

Introduction

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The translation phenomenon has intrigued me for as long as I have known more than one language. When my interest turned academic in the late 1970s, the discipline of translation studies had only recently acquired its name, on James Holmes's suggestion (see Chapter 1). Now, as that name nears its fiftieth year, the discipline has expanded so extensively that the term 'translation' can seem too narrow to reflect all that it encompasses. Relevant arguments for and against the continued use of the term can be found in Chapter 20. For me, 'translation' still conjures up a world of variety of play and work with and within languages, and aptly names a set of practices and processes crucial to communication within and between cultures. I chose the title, *The Cambridge Handbook of Translation*, for this volume with breadth and comprehensiveness in mind, and I hope that the *Handbook* reflects this intention.

The *Handbook* is divided into six parts of five chapters each, except for the final part which consists of four chapters only, leaving room and scope to grow into further centuries!

Part I addresses the nature of the phenomenon – its theories in Chapter 1, its processes in Chapter 2, its relationship with technology in Chapter 3, translations made by the author of the initial text themselves in Chapter 4 and the nature of translated text in Chapter 5.

Chapter 1, 'Theories of Translation', by Jeremy Munday, discusses the nature of theory, how theory can be applied and the interaction between theories. The last issue is especially important for a discipline like translation studies, which interacts in a variety of ways with other disciplines, as Part III highlights. The chapter takes us from St Jerome in his study at the end of the fourth decade of the Christian Era, when he was commissioned by Pope Damasus to revise the existing Latin translation of the Old Testament, through early and towards contemporary theories of the translation endeavour, and towards the terminology that has been developed

along the way, to pinpoint the discipline's important concepts, considerations and approaches.

Chapter 2, 'The Translation Process', by Fabio Alves and Arnt Lykke Jakobsen, tackles aspects of cognitive processing that can be observed in the course of a translation task, from the moment a translator begins to read a text-to-be-translated until the translation has been finalized. It begins by recording the historical development of research into the translation process and how the task of translation has been modelled. It moves on to examining how advances in methodological approaches have contributed to the development of early models, providing empirical evidence from verbal reports, keylogging and eye tracking. Contemporary translation process research focuses on text reading, segmentation and production; and advances in computational linguistics have enhanced descriptions and identification of translation units, attention, production and alignment.

Chapter 3, 'Translation and Technology', by Akiko Sakamoto, describes major advances in translation technologies and explains how these have influenced our understanding of translation, particularly the concept of translation quality and the translation production process. Sakamoto argues that these changes have created a rift between translation studies theories and a new notion of translation circulating in the industry. The chapter identifies new trends in translation studies research which seek to develop new knowledge to address this rift.

Chapter 4, 'Self-Translation', by Anthony Cordingley, argues that self-translators are not bound by the same professional code that typically constrains translators. The chapter examines how self-translators balance the need to represent their source accurately and the freedom to recreate it. It describes the differences between self-translation and other forms of bilingual writing and explains how self-translation has been categorized with respect to a range of literary, geopolitical and commercial influences and motivations. Finally, it considers how the metaphor of self-translation is used within literary and translation studies.

The last in Part I, Chapter 5, 'Translated Text', by Bergljot Behrens, discusses claims that different norms govern translation and the nature of translated text in different temporal and geographical contexts, and that translated texts differ from first-written texts. It considers the troubled relationship between the notions of norms and translation universals, and addresses the question of what constitutes a translation 'proper', and what characterizes the task a translator takes on when translating a piece of literature. It gives an account of the variety of approaches and attitudes taken to this task since ancient Roman times, through to the work of Gideon Toury on translation laws and later developments that this has inspired, including work on norms, the nature of translated text, and translation universals. Translations and re-translations into English of Henrik Ibsen's plays are used for purposes of illustration.

Part II moves from the nature of translation as such to considering the role of translation in society. In Chapter 6, 'Translation and Translanguaging in (Post)multilingual Societies', Tong King Lee addresses the complex, multi-faceted relationship between translation and society in general, before discussing translation in the context of multilingual societies. He examines translation in connection with translanguaging in the contexts of superdiversity and metrolingualism, drawing on findings of the AHRC-funded project, 'Translation and Translanguaging: Investigating Linguistic and Cultural Transformations in Superdiverse Wards in Four UK Cities', arguing that translation should be seen as part of assemblages that constitute the discursive and semiotic character of multilingual societies.

In Chapter 7, 'Less Translated Languages', Albert Branchadell considers languages that are less translated from and into than other languages. Focusing on institutional translation, he examines the translation regimes of the United Nations, the European Union, selected multilingual states and selected multilingual regions within or without multilingual states, focusing, in the first case, on Spanish with respect to English and French in the UN system; in the second case, on translation in several EU institutions; in the third case, on the asymmetric interpreting regime of the Spanish Senate, in which Spain's minority languages may be translated from but not into, and there is no translation at all *between* minority languages; and, in the fourth case, on multilingual regions like Catalonia and South Tyrol.

