

## **An Annotated Bibliography of Translation Studies Books Published in 2019 – Part II**

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ALBACHTEN, OZLEM BERK and SEHNAZ TAHIR GURCAGLAR. (eds). 2019. *Perspectives on Retranslation*. New York: Routledge.

*Perspectives on Retranslation* is divided into four broad sections with three, two, four and two chapters respectively. Section one consists of three studies that deal with ideology and censorship in retranslation in various socio-cultural contexts. Andrew Walsh provides a diachronic analysis of ten English translations of Federico Garcia Lorca's poem "Ode to Walt Whitman" and point out the changes that took place in the nature of Lorca's reception in English in context to the changes of the social attitude regarding homosexuality. He studies how these changes have reflected in the translations and especially focusses on the lexical variations. Nathalie Segéral in the second chapter deals with the retranslations of D. H. Lawrence's controversial novel *Women in Love* into French. Segéral compares Maurice Rances and Limbours' translation in 1932 with Pierre Vitoux in 2000 to observe how some of the bold passages have been dealt with keeping in mind the time and the audience. In the third chapter, Ceyda Ozmen discusses the retranslations of H. C. Armstrong's biography of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk in Turkish. Issues of censorship and ideology are the topics of interest here. The two studies in Section 2 contribute to the growing field of research of paratexts within the framework of retranslation. Zofia Ziemann analyses the short stories of Polish modernist author, Bruno Shultz. Ziemann's study of various paratextual elements surrounding the different retranslations reveal how extratextual factors overshadow textual factors and determine the perception of the retranslation. The chapters in Section three

focus on a new approach to retranslation, offering new objects, methods and concepts. Finally, the two studies in the last section, Section four revolves around the biographical data and its relevance for mapping the history of retranslation across time and space.

ALBACHTEN, OZLEM BERK and SEHNAZ TAHIR GURCAGLAR. (eds). 2019. *Studies from a Retranslation Culture*. Singapore: Springer.

The volume comprising of eleven chapters revolve around retranslation in a specific culture – the Turkish culture. The contributors have explored various kinds of retranslation as they have surfaced in the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkish society. However, the articles should not be seen as confined to only Ottoman-Turkish context as the issues that the volume deals with are varied and have implications for the theories and methodologies of retranslation. Prior to the twentieth century, translation fell under different name and types until a western concept of translation proper strongly established itself in literary discourse starting at the end of the nineteenth century. Now that there is a general agreement on the concept of translation, the same approach needs to be adapted for retranslation as well. The volume revolves around a hybrid literary field that originate from intercultural. In intercultural literary systems, such as that of the Ottoman Empire, the relationship among languages used in literature is fraught with tension, rivalry and innate hierarchies that are not due to so much linguistic but political and cultural processes. Authors engage in different form of intertextuality which has conventionally been defined as mimesis or imitation in the context of Ottoman literature. Recent studies on retranslation in the Turkish context as also demonstrated by the articles in this text position Turkey as an epicentre for retranslation. It is

seen as a retranslation culture with implications not only for Turkey but also far beyond its borders.

ARISS, TAREK EL. 2019. *Leaks, Hacks and Scandal*. Oxford: Princeton University Press.

The text by Tarek Ariss is a labour of sustained hard work in the domain of Arab culture in the digital age. He has dedicated the volume to the late Barbara Harlow, his mentor and driving force behind this text. It examines novels that become cropped, marked and circulated online, often used as incriminating evidence against the writers warranting perpetration or death. It investigates the ways in which the notion of online followers who leak, hack and raid transform our understanding of “public” and “readership” and of the effects of reading practices. The viral and fragmented texts and their reading practices online have drastic implications on models of writing and contestation, literary meaning and canon formation, both in the Arab world and beyond. The critical text also examines the meaning of Arab culture as it arises in the breakdown of the canon formation due to lawsuits by readers and due to new prizes and global market trends and the decentralization of cultural production.

BIEL, LUCJA; JAN ENBERG; M. ROSARIO MARTIN RUANO; and VILELMINI SOSONI. 2019. *Research Methods in Legal Translation and Interpreting*. New York: Routledge.

