

TRANSLATION: ITS EMERGENCE AND EXPANSION



**LANGUAGE
TRANSLATION**

KEY VOCABULARY

- A.D. - anno domini - C.E. - common era
- Approach
- Audiovisual translation
- B.C. - before Christ - B.C.E - before common era
- Conceptual
- Cultural
- Diachronic
- Eclectic
- Empirical
- Genre
- Hermeneutics
- Historical
- Literary
- Periodization

KEY VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS

- theory and methodology of interpretation, especially the interpretation of biblical texts, wisdom literature
- an act or instance of dividing a subject into historical eras for purposes of analysis and study
- a method of doing something or dealing with a problem

KEY VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS

- a particular type or category of literature or art
- based on testing or experience
- able to do many different things, having varied uses or serving many functions
- including things taken from many different sources

KEY VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS

- of, relating to, or dealing with phenomena (as of language or culture) as they occur or change over a period of time
- Of or relating to the study of phenomena, such as linguistic features, or of events of a particular time, without reference to their historical context

PLAN

- 1. Periodization of Translation History
- 2. The Emergence and Development of a Discipline (Contemporary State)

TOWER OF BABEL: LEGEND OR HISTORY?



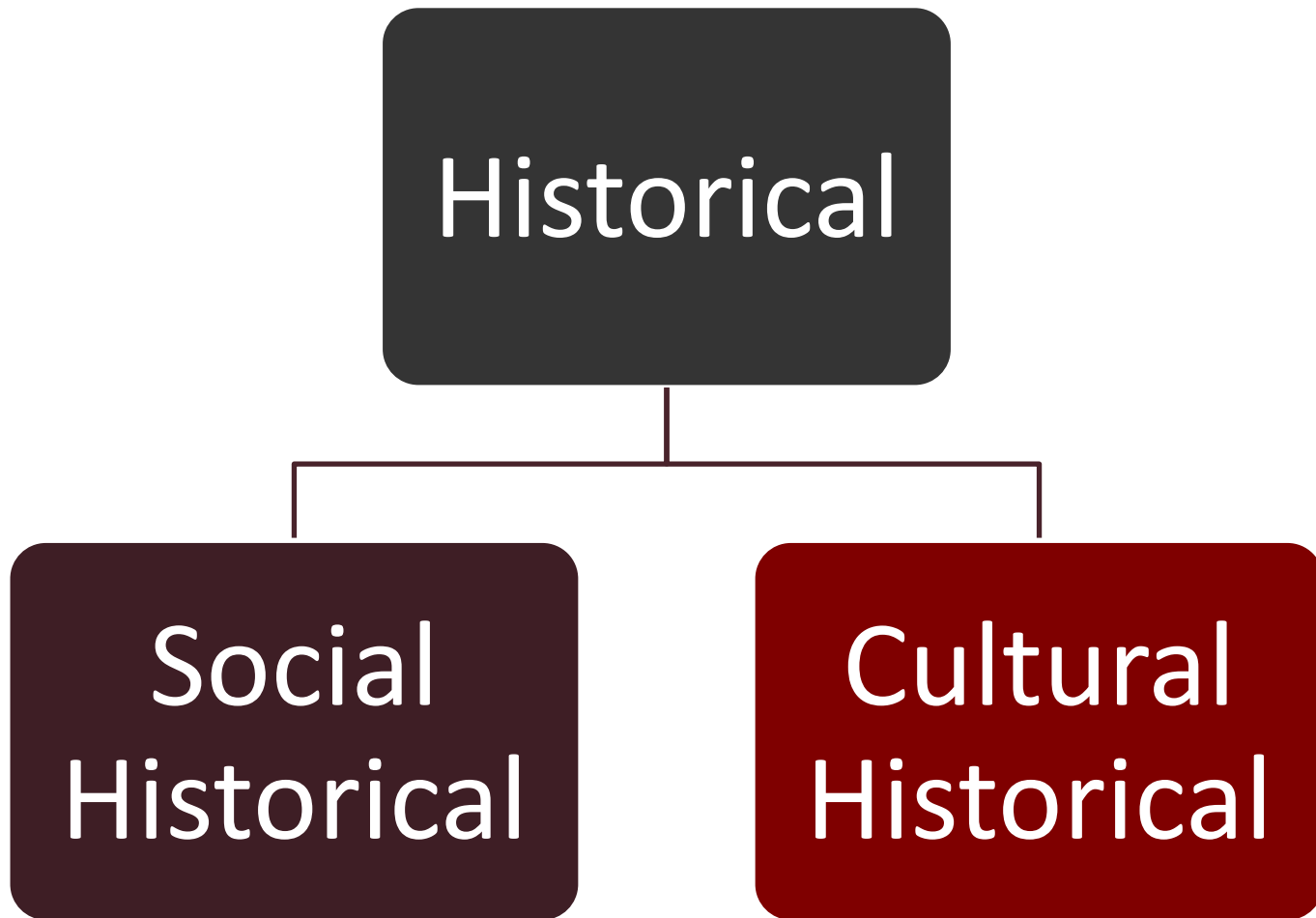
1. Periodization of Translation History

Main approaches



Historical
Literary
Conceptual

Historical Approach

