

An Annotated Bibliography of Translation Studies Books Published in 2020

KABITA SINGHA

KELLER, MAREIKE L. 2020. *Code-Switching. Unifying Contemporary and Historical Perspectives*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.

In this book, the title “Code-Switching” indicates the primary subject matter. There are four chapters, and they are all organized systematically. The chapters begin with an introduction that states the purpose of the research of code-switching using the Matrix Language Frame Model (MLF) followed by a discussion on code-switching from a structural perspective and describes the MLF model. The last chapter is about the application of the MLF model and demonstrates the variations and parallels between modern and historical code-switching.

WANG, YAN. 2020. *A Comparative Study on the Translation of Detective Stories from a Systemic Functional Perspective*. Singapore: Springer.

The book is a series that focuses on the theory and how to apply Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), inspired by Saussure, Hjelmslev, Whorf, and Firth. The study contributes to SFL and also to the Translation Studies (TS) and both synchronic and diachronic comparisons are made in the study. The seven chapters in the series are split into two halves. The first part introduces the context, objectives, and approach to Translation Studies. The second section discusses the TS of Detective Stories, variation in verbs of saying, the analysis of verbal clause complexes, and also talks about different logico-semantic relations identified and many more. The comparisons and contextual analyses of detective stories in the early and late 20th centuries are also examined.

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HLAVAC, JIM & XU, ZHICHANG. 2020. *Chinese-English Interpreting and Intercultural Communication*. London: Routledge.

The book consists of five chapters that specifically address Chinese and English speakers when talking about cross-cultural communication. It focuses on the key ideas and notions involved in intercultural communication and the conditions under which cross-cultural communication occurs. Intercultural communication involves the disciplines of ethnography, anthropological linguistics, cultural linguistics, and so forth. The interpretation might be difficult, yet interpreters can effectively mediate intercultural interactions between Chinese and English speakers and an additional discussion of the terms intracultural and intercultural is also presented. The main focus is on the speaker's and the interpreters' perspectives and it also addresses the use of contemporary theories in communication.

BITTNER, HANSJÖRG. 2020. *Evaluating The Evaluator: A Novel Perspective on Translation Quality Assessment*. New York: Routledge.

Translation encompasses a wide range of ideas and viewpoints, in addition to the source and target languages. The theory presented in this book is created in such a way as to enable translators to deliberately choose their translations. The chapters provide examples of various perspectives and theories on translation quality, along with the methods for evaluating it. It places a lot of focus on arguments and believes that doing so will yield the best results. A complete theoretical frame of view is required to ensure quality in translation. Numerous perspectives are discussed in the book, including those of Juliane House, Malcolm Williams, Heidrun Gerzymisch-Arbogast, Klaus Mudersbach, and Ernst-August Gutt.

SCHUITEVOERDER, ROSEMARY MITCHELL. 2020. *A Project-Based Approach to Translation Technology*. New York: Routledge.

The seven chapters in the book are split into the notions and concepts implied in the title. The book provides a brief overview of translation, but it does so in relation to the necessary software and tools. The focus on artificial intelligence and its contribution to translation learning are equally significant. The book places a strong emphasis on technology; therefore, they discuss CAT (computer-aided translation), TEnT (translation environment tool), and translation memory (TM). The emphasis of the book is on terminologies, software, hardware, tools for web-based translation environments, and many other such topics.

BAKER, MONA & SALDANHA, GABRIELA (eds.). 2020. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. New York: Routledge.

The national histories of translation and interpreting in about 30 languages and cultural groupings are included in this encyclopedia. There is no entire picture of what each tradition's past might reveal. It involves the kind of social or racial groupings that translators and interpreters have historically belonged to at various times. The edition required further thoroughness and extension as the academic field of Translation Studies becomes more and more well-established. A new issue in the field is addressed in the second edition. Additionally, there is a significant increase in the variety of genres and translation situations. Part I and II have been updated and edited with a range of interests that covers new cultural perspectives and ideas.

ARAGRANDE, GAIA. 2020. *Fascinating Transitions in Multilingual Newscasts: A Corpus-based Investigation of Translation in the News*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.