The volume consists of eleven chapters with an introductory chapter by the editors which draw on various perspectives in order to present quintessential methods and construct new, inspiring methodological models for research in legal translation and interpreting. The text looks into the “quantitative method” and how they are represented by various applications of ‘corpora’ that has gained significant popularity in Legal Translation Studies in the last decade. It has also contributed to a major methodological advancement in the

field. The mainstream position of corpus methods is corroborated by the fact that nearly half of the chapters apply corpora, to a varied degree to study some aspects of legal translation. Corpora are typically defined as large representative collections of texts in electronic forms analysable with dedicated software. Their popularity has been triggered by the revival of interest in linguistics related methods in Translation Studies combined with technological progress and improved functionalities of software which have allowed scholars to work with big data and test their hypotheses more systematically and objectively.

BOWKER, LYNNE; and JAIRO BUITRAGO CIRO. 2019. *Machine Translation and Global Research: Towards Improved Machine Translation Literacy in the Scholarly Community*. United Kingdom: Emerald Publishing.

*Machine Translation and Global Research* is divided into five broad areas. The introductory chapter raises the question of scholarly research and thereafter throws light on English as the chosen international language for scientific communication. The chapter also delineates about the hurdles and challenges faced by the non-English speaking researchers who try to publish their work in English. Finally, the chapter also touches upon the emerging need for a new type of digital literacy – the machine translation literacy to be configured. The second chapter provides a detailed visual of the world of machine translation with a brief history of the field. Various approaches to machine translation have been discussed next besides deliberating on the difficulty of translation through machines. By comprehending more about how the machine translation works, the researchers could devise ways of interacting with these systems to improve their output. Chapter three introduces the concept of writing for translation or rather, writing for translation keeping in mind the machine translation. It suggests

strategies and tips for writing abstracts in a way that are machine-translation friendly. The penultimate chapter explores some of the wider implications associated with the use of machine translation in the context of scholarly communication. Chapter five, the last chapter introduces a working definition and a theoretical framework for machine translation literacy that could be used by working professionals to design and promote effective instruction in machine translation literacy.

CHI, LIMIN. 2019. *Modern Selfhood in Translation*. Singapore: Springer.

This volume by Limin Chi is a study of progressive translation practices in China from 1890s to 1920s. In late nineteenth and early twentieth century China, the term “national extinction” was increasingly used by the Chinese scholars who were disturbed by their country’s decline. They were convinced China was doomed unless there were modern Chinese citizens to defend the nation’s interest. The forging of a modern Chinese identity became an important part of Chinese intellectual culture of the period. From then on cultural modernization became tied to the imperative of national survival. Translation was seen by Chinese advocates of modernization as essential for China’s cultural alignment with the modern West. The opening chapter traces the translation activities during 1890s to 1990s. The vast oeuvre of the literary and scientific work was translated during this time. The chapter provides a detailed account of the development of translation as part of modern publishing and education. Chapter two focusses on Yan’s translation of social Darwinism and liberalism and Liang’s translation of political and adventure fiction as key events in the history of modern Chinese translation. The third chapter traces the formative trajectory of the new generation of Chinese intellectuals, who became New Culture leaders in the late 1910s and mid 1920s

and examines the role of translation in shaping their views of China and China's place in the modern world. The fourth chapter explores the field of translation production as an aspect of social mobilization in urban China in the mid-1910s and mid-1920s. Chapters five, six and seven are case studies of New Culture intellectuals' use of translation in their construction of modern individuality.

DAM, HELLE V; MATILDE NISBETH BROGGER; and KAREN KORNING ZETHSEN. 2019. *Moving Boundaries in Translation Studies*. New York: Routledge.

The contributors in this volume were asked to take stock and write about the moving boundaries in translation studies. The chapters in this book therefore look into the recent developments in this field, addressing new translation phenomena, new practices and tools, new forms of organisation, new concepts and names as well as new scholarly approaches and methods. Analyses are offered on the boundaries within the discipline (internal boundaries) as well as those surrounding it (External boundaries). Issues of delimitation and boundary struggles are focal points, as is the relationship between translation practice and translation studies. The chapters also focus on the sub-discipline of translation studies - interpreting. After five decades of research, interpreting has consolidated itself firmly as a distinct, yet integrated discipline of Translation Studies. Interpreting exhibits a trajectory in TS that resembles localisation; going from a splitter to a lumber discipline, from stressing differences to focussing on similarities with respect to translation. One of the chapters (Chapter four) is also concerned with technology-driven innovation and new roles for language professionals. The key movements identified throughout the thirteen chapters are live subtitling (chapter three), post editing (chapter four), expansion of the boundaries

of the field as revealed by the emergence of new empirical phenomena such as machine translation (chapter five), and virtual translator networks (chapter six).

GEAL, ROBERT. 2019. *Anamorphic Authorship in Canonical Film Adaptation: A Case Study of Shakespearean Films*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.

