

Ouafi, valida l'operato di un traduttore in genere e di Pézard in modo particolare: «Cioè che rende legittima una traduzione non è in sé il risultato raggiunto (che ognuno valuterà secondo i suoi gusti estetico-culturali) quanto piuttosto la coerenza dimostrata fra il dire e il fare» (12). La traduzione, a causa dell'inevitabile obsolescenza linguistica, rende necessaria la ritraduzione, tuttavia esistono traduzioni che hanno segnato una o più epoche, imponendosi come perenni punti di riferimento. Tra queste si annovera anche la versione pézardiana della *Commedia*, sul carattere esemplare della quale si sofferma anche Jean-Yves Masson: «Una traduzione non cancella mai le traduzioni che la precedono. Il fatto che, da Pézard in poi, tutti i traduttori di Dante si siano sentiti costretti a prendere posizione rispetto a lui, per denigrarlo o, di recente, per rendergli omaggio, prova senza appello che la sua traduzione occupa un posto centrale nella ricezione francese di Dante nel ventesimo secolo» (170).

Dante e il pittore persiano. Note sul tradurre costituisce un contributo essenziale alla storia della traduzione e alla storia delle teorie della traduzione. Delinea in modo complesso e, per quanto possibile, oggettivo la figura del grande traduttore ed italianista André Pézard, offrendo in questo modo punti di riflessione da sviluppare in future ricerche linguistiche, letterarie o traduttologiche.

Iulia COSMA

Vajdová Libuša (ed.), *Present State of Translation Studies in Slovakia*, Bratislava: Slovak Academic Press, 2013, 263 p., ISBN: 978-80-89607-12-9

The collective volume *Present State of Translation Studies in Slovakia* (Bratislava, 2013) has great informative value as it documents the history of translation studies in Slovakia over the last decades of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century. It is a reference work in the field of translation studies in Slovakia and it provides a useful overview of the research carried out in the field of translation studies in the main academic centres of Slovakia. It is also a comprehensive record of the activity of contemporary Slovak translators, numerous prominent figures being included in the present study. The volume consists of six contributions that build an inventory of the translation work of specific research centres in Slovakia (7-79), four studies focused on specific tools related to the field of translation studies (dictionary of translators in Slovakia, the translation summer school, a literature review and an index of professional translator associations) (80-96), an up-to-date reference list in the field of

translation studies in Slovakia (97-252), and a name index, which brings the total number of pages to 263.

In the first contribution to the volume, “The Current State of Slovak Thinking on Translation”, Mária Kusá introduces the reader to the main Slovak approaches to translation, while drawing attention, from the very beginning, to the international recognition of Anton Popovič, a representative of the Nitra School, who has set the ground for the development of a discipline of translation studies. Kusá focuses in the first part of her article on the principal theories and approaches to the science of translation, while in the second part she argues that the object of research of different translators reflects their position in the field of translation study theories.

According to Kusá, translation approaches in Slovakia may be grouped around three main axes: 1. engaging the translators’ community in summarizing the state of the field (7); 2. making efforts to compare Slovak translation studies to current thoughts on language, word, discourse, translation, and literature (8); 3. emphasising the methodological motivation in the field of translation to formulate new points of departure for concrete work in translation (9). The author mentions here a number of notable studies, which have shaped the translation approach in Slovakia: Anton Popovič, *Teória umeleckého prekladu* (The Theory of Literary Translation, 1975), Anton Popovič, *Originál/ Preklad* (Original/ Translation, 1983), Anton Popovič, František Miko, *Tvorba a recepcia* (Production and Reception, 1978), Ján Vilikovsky, *Preklad ako tvorba* (Translation as Creation, 1984), Edita Gromová, *Interpretácia v procese prekladu* (Interpretation in the Process of Translation, 1996), Marián Andričík, *K poetike umeleckého prekladu* (On the Poetics of Literary Translation, 2004), etc.

The second part of Mária Kusá’s study explores the views of translation study theorists regarding poetic texts as developed by Ján Zambor, in *Preklad ako umenie* (Translation as Art, 2000), a work that follows the direction of his predecessors Ján Vilikovsky, with *Preklad ako tvorba* (Translation as Creation, 1984) and Braňo Hochel’s *Preklad ako komunikácia* (Translation as Communication, 1990). Zambor’s work is considered to tie in with “the analogical translational approach” adopted by Levý in his work *Umeni prekladu* (The Art of Translation, 2011) and with Zora Jesenská’s translation work. Zambor’s vision is described as a “movement in the space of comparative poetics”, as “problem-seeking probes into poetics of translated poetry”, while “poetics” includes the semantic sphere (12).

