descend + PRT from Northern Early Middle English.</p>	<p>derivată -> PRT derivat (descend)) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>This has led some commentators to variously describe the UK as a multi-faith, secularised, or post-Christian society.</p>	<p>Aceasta i-a determinat pe unii comentatori să descrie Regatul Unit ca o societate multiconfesională, secularizată, sau postcreștină.</p>	<p>This lead + PERF C some commentators to describe the UK as a multi-faith, secularize + PRT, or post-Christian society.</p>	<p>secularizată -> PRT secularizat (secularize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>In a 2016 survey conducted by BSA (British Social Attitudes) on religious affiliation, 53 per cent of respondents indicated 'no religion', 41 per cent indicated they were Christians, followed by 6 per cent who affiliated with other religions.</p>	<p>La un sondaj efectuat în 2016 de BSA (British Social Attitudes) pe tema afilierii religioase, 53% din repondenți au declarat că nu au religie, în timp ce 41% s-au declarat creștini, urmați de 6% care s-au declarat de alte religii (islam, hinduism, iudaism etc.).</p>	<p>In a 2016 survey conduct + PRT by BSA (British Social Attitudes) on religious affiliation, 53 per cent of respondents indicated 'no religion', 41 per cent indicated they were Christians, follow + PRT by 6 per cent who affiliated with other religions.</p>	<p>efectuat -> PRT efectuat (conduct)</p>
<p>In a 2016 survey conducted by BSA (British Social Attitudes) on religious affiliation, 53 per cent of respondents indicated 'no religion', 41 per cent indicated they were Christians, followed by 6 per cent who affiliated with other religions.</p>	<p>La un sondaj efectuat în 2016 de BSA (British Social Attitudes) pe tema afilierii religioase, 53% din repondenți au declarat că nu au religie, în timp ce 41% s-au declarat creștini, urmați de 6% care s-au declarat de alte religii (islam, hinduism, iudaism etc.).</p>	<p>In a 2016 survey conduct + PRT by BSA (British Social Attitudes) on religious affiliation, 53 per cent of respondents indicated 'no religion', 41 per cent indicated they were Christians,</p>	<p>urmați -> root urma- (follow) + BMifl -ț- (PRT) + BMifl -i- (plural marker)</p>

		<p>follow + PRT by 6 per cent who affiliated with other religions.</p>	
<p>It is not subject to state control, and the British monarch is an ordinary member, required to swear an oath to "maintain and preserve the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government" upon his or her accession.</p>	<p>Nu este supusă controlului statului, iar monarhul britanic este un membru obișnuit al ei, obligat să depună jurământ la accederea pe tron că va „păstra și conserva religia protestantă și guvernarea bisericească presbiteriană.</p>	<p>It is not subject to state control, and the British monarch is an ordinary member of it, oblige + PRT to take an oath on accession to the throne to "preserve and preserve the Protestant religion and Presbyterian church government."</p>	<p>obligat -> PRT obligat (oblige)</p>

<p>A recent migration trend has been the arrival of workers from the new EU member states in Eastern Europe, known as the A8 countries.</p>	<p>Una dintre tendințele cele mai recente în materie de migrație este sosirea unei populații active din noile state membre ale UE din Europa de Est, denumite țările A8.</p>	<p>One of the most recent trends in migration be + PRES the arrival of a working population from the new EU member states in Eastern Europe, know + PRT as the A8 countries.</p>	<p>denumite -> PRT denumit (know) + Bmifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>"British literature" refers to literature associated with the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.</p>	<p>Noțiunea de „literatură britanică” se referă la literatura asociată cu Regatul Unit, Insula Man și Insulele Canalului.</p>	<p>The term "British literature" refers to literature associate + PRT with the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.</p>	<p>asociată -> PRT asociat (associate) + Bmifl -ă- (fem sg)</p>
<p>The England cricket team, controlled by the England and Wales Cricket Board, and the Ireland cricket team, controlled by Cricket Ireland are the only national teams in the UK with Test status.</p>	<p>Echipa de cricket a Angliei, controlată de England and Wales Cricket Board și echipa de cricket a Irlandei, controlată de Cricket Ireland, sunt singurele naționale din Regatul Unit cu statut de Test</p>	<p>The England cricket team, control + PRT by the England and Wales Cricket Board, and the Ireland cricket team, control + PRT by</p>	<p>controlată -> PRT controlat (control) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

		Cricket Ireland, are the only United Kingdom national teams with Test status.	
The England cricket team, controlled by the England and Wales Cricket Board, and the Ireland cricket team, controlled by Cricket Ireland are the only national teams in the UK with Test status.	Echipa de cricket a Angliei, controlată de England and Wales Cricket Board și echipa de cricket a Irlandei, controlată de Cricket Ireland, sunt singurele naționale din Regatul Unit cu statut de Test	The England cricket team, control + PRT by the England and Wales Cricket Board, and the Ireland cricket team, control + PRT by Cricket Ireland, are the only United Kingdom national teams with Test status.	controlată -> PRT controlat (control) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

<p>Snooker is another of the UK's popular sporting exports, with the world championship held annually in Sheffield.</p>	<p>Snooker este un alt sport popular exportat de Regatul Unit, cu campionate mondiale organizate anual la Sheffield</p>	<p>Snooker is another popular sport exported by the United Kingdom, with world championships hold + PRT annually in Sheffield</p>	<p>organizate -> PRT organizat (organize) + BMifl -t- (participle) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>the population is thought to have belonged, in the main, to a culture termed Insular Celtic, comprising Brittonic Britain and Gaelic Ireland.</p>	<p>se crede că populația aparține, în principal, unei culturi numite celtică insulară, care cuprinde Britania britonă și Irlanda galică</p>	<p>believe + REFL that the population belong + IMP mainly to a culture call + PRT the Insular Celtic, that comprise + PRES British Britain and Gaelic Ireland</p>	<p>numite -> PRT numit (name) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Most of the regions settled by the Anglo-Saxons became unified as the Kingdom of England in the 10th century.</p>	<p>Cele mai multe dintre regiunile colonizate de anglo-saxoni s-au unit formând Regatul Angliei în secolul al X-lea.</p>	<p>Most of the regions colonize + PRT by the Anglo-Saxons unite + PERF C+ REFL to form the Kingdom of England in the 10th century.</p>	<p>colonizate -> PRT colonizat (colonise) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>The British colonies in North America that broke away from Britain in the American War of Independence became the United States of America, recognised by Britain in 1783.</p>	<p>Coloniile britanice din America de Nord, care s-au rupt de Marea Britanie în Războiul de Independență au devenit Statele Unite ale Americii, recunoscute de Marea Britanie în 1783.</p>	<p>The British North American colonies that broke away from Great Britain in the War of Independence became the United States of America, recognise + PRT by Great Britain in 1783.</p>	<p>recunoscute -> PRT recunoscut (recognise) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>The war left the UK severely weakened and financially dependent on the Marshall Plan, PredAttr</p>	<p>Cu toate acestea, războiul a lăsat țara grav slăbită și dependentă financiar de Planul Marshall.</p>	<p>However, the war left the country severely weaken + PRT and financially dependent on the Marshall Plan.</p>	<p>slăbită -> PRT slăbit (weaken) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The Cameron–Clegg coalition government of 2010 introduced austerity measures intended to tackle the substantial public deficits which resulted.</p>	<p>Guvernul de coaliție din 2010 a introdus măsuri de austeritate destinate să abordeze deficitele publice substanțiale care au rezultat.</p>	<p>The coalition government of 2010 introduced austerity measures intend + PRT to address the resulting substantial public deficits.</p>	<p>destinate -> PRT destinat (intend) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Scots law is a hybrid system based on both common-law and civil-law principles</p>	<p>Legea scoțiană este un sistem hibrid, bazat atât pe principii din dreptul jurisprudențial, cât și din dreptul civil.</p>	<p>Scots law is a hybrid system, base + PRT on principles from both common law and civil law.</p>	<p>bazat -> PRT bazat (base)</p>
<p>Sheriff courts deal with most civil and criminal cases including conducting criminal trials with a jury, known as sheriff solemn court, or with a sheriff and no jury, known as sheriff summary Court.</p>	<p>Un Sheriff court se ocupă de majoritatea cazurilor civile și penale, inclusiv organizarea proceselor penale fie cu jurați, denumite <i>sheriff solemn court</i>, fie cu judecător și fără jurați, denumite <i>sheriff summary Court</i>.</p>	<p>A sheriff court deals with most civil and criminal cases, include + ADV organize + noun criminal trials either with a jury, call + PRT a sheriff solemn court, or with a judge and without a jury, call + PRT a sheriff summary court.</p>	<p>denumite -> PRT denumit (name) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Handel's many oratorios, such as his famous Messiah, were written in the English language.</p>	<p>unele din cele mai bune lucrări ale sale, cum ar fi <i>Messiah</i>, fiind scrise în engleză</p>	<p>some of his best works, such as Messiah, be + GER write + PRT PAS in English</p>	<p>fiind scrise -> root fi- (be) + Bmifl -ind GER) + PRT scris (write) + Bmifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>and both sports are played by Irish expatriates in the UK and the United States.</p>	<p>fiind practicat și de expații irlandezi din Regatul Unit și din SUA.</p>	<p>also be + GER practice + PRT by Irish expats in the UK and US.</p>	<p>fiind practicat -> root fi- (be) + Bmifl -ind (GER) + PRT practicat (practice)</p>
<p>but this has gradually declined as old plants have been shut down and plant availability is impacted by ageing-related problems.</p>	<p>dar proporția a scăzut treptat, pe măsură ce vechile centrale erau închise și problemele legate de îmbătrânirea echipamentelor afectau disponibilitatea centralelor.</p>	<p>but the proportion gradually decline + PERF C as old plants close + IMP + PAS and problems with age + ADJ equipment affected plant availability.</p>	<p>erau închise -> root er- (be) + Bmifl -au (3rd pl IMP) + PRT închis (close) + Bmifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>In Great Britain, the British Rail network was privatised between 1994 and 1997, which was followed by a rapid rise in passenger numbers.</p>	<p>în Marea Britanie, rețeaua British Rail a fost privatizată între 1994 și 1997, după care a crescut rapid numărul de pasageri.</p>	<p>in the UK, the British Rail network privatize + PERF C + PAS between 1994 and 1997, after which passenger numbers increase + PERF C rapidly.</p>	<p>privatizată -> PRT privatizat (privatize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>although the eastern parts are mostly sheltered from this wind since the majority of the rain falls over the western regions the eastern parts are therefore the driest.</p>	<p>deși părțile estice sunt protejate de aceste vânturi, majoritatea precipitațiilor căzând în zonele vestice.</p>	<p>although the eastern parts are protect + PRT from these winds, with most of the precipitation that falls in the western areas.</p>	<p>protejate -> PRT protejat (protect) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanised and efficient by European standards.</p>	<p>Agricultura este intensivă, puternic mecanizată și foarte eficientă după standarde europene,</p>	<p>Agriculture is intensive, highly mechanize + PRT and very efficient by European standards,</p>	<p>mecanizată -> PRT mecanizat (mechanize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>Around two-thirds of production is devoted to livestock, one-third to arable crops.</p>	<p>Circa două treimi din producție este dedicată animalelor, și o treime culturii plantelor.</p>	<p>About two-thirds of the production is dedicate +PRT to animals, and one-third to the cultivation of plants.</p>	<p>dedicată -> PRT dedicat (dedica) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Major theorists from the 17th and 18th centuries include Isaac Newton, whose laws of motion and illumination of gravity have been seen as a keystone of modern science;</p>	<p>Printre marii teoreticieni britanici din secolele al XVII-lea și al XVIII-lea se numără Isaac Newton, ale cărui legi de mișcare și a cărui clarificare a gravitației sunt considerate pietre de hotar ale științei moderne;</p>	<p>Among the great British theorists of the 17th and 18th centuries are Isaac Newton, whose laws of motion and whose clarification of gravitation are consider + PRT milestones in modern science;</p>	<p>considerate -> PRT considerat (consider) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Railways in Northern Ireland are operated by NI Railways, a subsidiary of state-owned Translink.</p>	<p>Căile ferate din Irlanda de Nord sunt operate de NIR, o subsidiară a companiei de stat Translink.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland's railways are operate + PRT by NIR, a subsidiary of company of state Translink.</p>	<p>operate -> PRT operat (operate) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>In Great Britain, the British Rail network was privatised between 1994 and 1997, which was followed by a rapid rise in passenger numbers.</p>	<p>În Marea Britanie, rețeaua British Rail a fost privatizată între 1994 și 1997, după care a crescut rapid numărul de pasageri,</p>	<p>in the UK, the British Rail network privatize + PERF C + PAS between 1994 and 1997, after which passenger numbers increase + PERF C rapidly.</p>	<p>privatizată -> PRT privatizat (privatize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>It is estimated that 96.7 per cent of households are connected to the sewer network.</p>	<p>Se estimează că 96,7% din gospodării sunt conectate la canalizare.</p>	<p>estimate + PRES + REFL that 96.7% of households are connect + PRT to sewage.</p>	<p>conectate -> PRT conectat (connect) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>In 2013, approximately 208,000 foreign nationals were naturalised as British citizens, the highest number since 1962.</p>	<p>În 2013, circa 208.000 de cetățeni străini au fost naturalizați britanici, cel mai mare număr de la începutul consemnării acestui indicator în 1962.</p>	<p>In 2013, around 208,000 foreign nationals were naturalize + PRT in the UK, the highest number since records began in 1962.</p>	<p>naturalizați -> root naturaliza- (naturalize) + BMifl -ț- (PRT) + BMifl -i- (mas pl)</p>
<p>The majority of children are educated in state-sector schools.</p>	<p>Majoritatea copiilor sunt educați în școli de stat.</p>	<p>Most children are educate + PRT in state schools.</p>	<p>educați -> root educa- (educate) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i- (plural marker)</p>
<p>In 2010, over half of places at the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge were taken by students from state schools.</p>	<p>În 2010, mai mult de jumătate din locurile de la Universitățile Oxford și Cambridge erau ocupate de absolvenți ai școlilor de stat.</p>	<p>In 2010, more than half of the places at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were take + PRT by state school graduates.</p>	<p>ocupate -> root ocupa- (take) + BMifl -t- (participle) + BMifl -e (feminine pl marker)</p>

<p>Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of the Minister of Education, although responsibility at a local level is administered by the Education Authority which is further subdivided into five geographical areas.</p>	<p>Educația în Irlanda de Nord este responsabilitatea ministrului educației, iar la nivel local educația este administrată de Education Authority, entitate subdivizată mai departe în cinci arii geografice.</p>	<p>Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of the Minister for Education, and at local level education is administer + PRT by the Education Authority, which is further subdivide + PRT into five geographical areas.</p>	<p>administrată -> PRT administrat (administer) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of the Minister of Education, although responsibility at a local level is administered by the Education Authority which is further subdivided into five geographical areas.</p>	<p>Educația în Irlanda de Nord este responsabilitatea ministrului educației, iar la nivel local educația este administrată de Education Authority, entitate subdivizată mai departe în cinci arii geografice.</p>	<p>Education in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of the Minister for Education, and at local level education is administer + PRT by the Education Authority, which is further subdivide + PRT into five</p>	<p>subdivizată -> PRT subdivizat (secularize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

		geographical areas.	
The culture of the United Kingdom has been influenced by many factors including : the nation's island status; its history as a western liberal democracy and a major power	Cultura Regatului Unit a fost influențată de mulți factori, dintre care : așezarea țării pe un grup de insule; istoria sa ca democrație liberală occidentală și ca mare putere	The culture of the United Kingdom was influence + PRT by many factors, from which : the country's settlement on a group of islands; its history as a Western liberal democracy and great power	influențată -> PRT influențat (influence) + BMifl -ă- (fem sg)