The text develops a new approach to study the films adapted from canonical originals such as Shakespeare's plays. The book problematizes adaptation studies' current broad consensus that adaptations are heightened examples of the premise that all texts are in dialogue with other texts, so that all artworks inform and are informed by other artworks. This text instead argues that film adaptations of canonical texts partake in and extend cinema's inherent manipulation and concealment of its own artifice. The book moves from a dialogic to a psychoanalytic poststructuralist account of film adaptation. It uses the Shakespearean film adaptations as their case study because they provide an extensive number of adaptations, so that there is no shortage of data to analyse. The following chapters explore adaptation from authorially "appropriate" settings into those that juxtapose certain revelations of authorial artifice with non-authorially appropriate locations, costumes and characters. For example, the general audience might understand a *Julius Ceasar* set amongst a historical white washed Roman pillars and porticos or a *Hamlet* which begins with a half ruined fortress fitting neatly with a popular conception of where these original narratives occur, and with a shift to a *mise-en-scene* (the setting or surrounding of a film) not usually associated with Shakespeare potentially problematizing a verisimilar synthesis between narrative and location. The volume also examines the films which narrativise the life of the canonical author. It explores the way in which these films, which are technically biopics rather than

adaptation proper foreground the diegetic author's creative acts, and locate moments of that creativity within visually narrated events which unfold according to the logic of seemingly un-authored realist cinema.

GILLIES, ANDREW. 2019. *Consecutive Interpreting*. London and New York: Routledge.

The volume by Andrew Gillies is a short course on Consecutive Interpreting. Consecutive interpreting is one of the three modes that make up conference interpreting. It involves listening to what somebody has to say and then, when they have finished, reproducing the same message in another language. The speech may be anything between a minute and twenty minutes in length and the interpreter will rely on a combination of notes, memory and general knowledge to recreate their version of the original. This form of consecutive is sometimes called "long consecutive" to distinguish it from "short consecutive" which usually involves a speaker stopping after each sentence for an interpreter to translate. The text examines in detail the history, uses and methodologies of Consecutive Interpreting.

HASSAN, BAHAA EDDIN. 2019. *Working with Different Text Types in English and Arabic: Translation in Practice*. United Kingdom: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Divided into six chapters, the first chapter of this text discusses the basic concepts of translation strategies and focuses on the notion of equivalence. It is a key concept in translation process and refers to the relationship between the source text and its translation. In translation theories, the focus is on equivalence on the textual level. The text also discusses different text types. A text type "is a set of heuristics for producing, predicting and processing textual occurrences and hence acts as a prominent determiner of efficiency, effectiveness and appropriateness." Because different subjects have language varieties and



different styles, translators also render these texts in different ways and find different translation problems. As a result, there are different translation strategies and text types; for example, Legal texts, Scientific and medical texts, Media and political texts and Technical texts which the rest of the chapters discuss in detail.

LIU, NANCY XIUZH. 2019. *News Framing through English-Chinese Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.

This study focuses on the scrutiny of two unique newspapers, the FT Chinese and Cankao Xiaoxi which publish translated news in the Chinese context. The book's objective is not only to know what news is translated, why is it translated rather, *how* translated news should be interpreted and explained in the globalized world. In this text, Nancy Xiuzhi Liu proposes a new analytical framework in order to analyse and explain news translation, drawing on the research traditions of framing studies and news translation studies. This new framework is called transframing. Transframing refers to translation-mediated framing through translated news. It serves as a bridge between framing studies and news translation studies. The existence or non-existence of transframing will be tested through the analysis of the two newspapers, the FT Chinese and Cankao Xiaoxi by examining influencers of frames manifested in the source text and indicators of mediated frames in the target text by answering such crucial questions as *how* a piece of news is translated into another language. The text's analytical framework is deeply rooted in framing studies in journalism. Proposition of the Transframing framework is aimed at shedding lighter on news translation studies. As translation is an indispensable part of news reporting in the unprecedentedly connected world, journalistic features of news making cannot be overlooked by news translation studies any more.

LI, DEFENG; VICTORIA LAI CHENG LEI; and YUANJIAN HE. 2019. *Researching Cognitive Processes of Translation*. Singapore: Springer.

