

## Literary Translation Cambridge Scholars

This book includes a selection of papers in linguistics presented at the 14th Conference on British and American Studies. Its tripartite structure reflects the main topics around which the nineteen contributions cluster. The first part, “Native language profiling: explorations and findings”, displays a variety of methodological approaches aimed at highlighting syntactic, morphological, and lexico-semantic aspects of, primarily, English and Romanian. The papers in the second section, “Aspects of language change, bilingualism, and cross-linguistic variation”, bring to the fore some of the topical issues falling within the ambit of language contact, such as mixed languages, bilingualism, and code-switching, as well as contrastive investigations of language structure. The research strand in the final part, “Meaning and communication within and across cultures”, relates to lexico-pragmatic inquiries into the construction of meaning, focusing on the “language beyond language”, as well as on the extent to which the lexical and pragmatic repertoires of various languages can be made to overlap.

Environmental and global outlooks are currently at the center of the most lively and urgent international scholarship. This volume serves to overcome the self-referentiality of American studies by intersecting the study of American literature and history with the questions and concerns raised by these perspectives. It re-conceptualizes the mutual and shifting positions of center(s) and margin(s), and subject(s) and object(s) in terms of relation and an inclusive structure of relations based on an ecological ethics. The contributions here explore many methodological hypotheses, ranging from Christa Greve-Vollp’s work on eco-cosmopolitanism to Peter Bardaglio’s report on US climate activism, as well as the ecocritical and ecofeminist viewpoints of Scott Slovic and Greta Gaard respectively. In addition to contributing to academic discourse, the essays—written by both young and established international scholars, and coherently arranged into four thematic sections—explore topics that are of interest to the broader public. The issues discussed here include identity and new forms of belonging; migration and the environment; ecolanguage, ecopoetry and ecopoetics; translation and multilingualism; animal studies; environmental activism; shifting geographies; and ecofeminism.

Drawing upon convergences between translation studies and foreign and second language (L2) didactics that have emerged as a result of recent research, this volume continues the dialogue between the two disciplines by allowing for epistemological two-way traffic, marrying established, yet so far unrelated or under-researched, conceptual approaches, and disseminating innovative scientific evidence from different continents. A unique feature of the volume is the sub-section presenting the most recent empirical studies in the development of linguistic and other professional competences for translators, with suggestions for re(de)fining translation curricula. The contributors to this volume include

representatives of various spheres, including academics, researchers and practitioners. Their underlying theoretical and empirical research is informed by multiple perspectives: linguistics, didactics, and translation-related. This book shows how integrating insights from translation studies into language teaching and vice versa can effectively respond to the challenges of contemporary language and translator teaching and training.

Perspectives on Translation Cambridge Scholars Publishing

This collection of essays highlights the great variety one finds in contemporary scholarly discourse in the fields of English and American studies and English linguistics in a broad and inclusive way. It is divided into thematically structured sections, the first two of which examine the motif of travelling and images of recollection in literary works, while the third and the fourth parts deal with male and female voices in narratives. Another chapter discusses visual and textual representations of history. The last two subsections focus on the rhetorical and theoretical questions of language. The pluralism of themes indicated in the book's title can thus be regarded not as a limitation, but, rather, as evidence of its potential.

This book explores the influence of translation on the Arabic language, with particular emphasis on the translation of English idioms by journalists working at Arabic satellite TV stations, using a mixed-method approach (quantitative and qualitative). It begins from a belief that the impact of broadcast media on Arabic speakers is more instant, wider and farther-reaching than that caused or triggered by any other branch of mass media, as not all features of television appear in other media. The book focuses on idioms because of the difficulties associated with translating them, and also because the literature review revealed inadequacy in understanding this intriguing part of the development of the Arabic language. In contrast to other similar titles, the book examines the possible factors causing journalists to resort to idiom literalisation, including those relating to demographic characteristics. The main significance of this book is that it has practical implications for its potential audience, both practitioners and professional peers. It provides information to enable media translators and lexicographers to become more sensitive towards the logico-semantic relationships present in idiomatic expressions, and to improve their application of idiomatic expressions in their translations. Overall, the results presented here will serve to guide media translators and lexicographers' choice in the usage of idioms to produce better quality translations and dictionaries. This insight is important not only to translators and lexicographers, but also to language teachers and students of translation. Pedagogically, the findings of the current book will encourage translation teachers to reconsider their strategies for teaching English idioms. Students of translation and English language learners in general will also benefit from the results of this book.