<p>The English playwright and poet William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest dramatist of all time.</p>	<p>Dramaturgul și poetul englez William Shakespeare este considerat cel mai mare dramaturg din toate timpurile.</p>	<p>English playwright and poet William Shakespeare is consider + PRT the greatest playwright of all time.</p>	<p>considerat -> PRT considerat (consider)</p>
<p>Britain's oldest known poem, Y Gododdin, was composed most likely in the late 6th century.</p>	<p>Cel mai vechi poem britanic cunoscut, <i>Y Gododdin</i> a fost compus în <i>Yr Hen Ogledd (Vechiul Nord)</i>, cel mai probabil spre sfârșitul secolului al VI-lea.-</p>	<p>The earliest British poem know + PRT, Y Gododdin was compose + PRT in Yr Hen Ogledd (Old North), most likely towards the end of the 6th century.-</p>	<p>compus -> PRT compus (compose)</p>
<p>It was written in Cumbric or Old Welsh and contains the earliest known reference to King Arthur.</p>	<p>El a fost scris în cumbrică sau galeză veche și conține cea mai veche referire cunoscută la regele Arthur.</p>	<p>It was write + PRT in Cumbrian or Old Welsh and contains the earliest reference know + ADJ to King Arthur.</p>	<p>scris -> root scris (write)</p>

<p>The Arthurian legend was further developed by Geoffrey of Monmouth.</p>	<p>legenda arthuriană a fost dezvoltată mai departe de Geoffrey din Monmouth.</p>	<p>the Arthurian legend was further develop + PRT by Geoffrey of Monmouth.</p>	<p>dezvoltată -> PRT dezvoltat- (develop) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Daniel Owen is credited as the first Welsh-language novelist, publishing Rhys Lewis in 1885.</p>	<p>Daniel Owen este considerat a fi primul romancier de limbă galeză, publicând <i>Rhys Lewis</i> în 1885.</p>	<p>Daniel Owen is consider + PRT to be the first Welsh-language novelist, publish + GER Rhys Lewis in 1885.</p>	<p>considerat -> PRT considerat (consider)</p>
<p>A number of UK cities are known for their music.</p>	<p>Mai multe orașe britanice sunt cunoscute pentru muzica lor.</p>	<p>Several British cities are know + PRT for their music.</p>	<p>cunoscute -> PRT cunoscut (know) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Glasgow's contribution to music was recognised in 2008 when it was named a UNESCO City of Music.</p>	<p>Contribuția muzicală a orașului Glasgow a fost recunoscută în 2008 când a fost declarat de UNESCO Oraș al Muzicii.</p>	<p>Glasgow's contribution to music was recognize + PRT in 2008 when it was name + PRT a UNESCO City of Music.</p>	<p>recunoscută -> PRT recunoscut (recognize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Glasgow's contribution to music was recognised in 2008 when it was named a UNESCO City of Music.</p>	<p>Contribuția muzicală a orașului Glasgow a fost recunoscută în 2008 când a fost declarat de UNESCO Oraș al Muzicii.</p>	<p>Glasgow's contribution to music was recognize + PRT in 2008 when it was name + PRT a UNESCO City of Music.</p>	<p>declarat -> PRT declarat (name)</p>
<p>Some of the most commercially successful films of all time have been produced in the United Kingdom, including two of the highest-grossing film franchises (Harry Potter and James Bond).</p>	<p>Unele dintre cele mai bine vândute filme din toate timpurile au fost produse în Regatul Unit, inclusiv două dintre francizele cu cel mai mare succes comercial (<i>Harry Potter</i> și <i>James Bond</i>).</p>	<p>Some of the best-selling films of all time produce + PRES + PAS in the UK, include + ADV two of the most commercially successful franchises (Harry Potter and James Bond).</p>	<p>produse -> PRT produs (produce) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>The British directors Alfred Hitchcock, whose film <i>Vertigo</i> is considered by some critics as the best film of all time, and David Lean are among the most critically acclaimed of all time.</p>	<p>Regizorii britanici Alfred Hitchcock, al cărui film <i>Vertigo</i> este considerat de unii critici cel mai bun film din toate timpurile, și David Lean sunt printre cei mai de succes la critică din toate timpurile.</p>	<p>British directors Alfred Hitchcock, whose film <i>Vertigo</i> is British is consider + PRT by some critics to be the greatest film of all time, and David Lean are among the most critically of success of all time.</p>	<p>considerat -> PRT considerat (consider)</p>
<p>The annual British Academy Film Awards are hosted by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts</p>	<p>Premiile Academiei Britanice de Film (BAFTA) sunt organizate anual de British Academy of Film and Television Arts</p>	<p>The British Academy Film Awards (BAFTA) are organize + PRT annually by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts</p>	<p>organizate -> PRT organizat (organize) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>It was created in 1606 by the superimposition of the Flag of England, representing (not translated) Saint George, on the Flag of Scotland, representing (not translated) Saint Andrew, and was updated in 1801 with the addition of Saint Patrick's Flag</p>	<p>Drapelul Regatului Unit este Union Jack, creat în 1606 prin suprapunerea drapelului Angliei peste drapelul Scoției și actualizat în 1801 prin adăugarea drapelului Sfântului Patrick</p>	<p>The flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Jack, create + PRT in 1606 by the superimposition the flag of England over the flag of Scotland and update + PRT in 1801 by the addition of the flag of Saint Patrick</p>	<p>creat -> PRT creat (creat)</p>
<p>It was created in 1606 by the superimposition of the Flag of England, representing (not translated) Saint George, on the Flag of Scotland, representing (not translated) Saint Andrew, and was updated in 1801 with the addition of Saint Patrick's Flag</p>	<p>Drapelul Regatului Unit este Union Jack, creat în 1606 prin suprapunerea drapelului Angliei peste drapelul Scoției și actualizat în 1801 prin adăugarea drapelului Sfântului Patrick</p>	<p>The flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Jack, create + PRT in 1606 by the superimposition the flag of England over the flag of Scotland and update + PRT in 1801 by the addition of the flag of Saint Patrick</p>	<p>actualizat -> PRT actualizat (update)</p>

<p>Wales is not represented in the Union Flag, as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Țara Galilor nu este reprezentată pe drapelul Uniunii, întrucât Țara Galilor fusese cucerită și anexată de Anglia înaintea formării Regatului Unit.</p>	<p>Wales is not represent + PRT on the Union Flag, as Wales conquer + Plu-P + PAS and annex + PRT by England before the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>reprezentată -> PRT reprezentat (represent) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Wales is not represented in the Union Flag, as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Țara Galilor nu este reprezentată pe drapelul Uniunii, întrucât Țara Galilor fusese cucerită și anexată de Anglia înaintea formării Regatului Unit.</p>	<p>Wales is not represent + PRT on the Union Flag, as Wales conquer + Plu-P + PAS and annex + PRT by England before the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>cucerită -> PRT cucerit (conquer) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Wales is not represented in the Union Flag, as Wales had been conquered and annexed to England prior to the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Țara Galilor nu este reprezentată pe drapelul Uniunii, întrucât Țara Galilor fusese cucerită și anexată de Anglia înaintea formării Regatului Unit.</p>	<p>Wales is not represent + PRT on the Union Flag, as Wales conquer + Plu-P + PAS and annex + PRT by England before the formation of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>anexată -> PRT anexat (annex) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>Britannia is symbolised as a young woman with brown or golden hair, wearing a Corinthian helmet and white robes.</p>	<p>Britannia este reprezentată ca o femeie tânără cu păr castaniu sau roșcat, purând un coif corintic, și rochie albă.</p>	<p>Britannia is represent + PRT as a young woman with brown or reddish hair, wear + GER a Corinthian helmet, and white dress.</p>	<p>reprezentată -> root reprezentat (represent) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Association football, tennis, table tennis, badminton, rugby union, rugby league, rugby sevens, golf, boxing, netball, water polo, field hockey, billiards, darts, rowing, rounders and cricket originated or were substantially developed in the UK.</p>	<p>Multe din marile sporturi, inclusiv fotbalul, tenisul, rugby ul, golful, boxul, netballul, canotajul și cricketul, își au originea sau au fost substanțial dezvoltate în Regatul Unit și în statele predecesoare.</p>	<p>Many of the major sports, including football, tennis, rugby, golf, boxing, netball, rowing and cricket, have their origin or were substantially develop + PRT in the United Kingdom and its predecessor states.</p>	<p>dezvoltate -> PRT dezvoltat (develop) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Jacques Rogge, stated, "This great, sports-loving country is widely recognised as the birthplace of modern sport.</p>	<p>Jacques Rogge, afirma în 2012: „această țară măreață, mare iubitoare a sportului, este recunoscută ca locul de naștere al sportului modern.</p>	<p>Jacques Rogge, stated in 2012: "this great country, great love + PRT of sports, is recognize + PRT as the birthplace of modern sports.</p>	<p>recunoscută -> PRT recunoscut (recognize) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>It was here that sport was included as an educational tool in the school curriculum.</p>	<p>Aici a fost inclus sportul ca instrument educațional în curricula școlilor</p>	<p>Aici a fost include + PRT sportul ca instrument educațional în curricula școlilor</p>	<p>inclus -> PRT inclus (include)</p>
<p>The first international football match was contested by England and Scotl and on 30 November 1872.</p>	<p>Primul meci internațional de fotbal a fost disputat între Anglia și Scoția la 30 noiembrie 1872.</p>	<p>The first international football match was play + PRT between England and Scotland on 30 November 1872.</p>	<p>disputat -> PRT disputat (play)</p>

