

D-3. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRANSLATION STUDIES AND TRANSLATION REFLECTION

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Although only the past fifty years have yielded so called *scholarly* research on translation, this was preceded by centuries of (intellectually valuable, sometimes challenging) translation reflection (see for instance Ferreira Duarte 2012). One of the differences between the two is the systematic structuring of knowledge. This is inevitable for a developing discipline that has to deal with a growing amount of materials. Mainly in the last decade translation studies saw how many new academic tools came into being: historical surveys, handbooks, encyclopedias, textbooks, dictionaries, journals, terminologies and bibliographies were produced, illustrating the combination of an institutionalizing discipline and the demand for structure (see Gile 2012). This lecture will also show two recent resources illustrating this development of knowledge structuring: the online *Translation Studies Bibliography* (TSB, yearly new releases since 2004) and the new *Handbook of Translation Studies* (HTS 2010, both print and online).

The key structuring tools for the TSB are newly developed and detailed conceptual maps of the discipline (see Gambier and van Doorslaer 2009). These maps reflect the bibliography's understanding of the concept and field of translation and interpreting. They offer a conceptual guideline for the abstracts in the TSB and impose a certain degree of uniformity on them. And above all, the conceptual maps structure and homogenize the extensive list of more than 600 key words.

The HTS exists both in a printed and an online edition. It aims at disseminating knowledge about translation and interpreting and providing easy access to a large range of topics, traditions, and methods to a relatively broad audience: not only students who often adamantly prefer such user-friendliness, researchers and lecturers in Translation Studies, Translation and Interpreting professionals; but also scholars and experts from other disciplines (among which linguistics, sociology, history, psychology).

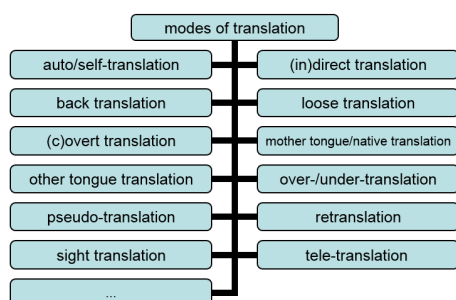


Fig. 1. Partial map: modes of translation.



Fig. 2. Part of subject index in HTS online.

The systematicity and structuring principles underlying both TSB and HTS are a case in point of the fundamental difference between the approach of modern translation studies and the traditional forms of translation reflection.

References

1. Ferreira Duarte, João. 2012. „Trusting Translation“. – In: *Anglo Saxonica* 3:3. 17-36.
2. Gambier, Yves & Luc van Doorslaer (eds.). 2009. *The Metalanguage of Translation*. – Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins [Benjamins Current Topics vol. 20]
3. Gile, Daniel. 2012. "Institutionalization of Translation Studies". – In: Y. Gambier & L. van Doorslaer (eds.), *Handbook of Translation Studies* vol. 3. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins. 73-80.