

**Newsletter of the  
United Bible Societies  
Translation Information  
Clearinghouse**

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This newsletter is a publication of the UBS Translation Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is a bibliographic research service of the United Bible Societies, offered to UBS translation personnel, other persons involved in Bible translation, and other researchers. To send materials for inclusion in the newsletter or to receive information on use of the Clearinghouse service, contact

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## X Marks the Spot: A Look at Logos Bible Software Series X

**L**ogos Bible Software has been around for some time, best known for its ability to link any number of electronic texts by biblical reference or topic, and for its amassing and tagging of hundreds of such texts for integration into its system. Until recently, its search capabilities on the morphologically tagged biblical texts have not approached those of other software such as GRAMCORD and BibleWorks.

Now, since Logos released its “Series X” in 2001, it has been improving the capabilities of the program for biblical language study. At the same time, the number of commentaries and other useful research tools available in the Logos/Libronix format has grown. The **UBS NT Translator’s Handbooks** have joined the list, and the **OT Handbooks** have just started shipping. Also just released is the **Stuttgart Electronic Study Bible**, a co-production of the German Bible Society and the Bible Society of the Netherlands that includes the apparatus of both BHS and UBS GNT4 and other important databases. More on that later.

### CONTENTS

Logos offers a number of packages with varying degrees of functionality and varying basic collections of reference works. The collections aim to suit the needs of the specific category of user, although there is much in the Scholar’s Library, for example, that will be of little use to the scholar. The collections most relevant for *TT* readers are: Original Languages Library (\$399.95), Scholar’s Library (\$599.95), and Scholar’s Library Silver Edition (\$999.95). Collection contents, too lengthy to list here, are compared at [logos.com/products/info/comparison](http://logos.com/products/info/comparison).

**Biblical texts** included in all three packages are: UBS GNT4, BHS, Rahlfs’ LXX (all morphologically tagged), as well as several versions of the NT textus receptus. The Silver Edition includes the Vulgate and the Peshitta NT (misleadingly listed only as “Peshitta”). Greek lexicons include Louw-Nida, Liddell-Scott abridged, and TNDT. The LXX lexicon (Lust, et al.), Newman’s NT glossary, and the Friberg Analytical Lexicon of the Greek NT are included only in the Silver Edition. The basic offering of English versions is numerous but narrow—15 different translations are included, most on the literal end of the continuum, but with TEV and NLT—and there are no other modern versions offered in these packages (they, and other English versions, must be purchased individually). Harold Scanlin’s *The Dead Sea Scrolls and Modern Translations of the Old Testament* is included with all three scholar’s packages.

In addition to the basic packages, there are over 3,800 books in the old Logos Library System (LLS) format or in the new Libronix Digital Library System format (Libronix DLS) (all are compatible with the new system) that can be purchased separately. All books come with the basic Libronix program so that they can be searched and hyperlinked with other texts in the same format (you don’t have to buy a package). The expandability and hyperlinking of the library is still probably the strongest feature of the software. A list of available books can be found at the Logos website ([logos.com](http://logos.com)). Although the majority of the books are devotional or pastoral, the list of research resources is growing—Anchor Bible Dictionary, Metzger’s Textual Commentary, HALOT, BDAG, Word Biblical Com-

mentary Series, the IVP Reference collection, to name just a few.

### Multilingual packages

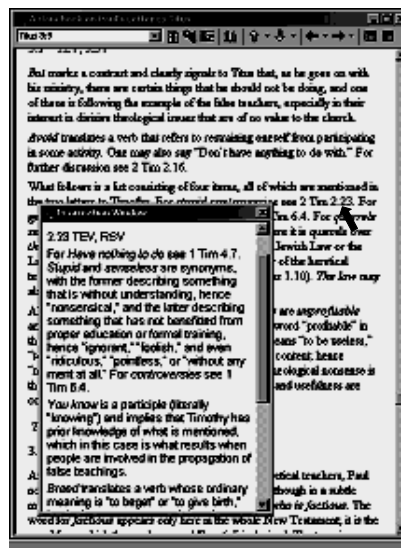
(collections of resources aimed at a particular language group) are also available or in preparation: there is an Afrikaans Bible library, a Spanish-language collection *Biblioteca de Estudio Biblico*, a Portuguese electronic library (being developed by the Bible Society of Brazil), and the Stuttgart Electronic Study Bible, mentioned already.

Books that have been available for some time are packaged with the old Logos Library System program. They are fully compatible with the new Libronix system, but if you buy only those books, you will be set up with the old Logos 2.0 program. For example, I had the Hebrew-Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament (HALOT) which was installed with the old program, but when I installed the new Libronix system, HALOT was reindexed and fully functional within it.

The quality of the linking of texts is directly related to how the texts are tagged, and potential differences in the document structures. A problem arises, for example, if you have two Hebrew lexicons open, BDB and HALOT, and try to bring up entries for the same lemma, you will find them imperfectly matched—typing in a root in HALOT in some cases brings up the Hebrew entry in HALOT and the Aramaic entry in BDB. Oddly, when you search for verbal roots “on the fly” in BDB, that is by typing directly into the search bar at the top of the window, if the original (print) BDB verbal root has a dagesh in the first consonant, you will only obtain the correct result if you type the letter with a dagesh. For example, if you type כלל you will get II כלל, because I כלל is listed in BDB with a dagesh (since it actually occurs as a verb, while II כלל does not). Even worse, in the case of this

verb, when *do* you type כלל, you are taken to the Aramaic entry. This should be fixed, but if not, at least a lookup list of homographic lemmas would help.

