Between Language And Cultures Translation And Cross Cultural Texts

Indigenous Cultural Translation, Language and Culture

Translator and Minority Between Languages and Cultures

Values The Importance of Context in Translation

A Study of Some Selected English and Arabic Terms and Concept Interferences between Language and Culture in Medieval England Translation and Subjectivity in Translating

The Advantages of the Thai Concept of Interference and Learning a Different Perspective

Screen Translation: An Appalachian Translating Cultures Rethinking Language and Culture in Japanese Education Translation, Linguistics, Culture English-French Translation Language and Culture in EU Law The Interaction Between Language and Culture in Translation

Language, Cultures, and Communication in Contemporary Europe

Language and Culture in Dialogue

Contacts and Contrasts in Educational Contexts and Translation

Translation and Multilingual Learning in the Intercultural World

Translation and Language in the Global Era

Translating Cultures Queering Masculinities in Language and Culture Crossing Barriers and Bridging Cultures

Translating Worlds: Translation Between Language and Culture as a Set of Frames Canan & Cultur (Language and Culture) The Knowledge Economy, Language and Culture

The Routledge Handbook of Language and Culture

Comparative Study of Chinese and Western Legal Language and Culture Translation: The Basics

Language and Culture Pedagogy Culture, Language and Identity

Kleines Wörterbuch für Liebende

The Routledge Handbook of Language and Culture presents the first comprehensive survey of research on the relationship between language and culture. It provides readers with a clear and accessible introduction to both interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary studies of language and culture, and addresses key issues of language and culturally based research from a variety of perspectives and theoretical framings. This Handbook features thirty-three commissioned chapters covering key areas such as cognitive psychology, cognitive linguistics, cognitive anthropology, linguistic anthropology, cultural anthropology, and sociolinguistics offer insights into the historical development, contemporary theory, research, and practice of each topic, and explore the potential future directions of the field show readers how language and culture research can be of practical benefit to areas of research and practice, such as language translation and second language acquisition. This book is a valuable resource for scholars and students working in this area.

This collection explores the central importance of values and evaluative concepts in cross-cultural translational encounters. Written by a group of international scholars from a diverse range of linguistic and cultural backgrounds, the chapters in this book consider what it means to translate cultures by examining core values and their relationship to key evaluative concepts (such as authenticity, clarity, home, honour, or justice) and how they influence the complex multidimensional process of translation. This book will be of interest to academics studying cross-cultural and inter-linguistic interactions, to translators and interpreters, students of translation and of modern languages, and all those dealing with multilingual and multicultural settings.

The title of this collection, Culture-bound Translation and Language in the Global Era, suggests the wide scope and spirit of our culture and times. The essays gathered here are divided under two headings: Translation and Language, five on each area, making up Part One and Part Two of this book. They examine in detail some of the problems implied by the translation between language, translation and culture while providing both breadth and depth to the cultural dimension, an area which has strangely been neglected altogether, despite its relevance. This book describes, summarizes, and analyses the various advancements, data collected, and observations of the changes that have occurred in the communication as it is fascinating, and perhaps even more so because the scholars, who have contributed to this book, come from various countries, including Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Latvia, Russia, Serbia, and Slovenia.

The book presents a new theory of the relationship between language and culture in a transnational and global perspective. The fundamental view is that languages spread across cultures, and cultures spread across languages, or in other words, that linguistic and cultural practices flow through social networks in the world along partially different paths and across national structures and communities.

The task of the anthropologist is to take ideas, concepts and beliefs from one culture and translate them into first another language, and then into the language of anthropology. This project is not only challenging and complex, but it also raises questions about the limitations of language, but it also challenges the ability of the anthropologist to communicate culture accurately. In recent years, postmodern theories have tended to call into question the legitimacy of translation altogether. This book acknowledges the problems involved, but shows definitively that ‘translating cultures’ can successfully be achieved. So the way we talk, write, read and interpret are all part of a translation process. Many examples of translation in our everyday life that are not always noticed, but for those who are aware of them, it becomes a major issue. Drawing on case studies and theories from a wide range of disciplines - including anthropology, philosophy, linguistics, art history, folk theory, and religious studies - this book systematically interrogates the meaning, complexities and importance of translation in anthropology and answers a wide range of provocative questions, such as: - Can we unravel the true meaning of the Christian doctrine of trinity when there have been so many translations? - What impact do colonial and postcolonial power structures have on our understanding of other cultures? - How can we use art as a means of transgressing the limitations of linguistic translation? - What is the role of the book in relation to anthropology? This book will be of interest to students of anthropology, philosophers, anthropologists, historians, and cultural theorists alike.