This anthology presents a survey of recent scholarship on Japanese literatureâ "classical, postwar, and contemporaryâ

"and Japan studies from both established and up-and-coming academics based in the West and East. This collection of cutting-edge scholarship offers a snapshot of the current state of Japan studies in the second decade of the twenty-first century. The first section of the book considers the Heian period and its literature from the perspective of female authors and their works. The second part explores postwar prose and poetry, as well as the writing of contemporary author Haruki Murakami, relating them all to issues present in Japan's wider society. Finally, the third section puts Japan and its writings within the global context, comparing them with other historical, cultural and linguistic milieus, and considering the role of translation in representing Japanese literature to the world.

This publication focuses on vocabulary, which reflects unique Canadian traits; elements that share not only a Canadian origin but also reference to everyday contexts present on both the micro and macro stage. The conducted study aimed to show variation on the lexical level, which may result from a fluid sense of national identity. The Toronto region, due to its extensive multi-cultural and multi-ethnic background bears a sense of diversity both on the social and linguistic ground. The conducted study involved the distribution of questionnaires, which tested speakers' knowledge of Canadian register, their ability of using them in the context of everyday discourse and the identification of items. Furthermore, the author had obtained two years worth of texts from the Toronto Sun, which enabled the observation of Canadianisms within the written medium of a media context. The resulting data formed a database labeled by the author as the LCTES (Lodz Corpus for Toronto English Study).

Literary Translation in Modern Iran: A sociological study is the first comprehensive study of literary translation in modern Iran, covering the period from the late 19th century up to the present day. By drawing on Pierre Bourdieu's sociology of culture, this work investigates the people behind the selection, translation, and production of novels from English into Persian. The choice of novels such as Morier's *The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan*, Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, and Vargas Llosa's *The War of the End of the World* provides insights into who decides upon titles for translation, motivations of translators and publishers, and the context in which such decisions are made. The author suggests that literary translation in Iran is not a straightforward activity. As part of the field of cultural production, literary translation has remained a lively game not only to examine and observe, but also often a challenging one to play. By adopting hide-and-seek strategies and with attention to the dynamic of the field of publishing, Iranian translators and publishers have continued to play the game against all odds. The book is not only a contribution to the growing scholarship informed by sociological approaches to translation, but an essential reading for scholars and students of Translation Studies, Iranian Studies, and Middle Eastern Studies.

This book deals with a specific type of translation that has been the subject of several books in Arabic, namely media translation,

which has been gaining prominence lately. It is divided into two sections. The first deals with the history, importance, role, the major theories and types of translation. The second offers some applications in Arabic and English for the benefit of those working in the field of media translation. The book seeks to help those interested in studying the science and history of translation and those wishing to acquire skills for this profession and engage in it after achieving proficiency in the two languages: the target language and the source language. The book hopes to fill a void in the Arabic library, especially in the field of media translation. This groundbreaking 2007 volume gathers an international team of historians to present the practice of translation as part of cultural history. Although translation is central to the transmission of ideas, the history of translation has generally been neglected by historians, who have left it to specialists in literature and language. This book seeks to achieve an understanding of the contribution of translation to the spread of information in early modern Europe. It focuses on non-fiction: the translation of books on religion, history, politics and especially on science, or 'natural philosophy', as it was generally known at this time. The chapters cover a wide range of languages, including Latin, Greek, Russian, Turkish and Chinese. The book will appeal to scholars and students of the early modern and later periods, to historians of science and of religion, as well as to anyone interested in translation studies.