**UBS NT Handbooks:** Although the Handbooks are available electronically in Paratext and Translator’s Workplace 4 (TW4), the Logos version (listed sale price a hefty \$399.95 for the 20 NT volumes, \$400 for the 21 OT/DC volumes) has some added useful features, although some corrections are needed. TW4 has tagged the Handbooks very nicely, so that you can click on a Bible reference and go directly to the text of the reference in TEV or RSV (or any other version you have open), and when there is a note in the Handbook to see comments elsewhere in the book or in another Handbook, you can click on the link to go directly to those comments. Logos has improved on this by providing a “hover note” containing the text. So, for example, at Titus 3.9, there’s a note “For *stupid controversies* see 2 Tim 2.23.” If you hold the cursor over 2 Tim 2.23, the Handbook discussion of 2 Tim 2.23 pops up in a separate box that will disappear as soon as you move the cursor. This is good for quick reference. If you want to spend more time with 2 Timothy, you can



click on 2 Tim 2.23, and the 2 Timothy Handbook will open at that place in a separate window. The popup is especially useful for Bible texts. Anywhere a linked Bible reference occurs (not just in the Handbooks, but in all the Logos texts), you can simply move the cursor to hover over the link, and a popup window appears, containing the text of the reference in the version that you have specified in the program options.

**Stuttgart Electronic Study Bible (SESB):** For a UBS translation officer, this is probably the most useful “package” in the Libronix format. Logos has just released SESB for North America (\$279.95), and the German Bible Society is distributing it outside North America (+240). This package includes BHS, NA27, LXX, all with their morphological tagging, and most important, because they have not been available commercially in any form, Eep Talstra’s syntactically tagged Hebrew Bible (the WIVU database) and the critical apparatus for BHS and NA27. Also included are the Vulgate, some basic Hebrew and Greek lexicons, and some modern translations: Luther (1984), Gute Nachricht, Einheitsübersetzung, Elberfelder, Die Schrift, NRSV, NIV, NVSR study edition, Français courant, TOB, Statenvertaling, the NBG 1951 translation, Groot Nieuws Bijbel, and the Danish common language version. There will be more details on SESB in the next issue of *TT*.

## FUNCTIONS

One thing unusual about Logos in comparison to any other Bible software I’ve seen is the way functions are separated out into modules, or “addins.” With most software, when you buy the software, you get all the functionality of the software. But because of the library system, where Logos works in conjunction with publish-

ers, it distributes its basic search environment with every electronic text in the Logos format. The different packages put together by Logos have different combinations of the addins, which supplement the basic search capability with a range of functions. The result is that not all Logos setups have equal functionality. If you choose to buy a package that doesn't have a certain function that you later find you want, you need to buy the addin separately.

Here's a brief description of the addins most relevant for exegetical and language study. All of them come with the three packages mentioned above unless otherwise noted: In the Original Languages Addin, the Exegetical Guide lists each word in a specified verse or passage one by one, providing the lemma, and optionally, the parsing, gloss, and the results from any linked lexicons or dictionaries. Unfortunately, many links from BHS to BDB and the Strong's lexicon are to the wrong form of the root (noun instead of verb, proper noun instead of common noun, Aramaic instead of Hebrew entry, homograph, etc.). The same happens in the popup information window, which can easily become a misinformation window. These are more manifestations of the BDB problem mentioned above under Contents, which stems from the way the program executes searches. The exegetical resources for NT Greek appear to work better, although there are occasionally errors in links there as well (e.g., John 3.1, BAGD εἰμι instead of εἰμί). The Lemma Report is a concordance function, listing the entries of a lemma in whatever Hebrew/

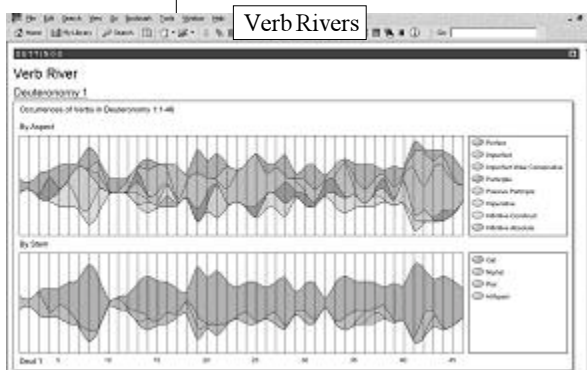
Greek lexicons you have, and all the forms of the lemma and where each form occurs in the biblical text.

