Terminologie de la Traduction, Translation Terminology, Terminología de la Traducción, Terminologie der Übersetzung. Jean Delisle, Hannelore Lee-Jahnke and Monique C. Cormier (eds). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1999, 433 pages.

Translation Terminology, edited by Jean Delisle, Hannelore Lee-Jahnke and Monique C. Cormier, is a text divided into four parts, with four translations of the same basic text in French, Spanish, English and German. The terminologists of this dictionary conducted a study of eighty-eight teaching handbooks published since World War II. Their studies yielded 838 concepts and 1419 terms from fifteen handbooks related to translation. This wide range of terminology challenges this group of twenty translation teachers and terminologists to establish the basic vocabulary that can be useful to university professors, who practice and teach translation. It is also a collaborative effort between the following organizations: the International Federation of Translators (FIT), the *Conférence internationale permanente d'instituts universitaires de traducteurs et interprètes* (CIUTI), and the European POSI project (*praxisorientierte Studieninhalte*), "whose objective is related to ours with respect to promoting practice-oriented curricula for translators

in Europe." This dictionary is the third of its kind, and presents approximately 200 notions in each language, which according to the scholars, are the most useful and insightful ones.

The authors of this compilation adapt their methodology from the *Office de la langue française*. This methodology gives them the opportunity to select the concept systems carefully either from lexicographical or terminological sources. This process takes place by first defining each term rigorously in every language. The translators focus on establishing relationships between each terminological unit: Specifically, synonyms, quasi-synonyms, orthographic variants and abbreviations. Since they are greatly interested in conveying a depth of terminological understanding, they include various examples to give the terms more breath.

In the introduction to each language section, the authors acknowledge that the text does not attempt to cover all concepts and terminology used in translation. Rather, it synthesizes most of the terms that are most widely used in the pedagogical field. Attached to it is a list of abbreviations and symbols with a complete explanation of their uses throughout the book. The terminologists are also aware of the level of difficulty that "complete parallelism" suggests when translating a text in four languages. Therefore, they adapt each language's terminology to the needs of the French, Spanish, English and German languages. In their opinion, this compensates for the specific forms of teaching translation in these different idioms.

The authors add that their goal throughout this dictionary is to bring clarity and uniformity to those concepts that previously had imprecise definitions and that often have been used in translation courses in university settings. Consequently, their task is one of great risk and complexity, especially at the mental operations level. In other words, according to the authors, "complex mental operations require precise conceptual tools to describe them." The tools used to elaborate these difficulties involve cognitive aspects in the translation process, as well as a variety of terms that describe linguistic phenomena, the translatability process and its results. However, since there is a

vast list of terms and characteristics to choose from, the authors limit themselves to concepts that relate translation directly grammar, linguistics and rhetoric.

The authors explain that in every science the formation of its terminology indicates a new conceptualization corresponding to its evolutionary stage. Tracing a particular aspect of scientific history, by tracking its developmental terminology, produces this result. Their discussion reiterates that what is valid to a science is also valid to a discipline such as translation and its teaching.

What follows are several of the more surprising examples in the selection of terms that appear in the book. The "skopos theory" is defined as a "translation theory that assigns great importance to the pragmatic aspects of the text and according to which the target text is essentially determined by its function with respect to the target audience and not solely by the properties of the source text". The term "transcoding" is described as "an operation where the translator establishes correspondences between two languages on the lexical or phraseological level." They define "Universe of discourse" as "the sum total of the discourse elements that pertain to the beliefs, conventions, and knowledge shared by the speakers of a given sociolinguistic community and which translators use either consciously or unconsciously when they reexpress discourse content in the target language."

Each entry in the book has a cross reference that appears elsewhere in the dictionary. In addition, there is relevant information to each entry. A clear example of this can be found under "free translation" which is: "1. A (translation strategy) where the (translator) gives precedence to the content treated in the (source text), independent of its form." This is followed by an example of a free translation, which in turn leads to the cross-references: "Calqued translation," which suggests, "inappropriate paraphrase, literal translation, translation, word-for-word translation." Another example is "machine translation" defined as "1. A mode of translation where a computer program analyzes the source text and produces a target text without human intervention." Cross-references include "computer-assisted terminology management, terminology management system,

translation memory, translation technology, translation tool".

Cross-references are not only used within the same language, but also for corresponding terms in other languages. For example, under the Spanish word "coherencia" one can find *coherence* (French), *coherence* (English) and *Kohärenz* (German). However, some references are more language specific such as "depersonalization" which finds corresponding equivalents only in the German and French languages.

This dictionary would be most beneficial to the highly-specialized audience for which the dictionary is written for: scholars who teach translation at the university level. A more pragmatic and systematic knowledge of these new and familiar terms are also useful to translators, teachers and students as well. The work that these terminologists have put together is one well-suited for the "practical functional terminology" to meet the needs of these users of translation handbooks. Ultimately, the analytical concepts that this dictionary provides can help describe and define translations as a phenomenon in a far more precise way.

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