Where Theory and Practice Meet is a collection of nineteen papers in translation studies. Unlike many similar books published in recent decades, which are mostly non-translation-oriented, veering to issues with little or no relevance to translation, this book focuses on the translation process, on theory formulation with reference to actual translation, on getting to grips with translation problems, and on explaining translation in language which can be understood by the general reader. Perceptive and wide-ranging, the book covers language pairs that include Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, and Classical Greek, and discusses, among other things, translations of Dante's *La Divina Commedia*; translations of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; Goethe's "Prometheus" as a case of untranslatability; the challenge of translating Garcilaso de la Vega's "Primera Égloga" into Chinese; John Minford's translation of martial arts fiction; and Lin Shu's translation of Alexandre Dumas's *La Dame aux camélias*. This volume investigates identity discourses and self-constructions/de-constructions in various texts through imagological readings of films, narratives, and art works, examining different layers of cultural identities, on the one hand, and measuring the literary reception of ethnic identity constitution to reveal both the self and hetero images, on the other. The book features theoretical and analytical approaches with insights borrowed from multiple disciplines, and mainly focuses on the application of imagological perspectives in the fields of literature and translation, and specifically in literary works "carried over" from one culture to another. It will be of interest for scholars and researchers working in the fields of literature, translation, cultural studies, and imagology, as well as for students studying in these fields.

This book presents the first commentary on the whole of [Tibullus] 3 in English. It consists of a text, translation, introduction and commentary. The text rests on the author's autopsy of the most important manuscripts of [Tibullus]. The prose translation is as literal as possible, in order to bring out clearly the meaning of the Latin. The detailed line-by-line commentary serves to clarify the

language and literary associations of the poems and to back up the theory that the whole work was composed by a single unitary author. It argues that what were previously thought of as separate sections of the book, composed by different authors at different times, were in fact the product of a single anonymous poet impersonating, or adopting the mask of, different characters in each section: Lygdamus (poems 1-6), a young Tibullus (7), a commentator on Sulpicia's affair with Cerinthus (8-12), Sulpicia (13-18) and Tibullus (19-20). The close connections and associations between these different sections and their use of the same Augustan intertexts are shown to favour a unitary interpretation of the work. The main literary inspiration for the work, this volume argues, comes from the elegists of the Augustan period, but its date of composition could have been late in the first century AD, linking it with the other pseudepigraphical writings of this century such as the Virgilian and Ovidian Appendices.

Explores a literary translation dedicated more to the reader's perception and experience of text than to textual interpretation. This volume brings together the ideas put forward at an international conference on Metaphor and Translation held at the University of Toulon, France, in June 2017. The bilingual nature of the contributions here provides an insight into recent linguistic theories from both the English- and French-speaking worlds. This diversified approach is further enhanced by contributors being based in a large number of countries worldwide and working on different language combinations. The kinds of problem areas investigated here include a wide range of themes. They cover aspects ranging from methodological and theoretical issues to specialist areas such as literature, culture and the economy. Whatever the theoretical approach applied, the findings come up with interesting and useful conclusions as to how metaphor is translated in the types of discourse analysis proposed. As a result, this volume will be of interest to both scholars and students involved in metaphor studies and translation, as well as to professional translators wishing to keep track of recent theories and practical issues in the field.

This book presents cutting-edge research in translation studies, offering stimulating discussions on translation and providing fresh perspectives on the field. Papers in Translation Studies features a selection of papers originally authored for this volume, addressing a variety of issues from different points of view and offering interesting contributions to the critical literature of the field. The volume provides useful resources that will be of great benefit for academics, students and practitioners. The contributions to this book promote research on translation theory and practice, and suggest ways of dealing with translation problems. The volume chapters are written by researchers from around the world, and consider various different languages and contexts. Areas of investigation include contrastive linguistics and translation, corpus-based translation studies, natural language processing, machine translation, and translator training.

This Companion surveys Asian American literature from the nineteenth century to the present day.

This is a manual of literary translation and as such will be invaluable to students of linguistics, translation, literary theory and cultural studies. Translation plays an important role in increasing understanding among diverse cultures and nations. Literary translations in particular help different cultures reach a compromise. Beginning with the relationship between pragmatics and translation, the book introduces the major areas of linguistic pragmatics – speech acts, presupposition, implicature, deixis and politeness and how they can be applied in the field of

translation. It balances theory and application through the examples of Arabic/English translation using a wide range of texts from The Cairo Trilogy by the Noble Literature laureate Naguib Mahfouz. Mahfouz's trilogy has certainly lost much of its meaning in Hutchin et al.'s translation into English. Their translation fails to assess the effectiveness of the source text and to preserve its implied meaning. All these problematic renderings have contributed to the distortion or loss of meaning. The major concern of the study is to examine the pragmatic meanings involved in a literary translation. The attention given to pragmatic facts and principles in the course of translation can enhance the understanding of the text and improve the quality of translation.