<p>In 2003, rugby union was ranked the second most popular sport in the UK.</p>	<p>În 2003, rugby-ul era considerat al doilea sport ca popularitate în Regatul Unit</p>	<p>In 2003, rugby was consider + PRT the second most popular sport in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>considerat -> PRT considerat (consider)</p>
<p>The sport was created in Rugby School, Warwickshire.</p>	<p>Sportul a fost creat la Rugby School, Warwickshire,</p>	<p>The sport was create + PRT at Rugby School, Warwickshire,</p>	<p>creat -> PRT creat (creat)</p>
<p>Cricket was invented in England, and its laws were established by the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1788.</p>	<p>Cricketul a fost inventat în Anglia, iar regulile sale au fost stabilite de Marylebone Cricket Club în 1788.</p>	<p>Cricket was invent + PRT in England and its rules were establish + PRT by the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1788.</p>	<p>inventat -> PRT inventat (invent)</p>

<p>Cricket was invented in England, and its laws were established by the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1788.</p>	<p>Cricketul a fost inventat în Anglia, iar regulile sale au fost stabilite de Marylebone Cricket Club în 1788.</p>	<p>Cricket was invent + PRT in England and its rules were establish + PRT by the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1788.</p>	<p>stabilite -> PRT stabilit (establish) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>The UK is closely associated with motorsport.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit este asociat îndeaproape sporturilor cu motor.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom is closely asociat + PRT with motor sports.</p>	<p>asociat -> PRT asociat (associate) + BMifl -t- (participle)</p>
<p>Team members are drawn from the main county sides, and include both English and Welsh players.</p>	<p>Membrii echipelor sunt recrutați din principalele echipe ale comitatelor, și cuprind jucători englezi, dar și galezi</p>	<p>Squad members are draw + PRT from the county's top teams, and include English as well as Welsh players</p>	<p>recrutați -> root recruta- (draw) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i (plural marker)</p>

<p>In 1764, the standard 18-hole golf course was created at St Andrews when members modified the course from 22 to 18 holes.</p>	<p>În 1764, terenul standard de golf cu 18 găuri a fost creat la St Andrews când membrii clubului au modificat terenul de la 22 la 18 găuri.</p>	<p>In 1764, the standard 18-hole golf course was create + PRT at St Andrews when club members altered the course from 22 to 18 holes.</p>	<p>creat -> PRT creat (creat)</p>
<p>The 'Queensberry rules', the code of general rules in boxing, was named after John Douglas, 9th Marquess of Queensberry in 1867.</p>	<p>„Regulile Queensberry”, codul de reguli generale ale boxului, au fost denumite după John Douglas, al IX-lea marchiz de Queensberry în 1867</p>	<p>The "Queensberry Rules", the code of general rules of boxing, were named + PRT after John Douglas, 9th Marquess of Queensberry in 1867</p>	<p>denumite -> PRT denumit (know) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>The possibility of redesigning the Union Flag to include representation of Wales has not been completely ruled out.</p>	<p>Posibilitatea redesignului drapelului țării pentru a cuprinde și o reprezentare a Țării Galilor nu este exclusă</p>	<p>The possibility of redesign + noun the country's flag to also include a representation of Wales be + PRES not exclude + PRT + PAS</p>	<p>exclusă -> PRT exclus (ruled) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>The Roman conquest, beginning in 43 AD, and the 400-year rule of southern Britain, was followed by an invasion by Germanic Anglo-Saxon settlers, reducing the Brittonic area mainly to what was to become Wales,</p>	<p>Cucerirea romană, începută în 43 e.n., și dominația romană de 400 ani a sudului Marii Britanii, a fost urmată de o invazie de coloniști germanici, anglo-saxoni, care împreună au redus zona britonă la ceea ce avea apoi să devină în principal Țara Galilor</p>	<p>The Roman conquest, begin + PRT in 43 CE, and the 400-year Roman rule of southern Britain, was follow + PRT by an invasion of Germanic, Anglo-Saxon settlers, who together reduce + PERF C the Brythonic area</p>	<p>urmată -> PRT urmat (follow) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>After conquering England, they seized large parts of Wales, conquered much of Ireland and were invited to settle in Scotland, bringing to each country feudalism on the Northern French model and Norman-French culture</p>	<p>după ce au cucerit-o, au anexat și mari părți din Țara Galilor, au cucerit și o mare parte din Irlanda și au fost invitați să colonizeze Scoția, aducând în fiecare țară feudalismul pe model nord-francez și cultura franco-normandă</p>	<p>after they conquer + PERF C it, they also annexed large parts of Wales, they also conquered a large part of Ireland and were invite + PRT to colonize Scotland, bring + GER feudalism to each country</p>	<p>invitați -> root invita- (invite) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i (plural marker)</p>

<p>were also heavily involved in conflicts in France, most notably the Hundred Years' War,</p>	<p>au fost puternic implicați și în conflictele din Franța, mai ales în Războiul de 100 de Ani,</p>	<p>they were also heavily involve + PRT in the conflicts in France, especially in the 100 Years War,</p>	<p>implicați -> root implica- (involve) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i (plural marker)</p>
<p>Wales was fully incorporated into the Kingdom of England, and Ireland was constituted as a kingdom in personal union with the English crown.</p>	<p>Țara Galilor a fost pe deplin încorporată în Regatul Angliei, în timp ce Irlanda s-a constituit ca regat în uniune personală cu coroana engleză.</p>	<p>Wales was fully incorporate + PRT into the Kingdom of England, while Ireland constitute + PERF C + REFL as a kingdom in personal union with the English crown.</p>	<p>încorporată -> PRT încorporat (incorporate) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>In what was to become Northern Ireland, the lands of the independent Catholic Gaelic nobility were confiscated and given to Protestant settlers from England and Scotland</p>	<p>În ceea ce avea să devină Irlanda de Nord, terenurile nobilimii independente, gaelică și catolică, au fost confiscate și date coloniștilor protestanți din Anglia și Scoția.</p>	<p>In what would become Northern Ireland, the lands of the independent gentry, Gaelic and Catholic, were confiscate + PRT and give + PRT to Protestant</p>	<p>confiscate -> PRT confiscat (confiscate) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		settlers from England and Scotland.	
In what was to become Northern Ireland, the lands of the independent Catholic Gaelic nobility were confiscated and given to Protestant settlers from England and Scotland	În ceea ce avea să devină Irlanda de Nord, terenurile nobilimii independente, gaelică și catolică, au fost confiscate și date coloniștilor protestanți din Anglia și Scoția.	In what would become Northern Ireland, the lands of the independent gentry, Gaelic and Catholic, were confiscate + PRT and give + PRT to Protestant settlers from England and Scotland.	date -> PRT dat (give) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
In 1603, the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland were united in a personal union	În 1603, regatele Angliei, Scoției și Irlandei au fost aduse într-o uniune personală	In 1603 the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland were unite + PRT into a personal union	aduse -> PRT adus (bring) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