There are a number of functions that compare Bible versions. *Parallel Bible Versions* allows you to display any number of versions of a verse or passage in aligned parallel columns in the same window. *Passage in All Versions* does the same thing only displaying the versions consecutively. *Compare Parallel Bible Versions*, only in the Scholar's packages, displays the versions in parallel columns, with differences between each version and a selected base version highlighted, and the percentage of variation from the base calculated. *Compare Pericopes* displays graphically the divisions of a biblical book into pericopes, according to the versions selected. This is an interesting feature that gives you an immediate picture of how different versions view the discourse units. Not all versions are provided with pericope sets, unfortunately. *Bible Clusters* plots versions on a graph to show the relative distance between them for a given verse or passage, based on differences in word usage. *Bible Version Difference Rivers* displays the differences in a "river" graph.

Similarly, the *Verb River* creates a graph representation of the attributes of Hebrew and Greek verbs in a given passage. The passage can be analyzed with respect to up to five Greek or six

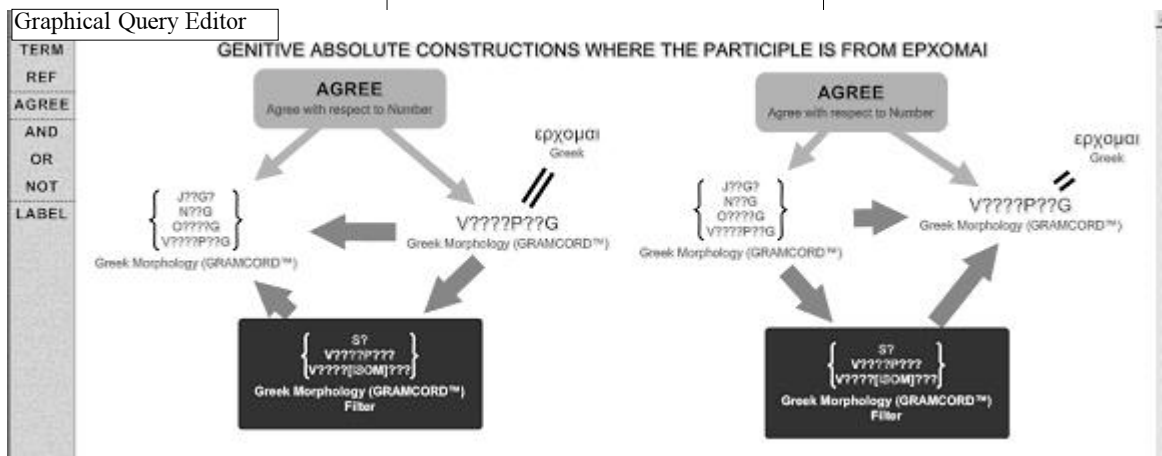
Hebrew verb attributes (person, tense, etc.). The river graph shows the flow of verb usage throughout the passage.

Morphological searching and complex queries in Hebrew and Greek are the real differences since I last worked with the program. Logos has made great strides in accommodating such searches with their command line type search and



the Graphical Query Editor, similar to some other Bible programs. For Hebrew, the dialogue for the command line search is relatively easy to use, especially where you click boxes to select grammatical features. The options offer good coverage of possible feature combinations. This method is especially good for simple searches, where you're looking for a particular form—like all perfect and waw-consecutive first person plural verb occurrences. For complex command line searches you have to dig in the help files, and even so may meet with frustration—the dialogue takes an inordinate amount of time to open, and when you enter a search that has no result, the dialogue closes, and you have to begin all over again. I'm still working on getting a search with operators to work correctly.

But that is what the Graphical Query Editor (GQE) is for. The GQE



has the advantage of staying open after you run the search so you can adjust your search, which you will definitely need to do while learning the system. In the GQE, you make a picture of your search, moving terms around and drawing arrows from one to another to establish proximity, agreement, or boolean conditions. With all its options, the GQE can accommodate quite complex searches.

Now that they've overcome the user interface problem, the big issue Logos developers have to face is that of speed. On my machine (1.1Ghz, 256MBRAM), Logos was so sluggish as to discourage use, especially for morphological searching. It is not very forgiving of mistakes or big tasks. Once it's been sent on its mission, often nothing can bring it back—not escape, cancel, x—you just have to wait. There may be a wide range of response in speed, judging from the messages in discussions groups, but Logos needs to improve the program's interaction with different operating systems and configurations to obtain uniform speed in operations. In addition, the program can be a bit heavyhanded—e.g., it opens Internet Explorer when you select an internet link, instead of allowing you to use your default browser, and certain windows cannot be minimized or backgrounded.

## HELP!

Logos may not really believe anyone's going to use their contextual help—when you open the help file it stays stubbornly on top of every other window. It can't be minimized or alt-tabbed away. So you can't work through learning the Exegetical Guide, for example, by going back and forth between the help box and the Exegetical Guide box. The support people will tell you that you can open each separate help file as a document, just like any other Logos document, but then you lose the integration of help files, help file search capabilities and context-sensitive help. I would like to see much more in the way of illustration in the Help files. They mostly go through the dialogue items without a good statement of how the items work in relation to each other. Some aspects of the program have much more illustration online, where there are also tutorials. These pages could be added to the help files for people who don't have good online connections.