This book is aimed primarily at undergraduate and postgraduate students of translation and contrastive linguistics across the world, as well as their instructors. It does not confine itself to showing the differences between Arabic and English in terms of traditional grammar alone, but gently extends to the discussion of such issues as functional grammar, syntax, cohesion, semantics, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, stylistics, text-typology, translation procedures, and, to a certain degree, translation theories. It will serve to develop a professional translation competence in all essential areas in students and trainees by providing a suitably wide range of bidirectional practice materials for them and their teachers. Such competence will be developed from the basis of a contrastive study of Arabic and English, and will embrace not just contrasting grammar, but also such matters as awareness of collocations, stylistics and cohesive devices and the identification of text types. This carefully curated collection of essays charts interactions between majority languages (including English, French, German, Italian and Japanese) and minority dialects or languages pushed to the margins (including Arabic, Bengali, Esperanto, Neapolitan and Welsh) through a series of case studies of leading modern and contemporary cultural producers. The contributors, who work and study across the globe, extend critical understanding of literary multilingualism to the subjects of migration and the exophonic, self-translation and the aesthetics of interlinguistic bricolage, language death and language perseveration, and power in linguistic hierarchies in (post-)colonial contexts. Their subjects include the authors Julia Alvarez, Elena Ferrante, Jonathan Franzen, Amélie Nothomb, Ali Smith, Yoko Tawada, and Dylan Thomas, the film-maker Ulrike Ottinger, and the anonymous performers of Griko. The volume will be of interest to students of creative writing, literature, translation, and sociolinguistics.

This volume is a result of the need to reflect upon Portugal's position from the viewpoint of the literary assets imported and exported through translation. It brings together a number of scholars working in the field of Translation Studies directly concerned with the Portuguese cultural system in order to analyse this question from various theoretical perspectives and from case studies of translation flows and movements in Portuguese culture. By *Translating Portugal Back and Forth*, the articles discuss issues such as: how can one draw the borderline between a peripheral and a semi-peripheral system? Is this borderline useful or necessary? How peripheral is the Portuguese cultural system as far as translation transfers are concerned? How stable or pacific has this positioning been? Does the economic and historical perception of Portugal as peripheral entail that, from the viewpoint of translation, it would behave similarly? By addressing some of these questions, and as shown by the (second) subtitle – *Essays in Honour of João Ferreira Duarte* –, the volume pays homage to one of the most prominent Translation Studies scholars in Portugal, who has extensively reflected on the binary discourse on translation, its metaphors and images.

This innovative study shows how printing and translation transformed English literary culture in the Renaissance. Focusing on the century after Caxton brought the press to England in 1476, Coldiron illustrates the foundational place of foreign, especially French language, materials. The book reveals unexpected foreign connections between works as different as Caxton's first printed translations, several editions of *Book of the Courtier*, sixteenth-century multilingual poetry, and a royal Armada broadside. Demonstrating a new way of writing literary

history beyond source-influence models, the author treats the patterns and processes of translation and printing as co-transformations. This provocative book will interest scholars and advanced students of book history, translation studies, comparative literature and Renaissance literature.

The book offers coherent theoretical treatment of the conceptions of “World Literature” and “Comparative Literature”, in parallel with their practical application to the research of different literary phenomena (Renaissance and Baroque creativity, literary canons, philosophy of translation, etc.), especially, as viewed from the point of view of the “other”—“peripheral” (minor, minority) national(-linguistic) cultures. Envisaging womankind’s historical liberation and a budding “comparative world sensibility” has been seen as one of the greatest merits of European “creative humanists”. To explain the deep sources of creativity and image authenticity, the notions of the (aesthetic) “infra-other” and (philosophical) “transgeniality” have been introduced. The proposed aim would be to transcend monologues of ideological-cultural “centres”, as well as formalistic and sociological trends in cultural and literary research and teaching. The book advocates a plurality of creative dialogues and a mutually enriching symbiotic relationship between “centres” and “peripheries”.

Themes, places, characters and voices of Elizabeth Jolley’s *Mr Scobie’s Riddle* are explored in detail in this monograph, which provides different narratological and translational analyses of the novel, as well as an academic translation into Italian. Considering the challenges and issues posited by a literary work’s translation helps to shed light on the original work itself. In this manner, the translation is to be seen as a further analytical instrument to gain insight into the original novel. The purpose of this work is to obtain a deeper understanding of the complicated microcosm created by Jolley in the nursing home of “St Christopher and St Jude”: the typically Australian themes of migration, isolation, place and displacement; the Australian culture-specific elements; the ensemble of curious characters and their entertaining voices. This book strives to preserve the above elements in translation as the expression of something Other, a different culture, and to take Italian readers on a journey to the Australia depicted in *Mr Scobie’s Riddle* so that Jolley’s characters’ voices can echo in the Italian language. Besides providing a thorough overview of advances in the concept of identity in Translation Studies, the book brings together a variety of approaches to identity as seen through the prism of translation. Individual chapters are united by the topic and their predominantly cultural approach, but they also supply dynamic impulses for the reader, since their methodologies, level of abstraction, and subject matter differ. The theoretical impulses brought together here include a call for the ecology of translational attention, a proposal of transcultural and farcical translation and a rethinking of Bourdieu’s habitus in terms of František Miko’s experiential complex. The book also offers first-hand insights into such topics as post-communist translation practices, provides sociological insights into the role politics played during state socialism in the creation of fields of translated fiction and the way imported fiction was able to subvert the intentions of the state, gives evidence of the struggles of small locales trying to be recognised through their literature, and draws links between local theory and more widely-known concepts.

This collection of essays explores the reception of classics and translation from modern languages as two different, yet synergic, ways of engaging with literary canons and established traditions in 20th-century Italy. These two areas complement each other and equally contribute to shape several kinds of identities: authorial, literary, national and cultural. Foregrounding the transnational aspects of key concepts such as poetics, literary voice, canon and tradition, the book is intended for scholars and students of Italian literature and culture, classical reception and translation studies. With its two shifting focuses, on forms of classical tradition and forms of literary translation, the volume brings to the fore new configurations of 20th-century literature, culture and thought.

This book investigates several aspects of translation, including literary, political, legal, and machine translation, and it covers a diversity of languages, including Arabic, English, French and Greek. With the whole world becoming a global village, translation has acquired a remarkable dynamicity that encapsulates time and space, bridging gaps between cultures, despite all geographical boundaries. Contributions to this collection cross various spaces, including Jordan, Greece, Egypt, Malaysia, Romania, and the United Arab Emirates. This volume provides researchers interested in translation studies with detailed insight into translation as a product and a process. The pedagogical implications of some of the chapters are expected to trigger future work on translators' training in all types of translation.

An introduction to studying and editing texts in all forms, from manuscript to digital.

*Indirect Translations and Non-Translation: The (Fateful) Adventures of Czech Literature in 20th-century Portugal*, a pioneering study of the destiny of Czech and Slovak literature in 20th-century Portugal, is a gripping read for anyone seeking to look into intercultural exchanges in Europe beyond the so-called dominant or central cultures. Concentrating on relations between two medium-sized lingua- and socio-cultures via translation, this book discusses and thoroughly investigates indirect translations and the resulting phenomenon of indirect reception, the role of paratexts in evading censorship, surprising non-translation, and by extension, the impact of political ideology on the translation of literature. In drawing on the work of Jiří Levý and Anton Popovič, two outstanding Czechoslovak translation theorists, this book opens up new avenues of research, both theoretically and methodologically. As a whole, the author paints a much broader picture than might be expected. Scholars in areas as diverse as translation studies, comparative literature, reception studies, Czech literature and Portuguese culture will find inspiration in this book. By researching translation in two would-be totalitarian regimes, this monograph ultimately contributes to a better understanding of the international book exchanges in the 20th century between two non-dominant, or semi-peripheral, European cultures.

