

John of Seville

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2020270028



John of Seville, a prominent figure in the Toledo School of Translators, was renowned for his ability to translate directly from Arabic into Latin. But there is limited information about John of Seville's personal life. His exact birth and death dates remain uncertain, though his active period of translation is recorded between 1133 and 1153. (Thorndike, 23)

Throughout his work as a translator his name underwent several changes for copying errors or unknown origin. "Avendauth", John Hispalensis, John Lunensis, Johannes Hispanus and Magister Iohannes are all mentioned names for him. However he adopted the "Johannes Hispalensis et/atque Limiensis" name in his early works. Later he removed part of his surname and refer himself "Johannes Hispalensis" (Robinson,44)

His translation approach, particularly in his later astrological works, is characterized by a literal and word-for-word methodology. This approach is often described as 'slavish' due to its adherence to the Arabic sentence structure and grammatical syntax, maintaining the original language's constructs within the translations. (Thorndike, 26)

Astrological and Astronomical

- Al-Farghani - Book on the Elements of the Science of Astronomy (as The Rudiments of Astronomy)
- Al-Farghani - Elements of Astronomy on the Celestial Motions
- Albohali - Book of Birth
- Abu Ma'shar al-Balkhi - Flowers of Abu Ma'shar
- Umar Ibn al-Farrukhan al-Tabari - The Book of Nativities

Medical and Alchemy

- Secretum Secretorum (partially) - Dedicated to Queen Tarasia
- Qusta ibn Luqa - The Difference Between the Spirit and the Soul

Philosophical

- Avicenna - De anima (with Dominicus Gundissalinus and Abraham Ibn Daud)
- Aristotle - On the Heavens (Retranslation of Avicenna's translation)
- Al-Ghazali - The Aims of the Philosophers (Wikipedia)