

An Annotated Bibliography of Translation Studies Books Published in 2021

KULVEER KAUR

ALDAHESH, A. Y. 2021. *The (Un)Translatability of Qur'anic Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs: A Contrastive Linguistic Study*. London & New York: Routledge.

In 2009, Aldahesh published a book titled *Translating Idiomatic English Phrasal Verbs into Arabic: A Contrastive Linguistic Study*. The author conducted many tests to understand the problem of translating Idiomatic Phrasal verbs from English into Arabic. This recently published text *The (Un)Translatability of Qur'anic Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs: A Contrastive Linguistic Study* expands the author's research to the problem of untranslatability of Qur'anic idiomatic phrasal verbs. The problem occurs not only for translators, this lends an effect in the minds of readers, learners and commentators also. Thus, it studies the challenges in translation along with different strategies followed by different translators. Ten different translations are compared and analysed. The writer has also developed a working model to check the quality of the text. Including the introduction and conclusion, the book is organised into seven chapters. The first chapter focuses on the untranslatability in the *Qur'an*. The theoretical perspectives of Muslim intellectuals and English viewers are discussed in detail. In the third and fourth chapter, Arabic Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs and Qur'anic idiomatic phrasal verbs are critically examined from the point of view of semantics, syntax and pragmatics. In chapter five, the author proposes a research methodology to assess the quality of translations. The next chapter delves deep into the analysis of translations by implementing the previously explained method. In the concluding chapter, major findings are elaborated.

ALMANNA, A., & GU, C. (eds.). 2021. *Translation as a Set of Frames: Ideology, Power, Discourse, Identity & Representation*. London & New York: Routledge.

Translation as a Set of Frames: Ideology, Power, Discourse, Identity & Representation is an edited work divided into fourteen chapters by seventeen contributors. The articles propose that translation and interpretation can be thought of as a set of frames in which various versions of the truth are investigated through reflection, meditation, reconstruction, reframing, re-narration, manipulation and contestation. The chapters in this volume seek to enrich and encourage interdisciplinary dialogues with disciplines such as history, political science, literature, intercultural communication, international relations, media studies, journalism, and discourse studies, as well as to celebrate the "external turn" toward a more dynamic approach to Translation Studies.

ALTARABIN, M. 2021. *The Routledge Course in Arabic Business Translation: Arabic-English-Arabic*. London & New York: Routledge.

Mahmoud Altarabin authored many books to help Arab university students. This book is also designed for those who want to excel in translation skills in the fields such as economics, management, production, finance and marketing. The text concentrates to provide the students with appropriate terminology related to the study of business. It is a course book for undergraduate students studying business in the Arab language. The book consists of six chapters. The book is structured in a manner that students can exercise their translation skills and enhance their vocabulary. Three types of exercises are introduced: first is translation, second is looking for the meaning of particular terms and third is an analysis of the inaccurately

translated sentences. In addition to this, the book provides basic information about translation tools, techniques, problems, strategies and rules for the translation of business texts. The reading of this book inspires students to translate and learn the difference between the writing style of English and Arabic languages.

BERTACCO, S., & VALLORANI, N. 2021. *The Relocation of Culture: Translations, Migrations, Borders*. New York: Bloomsbury Publishing Inc.

The Relocation of Culture: Translations, Migrations, Borders navigates the importance and effect of translation as it helps us to understand the politics, civility, cultures and the situations around us. The foreword of the book “Translation’s Foreign Relations” is written by Homi Bhabha. His *Location of Culture* (1994) is used as a reference book for the basic understanding of correlation between culture and location. This book takes further steps to comprehend the significance of translated works and how these works are becoming the sources to redefine the global culture. It discusses people with different accents and cultures beyond the borders. The book is divided into two parts and five chapters. The first part “Translation as Migration” is written by Simona Bertacco, a professor of Postcolonial Studies. The second part “Migration as Translation” is written by Nicoletta Vallorani, a professor of Cultural Studies. As academicians, both authors crossed the borders of their disciplines to understand the effects of forced migration. Migration is taken as a symbolic form of translation and borders are the place where migration as translation finds its identity. This book draws references from many disciplines i.e. Cultural Studies, Postcolonial Studies, World Literature, Sociology, International Relations.

BIELSA, E. (ed.). 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Media*. London & New York: Routledge.

