to native speakers or to anyone who has a dictionary. Nowadays, the job profile of the translator demands more than mere language competence, it requires cultural and encyclopaedic knowledge and expertise in specific areas.

Both the first and the second editions of this book have several quotations and examples in German. However, this second edition was revised in order to make the German quotations more transparent to the English readers. In order to achieve this, paraphrase and translation have been used. Even so, for a greater understanding of some examples, a certain knowledge of the German language would be useful.

The strongest point of this book, I should say, is the fact that it deals with translation, not only with reference to literary texts but to any kind of text. Also, the author’s style, clear language, abundant examples, and the organization of chapters in items and sub-items makes the book easily understood. It is therefore recommended for those who are interested in translation studies and have a grounding in this discipline.

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The present volume is a collection of summaries and reviews of several works on Translation often used in translation courses at the undergraduate level at Brazilian institutions.

The book is intended as an attempt to facilitate undergraduates’ access to such literature, originally produced in foreign languages (English, Spanish, French, and German), therefore, not readily available in university libraries and brings together many different theoretical translation traditions, starting in the fifties and leading up to the works of con-
Besides concentrating on contemporary European theories, the selected texts in the four main sections of the book range from those which have become classical pieces in any translation course (sections 1 and 2) to those which are less frequently studied and discussed in such courses (sections 3 and 4).

The first section is dedicated to those works concerned with the construction of theoretical models of translation and which draw heavily upon both Contrastive Linguistics and Stylistics: Vinay and Darbelnet’s *Stylistique comparée du français et de l’anglais: méthode de traduction*, Vázquez-Ayora’s *Introductión a la traductología* and Heloísa Barbosa’s *Procedimentos técnicos da tradução*.

Following this, there comes a section which deals with Nida’s *Toward a Science of Translating*, explicitly concerned with the problems and procedures of Bible translation, and Newmark’s *A Textbook of Translation*, a practical material for trainee and in-service translators. The two authors base their models of translation and practical advice mainly on Linguistics, Rhetoric, Stylistics and early communication theories.

The third section of the book marks the transition between more traditional trends and the new contributions of European theories, which probably accounts for the inclusion of the brief introductory remarks by Else Vieira. The main concern of the three first works included here is literary translation, although they address the issue from diverse standpoints: Text Linguistics, Pragmatics, and Historical and Cultural Studies. Firstly, the reader is presented with the theoretical potential represented by Jauss’s “Reception theory” and Iser’s “Reading theory” to Translation Studies. Followed by Even-Zohar and Tou-ry’s “Polysystems theory” and, finally, Lefevere’s considerations about the receptor’s cultural context and the consequent notion of text transformation, creation and establishment of images of the source language author and culture as well as the issue of literary canons. The last text in this section, Snell-Hornby’s *Translation Studies: an integrated approach*, represents a more comprehensive understanding of
translation in which linguistic and cultural contributions are taken into consideration and in which the long standing dichotomy literary vs non-literary translation is replaced by a prototypical view of texts placed along a continuum.

The last main section moves on to the functional and cognitive approaches to translation. K. Reib’s “text typology” and H. Vermeer’s “skopostheorie” (functional theory) represent the former, whose major concern is to establish the function and use of the translated text as the main criterion for both its production and the assessment of its quality. As for the latter, there are, on the one hand, the works of D. Sperber & D. Wilson, E-A Gutt and F. Alves about “Relevance” which, considered together, consist of an attempt to integrate the psycholinguistic aspects of translation with the pragmatic and cultural ones; and, on the other hand, R. Bell’s Translation and Translating, which draws on Cognitive Studies and Discourse Analysis to explain translation both as a process and a product.

Furthermore, the book also includes a section which focus on applying theoretical concepts and issues to the teaching and learning of translation and interpretation, M. Baker’s In Other Words: a coursebook on translation and D. Gile’s Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translation Training; as well as one last section with texts that address and explain the key concepts in Translation Studies.

The interdisciplinary character of the selection has the advantage of allowing the reader to become familiar with a wide variety of relevant works on translation otherwise scattered here and there. Also, in arranging the texts into the six proposed sections, Else Vieira helps to provide the reader with a means to build a clearer picture of the state of affairs in contemporary thought on Translation Studies. Yet, the section on teaching and learning of translation could well be left out of the book since the materials included in it do not match the purposes and scope of undergraduate translation courses or indeed the students’ needs and interests.

Finally, as Else Vieira herself puts it, the book may be an invaluable tool at the very introductory stage of a translation course: one that can never be intended to

This book, as the title suggests, is a translation-oriented contrastive and stylistic analysis of two languages, French and English, which combines description with methodological guidelines for translation.

The various chapters are filled with very detailed information which captures the reader’s attention. For instance, the first chapter introduces the theoretical foundation for the comparative stylistic discussions of the subsequent chapters, and presents the methods of translation which provide the points of view of analysis for the other chapters which fully examine and exemplify the seven approaches considered. In chapters two to four, the reader will notice a progression from the contrastive discussion of the individual items of the lexicon to syntactic structures and the full message. And in the appendix, the authors demonstrate the move from theory to practice by presenting a selection of nine texts with translation and short commentaries which illustrate the translation methods adopted.

This new edition of Vinay and Darbelnet’s *Stylistique comparée du français et de l’anglais* is both a translation and a revision of the original published by Didier in Paris in 1958. It favours readers in the sense that the authors have made some alterations. These improvements have provided even more practical information: first, the French-English correspondences, equivalences and translation examples have been ex-