In Chapter 8, 'The Translation Professions', Rakefet Sela-Sheffy addresses the question of how and to what extent translation practices have become professions. In sociology, a profession is understood as an occupation that has been formally established, with boundaries determined by a canonized body of knowledge and formulated ethics, methods and technologies and recognition and authority given by the state. In contrast, translation occupations mostly form a heteronomous field that lacks formalized standards and controls. She argues that this reflects a tension between professionalization as defined in sociology and 'the rules of art' or 'the intellectual field' as described by Bourdieu. In the latter, norms and value-scales depend on practitioners' ethos and images rather than on institutional parameters.

Nevertheless, relationships do exist between translation and public policy. These are addressed in Chapter 9, 'Translation Studies and Public Policy', by Gabriel González Núñez. When challenges of organizing public spaces involve the use of more than one language, translation is often employed, and, in such circumstances, translation may serve a variety of functions, including the deployment of language policies alongside other policy aims such as the promotion of human rights or multiculturalism. The chapter explores this link between public policy and translation, presenting a survey of insights that have been provided by scholars, and suggesting areas where scholarship can provide further

understandings. These insights are important, given the continuing multi-lingualism and diversity of societies.

The last in Part II, Chapter 10, 'Translator Associations and Networks', by Julie McDonough Dolmaya, begins by addressing the differences between the two groupings, associations and networks. It divides these into four categories, profession-oriented, practice-oriented, education-oriented and research-oriented, and presents examples of each type of grouping. It examines the activities that translator associations and networks typically engage in, focusing in particular on advocacy efforts, training and certification, and social and professional networking. The chapter also introduces the codes of ethics and codes of practice that guide translation professionals.

In Part III, relationships that obtain between translation and other disciplines are in focus. In Chapter 11, 'Translation and Comparative Literature', Xiaofan Amy Li offers historical reflections on the role that translation has played in comparative literature as a discipline in Europe and in East Asia. She examines current scholarship to cast light on the relationship between translation and comparative literature and the polemics that this relationship has sparked. She argues for a diversified view of translation and comparative literature that acknowledges not one but many conceptualizations of their interrelations.

In Chapter 12, 'Translation and Linguistics', Hanting Pan and Meifang Zhang trace the role of linguistics within translation studies back to Roman Jakobson's 'On Linguistic Aspects of Translation' of 1959. To illustrate how linguistic theories and concepts have developed and contributed to translation studies, they present a map drawn up on the basis of a bibliometric survey, focusing on three major stages, pure linguistics, discourse analysis and multimodality. In light of the way in which the relationship has developed between translation studies and aspects of linguistics that have been applied to translation research, in particular multimodal discourse analysis, they suggest how the relationship might continue to develop in the future.

In Chapter 13, 'Translation and Philosophy', Duncan Large argues for the central importance of translation to philosophy, which is 'born translated' and constantly renews itself through translation. He considers leading philosophical accounts of translation, focusing on the question of untranslatability, before addressing complementary ways in which translation studies as a discipline has been exercised by philosophical questions, especially concerning translation equivalence and the ethical duty of the translator. Finally, he examines some of the purposes met by translations of philosophical texts, and some of the practical issues involved in translating philosophical texts by canonical German philosophers into English.

Moving from translation's relationships with the intellectual pursuits of linguistics and philosophy, the discipline's relationship with the less

ethereal (though, of course, no less theorized) notions of gender and sexuality, and education, respectively, is addressed in the last two chapters in Part III, Chapters 14 and 15.

Chapter 14, 'Translation, Gender and Sexuality', by Brian James Baer, addresses the relationships between translation and gender and sexuality which began to be discussed in translation studies in the 1980s by scholars often informed by feminist theory and by the minority rights and independence movements of the time. The chapter deals with translation and gender and with sexuality and translation in separate sections, to reflect the fact that gender identity and sexual orientation are not mutually determining. It surveys current research within those discrete but intersecting categories, before discussing emerging themes and future directions.

Chapter 15, 'Translation and Education', by Sara Laviosa, highlights the shared concerns of translation scholars and teachers that derive from the recognition that communities and people are increasingly multilingual. Scholars increasingly favour a model of education that privileges mutual exchange and co-construction of knowledge between teacher and students and which fosters translanguaging as a pedagogical model in bilingual education and in a variety of educational contexts where the school language and the learners' languages do not coincide. The chapter examines the principles embraced by the multilingual turn in educational linguistics and explains how these tenets underpin novel translation teaching approaches and methods in higher education.