This book involves a variety of aspects and levels, including the diachronic and synchronic dimensions. Law profoundly affects our daily lives, but its language and culture can at times be nearly impossible to understand. As a comparative study of Chinese and Western legal language and legal culture, this book investigates the similarities and differences of both sides and identifies their respective advantages and disadvantages. Accordingly, it considers both social and cultural functions, and both theoretical and practical implications of sexual discourses of the book. The book focuses on translation in and across different legal traditions as a major topic. The book is written by an international group of experts.

The Routledge Handbook of Language and Culture provides a vital resource for scholars and students working in this area. This eclectic volume takes stock of the latest cutting-edge research on language, culture, and translation with a focus on the interactions among language, culture, and translation contexts. It contains eleven papers, divided into two parts, which focus respectively on the issues of language and culture acquisition and a variety of translation practices (general language, literature, music translation) from socio-cultural and cognitive perspectives.

Envisioned as a much needed celebration of the massive strides made in translation and interpreting studies, this eclectic volume takes stock of the latest cutting-edge research that exemplifies how translation and interpreting might interact with such topics as power, ideological discourse, representation, hegemony and identity. In this exciting volume, we have articles from different language combinations (e.g. Arabic, English, Hungarian and Chinese) and from a wide range of sociopolitical, cultural, and institutional contexts and geographical locales (China, Iran, Malaysia, Russia and Nigeria). Those chapters also draw on a diverse range of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches (e.g. critical discourse analysis, Bourdieu’s sociological theories, corpus linguistics, narrative theory and structuration theory), focusing on translation and interpreting relating to various settings and specialised genres (traditional media, digital media, subtitled, manga, etc.). As such, this volume serves as a dynamic forum for intercultural and interlingual communication and an exciting arena for intercultural dialogues, thus enabling us to look beyond the traditionally static, mechanical and linguistic-oriented views of translation and interpreting. This book appeals to scholars and students interested in translation and interpreting studies and issues of power, ideology, identity in interlingual and intercultural communication.

Translated texts are often either uncritically consumed by readers, teacher, and scholars or seen to represent an ineluctable loss, a diminishing of original texts. Translation, however, is cultural practice, influenced also by social and political imperatives that can open more doors than it closes. The essays in this book show how the act of translation, when vigilantly and critically attended to, becomes a means for active interrogation.

"This book offers a multidisciplinary approach to the consideration of aspects of Europe’s linguistic and cultural heritage. The ten contributions explore the relationship between language, culture and modern communication, either taking Europe as a whole or looking at specific countries. The authors’ backgrounds and expertise span a number of disciplines, from linguistics, sociolinguistics and translation studies to information technology and cultural studies."—BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

How does language or culture come to be standardized to the degree that it is considered ‘homogeneous’? How does teaching language relate to such standardization processes? How can teaching language control the study of processes that potentially involve power relations? Focusing on the case of Japanese, which is often viewed as homogeneous in terms of language and culture, this volume explores these questions in a wide range of contexts: the notions of translation and modernity, the ideologies of the standardization of regional dialects in Japan, current practices in college Japanese-as-a-Foreign-Language classrooms in the United States, discourses in journals of Japanese language education, and classroom practices in nursery and primary schools in Japan. This volume’s investigation of standardization processes of Japanese language and culture addresses the intersections of theoretical and practical concerns of researchers and educators that are often overlooked.

This volume examines the relationship between language and power across cultural boundaries. It evaluates the vital role of translation in redefining culture and ethnic identity. During the first phase of colonialism, mid-18th to late-19th century, the English-speaking missionaries and East India Company functionaries in South India were impelled to master Tamil, the local language, in order to conduct their business. Tamil was also comprised classical literary works, epic teaching and moral literature, and works were found especially suited to the preferences of Christian missionaries. This interface between English and Tamil acted as a conduit for cultural transmission among different communities.
groups. The essays in this volume are on chosen areas of translation activities and explore cultural, religious, linguistic and literary transactions. This volume and its companion (which looks at the period between 1900 CE to the present) cover the late colonial and postcolonial era and will be of interest to students, scholars and researchers of translation studies, literature, linguistics, sociology and social anthropology, South Asian studies, colonial and postcolonial studies, literary and critical theory as well as culture and history.

Looks at the teaching of language and culture in a globalized world.

How do we learn what it means to be a man? And how do we learn to question what it means to be a man? This collection comprises a set of original interdisciplinary chapters on the linguistic and cultural representations of queer masculinities in a range of new and older media: television, film, online forums, reporting and advertising. This innovative work examines new and emerging forms of gender hybridisation in relation to complex socialisation and immigration contexts including the role of EU immigration policies, the experience of asylum seekers’ sexual orientation, and the European laws on gender identity. The book encourages us to think about the current crisis of representation and the implications of this on the shaping of masculinity and femininity, in specific, and on the act of translating, in general. The research starts with studying the notion of context and its significance in both usage and interpretation

In this book, Andrew J. Strathern and Pamela J. Stewart delineate the relationship between “language in particular” and “culture in general” by focusing on language as both social practice and a means of classifying and interpreting the world. A traditional linguistic approach to a focus on language is illuminated by their anthropological emphasis on the embodiment of relationships and experience. In the book, the body is placed in the foreground for understanding language in culture, which helps in turn to understand how translation can be adapted to the world of lived material experience. Written in an accessible style and drawing on an extensive corpus of primary field research from Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Japan, Taiwan, Scotland, and Ireland, Strathern and Stewart present a world anthropology which links together European, North American, and Asia-Pacific approaches to the topic. Students and scholars alike of sociocultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and linguistics will benefit from this engaging work on how the various components of our culture are informed and shaped through language.

The twelve articles in this volume promote the growing contacts between medieval linguistics and medieval cultural studies generally. Articles address medieval English linguistics, and the interrelation in Anglo-Saxon England between Latin and vernacular language and culture. Translation Quality Assessment has become one of the key issues in translation studies. This comprehensive and up-to-date treatment of translation evaluation makes explicit the grounds of judging the worth of a translation and emphasizes that translation is, at its core, a linguistic art. Written by the author of the world’s best known model of translation quality assessment, Juliane House provides an overview of relevant contemporary interdisciplinary research on intercultural communication and globalization research, corpus and psycho- and neurolinguistic studies. House also acknowledges the importance of socio-cultural and situational context in which texts are embedded, and which are therefore analysed when they are transferred through space and time in acts of translation but also highlights the linguistic art form of translation. The text includes a newly revised and presented model of translation quality assessment which, like its predecessor, relies on detailed textual and culturally informed contextual analysis and comparison. The test cases also show that there are two steps in translation evaluation: firstly analysis, description and explanation; secondly, judgements of value, socio-cultural appropriateness. The second edition’s first: to judge is easy, to understand less so. Translation Quality Assessment is an invaluable resource for students and researchers of Translation Studies and Intercultural Communication, as well as for professional translators.


The premise of this volume is a question: What can the concept of minority bring to the practice and study of translation? Minority is understood here to mean a cultural or political position that is subordinate, whether the social context that so defines it is local, national or global. This position is occupied by languages and literatures that lack prestige or authority, the non-standard and the non-canonical, what is not spoken or read much by a hegemonic culture. Yet minorities also include the nations and social groups that are associated with these languages and literatures, the political, the weak or underrepresented, the colonized and the disenfranchised, the exploited and the stigmatized. Translation today is itself a minor use of language, a lesser art, an invisible craft that commands less cultural capital and fewer legal privileges than original composition. Yet the focus in this collection is not on what translators worldwide have in common but on the distinctive forms that translating takes when it is done by or on behalf of minorities. The articles in this volume present a variety of case studies that illuminate the linguistic and cultural problems posed by such translating, as well as the economic and political agendas it has served. Together, these pieces show that the concept of minority is worth exploring because it inspires innovation in translation practice and research. Minor cultures are common with new translation strategies, new translation theories, and new syntheses of the diverse methodologies that constitute the discipline of translation studies.

This international and interdisciplinary volume explores the relations between translation, migration, and memory. It brings together humanities researchers from a range of disciplines including museum studies, history, languages, translation studies, and literary and cultural studies to examine memory and migration through the interconnecting lens of translation. The innovative perspective adopted by Translating Worlds understands translation’s explanatory reach as extending beyond the comprehension of one language to another to encompass those complex and multi-layered processes of parsing by means of which the unfamiliar and the familiar, the old home and the new are brought into conversation and connection. Themes discussed include: How memories of lost homes act as aids or hindrances to homemaking in new worlds. How cultural memories are translated in new cultural contexts. Migration, affect, memory, and translation. Migration, language, and transcultural memory. Migration, traumatic memory, and translation.