As the title suggests, this handbook offers a study on the role of translation in media. Media has many forms, and the contributors of the text have paid enough attention to cover all the aspects of media from many different perspectives of Translation Studies. The book is divided into four parts. The first part is titled as “General theoretical and methodological perspectives.” In this part, different authors argue over the relationship between media and translation, and the role of language and media in the era of communicative change. This is an effort to understand the translation through media. The second part is “Translation and Journalism.” It starts with the history of translation in journalism and covers the diverse topics such as how journalism and translation are overlapping practices, what role translation is playing in news agencies, literary magazines and the practice of reading translated news. Articles on the different translation strategies and translation ethics are also included. The third part is about multimedia translation. It extends the range of the book to film translation, media interpretation, video games, and audio-video translations. The fourth part elaborates the idea of translation in alternative and social media. It discusses the connection of translation with subfields like subtitling practices, Wikipedia, NGOs. It also studies online translations and non-professional translators.

BIELSA, E., & KAPSASKIS, D. (eds.). 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Globalization*. London & New York: Routledge.

The handbook brings together different varied areas of research such as climate change, migration, borders, democracy and human rights. This is an edited work divided into five parts. The book revolves around the idea that what translation can offer to globalization and what

globalization can gain from translation. The key concept is to understand the growing demand in said disciplines. The book also delineates why usage of technology and practice in machine translation so needed in these changing and challenging times. The handbook highlights the significance of translation as promoting the awareness about social, political and economic issues from local to global level.

CALEFATO, P. 2021. *Fashion as Cultural Translation: Signs, Images, Narratives*. (A. Bucci, Trans.). New York: Anthem Press.

The book explores fashion as a visual form of a cultural translation. The book is originally written in Italian and translated into English by Alessandro Bucci. The book is divided into ten chapters. Roland Barthe's *The Language of Fashion* (2013) is used as a reference book to understand fashion as a mode of communication. It traces back the history of fashion as a sign which tells stories of the past times. The concepts of time and space have been addressed from Walter Benjamin's perspective of fashion as a 'tiger's leap'. Italian style with a wide array of illustrative examples is discussed to understand the theme of identity, memory and tradition in context of fashion. It outlines signs of the clothed body, which are constructed and deconstructed to interpret the meaning through different modes including cinema, music, media, advertisement, literature and art.

CAPAN, Z. G., REIS, F. DOS, & GRASTEN, M. (eds.). 2021. *The Politics of Translation in International Relations*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

International relation is structured of various knowledge systems and social orders and constructs power politics among different nations. This book proposes a framework "translation as transformation" to rethink the process of translating international relation. The concept of politics in translation takes an inevitable question that why it should be stressed to situate in theoretical and methodological frame. It is argued that how different processes followed for meaning-making emphasize the role of semantics in translation. There are thirteen chapters in the book divided into four parts. This collaborative work elucidates different aspects of role of power and social practices in international relation and what role translation plays to define international relation.

CLEARY, H. 2021. *The Translator's Visibility: Scenes from Contemporary Latin American Fiction*. New York: Bloomsbury Publishing Inc.

As the title suggests, the book brings translators to the spotlight. A lengthy monograph on contemporary Latin American novels represents translators as protagonists. Translation is an activity which takes mental labour. In *The Translator's Invisibility* (1995), Lawrence Venuti writes about hierarchies of dominance and marginality which determines the production, circulation, and reception of texts. Against these hierarchies, Heather Cleary tried to imagine the reason behind the exchange of those ideas which freshen up the spirits of exiting national literatures through translation. Bloomsbury Academic's this publication examines the contemporary Latin American fiction of Cristina Rivera Garza, César Aira, Mario Bellatin, Valeria Luiselli, and Luis Fernando Verissimo. Translation helped many works to get the global audience. The book investigates the challenges of translation and the usage of language in such a way that language owns the agency but without any power.

DESJARDINS, R., LARSONNEUR, C., & LACOUR, P. (eds.). 2021. *When Translation Goes Digital: Case Studies and Critical Reflections*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

In the last two decades technology evolved in such a manner that its influence can be seen over every field of research. The book is a discussion over many case studies and critical studies that show the impact of digital world on translation industry. The volume gives voice to research from across the professional and academic spectrum, with representation from Hong Kong, Canada, France, Algeria, South Korea, Japan, Brazil and the UK. It also talks about that how academics in Translation Studies will be changed under this increasing influence.

