

What are some types of specialized translating and interpreting programs?

- ▶ Applied translation studies,
- ▶ Scientific and technical translation,
- ▶ Conference and bilateral interpreting,
- ▶ Audiovisual translation,
- ▶ Specialized Sign Language and audio description
- ▶ Literary translation

1.3 An early history of the discipline

- Early in history, which types of texts were translated?
- **Religious texts** and cultural texts. So translation was very important for the dissemination of cultural and religious concepts.

The translation of which type of texts did become the battleground of conflicting ideologies for a long time?

- Religious texts. In Western Europe, it was the translation of the Bible, particularly during the Reformation in the sixteenth century. And in China, it was the translation of the Buddhist sutras.

When did 'translation' develop into an academic subject?

- ▶ From 1960s on
- ▶ From the late eighteenth century to the 1960s, translation was mostly used as a means of learning a foreign language.

The method was **Grammar-translation method** in which

a series of sentences were given to the students to be translated. The purpose was to teach the grammatical rules and structures of the foreign language by means of these sentences.

Why did academia consider a secondary position for translation studies?

- Because by 1960s, translation and Translation exercises were regarded as a means of learning a new language or of reading a foreign language text.

Why translation, as a means of learning a foreign language, was abandoned by the 1960s and 1970s?

➤ With the rise of direct method and communicative approach, grammar-translation method was abandoned.

Which areas or fields of study did help the emergence of 'translation studies' and make translation the subject of research?

- ▶ **Translation workshops**
- ▶ **Comparative literature**
- ▶ **Contrastive linguistics**

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What is the purpose of **contrastive linguistics**?

→ **Contrastive linguistics** studies two languages in contrast to find general and specific differences between them.

→ In contrastive linguistics, **translations** provide much of the data.

What is the contribution of **contrastive linguistics** to translation studies?

- The contrastive linguistics introduced **linguistic research** into translation.
- Key figure of linguistic approach to translation are Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) and Catford (1965).

What are the weak points of contrastive research into translation?

- ▶ Contrastive linguistics does neither consider **sociocultural and pragmatic** factors nor **the role of translation** as a communicative act.

What are some linguistic-based models of translation?

- The specific models are related to generative grammar, functional linguistics and pragmatics.