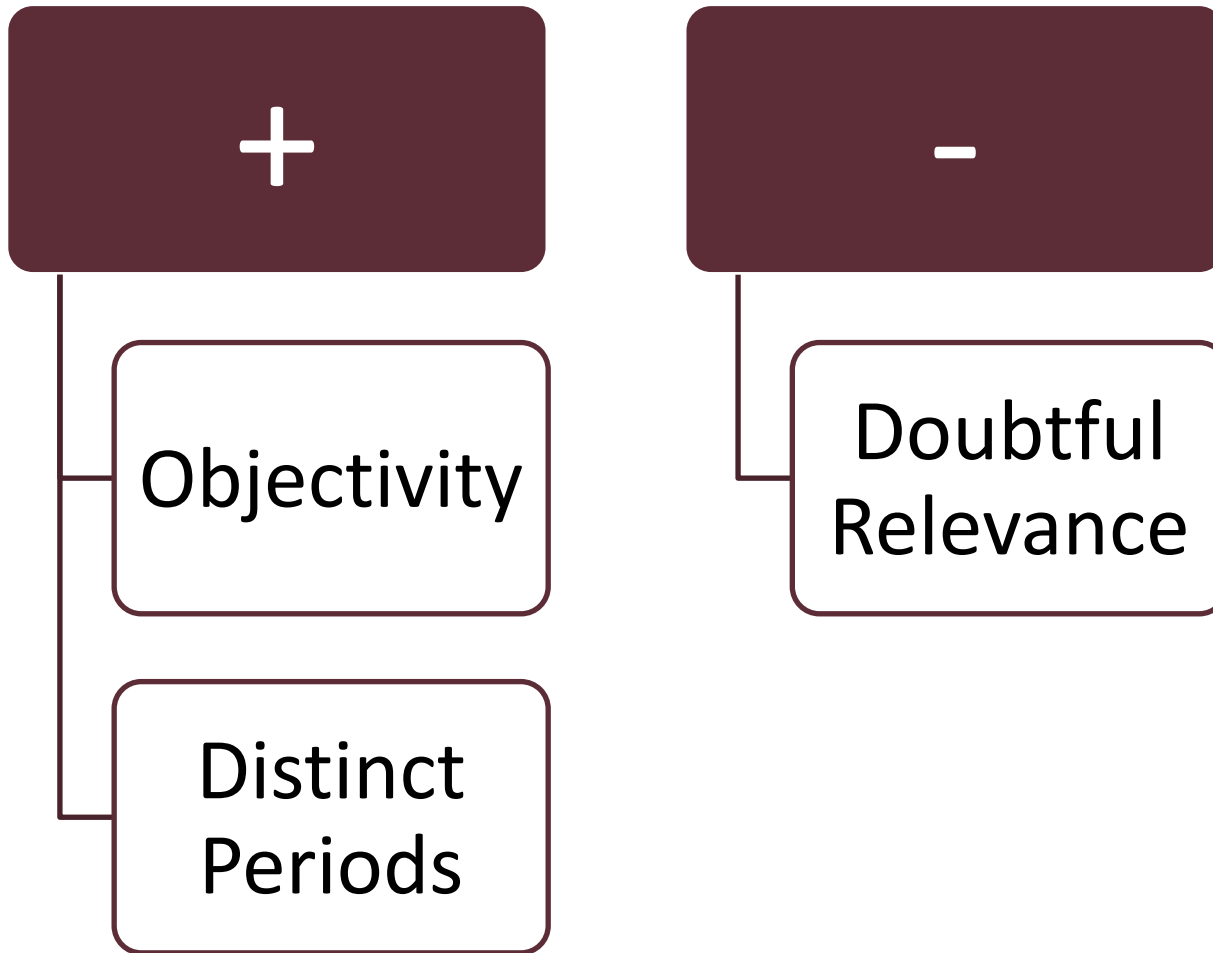


SOCIAL HISTORICAL APPROACH

- 1. Ancient: epoch of slavery and feudalism
- 2. Middle: from primitive accumulation of capital to scientific and technical Revolution (16th – 18th century)
- 3. New: political domination of bourgeoisie (late 18th century - late 19th century)
- 4. The latest: after the October revolution, early 20th century

[Копанев Павел Ильич 1972: 107].

Pros and cons



CULTURAL HISTORICAL

- 1. Translations in ancient times.
- 2. Translation in the middle ages.
- 3. Renaissance and Reformation.
- 4. Translation since the romantic era
[Woodsworth 2006: 39-43].

CULTURAL HISTORICAL

- 1. Antiquity
- 2. Middle ages
- 3. Renaissance
- 4. XVII
- 5. XVIII century
- 6. XIX century
- 7. XX century

[Ballard 1992: 17].

CULTURAL HISTORICAL

- 1. Translation in the ancient world.
- 2. Translation during the transitional period from late antiquity to the early middle ages.
- 3. Translation in the middle ages
- 4. Translation in Eastern Europe in XV-XVIII centuries.

[Семенец, Панасьев1991].

CULTURAL HISTORICAL WITH AN EMPHASIS ON NATIONAL HISTORY

- 1. Translation in ancient times and antiquity. 2. Medieval Translation.
- 3. Translation in Europe of the XIV – XIX centuries.
- 4. Translation in Russia up to XVIII century
- 5. Translations in Russia in the XVIII – XIX centuries
- 6. Translation in the twentieth century
[Алексеева2004: 52]

Pros and Cons

+

Objectivity

Clear-cut
division of
Periods

-

Doubtful
relevance
Eclectic
Eurocentric

Ignoring Interpretation

LITERARY APPROACH

- **1. Rome**
- **2. The Translation of the Bible**