FEDERICI, E., & SANTAEMILIA, J. (eds.). 2021. *New Perspectives on Gender and Translation: New Voices for Translational Voices*. London & New York: Routledge.

Feminist and gender significantly impacted translation practices. This volume is a collection of ten essays that discuss at length the intersections of gender and translation in light of the history of the role played by women translators in particular areas of Europe such as Malta, Serbia, and Poland. It seeks to encourage transnational dialogues on gender issues through the lens of ideological and political motivations of these translation and their socio-political contexts.

IRANI, A. A. 2021. *The Muhammad Avatāra: Salvation History, Translation, and the Making of Bengali Islam*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The Oxford University Press's this publication is an analysis of the Nabivamsa, the first epic work written in Bangla by a sufi poet Saiyad Sultan about the Prophet Muhammad. He was among the rebel writers who defy the hegemony of Persian and Arabic literatures. The narrative build around the making of this seventeenth-century book shows the writing traditions of those times. The text presents detailed description of Islamic texts written in Bangla. Written in regional language, these texts represent South Asia's rebellious writers. The book consists of six chapters. As the title suggests, the author covers different time periods to create an understanding of prophet in Bengal.

ISKANDER, G. 2021. *English Poetry and Modern Arabic Verse: Translation and Modernity*. New York: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

Ghareeb Iskander is an Iraqi poet and translator. The book is based on the author's doctoral dissertation. It is a translation and a comparative study of both the preceding and the succeeding text on the basis of cultural context. In the first chapter, the translations of T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland* are compared and analysed. Second chapter examines that why Eliot is translated into Arabic before Walt Whitman. Whitman's *Song of Myself* is also creating a critical understanding of literary translation. The reception of this poem in Arabic culture is also an interesting story. In the third chapter, Al-Sayyab's translation of Sitwell, Pound and Eliot is scrutinised. The German philosopher Wolfgang von Goethe was fond of reading Arabic poetry in translation. Once he remarked that "left to itself every literature will exhaust its vitality, if it is not refreshed by the interest and contributions of a foreign one". In addition to this, some writers have received recognition only when their works were translated into other languages. Modern English Poets were translated into Arabic; this played an important role to shape modern Arabic poetry. It brings our attention to this idea of how Al-Sayyab's poetry is influenced by these translations. The penultimate chapter studies the role of translation in establishing Arabic poetry into World Literature.

KAINDL, K., KOLB, W., & SCHLAGER, D. (eds.). 2021. *Literary Translator Studies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

The book describes the role of literary translators in four parts: historical-biographical studies, social-scientific and process-oriented methods, and approaches that use paratexts or translations to study literary translators. It introduces translators who are little known and who are forgotten. The importance of translator's note in literary translation and children's literature is discussed as a door opener. Editors tried to cover all the aspects built around a translator.

KARPINSKI, E. C., & BASILE, E. (eds.). 2021. *Translation, Semiotics, and Feminism: Selected Writings of Barbara Godard*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is divided into sixteen chapters and four parts from the writings of Barbara Godard. Godard was a professor of Women's studies at York University. She introduced many Canadian writers to English readers by translating their creative pieces. The book is celebrating her ideas on feminist theories, cultural studies, semiotics, and ethics of translation. Godard helped to create an understanding of Translations Studies through feminist theories and semiotics.

KIAER, J., BIANCHI, A., FALATO, G., PIA JOLLIFFE, J., MINO, K., & YU, K. 2021. *Missionary Translators: Translations of Christian Texts in East Asia*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is written in four chapters by four writers. It enriches the knowledge about East Asian languages through the lens of the historical context of the translation. The book is published as a part of series *Routledge Studies in East Asian Translation*. The purpose of this series is to promote the study of East Asian languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. As the title suggests, in different chapters the religious texts in East Asian languages are examined in this book.

KORBEL, S., & STROBL, P. (eds.). 2021. *Cultural Translation and Knowledge Transfer on Alternative Routes of Escape from Nazi Terror: Meditations through Migrations*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is about a global analysis of everyday life of people in different areas of the world. It is written in three parts and thirteen chapters. The opening chapters of the book introduce cultural translation and knowledge transfer. Refugee academicians and artists are considered "cultural mediators" and "agents of knowledge" between the origin and host countries. The book traces the routes of escape in their art and science. It investigates the status of their relocation into different religious, cultural and ethical groups.

KUNCHUKUTTAN, A., & BHATTACHARYYA, P. 2021. *Machine Translation and Transliteration Involving Related, Low-resource Languages*. London & New York: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group.