The chapter by Laviosa completes Part III of the volume and is an apt transitional chapter between the volume's generally theory-focused first half and the application and practice-focused Parts IV and V.

Part IV begins with Maeve Olohan's Chapter 16, 'Translating Technical Texts'. Given the problematic concept of 'text' in the context of technical content, and of what is 'technical', for that matter, Olohan focuses on practices in which technical content figures. Technical translation is closely connected to technical authoring, and the two activities share some of the materials that are used, the competences that are required, the motivations that drive them, and their ultimate purposes of producing technical content that will enable users to achieve their goals. Drawing on work in genre analysis, she suggests that it would be useful for translation studies to research professional contexts in which translated technical content is focal in, for example, software development and industrial manufacturing, in laboratories and research centres, and in diverse installation and operation settings.

In Chapter 17, 'Translating Academic Texts', Krisztina Károly highlights how translation studies' interaction with genre analysis, register studies, critical language study, contrastive rhetoric and the study of languages for special purposes relates to the translation of academic texts. Most investigations contrast English with languages such as French, Spanish,

Portuguese, German, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Slovene, Hungarian, Finnish and Danish, and the foci of analyses relate to a wide range of topics, such as translation strategies, style and register, terminology, and culture-specific discourse conventions. Károly identifies the challenges that the field faces and the areas where further research is needed.

In the case of medical and legal text translation, the expert–lay divide often presents particular challenges for translators, as the authors of Chapters 18 and 19 show.

In Chapter 18 on ‘Translating Medical Texts’, Karen Korning Zethsen and Vicent Montalt chart the history of medical translation, and developments in the field. They introduce the main genres and target groups and discuss important challenges that medical translators face. A shift from the biomedical paradigm to patient-centredness and patient empowerment means that people want to understand information involving their own health, so that intralingual translation is often required for expert–lay medical translation. The chapter discusses the challenges that such intralingual translation presents, especially when coupled with interlingual translation. The importance of medical ethics in medical translation is also highlighted.

The second genre in which the lay–expert divide can be challenging is the translation of legal texts, which Łucja Biel discusses in Chapter 19, ‘Translating Legal Texts’. The chapter maps the field of legal translation practice, research and training, beginning with an overview of the history of legal translation and its reorientation from literalness towards functional, receiver-oriented approaches which ensure equivalent effects, and which perceive legal translation as an act of legal communication. The chapter identifies the key characteristics of legal translation, both inter-systemic and institutional, and discusses attempts to standardize legal translation by way of an ISO standard. The chapter also reviews key research trends and methods in legal translation studies, and outlines the competencies that legal translators need to acquire, suggesting how these can be developed.

In contrast to the two genres that are the foci of Chapters 18 and 19, ‘Translating News’, the focus of Chapter 20 by Lucile Davier, is generally meant for a broad, mainly lay audience. The challenge here is less a divide between lay and expert text user, and more the fact that news translation tends to be undertaken by non-professional translators, namely journalists themselves. This particularity makes news translation an integral part of non-professional translation. The organizations that translate news are discussed, and the chapter outlines the stages of text production at which translation occurs. Finally, it offers a glimpse into the past to the beginning of news translation with the birth of newswires, and suggests a view of the future of news translation.

The chapter on news translation completes the first of the two parts of the volume that focus on practices of translation, in this case factual genres.

The practical focus continues in Part V, although the genres under scrutiny here are largely art texts, beginning, in Chapter 21, by Geraldine Brodie, with ‘Translating for the Theatre’. Theatre translation has connections with literary and poetry translation but is always focused on a performed text and its users. Readers of translated theatrical texts include theatre practitioners engaged in the design and development of performance, and actors who reproduce the text as dialogue and movement. The chapter contrasts direct translation by a specialist translator with the frequent practice of commissioning an expert linguist to make a literal translation to be used by a theatre practitioner to create a text for performance. It considers the role of the translator in the theatrical environment, and concludes with a discussion of the implications for theatre translation of relevant theories from the wider translation arena.

In Chapter 22 on ‘Audiovisual Translation’, Serenella Zanotti offers an overview of the field focusing on both established and emerging modalities, from traditional transfer modes such as dubbing, subtitling and voice-over, to modes that provide accessibility for people with sensory impairment, such as subtitling for the deaf and hard-of-hearing, audio description, live-subtitling and sign language. Non-professional translation practices such as fansubbing, fandubbing and film remakes are also discussed. For each mode, the chapter illustrates the associated medium-specific constraints and creative possibilities, highlighting the power of audiovisuals to contribute to meaning in ways that lend themselves to manipulation during the translation process.