In the following five studies, the authors present the state of the research in each academic centre in Slovakia, with a focus on their specialization, the representative personalities, their scientific research activity, and particularly on their intra-institutional and international partnerships. Thus, all the major Slovak centres for translation studies are represented – The Translation Studies Centre in Nitra, Matej Bel

University in Banská Bystrica, the Institute of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Prešov, the Translation and Interpreting Studies Centre at the Comenius University of Bratislava, the Institute of World Literature at the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava. Each of the contributing studies charts specific views of translation studies in Slovakia, introduces the main representatives of the centre and makes an inventory of their published works and research activity.

Given the important legacy of the Nitra School, it is worth paying closer attention to Edita Gromová's very insightful contribution – "Translation Studies in Nitra: Past and Present, Facts and Figures" – where the author focuses on the two representative figures for this centre – Anton Popovič and František Miko. Gromová provides the reader with an overall image of the main scientific productions of this school whose roots go back to Russian formalism and Czech structuralism. Integrating the importance of the research carried out by Anton Popovič, the author emphasises the impact of his theories on Western translation studies and the fact that his ideas reflect those of other translation theorists, such as Nida, Neubert, Mounin, and Catford. At the same time, Anton Popovič (*Dictionary for the Analysis of Literary Translation*, 1976) is a pioneer translation studies theorist, who framed the concepts of "the interspatial factor in translation", "the factor of culture in translation", "the inter-temporal factor in translation", "exoticism in translation", "domestic culture in translation", "foreign culture in translation", "creolisation of culture in translation" (20), "the experiential complex of the translator and the recipient" (21), and "the concept of the sociology of translation" (22). Emphasizing the deeply functional/ operational character of these notions in the international field of translation studies, Gromová points out that they have been successfully used by both the international and the Slovak community of translators (as is the case of Vilikovský, Hochel, Koli, Vajdová, Kusá, Rakšányiová, Bednárová, Suwara, Zambor, Valcerová, Andričik, Keníž, Gromová, Müglová, etc.), and that the communication-based model of translation proposed by the Nitra School is an established theoretical framework. The second part of the study contains the biographical profiles of the two translator theorists of the Nitra research centre – Anton Popovič and František Miko. The third part of the study provides the reader with information on the organisation and the scientific activity of the Department of Translation Studies, and the biographical profile of several members – Edita Gromová, Gabriela Miššíková, Daniela Müglová, Eva Dekanová (36-37), as well as an index of doctoral theses starting from 2005 (37-40).

In his contribution, "The Translation Summer School" (83-90), Alojz Keníž sheds light on the long-standing tradition of this annual event, set up by Anton Popovič. Since 1975 whole generations of translators have been trained and formed, including important

theoreticians as Ján Šimonovič, Anna Valcerová, Marián Heveši, Katarína Slivková, Ján Zambor. Keniž emphasises the instructional value of the training, but he also marks its impact on the future activity of the participants, leading towards significant specialist publications – Viera Makarová's *Tlmočenie – hraničná oblasť medziviedou, skúsenosťou a umením možného* (Interpreting – The Border Region Between Science, Experience and the Art of the Possible, 2004), Mária Kusá's *Preklad ako súčasť dejín kultúrneho priestoru* (Translation as Part of the History of a Cultural Space, 2005), or Aljoz Keniž's *Preklad ako hrana invariant a ekvivalenciu* (Translation as a Game of Invariant and Equivalence, 2008), to mention just a few.

All the authors in this volume highlight that the work of researchers in translation studies is the outcome of a long-lasting activity that has promoted them as theorists in the national and international field of translation studies. Moreover, the collective effort of these researchers towards elaborating a theory of translation has led to the creation of a coherent and complex conceptual frame. We should add that many of these researchers are still actively involved in different research projects. Following the current academic and methodological directions in translation studies – that acknowledge the importance of documenting and mapping the individual and collective work in this field – the present volume is a clear and detailed image of the theoretical and applied translation studies in Slovakia, and a valuable bibliographic reference database. The Present State of Translation Studies in Slovakia is a very useful tool for future researchers and translators due to its high informative value.

Valentina MUREȘAN

Translational Hermeneutics: The First Symposium, a cura di Radegundis Stolze, John Stanley, Larisa Cercel, Bucarest: Zeta Books, 2015, 464 pagine, ISBN: 978-606-8266-41-1

Il volume propone una selezione delle relazioni in inglese e tedesco al primo Convegno dedicato ai rapporti tra l'ermeneutica e la traduzione, *Hermeneutics and Translation Studies*, tenutosi a Colonia, il 26 e il 27 maggio del 2011. Come nota John Stanley nella Prefazione, si tratta di un evento programmato già dal 2009, al quale hanno aderito oltre 40 partecipanti e 24 relatori da tutto il mondo, costituendo una gradevole e insperata sorpresa per gli organizzatori, da interpretare nei termini della presenza di un interesse comune per il tema proposto, in ambienti culturali diversi (p. 7). Lo scopo di questa raccolta sarebbe