- **3. Education and native languages**
- **4. The early theorists**
- **5. Renaissance**
- **6. XVII century**
- **7. XVIII century**
- **8. Romanticism**
- **9. Postromanticism**
- **10. The Victorian era**
- **11. Archaisation**
- **12. XX century**

[Bassnett 2002: 50].

LITERARY APPROACH

- 1. Translation in the Ancient East
- 2. Translation Concepts of Ancient Times
- 3. World religions and their role in the development of translation
- 4. Medieval translation and its features
- 5. Theory and practice of translation in the Renaissance Era
- 6. Reformation and problems of translation
- 7. European translation in XVII - XVIII centuries (the age of classicism)
- 8. Romantic translation and its distinctive features (late XVIII –early XIX centuries)
- 9. The development of translation and translation thoughts (XIX century)
- 10. Translation and translation studies (XX century)

[Нелюбин 2006: 12].

Pros and Cons

+

Objectivity

Clear-cut
division of
Periods

-

Doubtful relevance
Eclectic
Eurocentric

Ignoring
Interpretation

CONCEPTUAL

- 1. 1st century B.C. - late XVIII century
- 2. late XVIII century – first half of the XX century
- 3. From 40s – 50s of the XX century
- 4. From 60s – 70s of the XX century

[Steiner 1975: 230]

Conceptual Approach – 1st Period

Fist century B.C. - late XVIII century

Representatives

- Cicero
- Horace
- Quintilianus
- Pliny the Younger
- Sěněca Minor
- Alexander Fraser Tytler

Features, publications

- 1700 years long
- Empirical
- commentaries to translations
- Tytler “Essay on the Principles of Translation” (1791) .

Conceptual Approach – 2nd Period

late XVIII century – first half of the XX century

Representatives

- Valery Larbaud
- Friedrich Schleiermacher
- Friedrich Wilhelm von Humboldt
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- Arthur Schopenhauer
- Ezra Pound
- José Ortega y Gasset

Features, publications

- till 1946
- Hermeneutic - development of a vocabulary and methodology of approaching translation
- Valery Larbaud “Sous l’invocation de Saint Jérôme”
- Schleiermacher “Different Methods of Translation”

Conceptual Approach – 3rd Period

From 40s – 50s of the XX century

Representatives

- Robyn Brouer
- James Arrowsmith

Features, publications

- 1940s to 1960s
- Linguistic – linguistic methods, logical analysis based on oppositions (introduction of structural linguistics and communication theory into the study of translation)
- Ideas on computer translation
- Equivalence and its types

Conceptual Approach – 4th Period

From 60s – 70s of the XX century

Representatives

- Walter Benjamin
- Hans-Georg Gadamer
- Martin Heidegger

Features, publications

- 1940s to 1960s
- interdisciplinary, hermeneutic
- Ideas on interdisciplinary character of translation studies
- Translation Techniques with the help of comparative disciplines, sociology, ethnography, rhetoric and so on.

Pros and Cons

+

Relevant

Clear cut division
into Empirical
and Theoretical
Periods

-

Span Disproportion –
difficulty of studying
translation diachronically

Subjectivity

The Emergence and Development of Translation Studies (Contemporary State)

Watch “The abstract from the interview with Susan Bassnett” (3.45), answer the following questions:

1. Why is she ambiguous about translation studies as a discipline?
2. What gave impulse to the development of translation studies ? What were the major political events?

The Emergence and Development of Translation Studies (Contemporary State)

Watch “The abstract from the interview with Mona Baker”, answer the following questions:

1. What is the interview about?
2. What prompted the interviewee to bring out the second edition of her book?
3. What are the major changes in translation studies? What changes are reflected in the new edition of her book?

Conceptual Approach – 5th Period

Representatives

- Susan Bassnett
- Lawrence Venuti
- Antony Pym
- Mona Baker
- Douglas Robinson
- Roksolana Zorivchak
- Viacheslav Karaban
-

Features

- Intercultural character
- Interdisciplinary
- Dominating Functional Approach (Scopos theory)

Summary

Periodization of Translation History is a complex and controversial issue. Three main approaches can be distinguished as: Social and Cultural Historical , Literary Historical and Conceptual.

Summary

- According Pavel Kopanев, who presented a **Social Historical approach** to the **periodization** of history of Translation Studies, it can be divided into several periods which coincide with the historical epochs of the development of human civilization: Ancient - slavery and feudalism; Middle: from primitive accumulation of capital to scientific and technical Revolution (16th – 18th century); New: political domination of bourgeoisie (late 18th century - late 19th century); The latest: after the October revolution, early 20th century.
- The classification gives quite objective clear cut division of the periods, though it is of doubtful relevance to the translation studies development .

Summary

According to Woodsworth and Semenets Panasiev , who presented a **Cultural Historical approach** to the periodization of history of Translation Studies, it can be divided into periods coinciding with the historical epochs of the development of Literature: Translations in ancient times, Translation in the middle ages., Renaissance and Reformation, etc.

The classification gives quite objective clear cut division of the periods, though it is **eclectic**, Eurocentric and ignores the development of interpretation as an essential part of translation studies.

Summary

- According to Steiner , who presented a **Conceptual approach** to the **periodization** of the history of Translation Studies, it can be divided into several periods which are significant for the formation of the discipline. There are 4 periods, which can be identified as **empirical, hermeneutic, linguistic** and interdisciplinary.
- The classification gives quite relevant division of the periods into **empirical** and theoretical, though it is subjective and presents the spans of periods disproportionally, thus it complicates **diachronic** studies.

Summary

- Contemporary State of the Translation Studies development can be described as **versatile**, interdisciplinary and of intercultural character. The materials of different **genres** are translated, there is a tendency towards integration of visual and verbal translation, growth of **audiovisual translation**.