Translation process research as a research field has come a long way over the last 40 years, from the initial use of think-aloud protocols as the main research instrument to the subsequent adoption of Translog combined with screen recording techniques and technologies, to the ensuing enthusiasm about experimenting with eye trackers, to the application of neurological and neuroimaging tools such as the electroencephalography (EEG), the positron emission tomography (PET), the functional near-infrared spectroscopy (FNIRS), and the functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). The first part of the collection features three chapters of the theoretical considerations on translation process research as a new research area. The rise of the experiential approach in translation process research has gotten scholars to think whether and how it fits in with the sociocultural approach. The second part of this volume focuses on tools and methods applicable for researching the translation process and presents a few proposals for such applications. Despite that a number of newer technologies have been applied in translation process research, much is yet to be explored and consolidated regarding research methods. For instance, keylogging data can reveal much about the production process of a translation, but they do not tell much about how the translator works on the source text.

MARAIS, KOBUS; and REINE MEYLAERTS. 2019. *Complexity Thinking in Translation Studies: Methodological Considerations*. London and New York: Routledge.

Complexity thinking is usually described as a revolutionary break from reductionism and as a way of seeing the world in terms of instability and fluctuations. Complexity theory

challenges the notions of disjunction, abstraction, and reduction which together constitute the “paradigm of simplification”, also called the paradigm of reductionism. This volume highlights a range of perspectives on the ways in which complexity thinking might be applied in translation studies, focusing in particular on methods to achieve this. The book introduces the topic with a brief overview of the history and conceptualization of complexity thinking. The volume then frames complexity theory through a variety of lenses, including translation and society, interpreting studies, and Bible translation, to feature case studies in which complexity thinking has successfully been or might be applied within translation studies.

MATSUSHITA, KAYO. 2019. *When News Travels East: Translation Practices by Japanese Newspapers*. Belgium: Leuven University Press.

News translation is now a burgeoning field of research that has gained traction among scholars of Translation Studies since the mid-2000s. The rationale behind writing the book is not just academic but personal as well, says Kayo Matsushita. Before joining Rikkyo University’s graduate school, Matsushita had experiences in newspaper reporting. Japanese newspapers are held credible to a large audience and naturally support comparison between Source text and Target text. For this book, articles carried by six of the nation’s largest broadsheets published in Tokyo—namely, the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Asahi Shimbun, the Mainichi Shimbun, The Nikkei, the Sankei Shimbun, and the Tokyo Shimbun—were analysed and journalists from all six publications interviewed. The case studies included were carefully selected to ensure that both the ST-TT relationship and the translation strategies used were clearly identifiable. The following chapters outline the historical development of the Japanese mass media and the

current media landscape in Japan; discuss the history of studies on risk leading up to the application of the concept of risk management in translation. It also describes the target chosen for the main case study—the 2012 United States presidential election and its coverage by major Japanese newspapers in detail and presents the results of the text analysis.

VENUTI, LAWRENCE. 2019. *Contra Instrumentalism: A Translation Polemic*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.

Instrumentalism originated long before the Renaissance and continues long past it, revealing the operation of changing epistemological conditions. The Classical episteme of representation significantly redefines the clothing metaphor for translation. Venuti's text questions prevailing ideas about translation as an instrument for recovering source meaning while suggesting a Foucauldian version of hermeneutics to account for translation as both a material practice and a dialogue among cultural contexts. In Venuti's strongest case, film subtitles provide an index of the functions performed by specific translations, foregrounding degrees of cultural relevance over straightforward accuracy. He advances a vision of translation as a radically transformative act of interpretation. He proposes that we pursue translation as hermeneutics, episteme, discourse, and artefact; and that we treat receiving contexts with the kind of finesse we tend to reserve for source materials and restore to translation its overdue status as full-fledged conceptual labour in its own right.

YUE, FENG; YOULAN TAO; HUASHU WANG; QILIANG SUI; and BIN XU. 2019. *Restructuring Translation Education*. Singapore: Springer.

This book deals with the problems of translation education in the context of localization and globalization in the era of big data. By delving into the status quo of language service worldwide, the current and future application of big data

technology, and the practice of crowdsourcing, online collaborative translations, speech-to-speech translation, and cloud-based translation, this book highlights the important changes in the market of translation and thereby points out the inadequacies in the teaching philosophy, curriculum design, and faculty development in China's undergraduate and postgraduate translation programs. More importantly, the book proposes solutions that have been successfully tried out in Shandong Normal University, Shanghai Foreign Languages University, Zhejiang University, the China University of Petroleum, Fujian Normal University, Nankai University, and Fudan University, which can be adapted to suit the situation of other colleges and universities. The illustrated cases include the project of translating and typesetting books by students for publishers, the experiment of liberal education among translators and the activity of translating public opinion updates.

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