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1) What constitutes knowledge of language?, 2) How is knowledge of language acquired?, and 3) How is knowledge of language put to use? (62). Consequently, the treatment that the authors give to principles and parameters of first and second language acquisition provides important empirical studies in those areas. Another strength in this edition is the enhancement of chapter 7 on functionalism approaches with the inclusion of recent and illustrative research on cognitive linguistics and thinking for speaking and second language pragmatics. Another important revision is the exclusion of the concept on input in chapter 6—making it exclusively on interaction—as well as a brief inclusion of some recent studies on the Output Hypothesis. The authors also included recent extensions on sociocultural theory through research studies on Dynamic Assessment conducted by Lantolf, Thorne, and Poehner (2006) and languaging within the ZPD and concept-based instruction.

This edition provides a solid understanding of the development of L2 language theories. It also constitutes a good introductory textbook for a basic SLA course. Mostly because it offers a general overview of important theories and models that are evaluated by comparing their claims and their views on language, language learning processing, and learner. Moreover, its organizational style invites the novice readers to explore with ease the standing of each theoretical approach supported by well documented empirical research. There is little doubt that readers will benefit from this wider theoretical range on L2 language learning studies by acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the field of SLA.

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Lawrence Venuti’s *Translation Changes Everything: Theory and Practice* is an important addition to the field of Translation Theory from one of the foremost critical minds in contemporary translation studies. As a collection of fourteen essays written over the past decade, this book serves to both “sketch the trajectory of [Venuti’s] thinking about translation and to intervene into the main trends in translation research and commentary” (1). Each of these purposes will prove invaluable to researchers interested in the direction of translation studies in the twenty-first century.

In contrast to Venuti’s previous books, *Translation Changes Everything* lacks a cohesive theoretical arc uniting the various chapters under a central thesis. Instead, Venuti undertakes such disparate topics as psychoanalysis and the translator’s unconscious to translating archaic poetry for modern audiences. The absence of an overall, unifying theme makes this book somewhat unsuitable for those readers lacking a solid theoretical background in Translation Theory or new to Venuti’s writings. However, those familiar with Venuti and the theoretical
pedigree upon which his work is based will welcome these essays as a glimpse into his evolving views on the field of translation. The book’s introduction details the author’s perspective shift from an instrumentalist, foreignizing view of translation that stems from Friedrich Schleiermacher and Antoine Berman to a renewed focus on the ethics of translation, “which argues that the most decisive way for a translation to show respect is to make the source text the ground of an ethics of innovation in the translating culture” (8). By documenting his own theoretical progression, Venuti mirrors the critical developments in the overall field of Translation Theory.

Despite the distinct subject matter of each essay, one of the strongest aspects of the book is the inclusion of translation case studies into each chapter. After establishing the theoretical underpinnings of each subject, Venuti draws on his own extensive experience as a translator as well as incorporating historical and contemporary examples to support and illustrate his arguments. These case studies provide excellent examples of conceptual abstractions, strengthening the author’s claims as well as making the book more accessible. They also serve to prove Venuti’s notion that “no practice of any kind can occur without theoretical concepts,” and that “in the case of translation, the categories of ‘theory’ and ‘practice’ are closely interrelated and reciprocal in their effects” (10).

Although Venuti explicitly rejects any attempt at establishing a narrative thread throughout the essays collected here, the scope of the chosen essays results in an inconsistent approach that seems to limit the audience for this book, rather than increasing it. For example, the shortest essays of the book, such as “How to Read a Translation,” “Translations of the Book Market,” and “Teaching in Translation,” appear geared towards a broader audience, free of the many layers of theory and criticism that frame other chapters. In contrast, the essays “The Difference that Translation Makes: The Translator’s Unconscious” and “Translating Derrida on Translation: Relevance and Disciplinary Resistance” are heavily framed by not only critical works in translation studies, but also post-structuralism, psychoanalysis, and existential phenomenology. Each essay in the book is masterfully composed with excellent critical references and case studies, but when taken as a whole, the essays together send a confusing message as to who the intended readership is. Additionally, with or without a unifying theme among the essays, the book would have benefited from a concluding section that would rearticulate the arguments expressed as well as provide some insights into the direction that Translation Theory will head next.

For anyone who has followed Lawrence Venuti’s career, *Translation Changes Everything: Theory and Practice* provides a fascinating glimpse into his evolving thought process as it has largely shaped the field of Translation Theory.

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