The subject covered in this book is machine translation and transliteration of related languages. This is the most needed subfield of Translation Studies. This research is based on the idea that linguistic similarity between two languages can provide limited data to understand related languages. The related languages share the expressions and sometimes to understand another language, transliteration can be helpful. Punjabi speakers can understand Hindi if the text is transliterated from Devanagari to Gurmukhi. The model is developed for neighbouring countries which share linguistic similarities. It is organised into two sections that further expand into nine chapters. For the development of machine translation, case studies from

Indian languages are discussed. The book discusses the challenges and solutions in automatic transliteration.

LEE, T. K. (ed.). 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and the City*. London & New York: Routledge.

Linguistic situations are changing in the cities of the world. Monolingual cities are being turned into multilingual. The languages are being shaped under the influence of dominating cultures. Thus, translation has become an essential condition of cities. Divided into four sections, the book is edited by prominent writers. It develops a discourse that how the understanding of cities can help us to enrich the field of Translation Studies. This book examines the function of translation in everyday intercultural encounters in urban life as well as at pivotal points in a city's historical transition. It also reveals the literary motif of the translational metropolis.

LI, S., & HOPE, W. (eds.). 2021. *Terminology Translation in Chinese Contexts: Theory and Practice*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is an edited work divided into two parts “Terminology Translation” and “Terminology Management and Scholarship” in the particular context of the Chinese language. This book provides a space for dialogue between Chinese and western think tanks to understand each other's perspective within the same field. Terminology translation and terminology management is a major challenge in fields with special vocabulary including law, medicine, art, religion and food products. The role of technology to use as a strategy for solving the issue of terminology is also discussed.

PIETRZAK, P. 2021. *Metacognitive Translator Training: Focus on Personal Resources*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

The book is based on a finding that students who graduate in Translation Studies, choose not to become professional translators. It questions the effects of metacognitive awareness of these graduates on their professional development. To find a solution of this problem several reasons are shown and an attempt is also made to understand the correlation between what they think and what they choose by checking their academic performance and job satisfaction. The book is a good resource for those who want to choose translation as a profession.

RUNDLE, C. (ed.). 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation History*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is an overview of translation history. It is divided into three parts and thirty articles. This book is a resource for the students to know the interaction between different languages and cultures and how Translation Studies takes shape as an academic discipline. It is a reference book for those who wish to write the translation history of their language. The written translation history is examined from a cultural and religious perspective also. The subfields developed in Translation Studies in the last two decades are also analysed by taking case studies.

SCHEUER, J. D. 2021. *How Ideas Move: Theories and Models of Translation in Organizations*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book provides insights into how to manage the changes and innovations in the field of Translation Studies. The translation is an act to transform abstract ideas such as 'LEAN', 'CSR', 'Sustainability', 'Public-Private Partnerships', 'Clinical Pathways' and 'AI' ideas into real practice. The ideas are introduced to improve organizational processes. Mistranslated ideas can mislead or manipulate the whole process and can result in failure. To change an idea into success, understanding the translation process is required.

SIDIROPOULOU, M. 2021. *Understanding Im/politeness Through Translation: The English-Greek Paradigm*. Cham: Springer.

Radical certainty inspires translators to update and revise the existing translation from time to time. Translation is a never ending process; one always tries to figure out new ways to improve the existing work. Politeness in translation is a culture-bound pragmatic phenomenon. The book studies im/politeness from the perspective of Translation Studies in Greek and English languages. Different genres like novels, dramas, audio-visual media and academic texts are discussed to examine the level of politeness as the form of text varies.

SPIŠIAKOVÁ, E. 2021. *Queering Translation History: Shakespeare's Sonnets in Czech and Slovak Transformations*. London & New York: Routledge.

A series of retranslations of the *Shakespeare's Sonnets* from the Czech Republic and Slovakia are analysed in the framework of queer historiography to understand the theme of same-sex love. Literary translation is an arduous undertaking as it involves the question of cultural as well as verbal translatability. A literary sign is always open to multiple interpretations. On the basis of this theory, this book is an effort to look into Shakespeare's Sonnets from different perspectives. It poses a big question that by following prevalent traditions translators sometimes omit certain meanings by limiting the sense of translation. This enquiry is to find the omitted theme of same-sex love and desires in Shakespearean Sonnets. It also discusses the socio-political changes in target culture with the passage of time.

