em português belos poemas, homólogos aos originais. Teoricamente, contudo, faz apenas generalizações, algumas vezes problemáticas, como quando afirma que, do poema, deve-se traduzir “sobretudo sua aura, aquilo que faz dele o que é: um poema, vale dizer, uma construção vocabular, para a qual tem o poeta à disposição a palavra e tudo o que ela é capaz de abrigar/revelar/ocultar, vale dizer, um infinito”, aí ele se afasta de sua própria prática tradutória, muito mais textual e precisa do que suas considerações sobre a tradução poética.

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The Map - A Beginner’s Guide to Doing Research - is a practical and useful publication of St. Jerome Publishing for anyone interested in carrying out research in the field of Translation Studies (TS). The authors have called it The Map “because it is designed to help you find your way through a relatively new and uncharted terrain”. Moreover, it is primarily addressed to students in a BA/MA/M Sc/M Phil programme, but also to “PhD students who have had little previous experience of research in Translation Studies” (p. 1). After its founding statement in 1972 – Holmes’s “The name and nature of translation studies” – the discipline has spanned many other different research areas, which reflects the interdisciplinary nature of a field that is still on the making. In this sense, the book offers a more complete picture of the kinds of research that have been currently carried out in the field since Holmes.

The Map is divided into 10 chapters. Chapter One outlines the basic tenets of 12 research areas in TS in order to help students identify their research topics and be able to map these topics onto the translation research territory. The 12 research areas are text...
analysis and translation; translation quality assessment; genre translation; multimedia translation; translation and technology; translation history; translation ethics; terminology and glossaries; interpreting; the translation process; translator training; and the translation profession.

Chapter Two offers some advice on practical and methodological issues that might be useful while planning a research project. It covers 13 topics: refine the initial idea; talk to someone who knows; check out other resources; read critically; take full notes, and make them easy to classify; keep complete bibliographic records; plan your time; determine the scope of your project; work with your supervisor; emotional/psychological planning; information technology planning; keep a research diary; and the research plan. Chapter Three offers a discussion on the three possible theoretical models of translation (i.e. comparative, process and causal), and aims to help students choose their model type according to the research questions they want to ask and the kind of data they have selected, thus adapting the chosen model to their own research objectives. Chapter Four, in turn, outlines the major distinctions between different kinds of research. It starts by distinguishing between conceptual and empirical research, and then goes on to describe the characteristics of empirical research. Next, it explains the difference between naturalistic and experimental subtypes of empirical research. After that, the authors focus on qualitative and quantitative research and then give some examples of empirical research methods. This chapter is rounded off with a brief introduction to applied research.

Chapter Five focuses on the importance of asking good questions when carrying out research. It teaches how to make a claim and discusses four kinds of hypotheses (i.e. interpretive, descriptive, explanatory, and predictive). Finally, it shows how hypotheses are usually justified and tested. Chapter Six deals with the relation between variables and gives some examples research projects that use different kinds of variables. Chapter Seven addresses the tasks of selecting and analyzing data. It describes kinds of data and discusses the issue of representativeness and categorization. It finally gives some of the key statistical notions relevant
to translation research. Chapters Eight and Nine outline important points on how to present one's research in writing as well as orally. Finally, Chapter Ten shows how evaluation is an important step in the research process. This chapter is divided into self-assessment, internal assessment, external assessment, typical weaknesses, and publication of one's research.

On the whole, this is an indispensable reference work for students and lecturers supervising translation research projects.

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Translation and Power is a compilation of twelve articles taken from a series given at the Translation Center at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst on the rising subject of power and translation. Editors Maria Tymoczko and Edwin Gentzler, professor of comparative literature and director of the Translation Center respectively, "found the quality of the talks so impressive that [they] decided to publish an anthology". They were especially impressed with the impromptu speech of the late André Lefevere, professor and translation studies innovator at the University of Texas, Austin, such that "it is [their] hope that this anthology will be seen as a continuation of his pioneering research". The anthology includes articles from the series which discuss different topics surrounding the relationship between power of translation, through real, translated texts, across different languages and cultures, from China's most influential periods of translations, to the ability of translation to fight against Franco's dictatorship in Spain.

In their introduction, the editors begin by defining power as not "simply an act of faithful reproduction but, rather, a delib-