
Douglas Robinson Western Translation Theory

Why Nations Fail

Style in Translation: A Corpus-Based Perspective

No Less a Man

Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies

Translation Practices

Translation and Globalization

The Translator's Turn

Becoming a Translator

Becoming A Translator

Fedorov's Introduction to Translation Theory

Roman Theories of Translation

Estrangement and the Somatics of Literature

Critical Translation Studies

Translation and Gender

Becoming a Translator

Translation & Taboo
What is Translation?
Who Translates?
Thinking Through Translation with Metaphors
Eco-Translatology
Translation as a Form
Western Translation Theory from Herodotus to Nietzsche
The Dao of Translation
American Apocalypses
Becoming a Translator
The Routledge Handbook of Translation History
Sense in Translation
Complexity Thinking in Translation Studies
Translation and Empire
Dictionary of Translation Studies
Translationality
A Companion to Translation Studies
A Companion to Translation Studies
The Turns of Translation Studies
Philosophy's Treason

The Strange Loops of Translation
The Dao of Translation
The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Ethics
Translators Through History

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RAMOS DAVILA

Why Nations Fail

Routledge

What's new in Translation Studies? In offering a critical assessment of recent developments in the young discipline, this book sets out to provide an answer, as seen from a

European perspective today. Many "new" ideas actually go back well into the past, and the German Romantic Age proves to be the starting-point. The main focus lies however on the last 20 years, and, beginning with the cultural turn of the 1980s, the study traces what have turned out since then to be ground-breaking contributions (new paradigms) as

against what was only a change in position on already established territory (shifting viewpoints). Topics of the 1990s include nonverbal communication, gender-based Translation Studies, stage translation, new fields of interpreting studies and the effects of new technologies and globalization (including the increasingly dominant role of English). The

author's aim is to stimulate discussion and provoke further debate on the current profile and future perspectives of Translation Studies.

Style in Translation: A Corpus-Based Perspective
Routledge

'Philosophy's Treason: Studies in Philosophy and Translation' gathers contributions from an international group of scholars at different stages of their careers, bringing together diverse perspectives on translation and philosophy. The volume's

six chapters primarily look towards translation from philosophic perspectives, often taking up issues central to Translation Studies and pursuing them along philosophic lines. By way of historical, logical, and personal reflection, several chapters address broad topics of translation, such as the entanglements of culture, ideology, politics, and history in the translation of philosophic works, the position of Translation Studies within current academic humanities,

untranslatability within philosophic texts, and the ways philosophic reflection can enrich thinking on translation. Two more narrowly focused chapters work closely on specific philosophers and their texts to identify important implications for translation in philosophy. In a final "critical postscript" the volume takes a reflexive turn as its own chapters provide starting points for thinking about philosophy and translation in terms of periperformativity. From

philosophers critically engaged with translation this volume offers distinct perspectives on a growing field of research on the interdisciplinarity and relationality of Translation Studies and Philosophy. Ranging from historical reflections on the overlap of translation and philosophy to philosophic investigation of questions central to translation to close-readings of translation within important philosophic texts, Philosophy's Treason serves as a useful guide and model to

educators in Translation Studies wishing to illustrate a variety of approaches to topics related to philosophy and translation.

No Less a Man JHU Press Drawing together the estrangement theories of Viktor Shklovsky and Bertolt Brecht with Leo Tolstoy's theory of infection, Douglas Robinson studies the ways in which shared evaluative affect regulates both literary familiarity—convention and tradition—and modern strategies of

alienation, depersonalization, and malaise. This book begins with two assumptions, both taken from Tolstoy's late aesthetic treatise *What Is Art?* (1898): that there is a malaise in culture, and that literature's power to "infect" readers with the moral values of the author is a possible cure for this malaise. Exploring these ideas of estrangement within the contexts of earlier, contemporary, and later critical theory, Robinson argues that Shklovsky and Brecht

follow Tolstoy in their efforts to fight depersonalization by imbuing readers with the transformative guidance of collectivized feeling. Robinson's somatic approach to literature offers a powerful alternative to depersonalizing structuralist and poststructuralist theorization without simply retreating into conservative rejection and reaction. Both a comparative study of Russian and German literary-theoretical history

and an insightful examination of the somatics of literature, this groundbreaking work provides a deeper understanding of how literature affects the reader and offers a new perspective on present-day problems in poststructuralist approaches to the human condition.

