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Nota di contenuto	SCIENCE TRANSLATED LATIN AND VERNACULAR TRANSLATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC TREATISES IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE; CONTENTS; PREFACE; MEDIEVAL TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES:SOME PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS; SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATIONS FROM ARABIC:THE QUESTION OF REVISION; Specimina; 1. Abu Ma'shar, Great Introduction; 1.1. Incipit; 1.2. Book 3, chapter 4; 1.3. Explicit; 2. Abu Ma'shar, Great Conjunctions; 2.1. Book 1, chapter 130; 2.2. Book 8, chapter 131; 2.3. Explicit32; 3. Al-Qabisi, Introduction to Astrology; 3.1. Incipit33; 3.2. Chapter 137; 3.3. Explicit39 LE BONHEUR PERDU: NOTE SUR LA TRADUCTION LATINE MEDIEVALE DU TALKHIS KITAB AL-IISS WA-L-MAISUS (EPITOME DU LIVRE DU SENS ET DU SENSIBLE) D'AVERRROESIntroduction; Traduction et exegese dans l'etude de la tradition grecque, arabe et latine des oeuvres d'Aristote; La tradition arabe des Parva Naturalia et l'Epitome du De Sensu d'Averroes.; Le bonheur perdu: sur trois passages du De Somniis d'Averroes; Conclusion; HERMANN OF DALMATIA AND ROBERT OF KETTON: TWO TWELFTH-CENTURY TRANSLATORS IN THE EBRO VALLEY

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Sommario/riassunto

Medieval translators played an important role in the development and evolution of a scientific lexicon. At a time when most scholars deferred to authority, the translations of canonical texts assumed great importance. Moreover, translation occurred at two levels in the Middle Ages. First, Greek or Arabic texts were translated into the learned language, Latin. Second, Latin texts became source-texts themselves, to be translated into the vernaculars as their importance across Europe started to increase. The situation of the respective translators at these two levels was fundamentally different: