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Elena Alcalde Peñalver

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silence seems to evoke a remarkably deep meaning in Gansel's experience. It is as if in the chaotically loud surroundings of densely populated areas of Vietnam, and with the roaring threats of an American invasion, she found ease in silence. The silence allows her to listen intently and understand beyond words, between the lines – “a call that is both so distant and so close, so familiar and so foreign” (p. 62). She describes translation as enabling meanings to travel between shores and to reach distant places without neglecting the necessity of each shore, where each language and culture is firmly anchored.

In the last part of this section, her immersion in her translation work materialized through hours of listening to recordings of Vietnamese music and poetry, absorbing the rhythms and cadence of words and voices, discovering an entire register of expressions, accents, and constructions. For her, translation and poetry are not confined to mere language but “liberation from exoticism, appropriation as well as the cultural and spiritual annexation characteristic of the translations produced under colonialization” (p. 49).

The last section of the book, which consists of five chapters, is devoted to her reflection on translating Nelly Sachs, a German-born poet and playwright who received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1966 for her lyrical and dramatic writing about Jewish people. Although it was the first time she translated a body of work without being able to meet the poet (deceased), Gansel claimed to be able to “meet” the poet as if the poet's words were speaking to her. Here, she states that with all her immersion into the all-consuming task of this translation project, she is willing to risk syntactical and semantic elements to express the urgency and intensity of those languages – source and target languages. She explains that to interpret, as a way to translate, enables the reader to listen to what is “beyond” the poem as well as to what is written in the poem itself. She closes the chapters with the most important lesson, that translation is about understanding the stranger which lies within her, “...the stranger was not the other, it was me. I was the one who had everything to learn, everything to understand, from the other” (p. 103).

This is a beautifully written memoir, but unfortunately, it does not have a translator's foreword or introduction. It would be interesting to know the translator's point of view and processes when translating this book. Does Ros Swartz share Gansel's perspectives of immersion and going beyond the lines in approaching translation? Did she reach out to Gansel to understand her work? The success of the English version of the book is due in part to the Ros Schwartz's role as the translator and it would be helpful to have a preface.

In conclusion, Gansel's translation work is a long-term commitment project as she devoted her life, at various stages, to experiencing the language and the culture of the authors and to working thoroughly to get to know the poets. For her, immersion is key to her understanding of the poems. Not only does she juggle words and rhymes, but she also listens to the silences between the lines, the contexts in which the poets live. Thanks to her moving across borders to understand cultures and contexts, she implies that her translation works are not about word-for-word and grammatical faithfulness. As she speaks about understanding and listening between the lines and the language of the soul, she emphasizes the importance of the meaning of the original text while considering the cultures of the two languages. She aims to transfer the meaning and spirit of the poems so that readers can also experience them.

With silence, we understand better as we listen to others and experience the foreign. It is up to us to decide and make an effort to understand the other. In other words, the practical implication of Gansel's translation approach for translators is that translators need to focus on the listening and comprehension stage, the work that must occur before the actual translating takes place.¹

SUSI SEPTAVIANA RAKHMAWATI
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia,
Bandung, Indonesia
Kent State University, Kent,
United States of America

NOTES

1. *Words Without Borders* (Last update: 13 November 2017): Ros Schwartz. Visited on 3 May 2019, <<https://www.wordswithoutborders.org/contributor/ros-schwartz>>.

POIRIER, Éric and GALLEGU-HERNÁNDEZ, Daniel, eds. (2018): *Business and Institutional Translation: New Insights and Reflections*. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 240 p.

The dynamic field of business and institutional translation has not been given as much attention by academics in translation studies compared to its technical, medical or literary counterparts. However, there is a recent trend in publications and events that focuses on this specialization. In line with this interest, this book has two specific aims as the editors specify in their introduction: to enhance efforts to recognize the importance of the field and to keep academics and practitioners abreast of innovations and reflections in this respect.

In the initial section on institutional translation, the first chapter brings to light the importance of multilingual or bilingual websites for universities and the challenges that these websites pose at the macro-level (what should be translated, division of tasks among translators and revisors, cooperation with technical staff and directionality) and at the micro-level (terminological and stylistic issues). The chapter offers some solutions to these problems based on the authors' experience translating the website of a Turkish university. The second chapter is an inquiry into quality assurance processes in governmental institutions in seven countries of the European Union (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Italy and Poland). The aim was to compare their use of translation technology, translation manuals or style guides with their quality management strategy through an international survey that was conducted in the different institutions. The results reveal a diverse landscape of practices in translation in this area. The third chapter of this section defends the urgent need to standardize terminologies and translations within and between South Korean government institutions. To this end, the author compiles a Korean-English parallel corpus to analyze and compare terminologies in three South Korean government institutions. The results show clear inconsistencies which resulted in discrepancies in translation. The author thus makes a case for more careful, corpus-based research on the issue of standardization. The final chapter of this section on institutional translation highlights the need to implement rigorous standards for the professionalization of translation in the Arab world with a focus on the important role that the academic context of this field plays in this sense.

The second section on business, finance and accounting opens with a chapter that deals with the terminology of real estate purchase agreements, which are considered hybrid texts and thus will contain terms from secondary fields of specialization. The methodology is based on a parallel corpus. The author analyzes the level of specialization of the terms and the different translation techniques applied to transfer their meaning from English into Spanish. The second chapter of this section supplements the preceding argumentation surrounding the use of a corpus methodology to study the terminology of a given area, in this case consolidated financial statements in French. The corpus consists of consolidated statements of profits or losses from companies in French-speaking countries (Belgium, Canada, France, Morocco and Switzerland). The chapter describes the terminology used by listed companies in these countries and specifically analyzes to what extent the International Financial Reporting Standards

(IFRS) have been implemented on a linguistic level. It is worth noting that the chapter's results reveal a high degree of variation in the terminology used rather than the harmonization one would expect if the IFRS were applied. The third chapter discusses the adoption of a conceptual perspective with the graphic representation of notions to properly understand financial concepts, also in relation with the IFRS, but in this case the language combination is Italian-French. The fourth chapter reviews localization of two m-commerce applications into the Arabic language to respond to new conceptual needs. The fifth chapter provides a reflection on the metaphorical process in the language of economics, from a linguistic perspective, and proposes a classification for metaphors and a lexicographical datasheet. This is particularly significant as it could serve as a starting point for the elaboration of further lexicographical tools related to comparative and contrastive linguistic studies, which could be of great use for the translation practice. This section closes with a chapter that provides an overview of how national and international companies manage terminologies in a multilingual environment. The article shows how language, and more specifically terminology, is not regarded as something important until a problem appears. Thus, the authors argue in favor of prioritizing terminology management, which would enhance a company's performance.

The final section focuses on specialized translation from a pedagogical perspective. In the first chapter, the author conducts a study on legal translation in which a contrastive analysis, based on comparative law, is used to avoid meaning errors. The results reveal the importance of using this methodology in contrast to having only bilingual lexicographical resources as a reference for this type of specialized translation. The second chapter approaches the training of prospective translators enrolled in Translation and Interpreting degrees in Spain with a specific focus on foreign trade content applied to translation. Conclusions reveal that it is a neglected field in translation courses and that more emphasis should be placed on it since international companies offer many opportunities for these graduates. This would help bridge the gap between professional needs related to foreign trade and university training in translation and interpreting. The third chapter assesses the profile of translators in the Saudi translation market as part of a larger project to evaluate and develop university translation programs in this country. Results show that the policies and regulations of the translation market, as well as translator training programs in Saudi universities, should be revised to enhance the current status of the profession in the country. The fourth chapter assesses the

use of discussion forums as a tool for reflection, self-evaluation and peer learning in a specialized English-French translation course. Finally, the last chapter shows the usefulness of using a specialized multilingual comparable corpus for the practice of translation. A comparison is made between how this can be used by the novice translator and the experienced translator. The authors argue in favor of this methodology when working with specialized texts since the quality of the translation is not only enhanced from the point of view of content but also from the perspective of the terminology and phraseology that are typically used in the field.