<p>In the mid-17th century, all three kingdoms were involved in a series of connected wars</p>	<p>La mijlocul secolului al XVII-lea, toate cele trei regate au fost implicate într-o serie de războaie legate între ele</p>	<p>In the mid-17th century, all three kingdoms were involve + PRT in a series of wars connect + PRT.</p>	<p>implicate -> PRT implicat (involve) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Although the monarchy was restored,</p>	<p>Deși monarhia a fost restaurată</p>	<p>Although the monarchy was restore + PRT.</p>	<p>restaurată -> PRT restaurat (restore) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>With the founding of the Royal Society in 1660, science was greatly encouraged.</p>	<p>Cu fondarea Societății Regale în 1660, știința a fost mult încurajată.</p>	<p>With establishme nt + noun of the Royal Society in 1660, science was greatly encourage + PRT</p>	<p>încurajată -> PRT încurajat (encourage) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>The Jacobites were finally defeated at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, after which the Scottish Highlanders were brutally suppressed</p>	<p>acobiții au fost în cele din urmă înfrânți în bătălia de la Culloden din 1746, după care highlanderii scoțieni au fost reprimați brutal.</p>	<p>the Acobites were finally defeat + PRT at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, after which the Scottish Highlanders were brutally suppress + PRT</p>	<p>înfrânți -> root înfrân- (defeat) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i (plural marker)</p>
<p>The Jacobites were finally defeated at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, after which the Scottish Highlanders were brutally suppressed</p>	<p>acobiții au fost în cele din urmă înfrânți în bătălia de la Culloden din 1746, după care highlanderii scoțieni au fost reprimați brutal.</p>	<p>the Acobites were finally defeat + PRT at the Battle of Culloden in 1746, after which the Scottish Highlanders were brutally suppress + PRT</p>	<p>reprimați -> root reprima- (suppress) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i (plural marker)</p>
<p>Major industries and public utilities were nationalised, a welfare state was established, and a comprehensive, publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service, was created</p>	<p>Industria majore și utilități publice au fost naționalizate, s-a format un sistem economic de stat asistențial, și s-a organizat un sistem sanitar cuprinzător finanțat din fonduri publice, National Health Service.</p>	<p>Major industries and public utilities were nationalize + PRT, a welfare state economy form + PERF C + REFL, and organize + PERF C + REFL a comprehensive health</p>	<p>naționalizate -> PRT naționalizat (nationalise) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		system publicly fund + PRT , the National Health Service	
but the new post-war limits of Britain's international role were illustrated by the Suez Crisis of 1956.	noile limitări postbelice ale rolului internațional al Regatului Unit au fost ilustrate de Criza Suezului din 1956.	the new post-war limitations of the UK's international role were illustrate + PRT by the Suez Crisis of 1956.	ilustrate -> PRT ilustrat (illustrate) + BMifl -e (fem pl)
It is usually considered to have ended with the Belfast "Good Friday" Agreement of 1998.	Acestea sunt considerate a fi luat sfârșit odată cu Acordul de „Vinerea Mare” de la Belfast din 1998.	These are consider + PRT take + PAST INF end with the Belfast Good Friday Agreement of 1998.	considerate -> PRT considerat (consider) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

From 1984, the economy was helped by the inflow of substantial North Sea oil revenues	Din 1984, economia a fost ajutată de afluxul de venituri substanțiale provenite din petrolul din Marea Nordului	From 1984, the economy was help + PRT by the inflow of substantial North Sea oil revenues	ajutată -> PRT ajutat (help) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
In 1993 10 per cent of the UK was forested , 46 per cent used for pastures and 25 per cent cultivated for agriculture.	În 1993, 10% din suprafața Regatului era împădurită , 46% era folosită drept pășune și 25% era cultivată pentru agricultură.	In 1993, 10% of the Kingdom's area was forest + PRT , 46% was use + PRT for pastures and 25% was cultivate + PRT for agriculture.	împădurită -> PRT împădurit (forest) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)
In 1993 10 per cent of the UK was forested , 46 per cent used for pastures and 25 per cent cultivated for agriculture.	În 1993, 10% din suprafața Regatului era împădurită , 46% era folosită drept pășune și 25% era cultivată pentru agricultură.	In 1993, 10% of the Kingdom's area was forest + PRT , 46% was use + PRT for pastures and 25% was cultivate + PRT for agriculture.	folosită -> PRT folosit (use) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)

<p>In 1993 10 per cent of the UK was forested, 46 per cent used for pastures and 25 per cent cultivated for agriculture.</p>	<p>În 1993, 10% din suprafața Regatului era împădurită, 46% era folosită drept pășune și 25% era cultivată pentru agricultură.</p>	<p>In 1993, 10% of the Kingdom's area was forest + PRT, 46% was use + PRT for pastures and 25% was cultivate + PRT for agriculture.</p>	<p>cultivată -> PRT cultivat (cultivate) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>It is connected to continental Europe by the Channel Tunnel,</p>	<p>Este legată de Europa continentală prin Tunelul Canalului,</p>	<p>It is connect + PRT to mainland Europe by the Channel Tunnel,</p>	<p>legată -> PRT legat (connect) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>It was intended that other regions would also be given their own elected (skipped) regional assemblies, but a proposed assembly in the North East region was rejected by a referendum in 2004.</p>	<p>Exista intenția ca și celelalte regiuni să capete propriile lor adunări regionale, dar propunerea pentru regiunea North East a fost respinsă prin referendum în 2004</p>	<p>There is intent + noun that the other regions get + PRES SUBJ their own regional assemblies, but propose + noun for the North East region was reject + PRT by referendum in 2004</p>	<p>respinsă -> PRT respins (reject) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>

