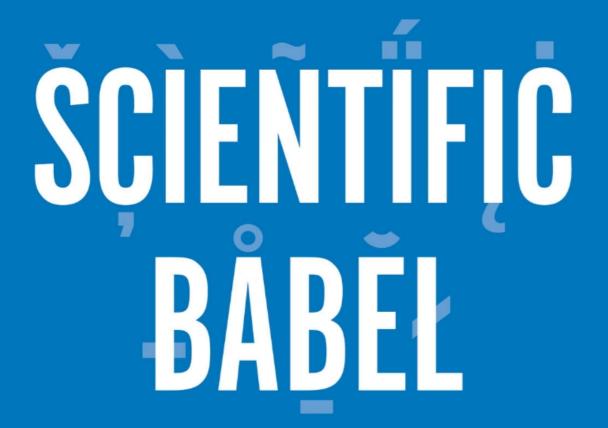
### MICHAEL D. GORDIN



The Inevitability of Translation in Scientific Communication

Michael D. Gordin Princeton University

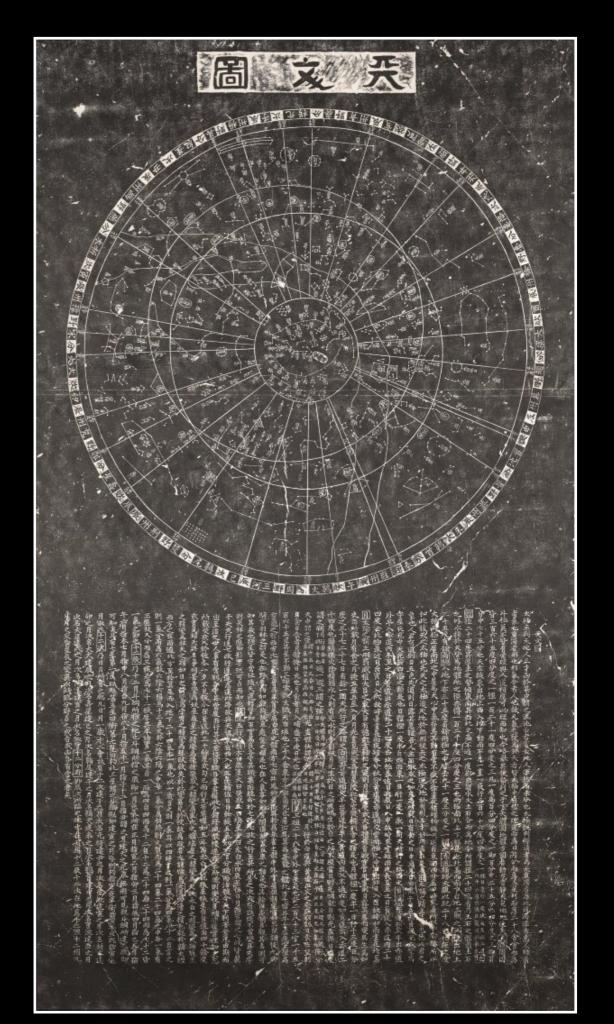
How Science Was Done Before and After Global English Helsinki Initiative Webinar I December 2023