*Encounters in Greek and Irish Literature* brings together literary experts in two traditions and some contemporary novelists writing in them: this distinctive group includes Katy Hayes, Mia Gallagher, Deirdre Madden, Paraic O'Donnell, Christos Chrissopoulos, Panos Karnezis, Sophia Nikolaidou, and Ersi Sotiropoulos. Their work is presented in context, not only through excerpts from published and unpublished fiction, but also through eight self-reflective essays that enhance our understanding of these authors' themes and modes. All these critical texts originate from a unique gathering of scholars and creative talent held at the Ionian University, Corfu, in October 2017, predominantly exploring Greek and Irish prose writing and the relationships between them. This volume paints a more complete picture through added scenes from drama, poetry and translation, and through considerations of the history and associations of two literatures at the edges of Europe. Translation is integral to the dialogues fostered; the selected works by the Irish and

Greek writers can be read in both Greek and English, a manifestation of, and a further point in, the reception of these authors beyond Greece and Ireland. The book opens with a comprehensive introductory essay by Joanna Kruczkowska, and further insights into the creative mind and aspects of publishing are provided through a roundtable with the authors recorded at the time of the festival. This material further contributes to a remarkably structured look at the business of writing and the workings of two literary systems.

The intensification of contacts between cultures and languages has a major impact on all social spheres today.

Multiculturalism and multilingualism are important elements of the local, regional, national and global community. Much of the world's conflict stems from the contrast between globalization and nationalism, fuelled by religions, racial divisions, traditions and other cultural particularities. Focusing mainly on the situation in Central and South-eastern Europe, this book addresses how cultural identities develop through tourism, education, literature and other social fields, and how language and literature teaching should be planned in this context. It consists of the following sections: Language, Culture and Tourism; Interculturalism, Multilingualism and Approaches to Language Learning; and Culture in Literature and Translation. The volume will be of interest to teachers and researchers of cultural and tourism studies, linguistics and language learning, literary studies and translation, while also addressing wider readers interested in contemporary intercultural society.

Explores how Victorian poetry and translation dynamically influenced one another in an age of empire.

This volume offers a snapshot of current perspectives on translation studies within the specific historical and socio-cultural framework of Anglo-Italian relations. It addresses research questions relevant to English historical, literary, cultural and language studies, as well as empirical translation studies. The book is divided into four chapters, each covering a specific research area in the scholarly field of translation studies: namely, historiography, literary translation, specialized translation and multimodality. Each case study selected for this volume has been conducted with critical insight and methodological rigour, and makes a valuable contribution to scientific knowledge in the descriptive and applied branches of a discipline that, since its foundation nearly 50 years ago, has concerned itself with the description, theory and practice of translating and interpreting.

The contributions gathered in this volume define and discuss concepts, themes, and theories related to contemporary audiovisual seriality. The series investigated include *Black Mirror*, *Game of Thrones*, *House of Cards*, *Penny Dreadful*, *Sherlock*, *Orange Is the New Black*, *Stranger Things*, *Vikings*, and *Westworld*, to mention just some. Including contributions from social and media studies, linguistics, and literary and translation studies, this work reflects on seriality as a process of social, linguistic and gender/genre transformation. It explores the dynamics of reception, interaction, and

translation; the relationship between authorship and mass consumption; the phenomena of multimodality, and intertextuality.

The Cambridge History of Latina/o American Literature emphasizes the importance of understanding Latina/o literature not simply as a US ethnic phenomenon but more broadly as an important element of a trans-American literary imagination. Engaging with the dynamics of migration, linguistic and cultural translation, and the uneven distribution of resources across the Americas that characterize Latina/o literature, the essays in this History provide a critical overview of key texts, authors, themes, and contexts as discussed by leading scholars in the field. This book demonstrates the relevance of Latina/o literature for a world defined by the migration of people, commodities, and cultural expressions. This volume offers a selection of issues currently encountered by scholars working within the broadly understood discipline of Translation Studies. The contributions here discuss topical and recurrent issues, which have long been at the forefront of this discipline, such as phraseology, corpora, quality of interpreting, translator training, censorship, style, proper names, and receptor-oriented translation. In addition, they also deal with relatively recent developments, such as humour and multimodality in audiovisual translation, and those problems rarely conclusively addressed in the context of translation, namely impoliteness and paratexts. Bringing together authors from eight countries, namely the UK, Spain, Germany, Austria, Poland, Italy, the USA and New Zealand, the volume offers research into translation from a variety of methodological solutions and conducted across eight languages (English, Spanish, Catalan, Polish, German, Italian, Chinese and Greek). Despite the diversity of themes presented, the main research areas emerging from all the contributions fall into four thematic groups: (1) lexicological issues and corpora in translation studies; (2) quality and translator training; (3) audiovisual translation; and (4) literary translation.

