

K Nyv Pons Megsz Lalni 1 H Nap Alatt Olasz Cd

Following the theoretical framework Nida had developed over decades of work on translation and semiotics, the two authors offer an easily comprehensible analysis of the complex problems involved in translation. After a critical review of the historical development of translation theory in the light of modern information theory, they elucidate the most fundamental principles of translation in accordance with the concept of dynamic equivalence. The treatment is closely related to actual translation practice, and the principles elucidated are applicable to all types of translation, though most of the examples analyzed are taken from translations between Chinese and English. This new and expanded edition has two main parts. Part I is the complete text of the original work as published in the early 1980s. Part II consists of six of Professor Jin's more recent essays, which provide further insights into the principle of equivalent effect and its applications in literary translation. Particular attention is paid to practical procedures and the extremely complex relationship between creative translation and real fidelity. Published by City University of Hong Kong Press.

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First Published in 1978. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This study of Egyptian efforts to diversify the country's economy between the end of World War 1 and the Nasser coup d'etat of 1952 focuses on the nascent bourgeoisie and the relationships of its segments to one another. Originally published in 1984. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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This book, first published in 1989, is an analysis of what changed in 1789 with the French Revolution and what contemporary life owes to the event, particularly with regards to the body and public life, as the revolutionary middle class set new ideals and behaviours.

Lymphatics and Lymph Circulation: Physiology and Pathology is a comprehensive account of the physiology and pathology of lymphatics and lymph circulation, with emphasis on the question of lymph flow as well as the problems of capillary filtration and diffusion in the connective tissue. These intricate processes are explained from a uniform point of view. Comprised of 27 chapters, this book begins with a discussion on the origin and architecture of the lymphatic system, paying particular attention to the discovery of lymphatics and lymph circulation; the phylogenesis and ontogenesis of lymphatics; and general and special anatomy of the lymphatic system. The second part explores the general physiology and pathology of the lymphatic system and includes chapters dealing with the role of the connective tissue in lymph formation; absorption into lymph capillaries; filtration and absorption through serous membranes; and lymph flow and composition. The remaining chapters consider the central nervous system and other organs such as the heart, lung, liver, kidney, and pancreas. This monograph will be useful for students, practitioners, and researchers in physiology and pathology.

This book brings together for the first time the work of many of the leading scholars in the field of Middle East working-class history. Using historical material from nineteenth-century Syria, late Ottoman Anatolia, republican Turkey, Egypt from the late nineteenth century through the Sadat period, Iran before and after the overthrow of the Shah, and Ba`thist Iraq, the authors explore different forms and interpretations of working-class identity, action, and organization as expressed in language, culture, and behavior. In addition, they examine different narratives of labor history and the place of workers in their respective national histories. Included are articles by Feroz Ahmad, Assef Bayat, Joel Beinin, Edmund Burke III, Dipesh Chakrabarty, Eric Davis, Ellis Goldberg, Kristin Koptiuch, Zachary Lockman, Marsha Pripstein Posusney, Donald Quataert, and Sherry Vatter. The book provides not only an introduction to the "state of the field" in Middle East working-class history but also demonstrates how that field is being influenced by the new paradigms which are transforming labor history and social history more broadly worldwide. It also opens the way for fruitful comparisons among Middle Eastern countries and between the Middle East and other parts of the world.

A group of Central European communists, most of them Hungarians, in the interwar period served the world communist movement as international cadres of the Comintern, the Moscow-based Communist International. As an important member of this cohort, József Pogány played a major role in the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919, the "March Action" in Germany in 1921, and, under the name of John Pepper, in the development of the American Communist Party of the 1920s. During the 1920s he was an important official in the Comintern apparatus and undertook missions on three continents. A prolific writer and effective organizer, he was one of the most flamboyant and controversial communists of his era. Some of his comrades praised him as "the Hungarian Christopher Columbus." Others, like Trotsky, called him a "political parasite." This study is based on newly available primary sources from Hungary, Russia, and the United States; it is the first ever written about this colorful and well-travelled Hungarian communist. Examines Pogány's development as a socialist and communist, the influence of his Jewish origins on his career, the reasons for his remarkable success in the United States, and the circumstances that led to his arrest and execution in the Stalinist terror.

Before communism, anarchism and syndicalism were central to labour and the Left in the colonial and postcolonial world. Using studies from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, this groundbreaking volume examines the revolutionary libertarian Left's class politics and anti-colonialism in the first globalization and imperialism (1870/1930).

1001 years as a continuous settlement, 100 years as a modern city, Cairo in the 1970s is a complex metropolis. Janet Abu-Lughod traces the social and demographic history of Cairo, demonstrating the continuities and transformations that underlie the organization of today's city. Originally published in 1971. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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