# The East

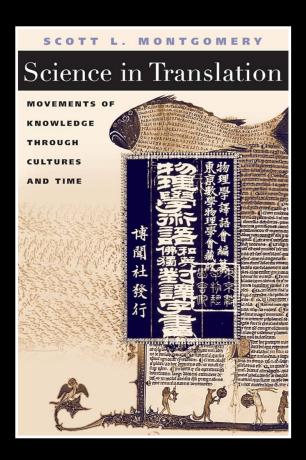


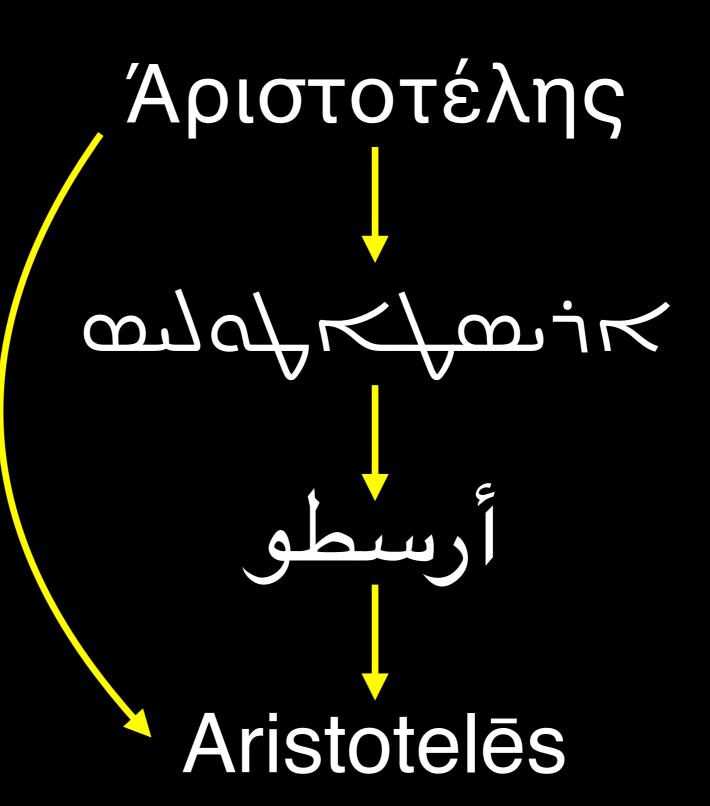
元コラスコービエン之圖 までいるである。 までいるである。 なではなるでは、 なではなるである。 はでするでは、 なではなるである。 はでするである。 はでするである。 はでするである。 はでするである。 はでするである。 はでするである。 はでする。 はでする。

及孔子為中都宰。年四方則之遂為司 以孔子為中都宰。年四方則之遂為司 空文為大司冠十年辛丑相定公會齊侯 中夾谷齊人歸曹侵地十二年奚卯使仲 唐成圍之不克十四年乙巳孔子年五十 古郡南國之不克十四年乙巳孔子年五十 六攝行相事。計以正卯與聞國政三月曹 太攝行相事。計以正卯與聞國政三月曹 太獨大司國大治齊人歸尊侵地十二年奚卯使仲 大個大治齊人歸有人即年乙巳孔子年五十