Chapter 23, ‘Translating Literary Prose’, by Karen Seago, focuses on a broad genre that ranges among children’s literature, genre fiction, and literary and lyrical fiction. Each subgenre presents different primary foci, from style to plot, but each tends towards a narrative core of characters, setting and process. Translators of literary prose face textual and contextual practical challenges in catching the cadence, rhythm and music of a text, since stylistic variation can be crucial in characterization and plot development. Figurative language, selectional restrictions, humour, allusions and quotations tend to be culturally specific and to add to the challenges presented by indeterminacy, ambiguity, inference and implicatures, all of which rely on contextual understanding and may need to be explicited in a translation.

In Chapter 24, ‘Translating Poetry’, Paschalis Nikolaou and Cecilia Rossi provide a history of thought on poetry translation ranging from the Roman poets translating Greek, to the experiments of Louis and Celia Zukovsky. They explore how poetic forms, for example the haiku and the sonnet, have been introduced to literary systems beyond their origins through translation, and how the poetry of the classical world has been reanimated through modernism’s shifts in practices and views of translation. They discuss the ‘translation’ of texts in a literary context by poets and versioners who may or may not read the source languages concerned.

Throughout, the emphasis is on exemplification and on the connection between theoretical perspectives and paratextual reflection.

The final chapter in Part V on the translation of art texts is Chapter 25, 'Translating the Texts of Songs and Other Vocal Music', by Peter Low. Translations of songs may be required for various purposes – for singers to sing, for announcers to speak, for CD listeners to read, for singing students to study, and for display as surtitles at a performance. Since no translation is ideal for every purpose, translators need to choose strategies and options that best suit the end-users. Particularly complex is the 'singable translation' (singable in the target language) which is intended to fit a pre-existing melody – here translators are subject to unusual constraints, such as the need to achieve the right number of syllables and a workable rhythm. Often, a singable translation may include so many changes that the term 'adaptation' is more accurate than the term 'translation'.

In Part VI, the *Handbook* turns its attention to translation in history – not the history of translation so much as the roles of translation in different temporal periods, from the pre-Christian era until our own millennium.

In Chapter 26, 'Translation before the Christian Era', Roberto A. Valdeón discusses the role of translation in the years before the birth of Christ in Ancient Egypt, the Near and Middle East, Ancient Greece and Rome, and China. Despite the difficulties of finding texts in translated form stemming from a time when writing was generally limited to stone inscriptions and papyri, many of which have been lost, discoveries made since the 1900s in areas such as Egypt or the Iranian plateau have demonstrated that the practice of translation was not unknown. These discoveries show that the aims of translating into foreign languages were the same as those of modern times: conquest, trade, dissemination of religious beliefs, and literary appropriation or adaptation.

Documentation concerning translation activity in the first millennium is less hard to come by, and Chapter 27, 'Translation in the First Millennium', by Denise Merkle, covers the period from the beginning of the Christian Era to the advent of the Renaissance. The Eastern Roman and Byzantine, (Holy) Roman, Umayyad and Abbasid as well as Chinese empires, in addition to the Indian subcontinent, documented translation and interpreting activity during the millennium when expansionist empires and kingdoms rose and fell, and Silk Road trade flourished. Classical Greek, Latin, Persian, Sanskrit and Arabic texts were revered and much translated, as were the texts of two religions founded during the period, Christianity and Islam. The Chinese invention of paper early in the second century reduced the cost of producing translations.

The second chapter authored by Denise Merkle, Chapter 28, 'Translation in the Second Millennium', presents an overview of translation and interpreting activity through the second millennium in Africa, the Americas (the 'New World'), Asia (China, India, Japan, Turkey) and the Old World. The chapter concludes with a section on the twentieth century that links

the professionalization of translation, terminology and interpretation with the development of transnational organizations like UNESCO and supranational unions like the European Union in the aftermath of World War II, along with continued globalization and technological progress.

The final chapter in the volume, Chapter 29, by Moritz Schaeffer, entitled ‘Translation in the Third Millennium’, completes the account of translation in history as well as the volume itself. As Schaeffer points out, to predict what will happen over the course of a millennium is reckless; but observing the current state of affairs of technological development relating to translation studies and assuming that future developments will follow a linear path, he argues that the impact of technology on translation is likely to play a significant role in how translators and consumers of translations will experience translation itself in this millennium. He predicts that we will achieve a better understanding of the brain, and that technology will become more integrated with humans; this will have a revolutionary influence on how translation is conceptualized, practised and used. The concept of the original would be turned on its head, so to speak, and global connectivity would acquire a new meaning if brains were to be connected the way we are currently connected via machines external to our bodies. In these circumstances, translation would be central in the endeavour to build an interface between individuals.

And so, the volume comes to its conclusion. It has charted a complex, multifaceted field of study, practice and theorization which – my own prediction here – will continue to fascinate for the foreseeable future.

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Part I

The Nature of Translation