**Routledge
Encyclopedia of
Translation Studies**

SUNY Press
Western Translation
Theory from Herodotus to
NietzscheRoutledge

Translation Practices

Routledge

One of the most exciting theories to emerge from cognitive science research over the past few decades has been Douglas Hofstadter's notion of "strange loops," from Gödel, Escher, Bach (1979). Hofstadter is also an active literary translator who has written about translation, perhaps most notably in his 1997 book *Le Ton Beau de Marot*, where he draws on his cognitive science research. And yet he has never considered the

possibility that translation might itself be a strange loop. In this book Douglas Robinson puts Hofstadter's strange-loops theory into dialogue with a series of definitive theories of translation, in the process showing just how cognitively and affectively complex an activity translation actually is.

Translation and Globalization Routledge
Brilliant and engagingly written, *Why Nations Fail* answers the question that has stumped the experts for centuries: Why are

some nations rich and others poor, divided by wealth and poverty, health and sickness, food and famine? Is it culture, the weather, geography? Perhaps ignorance of what the right policies are? Simply, no. None of these factors is either definitive or destiny. Otherwise, how to explain why Botswana has become one of the fastest growing countries in the world, while other African nations, such as Zimbabwe, the Congo, and Sierra Leone, are mired in poverty and

violence? Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson conclusively show that it is man-made political and economic institutions that underlie economic success (or lack of it). Korea, to take just one of their fascinating examples, is a remarkably homogeneous nation, yet the people of North Korea are among the poorest on earth while their brothers and sisters in South Korea are among the richest. The south forged a society that created incentives, rewarded innovation, and allowed everyone to

participate in economic opportunities. The economic success thus spurred was sustained because the government became accountable and responsive to citizens and the great mass of people. Sadly, the people of the north have endured decades of famine, political repression, and very different economic institutions—with no end in sight. The differences between the Koreas is due to the politics that created these completely different institutional trajectories. Based on fifteen years of

original research Acemoglu and Robinson marshal extraordinary historical evidence from the Roman Empire, the Mayan city-states, medieval Venice, the Soviet Union, Latin America, England, Europe, the United States, and Africa to build a new theory of political economy with great relevance for the big questions of today, including: - China has built an authoritarian growth machine. Will it continue to grow at such high speed and overwhelm the

West? - Are America's best days behind it? Are we moving from a virtuous circle in which efforts by elites to aggrandize power are resisted to a vicious one that enriches and empowers a small minority? - What is the most effective way to help move billions of people from the rut of poverty to prosperity? More philanthropy from the wealthy nations of the West? Or learning the hard-won lessons of Acemoglu and Robinson's breakthrough ideas on the

interplay between inclusive political and economic institutions? Why Nations Fail will change the way you look at—and understand—the world.

The Translator's Turn John Benjamins Publishing
The Dao of Translation sets up an East-West dialogue on the nature of language and translation, and specifically on the "unknown forces" that shape the act of translation. To that end it mobilizes two radically different readings of the Daodejing (formerly

romanized as the Tao Te Ching): the traditional "mystical" reading according to which the Dao is a mysterious force that cannot be known, and a more recent reading put forward by Sinologists Roger T. Ames and David L. Hall, to the effect that the Dao is simply the way things happen. Key to Ames and Hall's reading is that what makes the Dao seem both powerful and mysterious is that it channels habit into action—or what the author calls social ecologies, or icoses. The

author puts Daoism (and ancient Confucianism) into dialogue with nineteenth-century Western theorists of the sign, Charles Sanders Peirce and Ferdinand de Saussure (and their followers), in order to develop an "icotic" understanding of the tensions between habit and surprise in the activity of translating. The Dao of Translation will interest linguists and translation scholars. This book will also engage researchers of ancient Chinese philosophy and

provide Western scholars with a thought-provoking cross-examination of Eastern and Western perspectives.

