From diffusion to translation and back. Disembedding-Re-embedding and re-invention in sociological studies of diffusion

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Summary/Abstract: This paper reviews and parallels the thesis of disembedding-re-embedding of ideas, objects and practices in the translation paradigm (a la Scandinavian institutionalism) with the discussion of reinvention in the diffusion of innovations theory (as put forward by Everett M. Rogers). The main inquiry to be answered is the extent to which these two propositions might be taken as theoretical allomorphs of a generic treatment of the dialectics of circulation of ideas. The analysis of the two assumptions makes use of Djelic's (2008) classification of three main framing types within sociological studies of diffusion: diffusion as epidemiology, diffusion as encounter with embeddedness, and diffusion as mediation and construction. The main input of the article is that it shows that the re-invention hypothesis links the diffusion of innovations theory with the diffusion as encounter with embeddedness model, while the disembedding-re-embedding of ideas perspective associates the translation paradigm with the diffusion as mediation and construction model. The paper further discusses the dynamics as well as the theoretical implications of these theoretical affinities for the Scandinavian translation stream.
Disembedding-re-embedding and Re-invention in Sociological Studies of Diffusion. Article. Jan 2013. Adriana Mica. This paper reviews and parallels the thesis of disembedding-re-embedding of ideas, objects and practices in the translation paradigm (a la Scandinavian institutionalism) with the discussion of reinvention in the diffusion of innovations theory (as put forward by Everett M. Rogers). The main inquiry to be answered is the extent to which these two pr Cultural diffusion and the diffusion of innovations are processes that change our societies. Find out how they work and impact your life here. Sociologists and anthropologists believe that cultural diffusion is the primary way through which modern societies developed the cultures that they have today. Further, they note that the process of diffusion is distinct from having elements of a foreign culture forced into a society, as was done through colonization. Social Sciences Theories. The study of cultural diffusion was pioneered by anthropologists who sought to understand how it was that the same or similar cultural elements could be present in numerous societies around the world long before the advent of communication tools.

Amsterdam: John Benjamins) Translation Studies, Audiovisual Translation and Reception Yves Gambier University of Turku, Finland Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University, Kaliningrad, Russia Abstract: Reception of translated texts has thus far received relatively scant, uneven attention in Translation Studies (TS), even though reception studies theories have been applied in the last decades, first to literary translation and then touching upon other areas. and text types. This chapter reports on the development of reception studies within TS, focusing on some of the most significant theoretical Facilitated diffusion is the process of biological transport in which specific structural components of biological membranes interact with particular solutes or classes of solutes, markedly increasing the rates at which they can cross the membrane. Driving Force. The driving force for simple diffusion is the concentration gradient across the membrane. The difference in concentration of solute across the membrane is the driving force for facilitated diffusion. Energy requirement. Simple diffusion is a passive transport as thus, doesn't require any energy. According to Rogers (1995), the study of the diffusion of innovations (DOI) can be traced back to the investigations of French sociologist Gabriel Tarde (p. 52). Tarde attempted to explain why some innovations are adopted and spread throughout a society, while others are ignored. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Tarde was witness to the development of many new inventions, many of which led to social and cultural change. In his book The Laws of Imitation (1903), Tarde introduced the S-shaped