

***The Routledge Handbook of
Translation and Methodology,
1st edition; Federico Zanettin y
Christopher Rundle (eds.), London and
New York, Routledge / Taylor & Francis
Group (Routledge Handbooks in
Translation and Interpreting Studies),
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A review of *The Routledge Handbook of Translation Methodology* could not be missed in this first issue of the new journal we are proposing to the community of translation and interpreting scholars, entitled *MeTI (Métodos de Traducción e Interpretación)*, which is and will be the journal of the Iberian Association of Translation and Interpreting Studies (AIETI). Method and methodology are the key words.

Furthermore, it is worth moving backwards in space, to look further afield, and to gauge the contribution of a collection such as Routledge Handbooks in Translation and Interpreting Studies to the discipline of Translation or Translation and Interpreting Studies (TIS). Few publishers have the capacity to undertake such an ambitious bibliographical venture.

By 2025, the series has reached the unlikely figure of forty-three volumes, all of them very generous in pages and knowledge, in the short space of a few years. We are close to the levels of erudition and popularisation of knowledge typical of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* or the *Enciclopedia universal ilustrada europeo-americana*, the *Espasa*. Although it is still necessary to remain attentive to the probable new releases, today the impression has already emerged and has taken hold that no facet, gap or nook and cranny of a discipline or sub-discipline has been left unattended, namely: (a) translation and interpreting manuals combined with (b) activism, feminism, gender studies, globalisation, ethics, health, urban life, history, history of translation and interpreting, media, conference interpreting, linguistics, culture,

politics, philosophy, audiovisual translation, literary translation, pragmatics, sexuality, intralinguistic translation, crisis or conflict situations, cognition, education, technology, sociology, audio-description, corpus, memory, migration, sign language, artificial intelligence, translation theory and concepts, translation industries, bilingualism, religion, censorship, translation for youth audiences, interpreting in Korea or China and literary translation in Latin America. The multidisciplinary development of the field of translation and interpreting knowledge and its theoretical and practical consolidation, as can be seen in all the pages of this collection, is astonishing, both to the experienced observer and to the layperson.

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Methodology, first published in 2022 and subsequently reprinted, was born under the labels of “translation” and “methodology” and hides a complex structure, which we will discuss later. But we would like to highlight, before this organisational complexity becomes apparent, first and foremost, the complete, complex, varied, international and expert team of chapter editors, up to a total of forty different names (pp. ix–xiv). The work of coordination has certainly been a great challenge, the merit of which, as they have been able to overcome it, is attributable to the editors of the volume, a role played by Professors Federico Zanettin, of the illustrious University of Perugia, and Christopher Rundle, of the long-established University of Bologna. The first contributor to the first chapter of the first part is the master of translation theory and practice Christiane Nord, to whom this reviewer, in this moment and paragraph, would like to thank for all the inspiration that both her writings and her oratory have exerted on him and on his teaching and research career. Thank you.

The introduction by Zanettin-Rundle, entitled “Methodology in translation studies: An introduction” (pp. 1–8) perfectly clarifies and delimits the objectives of this bibliographical reference work:

This volume addresses methodological aspects of research on translation and interpreting processes, practices, and products. As such, it seems important to emphasise at the start of this introduction that this book is not about the procedures, or the practical professional (or non-professional) tasks involved in producing a translation or performing an interpreting assignment. It is not, in other words, an extended coursebook in translation (...) or a practical handbook for aspiring professional translators (...). It is also not a book which

provides a detailed guide to conducting empirical research in translation studies, though much advice about this can be derived from many of its chapters. Rather, *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Methodology* contains essays which provide detailed accounts of a broad range of methodological approaches adopted by researchers in the field of translation and interpreting (...) the essays in this handbook cover both well-established and more recent methods and paradigms (p. 1).

Apart from identifying a need, we are told that the content of the lines we have quoted is exactly what readers will find in all the following pages, and what should be expected of them. A little further on, in the second section of this introduction, significantly entitled: “A focus on methodology” (pp. 2–4), there are such illuminating text fragments as the following: 1) “(...) there are many ways of approaching translation and interpreting as objects of study” (p. 2); 2) “(...) research methodology in translation studies became an increasingly pressing concern after the discipline has consolidated itself in the final decades of the last century” (p. 2); or 3) “(...) mixed-method approaches have become increasingly popular in recent years” (p. 4). The new *MeTI* journal, AIETI’s own knowledge dissemination activity, which is offered to the profession and the world with this first issue, shares and was born to explore these needs: 1) to study and put into practice all these different ways of approaching the study of translation and interpreting; 2) to address, accordingly, this need that was born at the end of the last century, but which has not ceased to increase in the present century; and 3) not to stop at limitations or methodological barriers of the past and to bet on the profitable mix, the daring combination and the audacity, in general, in the search for new methods for new realities.