SUSAM- SARAeva ŞEBNEM, & SPIŠIAKOVÁ, E. (eds.). 2021. *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Health*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is divided into four sections and covers a range of topics related to medical translations. The setting of chapters belongs to different aspects of medical science. It includes history of travelling of medicines from ancient to modern times, role of translation in medicine and medical science, forms of translation and interpreting skills in healthcare settings, and distinguish areas of health care in translation. It creates an understanding about the usage of language for minority groups, such as disabled and LGBTQ+ communities; in emergencies such as pandemics and disaster situations, women's health, including maternal and neonatal care. The book is extremely beneficial for anyone who works as a translator or interpreter, and healthcare practitioner in a multilingual setting.

TAKEDA, K. 2021. *Interpreters and War Crimes*. London & New York: Routledge.

Kayoko Takeda investigates closed files of British military trials for Japanese war crimes. The interpreters who serve in the Asian-Pacific war (1931-45) were interrogated and tortured. The introduction to the book is inclined towards the role, responsibilities, and ethics of interpreters.

This book talks about the rights of interpreters who served in war and get tortured. Takeda takes thirty nine interpreter defendants and war witnesses as her subjects to understand the ethical legal issues of those who suffered in violent conflict. She raises her voice in favour of interpreters by demanding protection of interpreters in war.

TALAGALA, C. S. 2021. *Copyright Law and Translation Access to Knowledge in Developing Economies*. London & New York: Routledge.

The book is published under the series titled “Routledge Research in Intellectual Property.” The writer of the book Chamila S. Talagala is an attorney-at-Law of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka. He draws attention towards the importance of the translation and publication of scientific and technical texts in the development of Sri Lanka. Sinhala and Tamil are two major languages spoken in Sri Lanka. To promote scientific and technical education, books should be available in local languages but International Copyright Law (*Berne Convention, TRIPS Agreement* and other initiatives) has some constraints which prevent affordable access to these texts in developing countries. The book is organised in six broad chapters. The text is focused on the idea that in developed countries laws are strong and the books are easily accessible. The author gives a solution to the problem of how in developing countries, an imbalance in copyright laws between the protection of translation rights and the ability of people to access translations of copyright-protected scientific and technical books can be proportioned.

TIETZE, S. 2021. *Language, Translation and Management Knowledge: A Research Overview*. London & New York: Routledge.

Susanne Tietze teaches Multilingual Management at Sheffield Business School, Sheffield Hallam University UK. Her research is focused on the role of the English language and translation for the production of knowledge in terms of design, execution and writing management research. *Language, Translation and Management Knowledge: A Research Overview* contains six chapters. The author did a rigorous study of basic questions like what is international management research, what is the importance of language and translation in management research? In this book, the opinions of researchers and students who are working in the field are argued. It is a discussion of the idea that how translation can help to bridge the gap between different management strategies evolved in different languages. It brings our attention towards the usage of the English language to present data collected in local languages. It shares the strategies for those who have to translate their research into English for global reach or for gaining a degree. In a nutshell, the book aims to explore the role of multilingualism in management research.

TODOROVA, M. 2021. *The Translation of Violence in Children's Literature: Images from the Western Balkans*. London & New York: Routledge.

Circulation of children's literature beyond the borders marked by the constraints of a language helped little minds to imagine the life which exists somewhere else; where the living conditions are different and survival is difficult. The translation of children's literature is a serious responsibility. The idea behind this book is to critically analyse the factors which work to drive the global book market and produce a kind of provoking literature. The book is divided into seven chapters which develops an understanding of violence in children's literature in the area of Western Balkans. The writer has analysed violence in texts and pictures published in children's books. She raises questions on the choice of content selected for such books. It

critically engages with the role of the global market in the selection and circulation of children's literature from western Balkans to English.

VENUTI, L. 2021. *The Translation Studies Reader* (Fourth). London & New York: Routledge.