## LOCALIZATION

Logos has given a gratifying amount of attention to localization, making the menus, dialogues and help files available in a growing number of languages. There are currently interfaces in Afrikaans, Basque, Catalan, Chinese, Danish,

Dutch, a number of Englishes, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Logos has set up a convenient template for users to create local language interfaces.

## CONCLUSION

The interlinked library has always been the main focus of the Logos/Libronix system, and is still the selling point. For a TO, especially, it's helpful to be able to carry sets of commentaries and Bible texts around in a laptop, and to have them interlinked. Logos does this best. The selection of academic resources is improving, especially with the addition of SESB. Once Logos resolves speed issues, it will truly be a competitor in morphological searching.

Now, if one only had money...

— SL

## Contact Information:

Logos Research Systems, Inc.  
1313 Commercial St.  
Bellingham WA 98225-4307  
www.logos.com  
International distributors are listed at the web site.

## Minimum requirements:

350MHz Pentium II (700MHz Pentium III recommended)  
64MB RAM (128MB recommended)  
Windows 98/Me/NT4.0/2000/XP  
CD-ROM drive  
800x600 display (1024x768 recommended)  
MS Internet Explorer 6.0 or later

# Recent Publications

*Inclusion of an item in TIC Talk does not necessarily mean we recommend it, or that we have seen it, though in most cases we have. It means that the article or book (sometimes by title alone) looks as if it might be of interest to our readers. Names in **bold** indicate people who are in some way related to UBS. Other bolding is for quick location of the general topic.*

## Bible Translation

*Text, Theology and Translation: Essays in honour of Jan de Waard.* 2004. **S. Crisp** and **M. Jinbachian**, eds. UBS. This festschrift contains essays by Bible Society colleagues and other scholars, a brief biography of de Waard and a list of his publications. Articles: "Masoretic text in Russia," A. Alexeev; "Conversational ׀׀׀׀ in Genesis: A challenge to context-sensitive translation," D. Clark; "Does a literary translation have to be literal?" S. Crisp; "Music and musical instruments in the Septuagint, the Peshitta and the Armenian Psalms," M. Jinbachian; "ΚΑΘΑΡΙΖΩΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΒΡΩΜΑΤΑ or ΚΑΘΑΡΙΖΟΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΒΡΩΜΑΤΑ? Text-critical and exegetical comments on Mark 7:19," I. Karavidopoulos; "The Original Old Testament text in the Greek-speaking Orthodox church," M. Konstantinou; "The case for two books of Jeremiah," Y. -J. Min; "Scripture translation in poetic form: The *tenzi* of Mwalimu Nyerere," P. Noss & P. Renju; "The relationship between Isaiah 33.14b-16 and Psalm 15.1-5," G. Ogden; "An Ode among Psalms: A commentary on the fourth Greek Psalm," A. Pietersma; "The prophet in the first and the second edition of Jeremiah: Increased dramatisation and the modern translator," L. de Regt; "Authority, canon and the Bible Societies," H.P. Scanlin; "Der vergeudete Sieg, oder wer spricht zu wem in 1 Kön 20:34? Von der Übersetzungskunst, echt Impliziertes von vermeintlich

Impliziertem zu unterscheiden," A. Schenker; "The ketiv-qere variations in light of the manuscript finds in the Judean desert," E. Tov. Copies may be obtained from the Europe/Middle East RETCO Office.

Kwame Bediako. 2003. "Biblical Exegesis in the African Context—The Factor and Impact of the Translated Scriptures." *Journal of African Christian Thought* 6/1:15-23. Part of this article was presented at the 2000 TTW. B. concludes "that biblical exegesis in the African context cannot be considered adequate if it bypasses the **factor and impact of the translated Scriptures** in the actual languages in which the majority of Christians in Africa read, hear and experience the Word of God." (22)

Penny Schine Gold. 2004. *Making the Bible Modern: Children's Bibles and Jewish Education in Twentieth-Century America*. Cornell University Press. G. examines the arena of **children's education and the role of the Bible in the reshaping of Jewish identity**, especially in the US in the 1920s and 1930s, when a second generation of Eastern European Jews engaged in the task of Americanizing Jewish culture, religion, and institutions. Jewish educators based in the Reform movement undertook a "cultural translation" of the Bible to modernize it, harmonize it with American values, and move it to the center of the religious school curriculum. The text, having become abridged and amended "Bible tales," served as a bridge between tradition and modernity. G. analyzes this development with reference to the

intellectual history of 18th- and 19th-century Europe, innovations in public schooling and social theory, Protestant religious education, and later versions of children's Bibles in the United States and Israel. Chapter 4 "Teaching the Bible to Children," discusses pedagogical issues and rewriting the text; chapter 5 "Bible stories retold: theory into practice," discusses aspects of the texts: as children's discourse, omissions, the nature of God, human characters/moral exemplars, and bible stories vs bible history.

**Carlo Buzzetti**. 2003. "Ogni traduzione Biblica è fatalmente parziale? Le 'mini-note' (la forza ermeneutica di una rinnovata risorsa antica)." *Rivista Biblica* 51/2:129-147. B. suggests adding **"mini-notes" that show different renderings of the same text by other translations**, making the task of Bible translation more cooperative, as well as educating readers.