<p>Councillors are elected by the first-past-the-post system in single-member wards or by the multi-member plurality system in multi-member wards</p>	<p>Consilierii sunt aleși prin vot uninominal într-un singur tur în colegii cu un singur membru sau prin vot plurinominal în circumscripții care aleg mai mulți consilieri.</p>	<p>Councilors are elect + PRT by uninominal vote in a single round in single-member colleges or by plurinominal vote in constituencies electing several councilors.</p>	<p>aleși -> root ale- (elect) + BMifl -și (participle plural)</p>
<p>Scotland is divided into 32 council areas with a wide variation in both size and population.</p>	<p>Scoția este împărțită în 32 de zone de consiliu, cu o distribuție variată a dimensiunilor și populației.</p>	<p>Scotland is divide + PRT into 32 council areas with a varied distribution of size and population.</p>	<p>împărțită -> PRT împărțit (divide) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Local councils are made up of elected councillors, of whom there are 1,223;</p>	<p>Consiliile locale sunt alcătuite din consilieri aleși, în număr de 1223;</p>	<p>The local councils are make + PRT up of councilors elect + PRT, numbering 1223;</p>	<p>alcătuite -> PRT alcătuit (make up) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Since 1973, local government in Northern Ireland has been organised into 26 district councils, each elected by single transferable vote.</p>	<p>Administrația locală din Irlanda de Nord este organizată din 1973 în 26 de consilii districtuale, fiecare ales prin vot unic transferabil.</p>	<p>Local government in Northern Ireland be + PRES organize + PRT since 1973 into 26 district councils, each elect + PRT by single transferable vote.</p>	<p>organizată -> PRT organizat (organise) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Their powers are limited to services such as waste collection, dog control, and maintaining parks and cemeteries.</p>	<p>Puterile acestora sunt limitate la servicii cum ar fi colectarea deșeurilor, controlul câinilor și întreținerea parcurilor și cimitirelor.</p>	<p>Their powers are limit + PRT to services such as waste collection, dog control and maintain + noun of parks and cemeteries.</p>	<p>limitate -> PRT limitat (limit) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Internationally, they are regarded as "territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible"</p>	<p>Pe plan internațional, însă, ele sunt considerate „teritorii pentru care este responsabil Regatul Unit”</p>	<p>Internationally, however, they are consider + PRT "territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible"</p>	<p>considerate -> PRT considerat (consider) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>The essence of common law is that, subject to statute, the law is developed by judges in courts, applying statute, precedent and common sense to the facts</p>	<p>Esența dreptului jurisprudențial este acela că legea este dezvoltată de judecători în instanțele lor, prin aplicarea statuturilor, precedentelor și bunului simț asupra faptelor prezentate</p>	<p>The essence of case law is that the law is develop + PRT by judges in their courts by apply + GER statutes, precedents and common sense to the facts presented</p>	<p>dezvoltată -> PRT dezvoltat (develop) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The courts of England and Wales are headed by the Senior Courts of England and Wales, consisting of the Court of Appeal</p>	<p>Tribunalele din Anglia și Țara Galilor sunt conduse de Curțile Superioare ale Angliei și Țării Galilor, ansamblu format din Curtea de Apel</p>	<p>The courts in England and Wales are lead + PRT by the High Courts of England and Wales, ensemble form + PRT from the Court of Appeal</p>	<p>conduse -> PRT condus (lead) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Scotland's prisons are overcrowded but the prison population is shrinking</p>	<p>Penitenciarele Scoției sunt supraaglomerate, dar populația lor este în scădere.</p>	<p>Scotland's prisons are overcrowd + PRT but their population is in fall.</p>	<p>supraaglomerate -> PRT supraaglomerat (overcrowd) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is considered to be the oldest binding military alliance in the world.</p>	<p>alianța anglo-portugheză este considerată a fi cea mai veche alianță militară în vigoare din lume.</p>	<p>the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance is consider + PRT to be the oldest military alliance in force in the world.</p>	<p>considerată -> PRT considerat (consider) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>The UK is also closely linked with the Republic of Ireland;</p>	<p>Regatul Unit este strâns legat și de Republica Irlanda</p>	<p>The UK is also closely link + PRT to the Republic of Ireland</p>	<p>legat -> PRT legat (link)</p>
<p>Britain's global presence and influence is further amplified through its trading relations, foreign investments, official development assistance and military engagements.</p>	<p>Prezența globală și influența în lume sunt amplificate prin relațiile comerciale, investițiile străine, asistența oficială pentru dezvoltare și angajamentele militare</p>	<p>Global presence and influence in the world are amplify + PRT through relations trade + PRT, foreign investment, official development assistance and military</p>	<p>amplificate -> PRT amplificat (amplify) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		engagements	
The armed (skipped) forces of the United Kingdom are managed by the Ministry of Defence and controlled by the Defence Council, chaired by the Secretary of State for Defence.	Forțele sunt gestionate de Ministerul Apărării și controlate de Consiliul de Apărare, prezidat de secretarul de stat pentru apărare	The forces of the United Kingdom are manage + PRT by the Ministry of Defence and control + PRT by the Defence Council, chair + PRT by the Secretary of State for Defence.	gestionate -> PRT gestionat (manage) + BMifl -e (fem pl)

<p>The armed (skipped) forces of the United Kingdom are managed by the Ministry of Defence and controlled by the Defence Council, chaired by the Secretary of State for Defence.</p>	<p>Forțele sunt gestionate de Ministerul Apărării și controlate de Consiliul de Apărare, prezidat de secretarul de stat pentru apărare</p>	<p>The forces of the United Kingdom are manage + PRT by the Ministry of Defence and control + PRT by the Defence Council, chair + PRT by the Secretary of State for Defence.</p>	<p>controlate -> PRT control- (control) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>The armed (skipped) forces of the United Kingdom are managed by the Ministry of Defence and controlled by the Defence Council, chaired by the Secretary of State for Defence.</p>	<p>Forțele sunt gestionate de Ministerul Apărării și controlate de Consiliul de Apărare, prezidat de secretarul de stat pentru apărare</p>	<p>The forces of the United Kingdom are manage + PRT by the Ministry of Defence and control + PRT by the Defence Council, chair + PRT by the Secretary of State for Defence.</p>	<p>prezidat -> PRT prezidat (chair)</p>

<p>The Armed Forces are charged with protecting the UK and its overseas territories, promoting the UK's global security interests and supporting international peacekeeping efforts.</p>	<p>Forțele Armate sunt însărcinate cu apărarea Regatului Unit și a teritoriilor sale de peste mări, cu promovarea intereselor globale de securitate ale Regatului Unit și cu susținerea eforturilor internaționale de menținere a păcii.</p>	<p>The Arm + PRT Forces are task + PRT with protect + noun the United Kingdom and its overseas territories, with promote + noun the United Kingdom's global security interests and with support + noun international peacekeeping efforts.</p>	<p>însărcinate -> PRT însărcinat (task) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>Overseas garrisons and facilities are maintained in Ascension Island</p>	<p>Garnizoanele și facilitățile de peste mări sunt întreținute în Insula Ascension</p>	<p>Garrisons and overseas facilities are maintain + PRT on Ascension Island</p>	<p>întreținute -> PRT întreținut (maintain) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>Following the end of the Cold War, defence policy has a stated assumption that "the most demanding operations" will be undertaken as part of a coalition.</p>	<p>După sfârșitul Războiului Rece, politica de apărare se bazează pe supoziția că „cele mai solicitante operațiuni” trebuie efectuate în cadrul unei coaliții</p>	<p>After the end of the Cold War, defense policy bases on the assumption that "the most operations demand + PRT" should be undertake + PRT out in a coalition</p>	<p>efectuate -> PRT efectuat (undertake) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>During the late 1980s and 1990s the Saatchi Gallery in London helped to bring to public attention a group of multi-genre artists who would become known as the "Young British Artists"</p>	<p>În perioada deceniilor anilor 1980 și 1990, Saatchi Gallery din Londra a adus în atenția publicului un grup de artiști multi-gen care aveau să fie denumiți „Tinerii Artiști Britanici</p>	<p>During the decades of the 1980s and 1990s, the Saatchi Gallery in London brought to the public's attention a group of multi-genre artists who would come to be know + PRT as "Young British Artists</p>	<p>denumiți -> root denumi- (know) + BMifl -ț- (participle) + BMifl -i- (plural marker)</p>

<p>three have specifically voted to remain under British sovereignty</p>	<p>trei dintre ele voțând explicit să rămână sub suveranitate britanică</p>	<p>three of them explicitly vote + GER to remain under British sovereignty</p>	<p>voțând -> root voț- (vote) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>The temperature varies with the seasons seldom dropping below 0 °C (32 °F) or rising above 30 °C (86 °F). Prt Attr</p>	<p>Temperatura variază cu anotimpurile, scăzând rareori sub -11 °C și nedepășind de obicei 35 °C</p>	<p>The temperature varies with the seasons, rarely drop + GER below -11 °C and usually not rise + GER above 35 °C</p>	<p>scăzând -> root scăz- (drop) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>The temperature varies with the seasons seldom dropping below 0 °C (32 °F) or rising above 30 °C (86 °F). Prt Attr</p>	<p>Temperatura variază cu anotimpurile, scăzând rareori sub -11 °C și nedepășind de obicei 35 °C</p>	<p>The temperature varies with the seasons, rarely drop + GER below -11 °C and usually not rise + GER above 35 °C</p>	<p>nedepășind -> BMifl ne- (NEG) + root depăș- (rise over) + BMfil -ind (GER)</p>

<p>The automotive industry employs around 800,000 people, with a turnover in 2015 of £70 billion, generating £34.6 billion of exports.</p>	<p>Industria automobilistică este o parte importantă a sectorului de producție al Regatului Unit, în cadrul căreia lucrează circa 800.000 de oameni, producând în 2015 70 de miliarde de lire.</p>	<p>The automotive industry is an important part of the UK sector, where around 800,000 people work, generate + GER £70 billion in 2015.</p>	<p>producând -> root produc- (generate) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>The UK has a history of non-white immigration with Liverpool having the oldest Black population in the country dating back to at least the 1730s during the period of the African slave trade. Prt Atr</p>	<p>Regatul Unit are o istorie de imigrație pe scară redusă a non-albilor, Liverpool având cea mai veche populație de negri din țară, datând dinainte de anii 1730, din perioada comerțului cu sclavi africani.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom has a history of low-scale non-white immigration , with Liverpool have + GER the oldest black population in the country, date + GER back to before the 1730s during the African slave trade.</p>	<p>având -> root av- (have) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>The UK has a history of non-white immigration with Liverpool having the oldest Black population in the country dating back to at least the 1730s during the period of the African slave trade. Prt Atr</p>	<p>Regatul Unit are o istorie de imigrație pe scară redusă a non-albilor, Liverpool având cea mai veche populație de negri din țară, datând dinainte de anii 1730, din perioada comerțului cu sclavi africani.</p>	<p>The United Kingdom has a history of low-scale non-white immigration , with Liverpool have + GER the oldest black population in the country, date + GER back to before the 1730s during the African slave trade.</p>	<p>datând -> root dat- (date) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>with migrants to the UK coming from a much wider range of countries than previous waves, which tended to involve larger numbers of migrants coming (not translated) from a relatively small number of countries.</p>	<p>cei veniți în Regatul Unit provenind dintr-o gamă mai largă de țări decât valurile anterioare, care tindeau să implice numere mai mari de imigranți dintr-un număr relativ redus de țări.</p>	<p>with those come + GER to the UK come + GER from a wider range of countries than previous waves, which tended to involve larger numbers of immigrants from a relatively small number of countries.</p>	<p>provenind -> root proveni- (come) + BMfil -ind (GER)</p>

<p>In the 2001 census, 71.6 per cent of all respondents indicated that they were Christians, with the next largest faiths being Islam (2.8 per cent).</p>	<p>La recensământul din 2001, 71,6% din repondenți au indicat că sunt creștini, următoarea religie fiind islamul (2,8%)</p>	<p>In the 2001 census, 71.6% of respondents indicated that they were Christian, the next religion be + GER Islam (2.8%)</p>	<p>fiind -> root fi- (be) + BMfil -ind (GER)</p>
<p>This contrasted with growth in the other main religious group categories, with the number of Muslims increasing by the most substantial margin to a total of about 5 per cent.</p>	<p>Aceasta contrastează cu creșterea celorlalte grupări religioase, numărul de musulmani crescând cel mai substanțial, până la circa 5%.</p>	<p>This contrasts with the growth of the other religious groups, with the number of Muslims increase + GER the most substantially , up to around 5%.</p>	<p>crescând -> root cresc- (increase) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>the most extreme case quoted being 71 per cent of senior judges.</p>	<p>cazul extrem cel mai citat fiind cel al judecătorilor, care erau 71% școliți în sistem privat.</p>	<p>the most case extrem cite + PRT be + GER that of judges, who were 71 % schooled in the private system.</p>	<p>fiind ->root fi- (be) + BMfil -ind (gerund)</p>

<p>as well as being a political union of four countries with each preserving elements of distinctive traditions, customs and symbolism.</p>	<p>precum și faptul că este o uniune politică a patru țări, fiecare păstrând elemente ale unor tradiții, obiceiuri și simboluri distinctive.</p>	<p>as well as the fact that it is a political union of four countries, each preserve + GER elements of distinctive traditions, customs and symbols</p>	<p>păstrând -> root păstr- (preserve) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Daniel Owen is credited as the first Welsh-language novelist, publishing Rhys Lewis in 1885.</p>	<p>Daniel Owen este considerat a fi primul romancier de limbă galeză, publicând <i>Rhys Lewis</i> în 1885.</p>	<p>Daniel Owen is consider + PRT to be the first Welsh-language novelist, publish + GER Rhys Lewis in 1885.</p>	<p>publicând -> root public- (publish) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Settlement by anatomically modern humans of what was to become the United Kingdom occurred in waves beginning by about 30,000 years ago</p>	<p>Colonizarea de către oamenii moderni din punct de vedere anatomic a ceea ce avea să devină Regatul Unit a avut loc în valuri începând cu aproximativ acum 30.000 de ani</p>	<p>Settlement by anatomically modern humans of what was to become the United Kingdom occurred in waves begin + GER by about 30,000 years ago</p>	<p>începând -> root încep- (begin) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>The Roman conquest, beginning in 43 AD, and the 400-year rule of southern Britain, was followed by an invasion by Germanic Anglo-Saxon settlers, reducing the Brittonic area mainly to what was to become Wales,</p>	<p>Cucerirea romană, începută în 43 e.n., și dominația romană de 400 ani a sudului Marii Britanii, a fost urmată de o invazie de coloniști germanici, anglo-saxoni, care împreună au redus zona britonă la ceea ce avea apoi să devină în principal Țara Galilor</p>	<p>The Roman conquest, begin + PRT in 43 CE, and the 400-year Roman rule of southern Britain, was follow + PRT by an invasion of Germanic, Anglo-Saxon settlers, who together reduce + PERF C the Brythonic area</p>	<p>începută -> PRT început (begin) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>Early modern Britain saw religious conflict resulting from the Reformation and the introduction of Protestant state churches in each country. Prt Art</p>	<p>Perioada modernă timpurie a adus conflicte religioase cauzate de Reformă și de introducerea bisericii naționale protestante în fiecare țară.</p>	<p>The early modern period brought religious conflict cause + PRT by the Reformation and the introduction of the national Protestant church in each country.</p>	<p>cauzate -> PRT cauzat (caused) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

<p>the UK was a founding member of the alliance called the Western European Union, established with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit a fost membru fondator al alianței numite Uniunea Europei de Vest, înființată odată cu Conferințele de la Londra și Paris din 1954.</p>	<p>the UK was a member found + PRT of the alliance called the Western European Union, establish + PRT with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>numite -> PRT numit (name) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>
<p>the UK was a founding member of the alliance called the Western European Union, established with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>Regatul Unit a fost membru fondator al alianței numite Uniunea Europei de Vest, înființată odată cu Conferințele de la Londra și Paris din 1954.</p>	<p>the UK was a member found + PRT of the alliance called the Western European Union, establish + PRT with the London and Paris Conferences in 1954.</p>	<p>înființată -> PRT înființat (found) + BMifl -t- (participle) + BMifl -ă (fem sg)</p>
<p>From the late 1960s, Northern Ireland suffered communal and paramilitary violence (sometimes affecting other parts of the UK) conventionally known as the Troubles.</p>	<p>De la sfârșitul anilor 1960, Irlanda de Nord a suferit de pe urma violențelor paramilitare și civile (uneori afectând și alte părți ale Regatului Unit), denumite convențional The Troubles.</p>	<p>From the late 1960s, Northern Ireland suffered from paramilitary and civil violence (sometimes affect + GER other parts of the United Kingdom),</p>	<p>denumite -> PRT denumit (name) + BMifl -e (fem pl)</p>

		conventionally know + PRT as The Troubles.	
It lies between the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea with the southeast coast coming within 22 miles (35 km) of the coast of northern France	Ea se află între Atlanticul de Nord și Marea Nordului, coasta sud-estică ajungând până la 35 km de coasta nordică a Franței,	It lies between the North Atlantic and the North Sea, with the southeastern coast reach + GER up to 35 km from the northern coast of France,	ajungând -> root ajung- (reach) + BMifl -ând (GER)
The UK is a parliamentary democracy operating under the Westminster system, otherwise known as a "democratic parliamentary monarchy". Prt Atr	Regatul Unit are un guvern parlamentar bazat pe sistemul Westminster care a fost emulat prin toată lumea: o moștenire a Imperiului Britanic.	The United Kingdom has a parliamentary government base + PRT on the Westminster system that has been emulate + PRT around the world: a legacy of the British Empire.	bazat -> PRT bazat (base)

