

students in the Russian studies department – i.e. future translators of literary texts. The methodological basis and outcomes applied in the article are demonstrated on examples of students' work created during her translation classes. Vychodilová's succinct summary of Levý's heritage in the field of translation studies also encapsulates the ideological message of the whole book, namely: "[t]he convincingness of Levý's arguments supported by translational and educational practice as well as indirect and moderate for-

mulations, implicitly [evokes] his sensitive approach to a translator as a sovereign individuality having a right to a subjective decision making. [...] In particular, conceiving a translation as a decision-making process and a translator as a decision maker shall be understood to be timeless benefits of Levý's philosophy" (106).

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VLADIMÍR BILOVESKÝ – IVAN ŠUŠA: Banskobystrické myslenie o preklade a tlmočení [Thinking on Translation and Interpreting in Banská Bystrica]
Banská Bystrica: Belianum, 2017. 136 pp. ISBN 978-80-557-1329-8

In 2017, translation studies at Matej Bel University celebrated its 20th anniversary. In the twenty years, the academic staff has changed, the program has developed, and in terms of academic research, many previously overlooked topics have been studied. The publication *Banskobystrické myslenie o preklade a tlmočení* aims to reflect the past twenty years of the translation studies program in Banská Bystrica.

The publication is divided into seven main chapters. The first two chapters take a look at translation studies in Banská Bystrica through the lens of the people involved in it. The authors provide exhaustive information related to the academic staff and their research areas. A bibliography of their most significant publications is also included. Each scholar is accompanied by a biography and by a brief profile of their research area.

The third and the fourth chapters deal with translation training at Banská Bystrica. The authors give full overview of the study program, explain its roots and clarify the changes it has gone through. They also explain how the translation and interpreting studies program combines theory and practice through its Translation and Interpreting Centre (now in the form of the civic organization LCT – Lingua, Communicatio,

Translatio), which has been part and parcel of the integrated translation and interpreting program at Matej Bel University since 2012. The Centre gives students the opportunity to translate and interpret in real working conditions and receive valuable feedback from professional, native Anglophone proofreaders and editors. In addition, teachers are able to monitor the development of students' skills and revise training methods appropriately.

The fifth and the sixth chapters provide a general overview of the scholarly projects and academic conferences related to translation and interpreting studies that have been based in Banská Bystrica. The origins of several scholarly journals related to the field are also described. Matej Bel University has held many events featuring lectures from world-famous translation studies scholars, such as Christiane Nord, Anthony Pym, Andrew Chesterman, Christopher Rundle, Ingrid Kurtz or Franz Pöchhacker. In 2021, Matej Bel University will hold the international conference "Translation, Interpreting and Culture 2: Rehumanising Translation and Interpreting Studies" with the world's leading translation and interpreting studies scholars as keynote speakers (Susan Bassnett, Lawrence Venuti, Jan Pedersen, Nadja

Grbić). Reports of their visits are given in subchapter 6.3. Finally, the authors also summarize events held by Matej Bel University with the goal of popularizing literary translation – specifically, *Prekladateľské soirée* (Translation Evening), bi-annual discussions with professional literary translators. In the seventh and final chapter, the authors express their hopes that translation studies at Banská Bystrica will develop further.

This publication is dedicated to the history of translation studies. In recent years, there have been several successful undertakings in the field of translation history, such as two volumes of *Slovník slovenských prekladateľov umeleckej literatúry 20. storočia* (The Dictionary of Slovak Literary Translators of the 20th Century, 2015, 2017; eds. Oľga Kovačičová and Mária Kusá) and Katarína Bednárová's *Dejiny umeleckého prekladu na Slovensku I* (The History of Literary Translation in Slovakia I, 2014). The reviewed publication is more similar to the former title, as it predominantly “lists researches and researchers” rather than “interpreting the reasons why the researchers focused on their particular research, if they were successful, and to what extent”. Although this approach worked exceptionally well with the aforementioned dictionary of Slovak translators, one wonders whether the goal of this publication shouldn't be to interpret how the Banská Bystrica school of translation differs from all the other “schools” – both in terms of research and education – and what its further possibilities are. The publication also lacks an answer to the question “How has the Banská Bystrica school of translation contributed to the Slovak school of translation?”, which in the context of the history of translation studies would seem to be an important question to ask. In this case, Katarína Bednárová's approach to translation history would have been preferable, providing a narrative (although to some extent subjective) history of translation alongside the objective information on events and people. However, it must be stressed that the publication can (and probably will) be used as an important

resource for future publications in the field of translation studies history, and it serves its informative function well. Nevertheless, the reviewed book is a first step to provide a general history of translation studies in Banská Bystrica.

Although the authors do not come up with any original research, specify the particularity of the Banská Bystrica school of translation, or provide an interpretation of the research areas studied at Matej Bel University, it is the first publication that comprehensively summarizes the history of the Banská Bystrica tradition of thought in translation studies. The publication is significant for another reason as well. Its goal is to prevent *genesis amnesia* in the studied field – both from a scholarly and pedagogical point of view. Pierre Bourdieu's *Outline of a Theory of Practice* (1977) defines *genesis amnesia* as a naive notion, that everything has always been the same as it is now. Such amnesia could doom the actors in the habitus to repeatedly “tread water”. For any scholarly field to fluidly develop, its contributors should know its history and understand how the field was formed and how it has transformed. The roots of the field are further used to develop the discipline or to explicitly deconstruct its past in order to suggest a different turn in the field. This publication can contribute to the extinction of this *genesis amnesia* in Slovak translation studies. However, it does not propose how to do it constructively. A great deal of work in the field of translation studies history lies ahead, and this publication provides solid foundations for it.

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