Communication is the basis for human societies, while contact between communities is the basis for translation. Whether by conflict or cooperation, translation has played a major role in the evolution of societies and it has evolved with them. This volume offers different perspectives on, and approaches to, similar topics and situations within different countries and cultures through the work of young scholars. Translation has a powerful effect on the relationships between peoples, and between people and power. Translation affects initial contacts between cultures, some of them made with the purpose of spreading religion, some of them with the purpose of learning about the other. Translation is affected by contexts of power and differences between peoples, raising questions such as “What is translated?”, “Who does it?”, and “Why?”. Translation is an undeniable part of the global society, in which the retrieval and distribution of information becomes an institutional matter, despite the rise of English as a lingua franca. Translation is, in all cases, composed by the voice of the translators, a voice that is not always clearly distinguished but is always present. This volume examines the role of translators in different historical contexts, focusing particularly on how their work affected their surroundings, and on how the context surrounding them affected their work. The papers collected in this volume were originally presented at the 2013 conference “New Research in Translation and Intercultural Studies” and are arranged in

chronological order, extending from 16th-century Mexico to 21st-century Japan.

*True North: Literary Translation in the Nordic Countries* is the first book to focus solely on literary translation from, to, and between the Nordic tongues. The book is divided into three main sections. These are novels, children's literature, and other genres – encompassing drama, crime fiction, sagas, cookbooks, and music – although, naturally, there are connections and overlapping themes between the sections. Halldór Laxness, Virginia Woolf, Selma Lagerlöf, Astrid Lindgren, Mark Twain, Henrik Ibsen, Henning Mankell, Janis Joplin, and Jamie Oliver are just some of the authors analysed. Topics examined include particular translatorial challenges; translating for specific audiences or influencing audiences through translation; re-translation; the functions of translated texts; the ways in which translation can change a genre; the creation of identity through translation; and more. As is clear from this list, many of the theories proposed and findings discussed here are also relevant to the wider field of translation studies, as well as to literary studies more generally. It is time for the world's growing Nordicmania to influence the field of translation studies, and for translation to take its place as a relevant and essential issue in our understanding of the Northern countries. The varied chapters in this book will contribute to these stimulating and critical conversations.

*Studying Language through Literature* invites readers to reconsider the opportunity represented by literary texts for language-related purposes. Despite the close relationship between literature and language in educational contexts, literature is frequently associated with teaching practices which have been judged to be unsuccessful. Subsequently, texts of the non-literary type are preferred, on the basis that they are 'authentic' and closer to 'real' language. The everlasting relationship between language and literature is here reassessed starting from two assumptions: literature is the expression of an emphasized perception of reality – be it private, collective, or pertaining to a certain temporal/spatial context; and literary language is language in its utmost form. Following an outline of the philosophy that governs the book, each chapter presents specific insights on the use of the various different literary genres: namely, fiction, poetry and drama. The opportunities offered by translation in the foreign language classroom constitute a recurrent theme throughout the book, although Chapter 5 is entirely devoted to translation criticism. The closing pages put forward a few reflections on assessment. While offering some food for thought in order to reassess the role of literature in the language class, this book puts together ideas, considerations and suggestions from which the reader is free to pick, mix and adjust, exploiting them to her/his greatest benefit.

This wide-ranging collection brings together essays on a recent approach to translation known as transcreation. Together with new modes of translation, such as fansubbing, fandubbing, and crowdsourcing, transcreation has challenged the traditional structure of the translation market, the agency and ethics of the discipline, and encouraged new research in translation studies. A debate has emerged around the two concepts of translation and transcreation, mostly in terms of differences between the two practices and issues such as creativity, abusive translation and appropriation. Mainly applied to commercial translation, transcreation is now gaining momentum among translation scholars in broader areas of application, going beyond the early focus of promotional and advertising products where it was initially practised. In the specific context of this volume, transcreation is discussed in relation to a

variety of textual and visual genres that range from poetry, prose, theatre, film and television to tourism and highly specialised legal texts.

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