Hubscher-Davidson, Séverine. *Translation and emotion: A psychological perspective*. **London & New York: Routledge, 2018. 236 p.**

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The room of connection between psychologically cognitive scope and translation field is growing day by day and the important question is how well emotional components are translated for another cultural context. With respect to the various readers' response to emotions in the world, where is the place of the reader's emotional response in the shaping of different language versions? And what is the role of translator's emotion In the process of translation and in the target text?

In addition to the book's attempt to show the implications of emotionality in translation, the fundamental objective of *Translation and Emotion* is to identify the relevance and influence of emotions in translation regarding to emotion traits as a new bridge. This book is one of the first comprehensive studies in translation process research that is seeking to show the other blurry side of empirically dialectic relationship between emotion and translation through psychology perspective.

Hubscher-Davidson refers to involving of emotion in all kinds of decision-making and problem-solving Behaviors that influence

translators. The first area is investigating the emotional material in source related to emotion perception. The second scope is translator's emotion which is related to emotion regulation and the last one is emotion of source and target readers which is called emotion expression. Therefore the handling of emotions by translator is one of the outstanding aspects of translation process; whether in the phase of perception, regulation or of the expression. Translator without awareness and unintentionally involves in two-phase process in which perceiving and understanding; on one hand, and expressing their emotion on the other hand, play the vital role in translation.

In addition to the introduction and conclusion chapter and further discussion part in summary, this book has five chapters including Emotion and Translation process, Emotion Perception, Emotion Regulation Emotion Expression and finally Discussion.

On the first chapter's pages, relationship between emotion, language and translation is studied. Accordingly, Personality Psychology and trait theory are selected as a theoretical framework to investigate what translators are like. And how they accomplish the task of translation. To do so, TEI Que as a research tool is taken to operationalize trait emulsion intelligence construct. In general emotion construction is investigated in personality psychology and relationship between translators experience and emotion construct for example in quality of translation (Bayani, 2016). This research is done based on mixed method approach and TEI Que is used as an instrument to measure and assess constructs and facets. Definition and delimitation of the emotion, personality traits, emotional intelligence and translation, measurement and application of trait emotional intelligence in language and writing, different emotion in professional translators' work and emotion traits and translation process are the main sections which are focused.

Chapter two accentuates identifying, decoding and impacting

emotions in perception process which is different among translators or people. Depending on inferences and reception and various personality traits, translator May perceive emotional Cues differently in written Communications. The author studies relationship between emotion perception and translation in terms of classification of stimuli to modify and change in form the information complexity and to understand how context in the life by four emotion theories including Basic, Appraisal, Dimensional and Constructivist. These theories indicate that people are able to categorize the specific stimuli into emotion differently and immediately and also language and culture and context play vital role in the classification and creating the meaning (Barrett, Mesquita & Gendron, 2011, p. 288) regarding Different emotion Concepts across culture (Gendron *et al.*, 2014). Emotion perception in practice and its limitations, emotion perception and personality processes, relationship between emotion perception and trait EI and individuals and finally reception and identification are more discussed in details.

In Chapter three, for Hubscher-Davidson, the emotion regulation refers to a process by which individuals modify their emotional experiences to produce appropriate responses in specific Context. The study of an emotion such as self-esteem as personality trait in student translator's performance is the example of regulation of emotion by the young translators (Cifuentes-Férez & Cortés, 2017). Emotion regulation processes and strategies divided into two main categories. The First main category is anticipating-focused which subdivided into four emotion regulation process which occur before emotional response are generated. They are situation selection, situation modification, attentional development and cognitive change that respectively refer to approaching the situation, altering an aspect of situation, distraction and reappraisal emotion regulation strategies. The second response focused which occurs afterwards is response modulation as an emotion regulation process and expressive suppression as its emotion regulation

strategy. However suppression and appraisal are the most attractive strategies (English *et al.*, 2012; Gross, 2013). The former refers to decrease emotion expressive behaviors directly and the latter refers to think about an emotion situation to decrease an address slightly.

Chapter four focuses on the communication and conveying the emotion based context and showing the difference in expressing their emotions as a facet of verbal and non-verbal communication (Collier, 2014). It is noteworthy that the way of expressing emotion can influence the performance of translators. According to Kennedy-Moore & Watson (2001), emotional expression can transfer the emotional experience by observable verbal and nonverbal behaviors. The author is seeking to demonstrate the translators' observably expressive behavior from the hidden experience. The author discuss various aspects of the relationship between emotion and translation in three parts. The first part is Emotion Expression and Psychology that includes Emotion Expression: A Definition and Limitations to Emotion Expression Research, Emotion Expression and Personality Processes, and Emotion Expression and Trait EI. The second part is about Emotion Expression and Trait EI which contains Translation as Expressive Writing, Writing for Oneself and Writing for Others and last part makes clear Emotion Expression in the Case Study.

Chapter five explains the summary of findings about the links found between translators' self-perceived emotional skills and a number of socio- biographical variables (Hubscher-Davidson, 2018, p. 195). Job Satisfaction, Experience, Education, Literary Translation, Implications for Teaching and Professional Development, Practical Strategies, and Professional Responsibilities are clarified in order to demonstrate the impact of emotion on various aspects. There are three important issues regarding of relationship among the translation, translator and readers. The first is how to translate the emotional component into a different cultural context. The second is any reader has their own response to emotion; therefore,

how can readers emotional response play a role in the shaping and creating the various target text. And finally is what the role of the translators' emotion is in the process of translation and target text.

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