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, or political and cultural particularities. This book addresses how modern-day cultures 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 and Culture; Tourism; Interculturalism; Multilingualism and Approaches to Language Learning; and Culture in Literature and Translation. The volume will be of interest to language and cultural tourists 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.

There are three fundamental issues in the field of screen translation, namely, the relationship between verbal output and pictures and soundtrack, between a foreign language/culture and the target language/culture, and finally between the spoken code and the written one. There are three fundamental issues in the field of screen translation, namely, the relationship between verbal output and pictures and soundtrack, between a foreign language/culture and the target language/culture, and finally between the spoken code and the written one. All three issues are raised and discussed by contributors to this special issue of The Translator. The topics covered include the following: the use of multimodal transcription for the analysis of audiovisual data; the depiction and reception of cultural memories in animated films; the analysis of Flanders strength in the already-strengthen narrative of mainstream film stories, and how they ‘enhance’ the characteristics of the films and their underlying ideology; developing a research methodology for testing the effectiveness of intralingual subtitling for the deaf and hard of hearing; the pragmatic, semiotic and communicative dimensions of puns and plays on words in The Simpsons; the reception of translated television programmes in Flanders; the reception of The Simpsons in the UK; cultural studies and film studies in the UK; the way in which subtitles in Flanders strengthen the already streamlined narratives of mainstream film; and the way in which subtitles in Flanders strengthen the already streamlined narratives of mainstream film.

This collection of essays, by some of the foremost scholars of Gaelic and Celtic studies, includes essays on aspects of Gaelic literature, language, material culture, oral tradition and history. The essays are based on papers and conversations held during the fourth Rannachadh na Gidhlig conference, which took place at Edinburgh in July 2014.

English-French Translation: A Practical Manual provides advanced learners of French and English with new and updated tools to develop their translation and writing skills. This book provides a deeper understanding of French as a living language, and the nuances of its linguistic and cultural dimensions. With its wealth of practical tasks based around carefully selected extracts from the diverse text types students are likely to encounter, from literary and expository, to persuasive and journalistic. A mix of shorter targeted activities and lengthier translation pieces guides learners through the complexities and challenges of translation from English into French. This comprehensive guide is ideal for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students in French language and translation.

Master’s Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Speech Science / Linguistics, Al-Baath University, language: English, abstract: This research explores the importance of context in translation, with emphasis on the impact of discrepancy between the Arabic and Western cultures on the translation of some cultural-specific Arabic and English terms and concepts, in specific, and on the act of translating, in general. The research starts with studying the notion of context and its significance in both usage and interpretation.
of language, taking into consideration the contributions of a number of linguists in this regard, and highlighting the point that meaning is dependent on context. Even semantics is inseparable from context. It moves then to discuss the multi-dimensional notion of context in translation and its importance first in interpreting the source text and, second, in composing the target text—an act that entails transferring the source text interpretation to people of a different culture, using a different language. The context of translation is divided into textual and paratextual factors. The textual factors include the textual material with all the information it includes within for the translator to interpret its utterances, as well as general information about this textual material (the source text type and genre, for example). Paratextual factors include the translator’s personality or preferences, information about the source writer, as well as the source and target languages, readers and cultures. This research explores these textual and paratextual factors as critical drivers through the act of translating, and it brings to light the influence of the discrepancy in the paratextual factors related to the source text and those related to the target text. It, specifically, focuses on the impact of the discrepancy between the source culture and the target culture, with the whole packs of concepts prevailing in them, on the vocabulary of the languages they

This book takes a linguistic approach to translation issues, looking first at the structural view of language that explains the difficulty of translation and at theories of cultural non-equivalence. A subsequent chapter on text types, readership and the translator's role completesthe theoretical framework. The linguistic levels of analysis are then discussed in ascending order, from morpheme up to sentence, while a summarising chapter considers various translation types and strategies, again considered in relation to text type, author and reader.


Indigenous Cultural Translation is about the process that made it possible to film the 2011 Taiwanese blockbuster Seediq Bale in Seediq, an endangered indigenous language. Seediq Bale celebrates the headhunters who rebelled against or collaborated with the Japanese colonizers at or around a hill station called Musha starting on October 27, 1930, while this book celebrates the grandchildren of headhunters, rebels, and collaborators who translated the Mandarin-language screenplay into Seediq in central Taiwan nearly eighty years later. As a “thick description” of Seediq Bale, this book describes the translation process in detail, showing how the screenwriter included Mandarin translations of Seediq Bale recorded during the Japanese era in his screenplay, and then how the Seediq translators backtranslated these texts into Seediq, changing them significantly. It argues that the translators made significant changes to these texts according to the consensus about traditional Seediq culture they have been building in modern Taiwan, and that this same consensus informs the interpretation of the Musha Incident and of Seediq culture that they articulated in their Mandarin-Seediq translation of the screenplay as a whole. The argument more generally is that in building cultural consensus, indigenous peoples like the Seediq are “translating” their traditions into alternative modernities in settler states around the world.