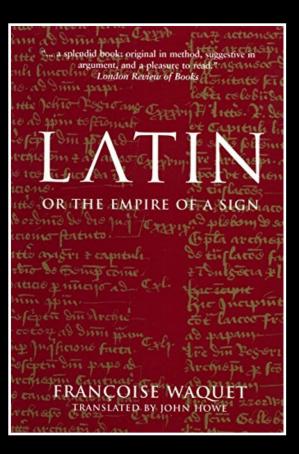


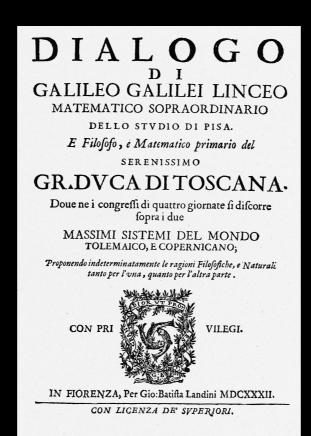
# The West

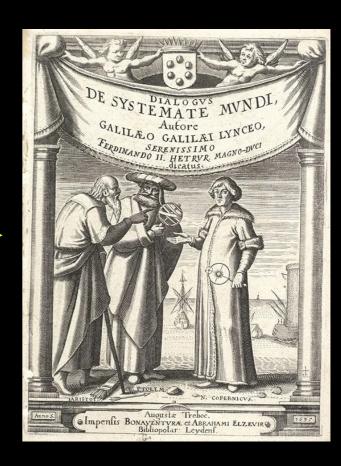


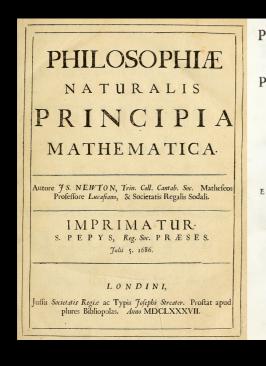


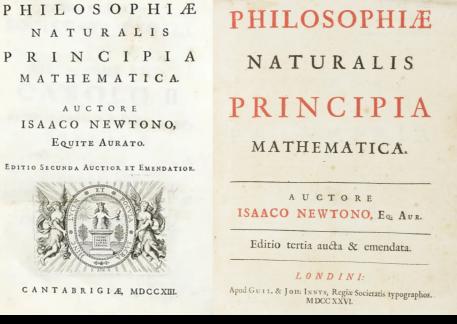
# Translation "after Latin"

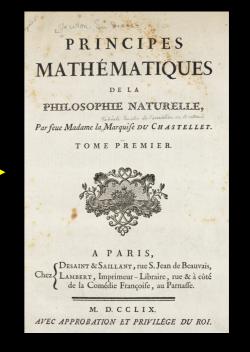












# Ubiquitous Translation

Соотношение свойствъ съ атомнымъ въсомъ элементовъ.

Л. Менделвева.

Систематическое распредъление элементовъ подвергалось въ исторін нашей науки многимъ разнообразнымъ превратностямъ. Наибо-

Ueber die Beziehungen der Eigenschaften zu den Atomgewichten der Elemente. Von D. Mendelejeff. — Ordnet man Elemente nach zunehmenden Atomgewichten in verticale Reihen so, dass die Horizontalreihen analoge Elemente enthalten, wieder nach zunehmendem Atomgewicht geordnet, so erhält man folgende Zusammenstellung, aus der sich einige allgemeinere Folgerungen ableiten lassen.

JOURNAL

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

ABSTRACTS OF CHEMICAL PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALS

PART I.

Organic Chemistry.

The Asymmetric Carbon Atom. ERNST MOHR (J. pr. Chem 1903, [ii], 68, 369—384. Compare Rabe, Abstr.. 1901, i, 33; Aschan, Abstr., 1903, ii, 2).—A theoretical paper. G. Y.

Action of Fuming Sulphuric Acid on isoAmyl Chloride. ROBERT A. WORSTALL (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1903, 25, 932—935).—
isoAmyl chloride was sulphonated by fuming sulphuric acid, and acicular crystals of the barium salt,  $(OH \cdot C_s H_{10} \cdot SO_s)_2 Ba_2 H_2 O$ , were isolated. A concentrated aqueous solution of the salt, when boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, did not develop a pink colour; no precipitate in the salt of the s dilute hydrochloric acid, did not develop a pink colour; no precipitate formed, and no odour of fusel oil was perceptible. The free acid, obtained from the lead salt by hydrogen sulphide, contained only a trace of sulphuric acid after being boiled with water. isoAmyl sulphate possibly the initial product of the sulphonation, and, by further action, is converted into the hydroxysulphonic acid.

A McK

Action of Water on Methylene Dibromide. Karl Klöss (Monatsk., 1903, 24, 783—789. Compare Jeltekow, Ber., 1873, 6, 558).—When heated with water at 150°, methylene dibromide is hydrolysed with formation of formaldehyde. After heating for 30 hours, the yield of formaldehyde is 89·1 per cent. of the theoretical; a 93·8 per cent. yield of formaldehyde is obtained on heating methylene dibromide with lead oxide and water for 26 hours at 150°. The author discusses the methods of estimating formaldehyde (see Legler, Abstr., 1883, 1035; Lösekann, Abstr., 1889, 1036; Eschweiler Abstr., 1889, 1250; Blank and Finkenbeiner, Abstr., 1899, ii, 188 820).

G. Y.

#### CHEMISCHES

### CENTRAL-BLATT.

REPERTORIUM



REINE, PHARMACEUTISCHE, PHYSIOLOGISCHE UND TECHNISCHE CHEMIE

DRITTE FOLGE. X. JAHRGANG. i di di k

MIT 8 TAFELN, SYSTEMATISCHER INHALTS-ÜBERSICHT, SACH- UND AUTORENREGISTER

LEIPZIG, VERLAG VON LEOPOLD VOSS. Jahres - Bericht

die Fortschritte



physischen Wissenschaften

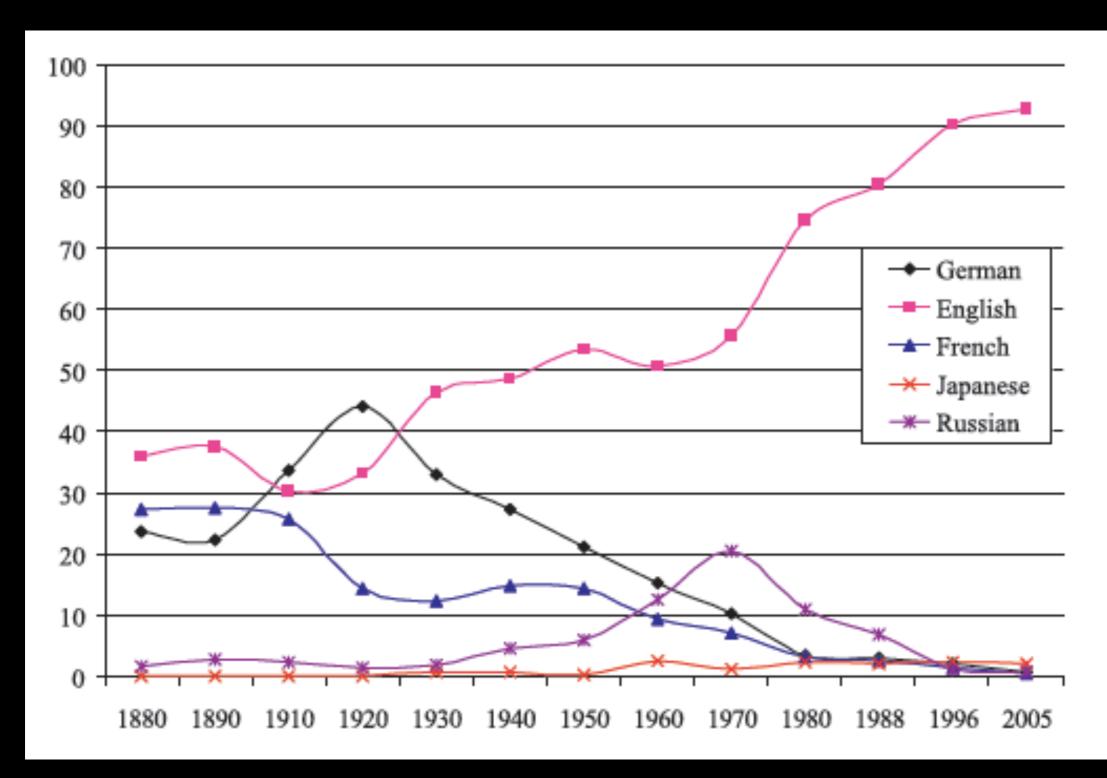
Jacob Berzelius.

Eingereicht an die schwedische Akademie der Wissenschaften, den 31. März 1830.

Aus dem Schwedischen übersetzt

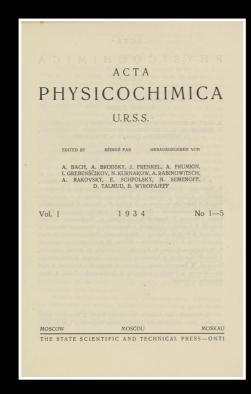
F. Wöhler.

Tübingen, bei Heinrich Laupp. 1831.



(Ulrich Ammon, 2012)

# Cover -to-Cover

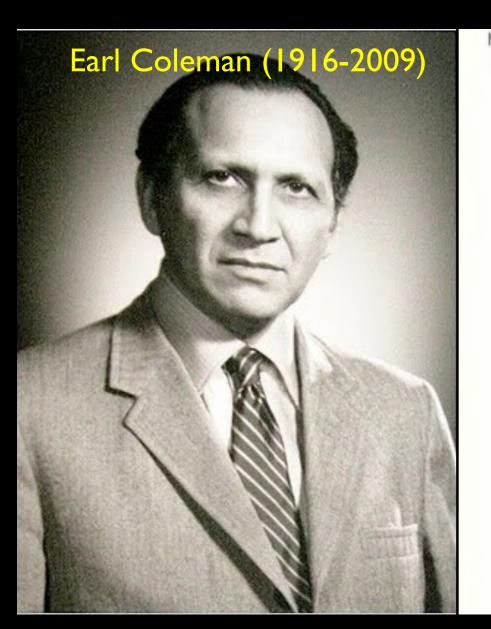


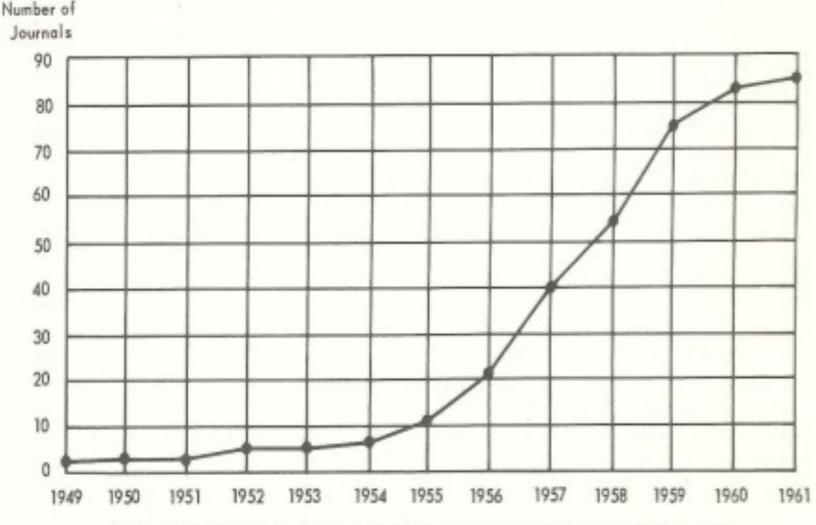


## JOURNAL OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY

of the USSR

ЖУРНАЛ ОБЩЕЙ ХИМИИ (ZHURNAL OBSHCHEI KHIMII)





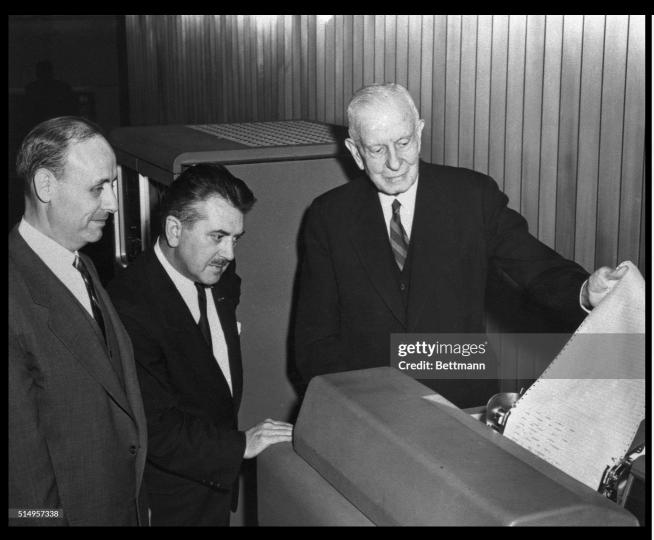
Growth of Cover-to-Cover Translations of Soviet Journals

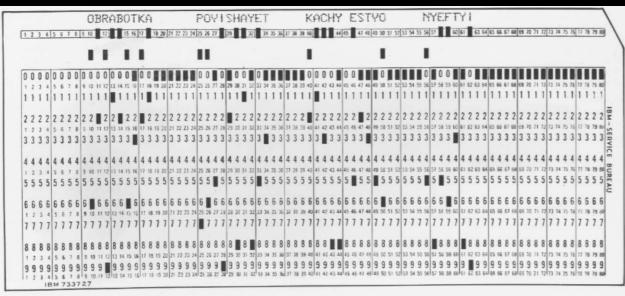
## Machine Translation

"Recognizing fully, even though necessarily vaguely, the semantic difficulties because of multiple meanings, etc., I have wondered if it were unthinkable to design a computer which would translate. Even if it would translate only scientific material (where the semantic difficulties are very notably less), and even if it did produce an inelegant (but intelligible) result, it would seem to me worth while.

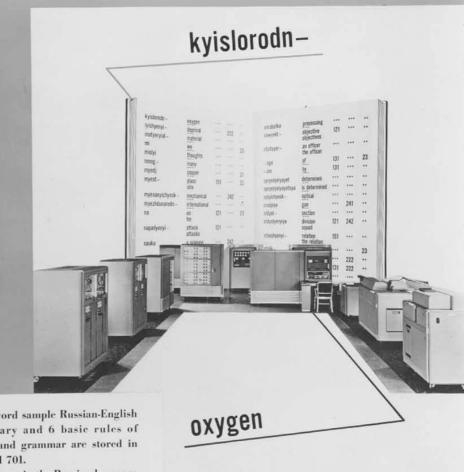
Also knowing nothing official about, but having guessed and inferred considerable about, powerful new mechanized methods in cryptography — methods which I believe succeed even when one does not know what language has been coded — one naturally wonders if the problem of translation could conceivably be treated as a problem in cryptography. When I look at an article in Russian, I say: "This is really written in English, but it has been coded in some strange symbols. I will now proceed to decode."

# **Machine Translation**





### Research in Language Translation by Machine



A 250 word sample Russian-English dictionary and 6 basic rules of syntax and grammar are stored in

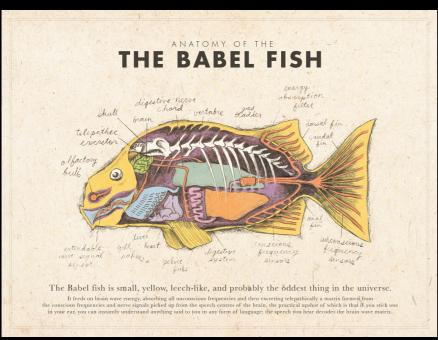
Sentences in the Russian language are punched into standard IBM cards and read.

In a few seconds the English translation of the Russian sentence is printed.

of the nstitute of Languages and Linguistics of Georgetown University onal Business Machines Corporation

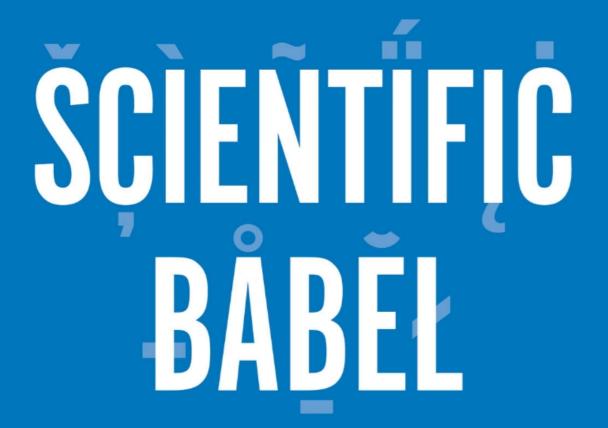
# DeepL and AI?





- 1.Degeneration without constant renewal of training texts.
- 2.Science as a form of knowledge production generates novel concepts and terminology.
- 3.Oral communication in collaboration.
- 4.Pedagogy and the training of future scientists.

### MICHAEL D. GORDIN



The Inevitability of Translation in Scientific Communication

Michael D. Gordin Princeton University

How Science Was Done Before and After Global English Helsinki Initiative Webinar I December 2023