<p>The organisation of local government in England is complex, with the distribution of functions varying according to local arrangements.</p>	<p>Organizarea administrației locale din Anglia este complexă, distribuția funcțiilor variind conform aranjamentelor locale.</p>	<p>The organization of local government in England is complex, with the distribution of functions vary + GER accord + ADJ to local arrangements.</p>	<p>variind -> root vari- (vary) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>The modern game of tennis originated in Birmingham, England, in the 1860s before spreading around the world.</p>	<p>Tenisul modern își are originea la Birmingham, Anglia, în anii 1860, de unde s-a răspândit în toată lumea.</p>	<p>Modern tennis originated in Birmingham, England in the 1860s, from where it spread + PERF +REFL throughout the world.</p>	<p>de unde s-a răspândit -> FM de (from) + FM unde (where) + BMifl s- (reflexive) + FM a (aux 3rd sg) + PRT răspândit (spread - PERF C)</p>
<p>Since 1973, local government in Northern Ireland has been organised into 26 district councils, each elected by single transferable vote.</p>	<p>Administrația locală din Irlanda de Nord este organizată din 1973 în 26 de consilii districtuale, fiecare ales prin vot unic transferabil.</p>	<p>Local government in Northern Ireland be + PRES organize + PRT since 1973 into 26 district councils, each elect + PRT by single transferable vote.</p>	<p>ales -> PRT ales (elect)</p>

<p>The courts of England and Wales are headed by the Senior Courts of England and Wales, consisting of the Court of Appeal. Prt Art</p>	<p>Tribunalele din Anglia și Țara Galilor sunt conduse de Curțile Superioare ale Angliei și Țării Galilor, ansamblu format din Curtea de Apel</p>	<p>The courts in England and Wales are lead + PRT by the High Courts of England and Wales, ensemble form + PRT from the Court of Appeal</p>	<p>ansamblu format din -> FM ansamblu (ensemble) + PRT format (form) + FM din (from)</p>
<p><i>His Majesty's Armed Forces</i> consist of three professional service branches: the Royal Navy and Royal Marines (forming the Naval Service)</p>	<p><i>Forțele Armate ale Majestății Sale</i>—constau din trei ramuri profesionale: Marina Regală și Pușcașii Marini Regali (formând Serviciul Naval)</p>	<p>Her Majesty's Forces Arm + PRT—consist of three professional branches: the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines (form + GER the Naval Service)</p>	<p>formând -> root form- (form) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>producing about 60 per cent of food needs with less than 1.6 per cent of the labour force (535,000 workers).</p>	<p>producând circa 60% din necesarul de alimente cu mai puțin de 1,6% din forța de muncă (535.000 de persoane).</p>	<p>produce + GER about 60% of the food requirement with less than 1.6% of the workforce (535,000 people).</p>	<p>producând -> root produc- (produce) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>In the mid-1970s, 130 million tonnes of coal were produced annually, not falling below 100 million tonnes until the early 1980s.</p>	<p>Pe la jumătatea anilor 1970, se produceau anual 130 de milioane de tone de cărbune, scăzând sub 100 de milioane de tone abia la începutul anilor 1980.</p>	<p>By the mid-1970s, 130 million tons of coal produce + PERF C + REFL annually, fall + GER below 100 million tons only in the early 1980s</p>	<p>scăzând -> root scăz- (fall) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>In 2012, the UK had 16 reactors normally generating about 19 per cent of the UK's electricity. Prt Atr</p>	<p>În 2012, Regatul Unit avea 16 reactoare generând în mod normal circa 19% din energia electrică.</p>	<p>In 2012, the UK had 16 reactors normally generate + GER around 19% of its electricity.</p>	<p>generând -> root gener- (generate) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>The Muslim population has increased from 1.6 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2011, making it the second-largest religious group in the UK.</p>	<p>Populația musulmană a crescut de la 1,6 milioane în 2001 la 2,7 milioane în 2011, consolidându-și statutul de al doilea grup religios din Regatul Unit</p>	<p>The Muslim population increase +PERF C from 1.6 million in 2001 to 2.7 million in 2011, make + GER its status as the second largest religious group in the UK</p>	<p>consolidând -> root consolid- (make) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

<p>Around 120,000 settled permanently in Britain, becoming the largest ethnic minority from outside the British Isles</p>	<p>circa 120.000 s-au stabilit permanent în Regatul Unit, depășindu-i pe germani ca cea mai mare minoritate etnică originară din afara Insulelor Britanice.</p>	<p>around 120,000 settled permanently in the United Kingdom, overtake + GER Germans as the largest ethnic minority originating outside the British Isles.</p>	<p>depășind -> root depăș- (overtake) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Considering the four systems together, about 38 per cent of the United Kingdom population has a university or college degree.</p>	<p>Considerând cele patru sisteme împreună, circa 38 de procente din populația Regatului Unit are o diplomă de colegiu sau de universitates.</p>	<p>Consider + GER the four systems together, around 38 percent of the UK population has a college or university degree.</p>	<p>Considerând -> root consider- (consider) + BMifl -ând (gerund)</p>
<p>Public healthcare is provided to all UK permanent residents and is mostly free at the point of need, being paid for from general taxation.</p>	<p>Toți rezidenții permanenți ai Regatului Unit beneficiază de îngrijire medicală, predominant gratuită acolo unde este necesară, fiind finanțată din impozitele generale.</p>	<p>All UK permanent residents benefit + PRES from healthcare, predominantly free where needed, be + GER find + ADJ by general taxation.</p>	<p>fiind finanțată -> root fi- (be) + Bmifl -ind (GER) + PRT finanțat (fund) + BMifl -ă- (fem sg)</p>

<p>Britannia is symbolised as a young woman with brown or golden hair, wearing a Corinthian helmet and white robes. Prt Atr</p>	<p>Britannia este reprezentată ca o femeie tânără cu păr castaniu sau roșcat, purtând un coif corintic, și rochie albă.</p>	<p>Britannia is represent + PRT as a young woman with brown or reddish hair, wear + GER a Corinthian helmet, and white dress.</p>	<p>purtând -> root purt- (wear) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>
<p>Highland games are held in spring and summer in Scotland, celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage, especially that of the Scottish Highlands. Ptr Attr</p>	<p>Jocurile Highlandului se țin primăvara și vara în Scoția, sărbătorind cultura și tradiția scoțiană și celtică, în special cea din Highlandul Scoției.</p>	<p>The Highland Games hold + PRES + REFL in the spring and summer in Scotland, celebrate + GER Scottish and Celtic culture and tradition, particularly that of the Scottish Highlands.</p>	<p>sărbătorind -> root sărbător- (be) + BMifl -ind (GER)</p>
<p>After conquering England, they seized large parts of Wales, conquered much of Ireland and were invited to settle in Scotland, bringing to each country feudalism on the Northern French model and Norman-French culture</p>	<p>după ce au cucerit-o, au anexat și mari părți din Țara Galilor, au cucerit și o mare parte din Irlanda și au fost invitați să colonizeze Scoția, aducând în fiecare țară feudalismul pe model nord-francez și cultura franco-normandă</p>	<p>after they conquer + PERF C it, they also annexed large parts of Wales, they also conquered a large part of Ireland and were invite + PRT to colonize</p>	<p>aducând -> root aduc- (bring) + BMifl -ând (GER)</p>

		Scotland, bring + GER feudalism to each country	
From the late 1960s, Northern Ireland suffered communal and paramilitary violence (sometimes affecting other parts of the UK) conventionally known as the Troubles.	De la sfârșitul anilor 1960, Irlanda de Nord a suferit de pe urma violențelor paramilitare și civile (uneori afectând și alte părți ale Regatului Unit), denumite convențional The Troubles.	From the late 1960s, Northern Ireland suffered from paramilitary and civil violence (sometimes affect + GER other parts of the United Kingdom), conventionally know + PRT as The Troubles.	afectând -> root afect- (affect) + BMifl -ând (GER)

<p>The prison population of England and Wales has increased to 86,000, giving England and Wales the highest rate of incarceration in Western Europe at 148 per 100,000.</p>	<p>Populația penitenciarelor engleze și galeze a crescut la 86.000, Anglia și Țara Galilor având astfel cea mai mare rată de încarcerare din Europa de Vest, cu 148 la 100.000 de locuitori.</p>	<p>The English and Welsh prison population increase + PERF C to 86,000, have + GER England and Wales with the highest incarceration rate in Western Europe at 148 per 100,000.</p>	<p>având ->root av- (have) + BMifl - ând (GER)</p>
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