Planteamientos historiográficos sobre la traducción en el ámbito hispánico, Francisco Lafarga and Luis Pegenaute (eds.), Kassel, Edition Reichenberger (Problemata Literaria, 98), 2023, 355 pp.

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This volume has been published by Edition Reichenberger, a publishing house specialising in academic works, and more specifically in the field of Hispanic Studies. Within this context, and more precisely within the domain of literary Hispanic Studies, the series Problemata Literaria finds its place. This series includes volumes on comparative literature, literary theory, and linguistic studies —among them, the complementary volume *Elements for an Articulation of Thought on Translation in Spain* (Problemata Literaria, 99).

The editors —Francisco Lafarga, Emeritus Professor at the University of Barcelona, and Luis Pegenaute, Full Professor at Pompeu Fabra University— bring extensive experience in the history of translation, interliterary relations, comparative literature, and translation theory. Notably, they jointly direct the *Historical Portal of Translation in Spain* (*PHT*), which integrates key reference resources such as the *Historical Dictionary of Translation in Spain* (*DHTE*), *History of Translation in Spain* (*HTE*), and *Thought on Translation in Spain* (*PTE*).

According to the editors, the collection of essays in this volume "seeks to address the lack of historiographical studies on translation by focusing on the Hispanic sphere (especially Spain)," which they consider a "translation zone with distinctive features, characterised by the intensity and polymorphism of its translation practices" (back cover and p. 7). In this regard, adapting the words of Ruiz Casanova in the volume (p. 317), this contribution by Lafarga and Pegenaute adopts a "metacritical" stance. The first part of the introduction (pp. 1–7) situates the volume within a tradition of research on history and translation (from a perspective admittedly limited to the Western world and, more specifically, Spain). It addresses central debates such as whether the history of translation should be distinguished from its

historiography (p. 3), and the debate surrounding the (false) opposition as to whether it should be considered a priority to study "what translation can teach us about history" or rather "what history can teach us about translation" (pp. 4-5). The volume also contributes to "the necessary reflections on [Translation Studies in] the Hispanic sphere, its growth, direction, and future" (Ruiz Casanova, p. 317).

Jesús Baigorri's essay ("Considerations on a Historiography of Translation in the Hispanic Sphere," pp. 19–36) fittingly opens the volume, offering a definition of "historiography —though applied to interpreting, it can be extended to other forms of transfer: "reflecting on what has been written about the history (of interpreting) and those who practice it, as well as what remains to be done and how to do it" (p. 19).

This review is structured around the methodological elements that, according to Baigorri, researchers in translation history should consider when designing their work: agent, process, product, time, space, research themes, sources, and epistemological stance.

The element of *space* plays a central role in the volume, which is why we shall dwell on this aspect in greater detail. The title delineates a geographical scope —the Hispanic sphere, including its transatlantic extensions. Baigorri characterises "the Hispanic" as a spatiotemporal domain spanning two millennia and five continents (p. 20). This conceptualization informs other contributions, particularly those defining the Iberian space as a "translation zone." Esther Gimeno Ugalde ("Conceptualizations of the Iberian Space: Possible Contributions to Translation Studies," pp. 155–174) explores the concept of "Iberian space" (a concept originating in Iberian Studies) as a geographic continuum whose cultures, communities, and nations are not necessarily "uniform entities with clearly defined boundaries" (p. 158). Pilar Ordóñez López and José A. Sabio Pinilla ("Methodological Issues Regarding a Peninsular Anthology," pp. 263–282) describe the Iberian space as "a diverse, complex, and deeply interconnected cultural space" (p. 264). Gimeno Ugalde further defines it as a "translation zone," an "area of intense linguistic exchange through translation processes and practices" (p. 165). She argues that the concept of a "translation zone" is more versatile than that of a "macropolisystem," for studying translation and its history in the Iberian Peninsula, as it can be applied to multilingual empires, countries,

regions, border areas, and even microspaces within global cities. Ordóñez López and Sabio Pinilla suggest that, once the texts have been selected, a descriptive approach is best suited for anthologising the evolution of translation discourse in the Iberian space, revealing "tensions between the cultural systems involved" (p. 268) —tensions arising from historical coexistence of languages and shifting historical relations— and phenomena such as "self-translation, scarcity of translations, delayed translation of classics, polymorphic translation, indirect translation, or the invisibility of original works and translators," (p. 266) deriving from such tensions.