The book has seven chapters out of which the first two chapters introduce and analyze Translation Studies (TS), Journalism Studies (JS), and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). RAI and BBC are two news organizations that are addressed in the third chapter within the national context of media coverage. Chapter four covers the practical implementation of the convergence paradigm and provides an illustration of how to create an AVNews Corpus and also provides pertinent information about how the audio-visual texts were annotated and transcribed. The final three chapters demonstrate the methodological convergence through three case studies, with the AVNews Corpus serving as the primary source of evidence. It shows the viability of the convergence paradigm and how it may be used to almost any type of multilingual discourse, as well as how cross-linguistic news discourse analyses are carried out using a variety of approaches.

KOEHN, PHILIPP. 2020. *Neural Machine Translation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The topic is presented and divided into three parts in the book 'Neural Machine Translation'. It focuses on the translation issues that are frequently encountered as a result of the lack of an equivalent in a different language or culture. The benefits and drawbacks of machine translation are discussed, as well as who is responsible for spotting distortion. Along with the background of neural networks and machine translation research, the field of historical, linguistic, and applied context is mentioned. It discusses the neural language model and neural translation models, including the encoder-decoder method. The final section concentrates on the machine learning techniques, blunders, and difficulties of neural machine translation, which has emerged as the most promising machine translation solution in recent years.

SPITZER DAVID MORGAN (ed.). 2020. *Philosophy's Treason: Studies in Philosophy and Translation*. Wilmington and Magala: Vernon Press.

The concept of translation through philosophy and its theory is included in the book. Numerous references are made to the idea of equivalence, untranslatability, and the cultural and intellectual dimensions. The translation illustrates the potential for these links to be productive by showing whether and how much those areas approach, reject, or ignore the problems brought up and debated in the context of modern thought. The book discusses several points of view and angles on the idea of translation studies and the humanities. The book's structure is also heavily influenced by the difficulty of cultural conceptions, features, and equivalences.

BOTHA, MARICEL. 2020. *Power and Ideology in South African Translation: A Social Systems Perspective*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan.

The South African translation is emphasized throughout the book. It discusses the history of translations and, most significantly, emphasizes the Social Systems Theory (SST). It clarifies the SST theory as proposed by Luhmann. The widespread use of written translation in nineteenth-century South Africa can be primarily attributed to the external communication activities of other religious systems. The topics of Afrikaner, Indian and African nationalism are examined. It also covers translation, Indian nationalism, and Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's role as a social activist. With respect to both tyranny and resistance, this chapter discovered applications of translation and shows how translation processes in modern South Africa still reflect linguistic status differences.

SCARPA, FEDERICA. 2020. *Research and Professional Practice in Specialised Translation*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

The book is divided into four chapters, with the first focusing on translation and discussing the many types of special language that can be found in documents. Language for special purposes (LSPs) specialty translation and theoretical concerns in the specialized translation are the main topics. The factors that determine successful translation, including external and internal factors, are covered. It examines theoretical and practical methods for specialized text translation and applies the research from Translation Studies to genuine translation work. It talks about the methods of translation that are process and product-oriented. The chapter is concerned about the choices that translators make when translating, along with a discussion on excellent specialized translation. There is a discussion of the criteria for determining a translation's level of quality.

Д. М. МахМетова, Ш. Б. Гымаповба & Е. И. Лыровская. 2020. *Developing the Skill of Scientific Writing through Translation from Russian into English*.

The little book is packed with terms that are both significant and helpful. Making the translation from Russian to English easier is its goal. There are a total of 15 classes in it, and each one includes theoretical material that goes over the technical phrases where the problem could arise and also includes practical exercises. It discusses the problems of choosing English equivalents and contains nearly all grammatical and lexical meanings. Compatibility in the lexicon and comparisons of simple and complex voice lexis are provided. It also emphasizes mathematical equations, chemical elements, and symbols in addition to language.

KIDAWARA, YUTAKA; SUMITA, EIICHIRO & KAWAI, HISASHI. 2020. *Speech-to-Speech Translation*. Singapore: Springer.