**Philip C. Stine**. 2004. "Revisiting the Classics: **Dynamic Equivalence Reconsidered**." *The Translator* 10/1:129-135. S. looks at the ways in which Nida's *Toward a science of translating* and Nida and Taber's *The theory and practice of translation* changed Bible translation and helped establish the field of translation studies, and also at problems associated with the approach those works advocate.

M. Tiwald. 2003. "...Iam Ecclesiae Patres...ad textus primigenios recursum magnopere commendabant.' Die Frage der authentischen Bibelübersetzung im Spiegel katholischlehramtlicher Doku-

mente." *Protokolle zur Bibel* 12/1:3-11. Considers **Catholic documents** (from Council of Trent to Liturgiam authenticam) pertaining to the **textual basis for translation**.

**Biblical Texts and African Audiences.** 2004. E. Wendland and J.-C. Loba-Mkole, eds. Acton. The eight essays in this volume in the **UBS series Bible Translation in Africa**, are by Bible Society translation officers: "The challenge of Ngugi wa Thiong'o to African Bible translators," A. Mojola; "The tenzi of Mwalimu Nyerere: Scripture translation in poetic form," P. Noss and P. Renju; "Bible translation and inculturation hermeneutics," J.-C. Loba-Mkole; "The image of God and its implications for the image of African women with HIV/AIDS," A. Boniface-Malle; "Reading Wolof Bible with Muslims," G. Joseph; "Study Bible notes for the Gospel of Luke in Chichewa," E. Wendland; "The publishing of Christian scriptures in Africa: sociolinguistic challenges," J. Sterk and M. Muthwii; "Bible translation and interfaith relations in Africa," F. Dapila.

**Bible Translation and African Languages.** 2004. G. Yorke and P. Renju, eds. Acton. In the same series *Bible Translation in Africa*, this volume has 13 essays: "Traditions of scripture translation: a pan-African overview," P. Noss; "Early translation of the Bible into Ethiopic-Geez," G. Mikre-Sellassie; "Missionary translations of the Bible into Zulu," E. Hermanson; "Bible translation in lusophone Africa," G. Yorke; "Bible translation in Spanish-speaking Africa," R. Omanson; "The Swahili Bible," A. Mojola; "Bible translation in Ethiopia: Culture and ethnicity," L. Bliese; "New Testament hermeneutics and translation in franco-phone Africa," J.-C. Loba-Mkole; "Locating the priestly christology of Hebrews in an Akan setting,"

D. Ekem; "Christ as our Passover lamb: some context sensitivities in translation," P. Renju; "African Christianity, the Bible, and theology," T. Maluleke; "Bible translation in Africa: keeping up with the times," J. Sterk; "Contextualized translations and readings of the New Testament," E. Wendland.

*Journal of Religious & Theological Information* (2003) 6/1. The articles in this issue address the controversy over **inclusive language in English Bible translations**, especially with regard to the recently published TNIV. The articles are "The translation issues in the gender inclusive controversy," A.B. Spencer; "The ideological character of language and the TNIV," P. Jones; "Understanding the controversy over gender language in Bible translation," **Donald A. Johns**; "God language: Expanding language, expanding concept," C.A. Snavely.

E. Earle Ellis. 2003. "Dynamic Equivalence Theory, Feminist Ideology and Three Recent Bible Translations." *Expository Times* 115/1:7-12. E. **criticizes TNIV** especially for adopting dynamic equivalence and inclusive language; he **prefers NKJV and ESV**.

Bruce Waltke. 2003. "Personal Reflections on the TNIV." *CRUX* 39/1:27-31. W., a member of the TNIV committee of translators, offers a personal response to eight points of criticism of the TNIV, especially regarding inclusive language.

Allan Chapple. 2003. "The **English Standard Version**: A Review Article." *Reformed Theological Review* 61:61-96. Sees the ESV as only a slightly modified RSV that does not reach the goals set by the editors. He concludes, "How can we keep diverting for our own benefit resources that should be used to ensure that our fellow-

Christians in the two-thirds world have just one edition of one translation in their own language? Surely it is time for us to say (at least for a while), 'Enough is enough!'" (p 96).

*The Jewish Study Bible.* 2004. A. Berlin and M.Z. Brettler, eds. Oxford University Press. Contributors to this study Bible, which uses the Jewish Publication Society's TANAKH translation, bring into their annotations **interpretations from rabbinic and other early Jewish sources**. Besides introductions to sections and individual books there are seven essays on Jewish interpretation, from inner-biblical to modern; eight on the use of the Bible in Jewish life—the Dead Sea Scrolls, the synagogue, liturgy, Jewish philosophical and mystical traditions, in Israeli life, Jewish women's biblical scholarship, and Jewish translations; nine on background information, including concepts of purity, historical and geographical background, biblical languages, textual criticism, canonization, the Masoretic Bible, and reading biblical poetry.