Focusing on the *thematic* criterion, we now turn to the group of contributions in the volume that shares a common concern with exploring *translation practices* identified within the Iberian space and its transatlantic extensions across different historical periods. Specifically, the essays address practices such as self-translation (Christian Lagarde, "Self-Translation, a Never-Ending Process," pp. 193–214); multilingual translation (Belén Bistué, "Notes for a History of Multilingual Translation," pp. 37–54); the incorporation and reuse of translations in collections, and the value of the collection as a context for understanding the function of translations (José David Castro de Castro, "Translation and Editorial Collection: Greco-Latin Classics in Spanish General Collections (1870–1936)," pp. 97–112); the translation of translingual writing (Víctor-Manuel Borrero-Zapata, "Intercultural Literature in the German Language, Translingual Writing and Translation into Spanish," pp. 55–74); the pseudotranslation of classics (Mariano Martín Rodríguez, "Pseudotranslated Classics: A Philological Approach to Modern Translations of Ancient and Invented Literary Texts," pp. 229–244); so-called "bad translations," apocryphal quotations, and irreverent readings that fuel creative processes in the construction of national literatures in Latin America ("On Piglia and Weltliteratur: Translations in the Construction of Latin American National Literatures," pp. 135–153); and finally, the convergence or divergence from Latin source texts in translations into Hispanic dialects between the 14th and 17th centuries —a period in which Latin coexisted, from a position of communicative distance, with the Romance languages, which had come to occupy "the space of formal and spontaneous conversation" (p. 114) (Del Rey Quesada, "Towards a Theory of Latin–Romance Contact in the History of Translation in Spain (Middle Ages and Golden Age)," pp. 113–134).

In the contribution by Carlos Moreno Hernández ("Baroque and the Silver Age: Translational Convergences," pp. 245–262), the *temporal* dimension takes central stage. The author demonstrates that, in the history of Spanish literature, there exists a relationship between the Baroque and Silver Age periods "from the perspective of translation (…) through a detailed analysis of the presence of kitsch and sentimentality in both contexts" (p. 11).

If we take the category of *agents* as our point of reference, three contributions merit attention. Adrián Izquierdo's chapter ("Princes as Translators of History in the Renaissance," pp. 175–192) focuses on the figure of Infante Gabriel of Bourbon, son of Charles III, and other princes and monarchs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who translated historiographical works as part of an educational programme grounded in the principles of "Erasmus, Vives, Archam and other renowned humanist pedagogues" (p. 187). This chapter could also be classified among those illustrating translation *practices*, as it provides details on the types of translation exercises undertaken by members of royal households. Antonio Bueno García's chapter ("Religious Translation in Seventeenth-Century Spain," pp. 75–96) presents a descriptive study based on extensive and meticulous documentation, which enables the author, among other things, to explain the relationship between translation and the missionary activity of members of religious orders —where mission territories are understood as an extension of the Iberian space— to reveal the ethical principles underpinning this activity, "based on responsibility, honesty and transparency" (p. 82), and to propose a typology of religious translation according to the nature of the works (lexicographic-linguistic, religious or secular), among other aims. Finally, the contribution by Ismael López ("The Role of Translators in the Origins of Spanish Literary Historiography," pp. 215–227) first contextualises the emergence (partly outside Spain) of the earliest works documenting the history of Spanish literature, as well as the aims pursued by their compilers: to educate the public and to defend Spain "against foreign powers" following the controversy sparked by Masson de Moveillers' article "Espagne" in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* (p. 216). The author then examines how the translators of these texts glossed and expanded upon the original sources and defended this approach in their prologues. This chapter, too, may be interpreted as focusing on translation *practice*.

Two chapters focus on the *epistemological reflection*, specifically on how different disciplines generate knowledge through the appropriation of theoretical developments from other fields. On the one hand, Andrea Reisenauer ("Film Adaptation as Intersemiotic Translation: A Polysystemic and Sociological Approach," pp. 283–307) highlights the fruitful relationship between the disciplines of Film Adaptation Studies (FAS) and Translation Studies (TS), based on Jakobson's concept of "intersemiotic translation" (p. 284). The notions of polysystem and norm sparked the interest of FAS, and both disciplines have adopted Pierre Bourdieu's theory of symbolic goods to explain the social contexts in which both translations and adaptations are rooted. On the other hand, Manuel F. Vieites ("Translation and Theatre Pedagogy in Spain (1751–2016): An Attempt at Systematisation," pp. 323–346) argues that translation is an essential tool for constructing a history of theatre education: for studying the translation history of foundational works in order to establish terminology, to address gaps and omissions in the corpus of works on theatre pedagogy, to examine the impact of translated discourses in specific periods, or to analyze translations of pedagogical texts produced outside Spain during the Franco dictatorship, among other aspects. In our view, this contribution demonstrates how other disciplines, too, can benefit from this multidisciplinary approach with the support of Translation Studies in constructing their own histories.

Finally, on a metadiscursive and metacritical level, Francisco Ruiz Casanova's chapter ("The Invention of the History of Translation in Spain," pp. 309–324) offers an overview of the works and historiography of translation developed in the field from the 1980s to the present day. He highlights how "the necessary reflections on the field, its growth, direction and future" (p. 317) are already taking place —reflections to which both his own chapter and, more broadly, the volume under review clearly belong.

This volume will, undoubtedly, serve as a sound source of inspiration for many researchers —both early-career and experienced— whether they are already engaged in research on the history of translation or are approaching the field for the first time. The editors demonstrate how the concepts of "translation zone" and "Iberian space" provide an integrative framework for understanding the reality of translation within this cultural space and its extensions, both in past periods and from a contemporary perspective.

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