Due to the variety of languages spoken worldwide, communication barriers can occur. The use of translation

through machine technologies discussed in the book is effective for understanding and communicating across languages. The book discusses technology and emphasizes the framework that draws on linguists' expertise. Along with the text-to-speech synthesis (TTS) technology, the automatic speech recognition (ASR) task and its significance are both widely discussed. The fourth chapter is summarised by a brief explanation of neural machine translation, SL, TL, and machine translation (MT). The final chapter discusses Voicetra's overall system, architecture, communication methods, and all of its features. It highlights the costs associated with evaluation as well as the evaluation failures and solutions using automatic evaluation methods.

ALTARABIN, MAHMOUD. 2020. *The Routledge Course on Media, Legal and Technical Translation*. New York: Routledge.

In this book, the areas that are concentrated on include translation concepts, news translation, legal translation, and technical and scientific translation between English and Arabic. Regarding the Arabic translation, it offers helpful materials. It begins by discussing translation, standards for quality translation, and translator assistance. Second, the translations of media concepts, as well as the lexical, syntactic, and stylistic characteristics of English and Arabic news. Thirdly, discussions of translation issues, classification issues, and legal text issues are added, along with an analysis of the lexical and syntactic characteristics of legal writings. It also contains judicial documents from several Arab nations that are both sharia and non-sharia. Last but not least, it contains texts related to commerce, finance, agriculture, medicine, technology, and industry to provide translators with technical and scientific texts that would make translation simpler.

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HANNA, SAMEH; EL-FARAHATY, HANEM & KHALIFA, ABDEL-WAHAB. 2020. *The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Translation*. New York: Routledge.

One of the most popular and widely used disciplines is turning out to be Translation as time goes on. This book's only focus is on the concept of translation in relation to Arabic studies, namely the techniques and resources used for translation in both SL and TL. The book is divided into seven parts and has numerous sub-divisions, one of which discusses the translation of the Qur'an. The advancement of Arabic word transcription technology is discussed and also it concentrates on ideology, pedagogy, history, problems, difficulties, language, genre, etc. in order to facilitate translation and address the challenges associated with translating from or into Arabic as the number of Arabic translations increases.

BORIA, MONICA; CARRERES, ÁNGELES; NORIEGA-SÁNCHEZ, MARÍA & TOMALIN, MARCUS. 2020. *Translation and Multimodality*. New York: Routledge.

The book investigates the relationship between multimodality and translation from a range of disciplinary-theoretical frameworks. Additionally, it highlights how difficult it is to adapt cultural modes between different contexts. To have a complete comprehension of the various modes, the research is crucial. The most notable benefit of audio-visual translation is seen in film subtitles. It discusses how dance, a motion that follows the beat of the music, and the translation of music are related. Multimodal translation is used in video games, theatrical plays, operas, comics, and picture books. It also uses 'drawingly writing' as a multimodal translation tool.

ABDELAAL, NOURELDIN. 2020. *Translation between English and Arabic*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

The book's topic is already implied by the title. The notions of

translation are presented at the very beginning of the book, followed by the stages of translations, the idea of equivalence in translation theories, and references to many illustrious authors. It also emphasizes the grammatical issues that arise when translating from English to Arabic and offers advice and solutions for how to fix them. It deals with semantic and lexical issues as well as the difference in grammatical or syntactic aspects. The concern raised by the book is that lexical gaps may arise as a result of cultural differences. Finally, phrases that are culturally specific are discussed together with the issues they raise, and it is advised that one have a solid understanding of Arabic culture.

YUDDALE, ROY. 2020. *Using Computers in the Translation of Literary Style*. New York: Routledge.

This book focuses on the application of corpus-linguistic tools, strategies, and associated visualizations to the translation of literary style. As part of the translation process, it shows one way that translators can connect with technology. It discusses the CDR method of translation as well as the CAT tool used in translation. The approach used in the translation of culture, punctuation, source and draught comparison, self-analysis of one's own translation, and lastly talks about evaluating the methodology's strengths and weaknesses.