Together with changes in the nature of modernity, globalisation is restructuring society. The sovereignty of the nation-state is undermined, the structuring of identity is redefined and a sense of individualism (which involves a freedom of choice re institutional allegiances) prevails. English emerges as the global lingua franca. At the heart of these developments is the knowledge economy within which work is organised according to principles quite different from those of the Taylorism that prevailed in the industrial economy. Language and culture play a crucial role in the elaboration of the shared meaning that is crucial for learning within team working. The book argues that creativity is enhanced by the use of multilingualism within working practices. It concludes with an overview of how our understanding of language is also changing.

An excursion across the boundaries of language and culture, this provocative book suggests that national identity and cultural politics are, in fact, “all in the translation”. Translation, we tend to think, represents another language in all its integrity and unity. Naoki Sakai turns this thinking on its head, and shows how this unity of language really only exists in our manner of representing translation. In analyses of translational transactions and with a focus on the ethnic, cultural, and national identities of modern Japan, he explores the cultural politics inherent in translation. Through the schematic representation of translation, one language is rendered in contrast to another as if the two languages are clearly different and distinct. And yet, Sakai contends, such differences and distinctions between ethnic or national languages (or cultures) are only defined once translation has already rendered them transparent. His essay thus address translation as a means of figuring (or configuring) difference. They do so by looking at discourses in various historical contexts: post-WWII writings on the emperor system; Theresa Hak Kyung Cha’s dictee; and Watsuji Tetsuro’s anthropology.

Classical and modern foreign language studies no longer have a well-defined subject area, and language and culture can no longer be defined according to nations and national identities. New approaches are being developed with theoretical and methodological points of departure in new areas of research: for example, culture studies, anthropology, sociology, pragmatics and conversation analyses. The aim of modern language studies must therefore be redefined, and be more open for variation and diversity, both in language and culture. The book discusses the relation between language and culture and is a direct result of the conference Culture in Language Learning, organised under the auspices of the Danish Language and Culture Network, which assembles researchers from language disciplines in Denmark. The aim is to examine how culture comes into the actual language code; into the use of language; and not least, into the learning and teaching of language. One of the book’s main problematic areas thus concerns the teaching of foreign and second languages in a globalised world where languages play a new role, both for the individual person, by virtue of internationalisation of education and work-life, and for cooperation across national borders. The authors elucidate these problematic points in relation to the historic development of foreign language disciplines, the meeting of language and culture, teaching traditions and language appropriation theories.

Written by distinguished legal and linguistic scholars and practitioners from the EU institutions, the contributions in this volume provide multidisciplinary perspectives on the vital role of language and culture as key forces shaping the dynamics of EU law. The broad spectrum of topics sheds light on major Europeanization processes at work: the gradual creation of a neutralized EU legal language with uniform concepts, for example, in the DCFR and CESL, and the emergence of a European legal culture. The main focus is on EU multilingual lawyering, with special emphasis on problems of legal translation and term formation in the multilingual and multicultural European context, including comparative law aspects and an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of translating from a lingua franca. Of equal importance are issues relating to the multilingual interpretation of EU legislation and case law by the national courts and interpreters of the CJEU, as well as the viability of the autonymy of EU legal concepts and the need for the professionalization of court interpreters Union-wide in response to Directive 2010/64/EU. Offering a good mix of theory and practice, this book is intended for scholars, practitioners and students with a special interest in the legal-linguistic aspects of EU law and their impact on old and new Member States and candidate countries as well.

Translation: The Basics is an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the study of translation. Combining traditional text-based views with the context of translation in its widest sense, it presents an integrated approach to methodology in order to critically address influences such as power and gender, as well as cultural, ethical, political and ideological issues. Answering such questions as: How can translations be approached? Do social issues and culture play a part in translations? How does a translation relate to the original work? What effect has globalization had on translation? What are the core concerns of professional translators? Key theoretical issues are explained with reference to a range of case studies, suggestions for further reading and a detailed glossary of terms, making this the essential guide for anyone studying translation and translation studies.

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