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Διαπανεπιστημιακό Διατμηματικό Πρόγραμμα  
«Μετάφραση – Μεταφρασεολογία»

*Να μεταφραστεί το παρακάτω κείμενο στην ελληνική γλώσσα:*

Translation Ecology

As we have seen, definitions are relational and concepts of major and minor are contextually defined. Therefore, the pressures on languages must not simply be viewed in macro terms. Though a language like English is undoubtedly exercising its own particular hegemony in late modernity, with specific translation consequences, the difficulties faced by many minority languages come not from international but from national languages. As Batibo points out with respect to the world's linguistically richest continent, Africa, 'the biggest threat to minority languages in Africa is not the presence of the colonial languages, such as English, French, Portuguese (which normally remain the languages of the elite), but the predominance of powerful indigenous lingua francas, which often give rise to what I have called "marked bilingualism"' (Batibo 2001:312). Marked bilingualism is characterized by the presence of two languages which have unequal power and prestige. Speakers tend to gravitate towards the more powerful and prestigious (major) language and abandon the language of lower social value (minority language). As the minority language is spoken less often, its domains of use become more restricted and the language's lexicon and linguistic structures suffer continuous impoverishment.

In the context of globalization, benefits will accrue if we are to conceive of a translation ecology: a translation practice that gives control to speakers and translators of minority languages...In a sense, this translation ecology relates to what Toledo describes as cultural control: '[c]ultural control – that is, the community making decisions that safeguard its cultural values – includes language, customs, knowledge, beliefs and lifestyles' (ibid.:480).

Michael Cronin. 2003. *Translation and Globalization*. London: Routledge.