EGBERT, JESSE & BAKER, PAUL. 2020. *Using Corpus Methods to Triangulate Linguistic Analysis*. New York: Routledge.

The use of methodological triangulation to understand linguistic phenomena has proven to be quite beneficial. The book includes triangulating corpus linguistics and Psycholinguistics. The study examines how language usage is structured using corpus linguistic methodologies, as well as how much latent usage patterns influence naming latency and other aspects of psycholinguistic processing. Despite their ongoing contact and effect, the phenomena of language usage,

processing, and representation are very distinct. One triangulation issue in and of itself, and one on which corpus linguistics focuses, is the ability to obtain accurate and valid estimates of a language user's usage history. Additionally, covered in the book are topics like changes throughout time, the triangulation of corpus linguistics and Psycholinguistics, as well as various linguistic occurrences and methods for measuring human responses. The final point makes reference to the measurement of human response to language occurrences using the VOT.

HUANG, ZHONGLIAN & ZHANG, YONGZHONG. 2020. *Variational Translation Theory*. Singapore: Springer.

The readership of the book “Variational Translation Theory” has the opportunity to learn in-depth information about the reasons behind the variational translations that translators produce. The only way to readily overcome cultural barriers to communication and increase the likelihood that target readers would accept the translated information is through these variational translation techniques. Variational translation's primary tenet is adaptation. The book primarily focuses on the approaches modified for the variational method. It discusses the conventional translation categories, their issues, and the need for variational translation. These seven adaptation methods—adding, deleting, editing, narrating, compressing, integrating, and altering—are examples of variational translation. Eleven different translation methods are also included, and there is a hierarchical and inclusive relationship between them. The specific impact, range, and importance of variational translation are discussed in the conclusion.

M. GILBERT, CLAIRE. 2020. *In Good Faith*. Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press.

The study uncovers a startling contradiction in the western Mediterranean's early modern language politics. In several

genres and institutions during the Habsburg era, this book makes the case that fiduciary translation was the predominant method used. The sixteenth century was a time of ongoing and repeated anti-Arabic legislation as well as the emergence of divisive cultural norms and policies that impacted Arabic speakers, but it was also a period in which there was a vigorous and officially authorized translation movement of Arabic Islamic legal texts. Spanish-Arabic translation in the early modern western Mediterranean is discussed in Chapters 2 and 3. The Spanish monarchy and North African powers, such as the Ottoman Empire and its regencies and the Moroccan sultanate and its zones of influence, are discussed starting from an analysis of how interpreters in the presidios arranged and facilitated communication. Reducción (a false cognate with English “reduction”) and domestication, two language-ideological processes assisted by fiduciary translation, gradually changed the status of Arabic and Arabic speakers in Spanish culture (p. 161). The last two chapters expand on the revival of fiduciary translation in wider religious and political contexts to demonstrate how technical professional activities reverberated throughout a variety of normative texts and organisations and had an impact on Arabic speakers as well as many others.

DYBIEC-GAJER, JOANNA; OITTINEN, RIITTA & KODURA, MALGORZATA. 2020. *Negotiating Translation and Transcreation of Children’s Literature*. Singapore: Springer.

The present collection of tales is meant to look at literature that has been adapted for young readers. There are four sections per chapter. The first section focuses on the picture book genre, text-image interactions, and the interaction between illustrating and rewriting for children as a challenging retelling process. The second section focuses on well-known children’s authors whose works have influenced the growth of children’s

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literature. The third section is centred on the literary nonsense genre, which is known for its use of language games to undermine coherent meanings and challenge traditional interpretive paradigms. Transcreation has been suggested as a possible means of making sense of source text nonsense in interlingual rewritings. The fourth and last section focuses on significant translation issues that arise while rewriting children's literature and the answers offered by translators in various historical periods and situations, as well as in various literary genres, including novels, fairy tales, and poems. The book demonstrates both the relevance of translators and illustrators in giving stories new lives in other languages as well as their creative ability as both visual and verbal re-creators of the stories.

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