*Foi et Vie* 101/4 (2002) has a series of **articles devoted to Bible translation**: J. Joosten, "Lire la Bible en traduction. Une perspective historique" (describes **three models of Bible translation**: the translation serves as a substitute for the original, the translation stands alongside the original, the translation is independent but is supplied with annotations that refer the reader back to the original); **J.-M. Babut**, "La traduction par **équivalence dynamique**"; C. Dieterlé, "La Bible au risque des traductions," (on problems of losing and gaining meaning, whether the source or target is given priority, the existence of many translations, ideological influences, and the changing status

of the texts); D. Fougeras, “Nommer Dieu en traduction biblique—quelques réflexions autour de la Nouvelle Bible Segond” (on the problem of **translating the names of God** and the choices of **Segond**); T. Römer, “Traductions et paratexte: sur le problème des annotations dans les Bibles modernes” (raises the question of the **relationship of the “paratext” of annotations to the biblical text**, illustrating with TOB problems that can arise, and suggesting that annotations need to be constantly reviewed and revised); D. Lys, “La Bible en quête de langage(s)” (review of the literary merits of the **Bayard** translation); S. Guilmin, “D’une Bible à l’autre” (critical of **Chouraqui’s translation**); and J.-P. Sternberger, “Les Bibles pour enfants ou Les aventures de Targoum et Midrach” (compares eleven **French Bibles for children** and three illustrated Bibles—their layout, intended use, illustrations, treatment of characters, and text).

And three articles in *Protokolle zur Bibel* 12/1 (2003): P. Arzt-Grabner, “Grenzfälle wörtlicher Übersetzung neutestamentlicher Texte,” (looks at different translations of Greek words, names, rendering of verbal forms, and levels of language to point to the **difficulties of literal translations**); A. Siquans, “Überlegungen zu einer frauengerechten Bibelübersetzung,” (compares *Die Gute Nachricht* and *Der Gottesdienst. Liturgische Texte in gerechter Sprache* with respect to their use of **inclusive language**); and R. Müller-Fieberg, “Ein ‘Bibel-Skandal in Frankreich?’ Vielmehr und trotz allem: Ein ermutigendes Signal für die Inkulturation der Bibel in unsere Gegenwart!” (description of and reflections on the **Bayard Bible**).

F. Belli. 2003. “La Bibbia dei quarantasette. In margine a *La*

*Bible*, Bayard/Médiaspaul, Paris/Montréal.” *Rivista Biblica* 51/1:57-66. Considers a number of renderings of passages and keywords in the **Bayard Bible**, and the literary quality of the translations.

Ernst Lippold. 2003. “Standbein Lutherbibel. Was lange währt. Zur Geschichte der Revisionen.” *Una Sancta* 58/1:21-29. Describes 20th century **revisions of the Luther Bible**, especially considering the 1984 revision in comparison with other German translations.

T.J. Chakkuvarackal. 2002. “Translating the Bible in the Indian Context.” *Bible Bhashyam* 28/4:656-671. Discusses issues of **Bible translation in India** in the areas of linguistics, source text, translation principles, and post-colonialism, considers problems of interpretation in the Indian context, and lists suggestions for translators.

J. Konings. 2003. “Tradução e Traduções da Bíblia no Brasil.” *Perspectiva Teológica* 35/96:215-238. K. gives an overview of **Portuguese translations used in Brazil** and discusses general issues in Bible translation.

## Translation, Linguistics

Martha P.Y. Cheung. 2003. “From ‘Theory’ to ‘Discourse’: The Making of a Translation Anthology.” *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 66/3:390-401. C. explores the problem of **translating concepts of categories of knowledge** with reference to her anthology in English on Chinese thinking about translation, an anthology whose title changed from “Chinese translation theories” to “Chinese thought on translation” to “Chinese discourse on translation.” She analyzes the impact of such choices in view of

the receiving culture’s ways of organizing bodies of knowledge.

**Anthony Pym**. 2004. *The Moving Text: Localization, Translation, and Distribution*. Benjamins. P. sets up a dialogue between **localization theory and translation theory**, placing both within a more general frame of text transfer. Texts are distributed in time and space; localization and translation respond differently to those movements; their relative virtues are thus brought out on common ground. The book reviews key problems in translation theory, and critical concepts such as cultural resistance, variable transaction costs, segmentation of the labor market, and the dehumanization of technical discourse. It closes with a plea for the humanizing virtues of translation, over and above the efficiencies of localization.

*Similarity and Difference In Translation: Proceedings of the International Conference on Similarity and Translation, Bible House, New York City, May 31-June 1, 2001*. 2004. S. Arduini and **R. Hodgson, Jr.**, eds. Guaraldi. Essays consider the **paradox of translation that similarity presupposes difference, and vice versa**, from four different methodological standpoints: rhetoric, epistemology, semiotics, and culture. Some titles: S. Arduini, “Similarity and difference in translation”; E.A. Nida, “Similar but different”; M. Tymoczko, “Difference in similarity”; E.-A. Gutt, “Translation, metarepresentation, and claims of interpretive resemblance”; R.J. Sim, “Modeling the translation task: Taking Luke 2:27-38 as a case study”; J.P. Sterk, “Translation and media: How different can we be and still be equivalent (or at least similar)?”; U. Steccconi, “A Map of semiotics for translations studies”; R. Koops, “When Moses meets Dilbert: Similarity and difference in