Let us return, with this paragraph, to the challenge of the structure of the volume, which is woven with a set of twenty-nine independent chapters, albeit organised in three parts. The first part (pp. 9–42) and the second (pp. 43–304) are of a theoretical and meta-discursive nature, but with a clear difference between them: the first part, of only two chapters, deals with what is defined and identified as “internal approaches”, while the penultimate part, of sixteen chapters, covers what is defined as “interdisciplinary approaches”. The difference lies in the fact that the first of these two deals with the methodological paradigms that have been developed within the discipline itself, as opposed to those from other disciplines, the latter, which have

been incorporated into and applied to research in translation and interpreting. The former are, as is well known, the Theory of Scopus, by Christiane Nord (pp. 11–25), or Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) and Polysystem Theories, by Alexandra Assis Rosa (pp. 26–42), of the University of Lisbon; The latter, for their part, present an enormous variety of methodological proposals coming, in origin, and then naturalised and granted citizenship, from such disparate fields of knowledge as: anthropology, comparative literature, anthropology, semiotics, sociology, pragmatics, corpus linguistics, narratology or history, to give just a few examples.

The third part (pp. 305–491), which is made up of eleven chapters, differs from the previous two by focusing on the more practical and pragmatic aspects of the methodology of the interpreting and translation studies field of knowledge. Here we can mention such attractive keywords as the following: localisation, ethical challenges, accessibility, pedagogy, tools, audiovisual or IT applied to translation, among others. This section closes the circle, so it can be said that no fundamental aspect related to the challenges of research methods in translation and interpreting is left uncovered.

As it is necessary to choose, and this is only a review, we will mention in greater detail two chapters, 23, “Translation process research” (pp. 356–372), by Ana María Rojo López and Ricardo Muñoz Martín; and 26, “Audiovisual translation and multimedia and game localisation” (pp. 410–424), by Carme Mangiron. The reasons are easy to understand: all three are Spanish researchers very close to the Iberian Association of Translation and Interpreting Studies (AIETI), promoter of *MeTI* and, consequently, the genesis of this review on translation and methodology.

As an appetizer, and always with the avowed intention of encouraging readers and researchers to consult and appreciate the complete chapters, it is our wish to quote the first lines of these two chapters, which are characterised by their clarity and precision.

As far as Rojo López and Muñoz Martín’s proposals are concerned, this is the beginning:

Cognitive translation and interpreting studies (CTIS) is the branch of translation studies devoted to the study of the interface between cognition and all kinds of *multilingual mediated communication* (MMC) tasks and events. Thus, CTIS covers research at the interface between cognition and all kinds of oral

and sign language interpreting, respeaking, sight translation, translation, revision, post-editing, dubbing, subtitling, localization, transcreation, and the like. CTIS is one of the utilitarian realms within translation studies, in that it aims to improve translation production, quality, and use, as well as the training of those involved in MMC –especially, professionals– through realistic, detailed accounts of the processes, products, tools, and events that make MMC possible. Thus, work in this area needs to be firmly grounded in observable reality. In other words, CTIS is an empirical endeavor and it adheres to scientific methods (...) (p. 356).

And, as far as Mangiron and its capitular overture are concerned:

Audiovisual translation (AVT) has been defined as “a branch of translation studies concerned with the transfer of multimodal and multimedia texts into another language and/ or culture” (Pérez-González 2009: 13). AVT as a professional field has existed for many years, since films, as far back as the early 1900s, started to use intertitles that were translated into other languages. However, academic interest in AVT was slow to catch on. While the first academic contributions date from the late 1950s and the early 1960s, AVT as a field of research did not gain visibility until the 1990s and did not consolidate as an academic field until the late 2000s, when AVT came of age (Díaz-Cintas 2008) (p. 410).

In conclusion, according to this reviewer, *The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Methodology*, because of its ambition and breadth of subject matter, can be described as a very useful contribution for translation and interpreting scholars interested in the methodology and methods of study and research in their own discipline. Moreover, because of its field of specialisation, it should become a key bibliographical pillar on which to build the structure of the *MeTI* journal.

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