**Pym, Anthony. *Translation Solutions: Histories of a Flawed Dream.*
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When setting out to write a simple typology of solution types for different languages, Anthony Pym uncovered deep historical contexts and relations behind the international exchange of translation solutions. Combining translation studies with elements of both historical narrative and historiography, Pym's *Translation Solutions* is much more than a simple catalogue of translation strategies for different languages. In twelve compelling chapters divided both geographically and chronologically, Pym charts the evolution of translation solutions, explaining how a linguistically diverse, international series of scholars each formulated their own distinctive lists of solutions.

Very critical of the long-lasting binaries in translation, Pym delves into the political, ideological, and cultural biases that surrounded these older categories and, taking into account more recent translation scholarship that questions past assumptions on equivalence, he consistently stresses that translation is, by necessity, a communicative and solution driven act. Thus, he details the respective strengths and weaknesses of the older, more dated typologies of translation solutions proposed by his predecessors—e.g. equivalence, adequacy—and seeks to reconcile them with a more contemporary, communicative view of translation. In doing so, Pym hopes to do away with the shortcomings and ideologies that surrounded the old typologies and fashion a new, more coherent list of solutions applicable for many languages.

Pym opens Chapter 1, "Charles Bally and the Missing Equivalents," with the work of Charles Bally, the father of linguistic stylistics and a scholar whose work pre-empted those studies specifically focused on translation solutions. Bally, noticing the difficulties and patterns encountered by his German speaking students when translating from French, observed the tendencies they typically had and set the ground for future analysis by noticing two types of translation: mechanical and communicative. Bally stopped short of proposing specific or universal translation solutions, but his forerunning study on the complexities of translation and his use of equivalence as a methodological tool opened the door for later work on translation solutions, notably that of Vinay and Darbelnet. In Chapter 2 then, "Vinay and Darbelnet Hit the Road," Pym categorizes Vinay and Darbelnet's solutions as: loan, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, correspondence, and adaptation. The famous solution type they pioneered was correspondence "*equivalence,*" which Vinay and Darbelnet defined as a "translation procedure that accounts for the same situation as in the original, but with an entirely different expression" (19).

In Eurasia, during roughly the same time as Vinay and Darbelnet were forming their theories, other theories as to the function of translation were blooming in Russia independently of Vinay and Darbelnet and representing a different approach to translation solutions. Andrey Fedorov offered roughly six solution types, electing to exclude the possibility of "equality" as a solution, looking instead to categorize the "violations" translators must commit in order to achieve "accuracy." The "violations," or "solution types" offered by Federov are, as Pym presents in Chapter 3, "A Tradition in Russian and Environs," omission, addition, substitution, constructive-semantic violation, correspondence, and changes in element order. The Russian school, building on the work of Federov, came away with three sets of ideas with regards to translation solutions. First, rather than looking at translation solutions as domesticated vs. foreignized, they assessed translations only on the basis of 'adequacy.' Second, building on Fedorov, they employed a number of translation 'solutions' in order to achieve adequacy. The third idea was that translation solutions depended on text types and purposes.

The realities of Cold War politics would see the dissemination of Federov's ideas into the far east, where in 1958 China Loh Dianyang published a translation textbook in the same year as Vinay and Darbelnet's, as explained in Chapter 4, "A Loh Road to China." Loh would publish a list of translation solutions that was remarkably similar to the conclusions reached by Vinay and Darbelnet, differing most markedly in that Loh did not account for the differences in writing systems, nor did he include 'literal' or 'adequate translation' as a solution type. Loh's list of translation solutions is categorized as: transliteration, symbolic translation, coinage of new characters, semantic translation, omission, amplification, repetition, conversion, inversion, and negation. A nationalist turn in Chinese translation studies in recent years has seen some of Loh's work come under attack, with nationalist scholar Liu Miqing asserting that no western-inspired categories should apply to Chinese translation solutions, as "translation theory should start and end with our mother tongue—Chinese" (98).

In Central Europe, three translation scholars, Jiří Levý, Anton Popovič, and Otto Kade all contributed original and novel ideas to the field of translation solutions, Chapter 5, "Spontaneous Combustion in Central Europe?," Levý wrote his own typology of solutions and pioneered an idea that would be referred to by later researchers as 'universals.' Popovič, analyzing text rather than language, produced three typologies which he characterized as "stylistic attitudes" of translators. Kade, alongside forming ground-breaking theories on translators' subjectivity, broke the previously monolithic term of "equivalence" down into four subcategories: total equivalence, facultative equivalence, approximative equivalence, and null equivalence.

In Chapter 6, "Cold War Dalliance with Transformational Grammar," Pym details how Cold War politics influenced the development of translation theory in Central Europe, with less attention being paid to "protecting language systems" (117) than by contemporaries in the west. The idea of breaking down language systems was epitomized by what Pym dubbed the "Cold-War dalliance with transformational grammar," (121) when American (Harris, Chomsky) and Soviet (Revzin, Barkhudarov) linguists sought to break down language by scientific means, studies that would prove the forerunner of machine translation. The ways that a phrase could be broken down and then reconstructed represented, in fact, their own form of translation solution types.

The work of Vinay and Darbelnet found their greatest advocate and standard bearer in the research of Spanish linguist Gerado Vázquez-Ayora, who took Literal Translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, and Adaptation from Vinay and Darbelnet's original list of translation solutions and added amplification/condensation, explication, omission, and compensation, writing sub sets and examples for every solution type, as Pym points out in Chapter 7, "Forays into Romance." Building on the works of Chomsky and the other transformational grammatists, Vázquez-Ayora sought to reconcile transformational grammar with the earlier theories of comparative stylistics.

In fact, Vázquez-Ayora's notions would become the seed which would eventually bloom into poststructuralism, as Pym explains in Chapter 8, "Meanwhile Back in German." Taking into account the idea of "disciplinary corrections", Chapter 9 draws on later theories on translation solutions, notably the German Skopos theory (detailing the relationship between solution and purpose), the solution types of Michael Schreiber, the compelling *Approaches to Translation* by Peter Newmark (1981). Furthermore, to complete the myriad instances, Pym addresses the Japanese translation solutions led by Hasegawa (2011) and Sakamoto (2014) under Chapter 10, "Going Japanese."

Finally, using the theories formulated by Vinay and Darbelnet and Loh through classroom experiments (Chapter 11, "The Proof of the Pudding is in the Classroom"), Pym devises his own typology of translation solutions as a pedagogical tool, which he furthers in Chapter 12, "A Typology of Translation Solutions for Many Languages." Pym breaks the typology into three categories and seven subcategories: copying (copying words, copying structure), expression change (perspective change, density change, compensation, cultural correspondence) and content change (text tailoring). Pym hopes that this typology, while not universal, will be appealing to students across many languages,

while previous typologies had been shown to work best for students of the respective culture of the linguist who proposed it.

It is with practical solutions in mind that *Translation Solutions for Many Languages: Histories of a Flawed Dream* delves into the history of an international exchange of ideas on translation solutions between translation scholars of many different languages, and brings to the reader a concise, narrative driven book on how translation solutions have been exchanged and modified over the last 50 years, before providing Pym's own, updated typology of translation solutions applicable for many languages. This work is both a pleasant and a rigorous volume that takes the reader into a historical, critically contextualized journey, by waltzing over centuries of theoretical and practical ideas within translation studies. It is indeed an insightful piece that will make the perfect companion for training and pedagogical practice in translation.