print, audio, and comic-strip versions of the Bible"; Zaixi Tan, "Chinese and English metaphors in comparison: As seen from the translator's perspective"; A.O. Mojola, "Similarity, identity, and reference across possible worlds: The translation of proper names across languages and cultures"; C. Nord, "Similarity and strangeness in the translation of New Testament and early Christian texts"; J. Lambert, "Translation, similarity, and culture"; E. Wendland, "What's the difference? Similarity (and dissimilarity) from a cross-cultural perspective: Some reflections upon the notion of 'acceptability' in Bible translation"; M.D. Yaffe, "Bible translation and the rhetoric of theologico-political liberalism: The case of Spinoza's *Tractatus theologico-politicus* (1670)"; T. Albaladejo, "Similarity and difference in literary translation"; F. Boswell, "'Read my lipograms' accurately, beautifully, clearly, dynamically: Is it possible to translate the literary forms of Psalm 119 and *La disparition*?"

*Text, Context, Concepts*. 2003. C. Zelinsky-Wibbelt, ed. Mouton de Gruyter. Contributions to this volume investigate how speakers rely on the same **cognitive dispositions in three different areas of transfer**: lexicalization of metonymies and metaphors; intercultural communication; and expert-lay communication. Some titles: "Discourse and lexicalization," C. Zelinsky-Wibbelt; "On the mixing of conceptual metaphors," C.J. Baldauf; "Classifiers, metonymies, and genericity: A study of Vietnamese," L. Behrens; "Marked communication and cultural knowledge in lexis," C. Inchaurrealde; "Integrating translation theory and translation practice," C. Zelinsky-Wibbelt; "Form symbolism across languages: Danish, Slovene, and Japanese," J. Kennedy, Chang H.L., B. Challis, V. Kennedy; "Levels of

abstraction in specialist concepts as a translation problem," R. Stolze.

*Triangulating Translation: Perspectives in Process Oriented Research*. 2003. F. Alves, ed. Benjamins. This selection of papers presented at the 2nd Brazilian International Translators' Forum (2001) builds on the notion of triangulation—**the combined use of different methods of data elicitation and analyses**, to discuss methodological issues and experimental methods in the field of translation process research. The seven contributions raise issues concerned with the translation-pragmatics interface, the role of inter-subjectivity, the attempts at modeling what accounts for translation competence, and the effect of think-aloud on translation speed, revision, and segmentation. Titles include: "A Relevance-Theoretic oriented approach to the investigation of inferential processes in translation," F. Alves and J.V.R. Gonçalves; "Controlling the process: Theoretical and methodological reflections on research into translation processes," G. Hansen; "Effects of think aloud on translation speed, revision, and segmentation," A. Lykke Jakobsen; "The influence of working memory features on some formal aspects of translation performance," R. Rothe-Neves.

Andrew Chesterman and Emma Wagner. 2002. *Can Theory Help Translators? A Dialogue between the Ivory Tower and the Wordface*. St. Jerome Pub. A dialogue between a theoretical scholar and a professional translator about the **usefulness (if any) of translation theory**. C. and W. argue about the problem of the translator's identity, the history of the translator's role, the translator's visibility, translation types and strategies, translation quality, ethics, and translation aids.

*For Better or for Worse: Translation as a Tool for Change in the South Pacific*. 2004. S. Fenton, ed. St. Jerome Pub. The essays explore **the impact translation has had on linguistic, cultural, ethnic and political identities in several nations of the South Pacific**. The authors demonstrate that the Pacific Islanders were not only victims but also played an active role in the cross-cultural events they were party to and in shaping their own destinies. Some titles: "Translating the ancestors: Grey's *Polynesian Mythology*," John O'Leary; "Interpreting as a tool for empowerment of the New Zealand Deaf community," Rachel Locker McKee; "Translation in New Caledonia: Writing (in) the language of the Other. The "Red Virgin," the missionary, and the ethnographer," Raylene Ramsay; "Foreigner talk to exonym: Translation and literacy in Fiji," Paul Geraghty; "Decolonization by missionaries of government: The Tokelau case," Tony Angelo & Tioni Vulu. Article abstracts at <http://www.stjerome.co.uk/1-900650-67-3.html>

*Translating Cultures: Perspectives on Translation and Anthropology*. 2003. P.G. Rubel and A. Rosman, eds. Berg. Drawing on case studies and theories from a wide range of disciplines—including anthropology, philosophy, linguistics, art history, folk theory, and religious studies—the essays explore the **importance of translation in anthropology**. Some titles: "Translation and belief ascription: Fundamental barriers," T. Jones; "The Unspeakable in pursuit of the ineffable: Representations of untranslatability in ethnographic discourse," M. Herzfeld; "Translating folk theories of translation," D. Kapchan; "Notes on transliteration," B. Messick; "Text transla-



tion as a prelude for soul translation,” A. Segal; “Are kinship terminologies and kinship concepts translatable?” A. Rosman and P. Rubel.

Michael Cronin. 2003. *Translation and Globalization*. Routledge. A critical exploration of the ways in which radical changes to the world economy have affected contemporary translation. C. argues that translation is central to debates about language and cultural identity, and shows why consideration of the role of translation and translators is a necessary part of safeguarding and promoting linguistic and cultural diversity.