Becoming a Translator

Kent State University
Press

This companion offers a wide-ranging introduction to the rapidly expanding field of translation studies, bringing together some of the best recent scholarship to present its most important current themes Features new work from well-known scholars Includes a broad range of geo-linguistic

and theoretical perspectives Offers an up-to-date overview of an expanding field A thorough introduction to translation studies for both undergraduates and graduates Multi-disciplinary relevance for students with diverse career goals

Becoming A Translator

Currency

This is the first English translation of Andrei V. Fedorov's classic 1953 text *Vvedenie v teoriuu perevoda* / Introduction to Translation Theory. Fedorov was the first to

argue that translation theorizing should be based on linguistics, due to the fact that language is the common denominator of all translation. In addition, this text offers a concise but thorough comparative overview of thinking on translation in Western Europe and Russia. The detailed annotations and substantial introduction by the leading scholar and award-winning translator Brian James Baer inscribe Fedorov's work in the political and cultural context of the Soviet

Union, highlighting the early influence of Russian Formalism on Fedorov's thinking. This volume is a model of scholarly translation that fills a major gap in our understanding of Soviet translation theory, which will compel a rethinking of current histories of the field. Contributing to the important work of internationalizing and generating new histories of translation studies, this volume is key reading for scholars and researchers of the history, theory, and politics of translation

studies; comparative literature; and Russian and Slavic studies.

Fedorov's Introduction to Translation Theory

Routledge

From the time of the first written sacred texts in the West, taboo has proscribed the act and art of translation. So argues Douglas Robinson, who with candor verging on iconoclasm explores the age-old prohibition of translation of sacred texts and shows how similar taboos influence intercultural exchange even today. Probing

concepts about language, culture, and geopolitical boundaries - both archaic and contemporary - he examines the philosophy and theory of translation and intercultural exchange. In the process, he challenges presuppositions about what cultures hold sacred.

Roman Theories of Translation

Routledge

This book defines "translationality" by weaving a number of sub- and interdisciplinary interests through the medical humanities: medicine in literature, the

translational history of medical literature, a medical (neuroscience) approach to literary translation and translational hermeneutics, and a humanities (phenomenological/performative) approach to translational medicine. It consists of three long essays: the first on the traditional medicine-in-literature side of the medical humanities, with a close look at a recent novel built around the Capgras delusion and other neurological

misidentification disorders; the second beginning with the traditional history-of-medicine side of the medical humanities, but segueing into literary history, translation history, and translation theory; the third on the social neuroscience of translational hermeneutics. The conclusion links the discussion up with a humanistic (performative/phenomenological) take on translational medicine. Estrangement and the

Somatics of Literature JHU Press

Arising from cultural anthropology in the late 1980s and early 1990s, postcolonial translation theory is based on the observation that translation has often served as an important channel of empire. Douglas Robinson begins with a general presentation of postcolonial theory, examines current theories of the power differentials that control what gets translated and how, and traces the historical

development of postcolonial thought about translation. He also explores the negative and positive impact of translation in the postcolonial context, reviewing various critiques of postcolonial translation theory and providing a glossary of key words. The result is a clear and useful guide to some of the most complex and critical issues in contemporary translation studies.

Critical Translation Studies Western Translation Theory from

Herodotus to Nietzsche Exploring this theme, Robinson examines Plato's Ion, Philo Judaeus and Augustine on the Septuagint, Paul on inspired interpreters, Joseph Smith on the Book of Mormon, and Schleiermacher, Marx, and Heidegger on translation. He traces the imaginative and historical linkages between twentieth-century conceptions of ideology and ancient conceptions of spirit-channeling, and the performative inversion of power relations by

which the "channel" (or translator) comes to wield the source author as his or her tool.

Translation and Gender Routledge

The last thirty years of intellectual and artistic creativity in the 20th century have been marked by gender issues. Translation practice, translation theory and translation criticism have also been powerfully affected by the focus on gender. As a result of feminist praxis and criticism and the simultaneous emphasis

on culture in translation studies, translation has become an important site for the exploration of the cultural impact of gender and the gender-specific influence of culture. With the dismantling of 'universal' meaning and the struggle for women's visibility in feminist work, and with the interest in translation as a visible factor in cultural exchange, the linking of gender and translation has created fertile ground for explorations of influence in writing, rewriting and reading.

Translation and Gender places recent work in translation against the background of the women's movement and its critique of 'patriarchal' language. It explains translation practices derived from experimental feminist writing, the development of openly interventionist translation strategies, the initiative to retranslate fundamental texts such as the Bible, translating as a way of recuperating writings 'lost' in patriarchy, and translation history as a means of

focusing on women translators of the past.

Becoming a Translator

Routledge

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Ethics offers a comprehensive overview of issues surrounding ethics in translating and interpreting. The chapters chart the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of ethical thinking in Translation Studies and analyze the ethical dilemmas of various translatorial actors, including translation trainers and

researchers. Authored by leading scholars and new voices in the field, the 31 chapters present a wide coverage of emerging issues such as increasing technologization of translation, posthumanism, volunteering and activism, accessibility and linguistic human rights. Many chapters provide the first extensive overview of the topic or present new takes on established areas. The book is divided into four parts, with the first covering the most influential ethical

theories. Part II takes the perspective of agents in different contexts and the ethical dilemmas they face, while Part III takes a critical look at central institutions structuring and controlling ethical behaviour. Finally, Part IV focuses on special issues and new challenges, and signals new directions for further study. This handbook is an indispensable resource for all students and researchers of translation and ethics within translation and interpreting studies,

multilingualism and comparative literature. *Translation & Taboo* Taylor & Francis This book attempts to explore style—a traditional topic—in literary translation with a corpus-based approach. A parallel corpus consisting of the English translations of modern and contemporary Chinese novels is introduced and used as the major context for the research. The style in translation is approached from perspectives of the author/the source text,

the translated texts and the translator. Both the parallel model and the comparable model are employed and a multiple-complex model of comparison is proposed. The research model, both quantitative and qualitative, is duplicable within other language pairs. Apart from the basics of corpus building, readers may notice that literary texts offer an ideal context for stylistic research and a parallel corpus of literary texts may provide various observations to the style

in translation. In this book, readers may find a close interaction between translation theory and practice. Tables and figures are used to help the argumentation. The book will be of interest to postgraduate students, teachers and professionals who are interested in corpus-based translation studies and stylistics.
What is Translation?
 Taylor & Francis
 Fusing theory with advice and information about the practicalities of translating, *Becoming a*

Translator is the essential resource for novice and practicing translators. The book explains how the market works, helps translators learn how to translate faster and more accurately, as well as providing invaluable advice and tips about how to deal with potential problems, such as stress. The fourth edition has been revised and updated throughout, offering: a whole new chapter on multimedia translation, with a discussion of the move from "intersemiotic translation" to

"audiovisual translation," "media access" and "accessibility studies" new sections on cognitive translation studies, translation technology, online translator communities, crowd-sourced translation, and online ethnography "tweetstorms" capturing the best advice from top industry professionals on Twitter student voices, especially from Greater China Including suggestions for discussion, activities, and hints for the teaching of translation, and drawing

on detailed advice from top translation professionals, the fourth edition of *Becoming a Translator* remains invaluable for students and teachers of Translation Studies, as well as those working in the field of translation.

Who Translates?

Routledge

This book introduces Critical Translation Studies (CTS), a cultural-studies approach to the study of translation to Translation Studies (TS) scholars. A term first used by Lydia Liu in her list of

research interests, CTS is based perhaps on the model of Critical Discourse Analysis or Critical Legal Studies, with an implicit focus on translation as a social practice shaped by power relations in society. The central claim in CTS is that translators help condition what TS scholars take to be the primal scene of translation: two languages, two language communities, with the translator as mediator. CTS is dedicated to the historicization of the

social relations that create that scenario.

Thinking Through Translation with

Metaphors Routledge
Despite landmark works in translation studies such as George Steiner's *After Babel* and Eugene Nida's *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, most of what passes as contemporary "theory" on the subject has been content to remain largely within the realm of the anecdotal. Not so Douglas Robinson's ambitious book, which, despite its author's protests to the

contrary, makes a bid to displace (the deconstructive term is apposite here) a gamut of earlier cogitations on the subject, reaching all the way back to Cicero, Augustine, and Jerome. Robinson himself sums up the aim of his project in this way: "I want to displace the entire rhetoric and ideology of mainstream translation theory, which ... is medieval and ecclesiastical in origin, authoritarian in intent, and denaturing and mystificatory in effect." --

from <http://www.jstor.org> (Sep. 12, 2014).

Eco-Translatology Rodopi
The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies has been the standard reference in the field since it first appeared in 1998. The second, extensively revised and extended edition brings this unique resource up to date and offers a thorough, critical and authoritative account of one of the fastest growing disciplines in the humanities. The Encyclopedia is divided

into two parts and
alphabetically ordered for
ease of reference:Part I

(General) covers the
conceptual framework

and core concerns of the
discipline. Categories of
entries include:* c.

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