Overall, the different chapters of this book make it an excellent starting point both for researchers and practitioners in search of new ideas for projects and students embarking on a translation degree. The two editors of the volume, Éric Poirier and Daniel Gallego-Hernández, from the University of Québec in Trois-Rivières and Alicante University, have published extensively in this field and have successfully gathered a very insightful variety of research material in the different chapters to give valuable insight into the latest innovations in the field of financial and institutional translation. These results contribute to the existing literature and make the book an asset to scholars, students and practitioners alike.

ELENA ALCALDE PEÑALVER
Universidad de Alcalá, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

MEIPING, Zhang (2017): *Jingshi Tongwenguan Waiyu Jiaoyu Yanjiu* (京师同文馆外语教育研究) [Studies on the Foreign Language Education of the Peking Tongwen Guan]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University Press, 416 p.

The Peking Tongwen Guan (京师同文馆), also known as the School of Combined Learning, Tung-wen Kuan or Tungwen College, was established during the late Qing Dynasty when the empire was confronted with both military and diplomatic defeats. The school was officially founded in 1862 and eventually incorporated into the Imperial University of Peking (京师大学堂) in 1902, after having operated for 40 years. Its original mission was to “train the translators needed in Sino-Western diplomacy” (Guo and Liu 1978: 525) for the crumbling empire. As the first foreign language school run by the government in modern times, the establishment of Tongwen Guan not only marks the beginning of the modernization of education in China, but also initiates the practice of training interpreters and translators in modern Chinese government-funded schools (Biggerstaff 1961).

In the book under review, the author comprehensively discusses the foreign language education offered at Tongwen Guan from the perspectives of its founding, course design, schooling system, instructor recruitment, student enrolment, management, teaching and translation activities, with a special focus on the role of translation as a teaching method in training interpreters and of books of Western knowledge translated by the instructors and students at the school. In a word, this book addresses many issues with translation being only one of the foci.

The whole book is composed of eight chapters. The Introduction offers a systematic review of the academic history of Tongwen Guan. Scholars from many disciplines, especially history, have discussed its importance and influence. The author however works from the perspective of foreign language education and translation studies, which enriches the existing knowledge on Tongwen Guan (p. 30). Overall, in the last decade, the evaluation and assessment of Tongwen Guan have become more objective and studies have also increased significantly.

In Chapter 1, the author explores the underlying reasons for the establishment of Tongwen Guan and its evolution. The author argues that the establishment of this school has its internal and external causes. Internal causes include China being in a diplomatic dilemma at that time. Due to the First and Second Opium Wars, China had to train qualified interpreters and translators to negotiate with Western countries. External causes include the fact that establishing foreign language schools had been advocated and supported by progressive and open-minded officials, such as Feng Guifen (冯桂芬) and Guo Songtao (郭嵩焘), so as to avert a governance crisis in the empire. Their advocacy for training interpreting and translation talents produced some positive effects in the royal court. Prince Gong (奕訢) and other officials in power then proposed the founding of Tongwen Guan in 1861 and it was formally established in 1862. In the early stages, only foreign languages were taught with the goal of training interpreters and translators. Later, in 1869, the former American interpreter and missionary William Alexander Parsons Martin was officially appointed the chief instructor or headmaster of the school, thanks to the recommendation of Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of China's Imperial Maritime Custom Service. With the support of Hart, Martin carried out drastic reforms and the school's situation gradually improved.

Chapter 2 describes the faculty at Tongwen Guan, including foreign and native Chinese instructors. The author gives a full account of these instructors at Tongwen Guan in terms of their recruitment, professional accomplishments