Theo Hermans. 2003. “**Cross-Cultural Translation Studies as Thick Translation.**” *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 66/3:380-389. H. argues for “an interest in different forms and concepts of translation,” and calls for “a vocabulary at once more imaginative and self-critical than what is available at present” in translation studies. Borrowing Kwame Appiah’s phrase “thick translation,” itself a turn on the philosophical/ethnographical phrase “thick description,” he advocates an attention to detail, suspicion of all-purpose methodologies, willingness to cross disciplinary boundaries, and self-relexiveness to counter what he sees as the reductive tendencies of current translation studies.

Umberto Eco. 2003. *Dire quasi la stessa cosa: Esperienze di traduzione*. Bompiani. Essays from various conferences and seminars that Eco has been part of bring together his **observations and reflections on translation** gained from experience as a corrector of other people’s translations, translator, and author collaborating with his translators. He reflects on translation from one language

to another, as well as one medium to another.



John Holm. 2004. *Languages in Contact: The Partial Restructuring of Vernaculars*. Cambridge University Press. Studies five non-creole vernaculars (African American English, Afrikaans, Brazilian Vernacular Portuguese, nonstandard Caribbean Spanish, vernacular lects of Réunionnais French) from the point of view of social and linguistic factors in their partial restructuring. Argues that the transmission of their source languages from native to non-native speakers led to partial restructuring, resulting in the retention of a substantial amount of the source languages’ morpho-syntax, but also the introduction of a significant number of substrate and interlanguage features. Proposes a formal theoretical model identifying the processes that lead to partial restructuring.

*Fighting Words: Language Policy and Ethnic Relations in Asia*. 2003. M.E. Brown and Š. Ganguly, eds. MIT Press. Essays analyze the **impact of different kinds of language policies on ethnic relations** in fifteen multiethnic countries in Asia and the Pacific (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, PNG, Philippines, China, Taiwan). The analyses include discussion of the origins of different language policies and how the policies have evolved over time. They develop policy recommendations, both for individual countries and in more general terms.

Penelope Eckert and Sally McConnell-Ginet. 2003. *Language and Gender*. Cambridge University Press. This is an introduction to the study of the **relation between**

**gender and language use**, beginning with a discussion of gender and of the resources that the linguistic system offers for the construction of social meaning.

*Narrative Theory and the Cognitive Sciences*. 2003. D. Herman, ed. Center for the Study of Language and Information. This volume focuses on narrative as a crossroads where cognitive and social psychology, linguistics, literary theory, and the recent hybrid called “cognitive narratology” intersect, suggesting new directions for the cognitive sciences. The essays demonstrate the **importance of narrative as a cognitive style, a genre of discourse, and a resource** for literary writing and other forms of communication.

“**Contrast in Discourse.**” *Journal of Semantics* (2004) 21/2. H. de Hoop and P. de Swart, eds. Articles in this issue explore the marking and identification of contrast, its discourse function, similarities and differences between different types of linguistic tools and cross-linguistic variation in contrast. Titles: “Contrastors,” H. Zeevat; “Modality realization as contrast in discourse,” J. Spenader; “Coherence relations, ellipsis and contrastive topics,” P. Hendriks; “On the notion of contrast in information structure and discourse structure,” C. Umbach; “Towards a semantic typology of adversative and contrast marking,” A.L. Malchukov; “Conversational contrast and conventional parallel: Topic implicatures and additive presuppositions,” K.J. Saebo.

Susan Goldin-Meadow. 2003. *Hearing Gesture: How Our Hands Help Us Think*. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Seeks an understanding of the significance of the gestures that accompany and modify speech.



## ***INSIDE—A REVIEW OF LOGOS SERIES X / LIBRONIX***

Increasingly, publishers are issuing CD-ROMs along with textbooks. The following are Fortress Press printed volumes that are sold with the electronic text of the book and additional study materials on CD-ROM, in the Libronix format.

- *Introduction to the Hebrew Bible*, by John J. Collins, with CD-ROM (2004): text, discussion questions, maps, illustrations, and Web resources.
- *The Old Testament Story: An Introduction*, by Don C. Benjamin, with CD-ROM (2003): text with a set of learning materials.
- *The Hebrew Bible: A Socio-Literary Introduction*, by Norman K. Gottwald (1985), with CD-ROM, (2002): text, glossary hyperlinked to the text, NRSV hyperlinks, internet links, notetaking, bookmarking, and highlighting capabilities
- *The Writings of the New Testament*, by Luke T. Johnson (1999), with CD-ROM (2002): contains the text with searching features, and hyperlinks to the NRSV.
- *Palestine in the Time of Jesus: Social Structures and Social Conflicts*, by K.C. Hanson and Douglas E. Oakman (1998), with CD-ROM (2002): text, charts, hyperlinked glossary, NRSV hyperlinks, primary documents, photographs, bibliographies, internet links, notetaking, bookmarking, and highlighting.
- *Multipurpose Tools for Bible Study*, by Frederick W. Danker (1993) with CD-ROM (2003): text, updated bibliography, and related weblinks.

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