This is the fourth and revised edition of the book *The Translation Studies* by Lawrence Venuti. It covers diverse ideas from translation of Buddhist sutras to the genealogy of translation theories. It is a survey of the development of the field of Translation Studies till the 21st century. In the revised edition, the history of Chinese translation from antiquity to 20th century is included. The book is an edited work, collection of thirty four essays written by prominent literary writers. The first section titled as "Foundational statements" updated with three new entries of Chinese writers. "An Exchange on Translation" by major Chinese writers Qu Qiubai and Lu Xun is added up to the second section "1900s-1930s." There is no change in section third, fourth and sixth. Furthermore, Philip E. Lewis's "The Measure of Translation Effects" is excluded from the fifth section. Major changes are made in the last section. It is claimed in the introduction to the book that it is a combined effort to understand the connection of Translation Studies with other fields such as World Literature, migration, translanguaging, and the history of translation. On the other hand, David Damrosch's major essay "Translation and World Literature: Love in the Necropolis" is no longer a part of this book. Pascal Casanova, the writer of *The World Republic of Letters* is introduced with her article "Consecration and Accumulation of Literary Capital: Translation as Unequal Exchange." Sherry Simon and Michael Cronin are replaced with Carla Nappi and Karen Van Dyck. Lawrence Venuti (the editor) has changed the title of his writing from "Genealogies of Translation Theory: Jerome" to "Genealogies of Translation Theory: Schleiermacher." Venuti has been read as a reliable source in Translation Studies. The substantial changes he did in this edition are raising many questions and he chooses not to write an introduction to the revised edition.

WANG, J. 2021. *Simultaneous Interpreting from a Signed Language into a Spoken Language: Quality, Cognitive Overload, and Strategies*. London & New York: Routledge.

Assuming no prior knowledge the book elaborates on the less explored area of simultaneous interpretation from a signed language into a spoken language. The idea Jihong Wang presents in this book is based on a corpus of Auslan (Australian Sign Language)-English simultaneous interpretation. The book is divided into eight sections, bringing our attention to the process of simultaneous interpretation. This is a time-bound process; one has to make immediate decisions. In such a scenario, interpretation strategies and working memory can be helpful. The author has tried to explain each step of simultaneous interpretation by analysing the collected data from a mock conference. The book ends with answers to research questions and implications for interpreters. It further raises many open-ended questions and possibilities which further demand research.

ZHANG, M., & FENG, D. (eds.). 2021. *Multimodal Approaches to Chinese-English Translation and Interpreting*. London & New York: Routledge.

As per the editors' comments, the book sets an agenda and provides an engaging introduction to the area of multimodal approach of discourse analysis in Translation Studies. Discourse is language in action that means which cannot be written and is performed via different forms of language like oral and visual. Thus the multimodal analysis is a much-needed research modal to know the hidden meaning in any form of language (oral, written, printed or visual). It extends the scope of translation and interpretation from a text to paratexts, and the study of images and

sounds. The book is a collaboration of eight chapters contributed by twelve writers. The book opens with an introduction to the multimodal approaches to Chinese-English translation and interpreting. The first chapter presents the intersemiotic shifts in English subtitles of Chinese costume dramas. These dramas are popular on Netflix and other such platforms. Nonverbal mode should be interpreted for the better understanding of the drama. Considering the constraints of subtitling, five types of shifts are discussed in detail i.e. addition, omission, omission + addition, compensation, and typographic. The book moves from classic Chinese to the translation of modern Chinese themes. In other chapters, the multimodal translation of Chinese classics (*The Art of War*), reshaping of heroic images (Monkey King), a case analysis of book covers (*Hamlet* in Chinese), intersemiotic translation of metaphors as promotional and communicative material for the Chinese government's Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI), and Macao tourism is discussed to understand the translation and interpretation problems in these fields by analysing the popular examples, and accessible explanations. The book also investigates how translations are transformed in the interpretation of non-verbal attributes.

ZHU, C. 2021. *Fathoming Translation as Discursive Experience: Theorization and Application*. London & New York: Routledge.

Fathoming Translation as Discursive Experience: Theorization and Application is divided into eight chapters that show the correlation between language and literature, theory and practice, form and content. It has been a long time since Translation Studies is trying to find permanent solution for the challenges identified long ago. The author offers some solutions to the problem of meaning-making, significance of repetition and omission, and cognitive effects of syntactic iconicity. This book also has a complete chapter developed on a largely debated question of what should be the unit of translation. The problems are examined through case studies taken from literature, linguistics, philosophy and other fields in the Chinese language.

About the Author:

Kulveer Kaur is a registered research scholar in the Department of English, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India. She is pursuing Ph.D. under the supervision of Dr. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Head and Professor, Department of English, Punjabi University, Patiala. The area of her Ph.D. thesis is literary translation from Punjabi to English.
Email: kaurkulveer32[AT]gmail[DOT]com