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DOSSIER :

La traduction caduque, retraduction et contexte

culturel (en diachronie) II

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LA TRADUCTION INDÉFINIE. LA PRATIQUE BENJAMINIENNE COMME PARADIGME DE LA TRADUCTION CULTURELLE ?

**Mathilde MATRAS1
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Abstract : Walter Benjamin's conception of translation opens ways to think translation as being necessarily shifted, that is to say, a process that is always to be carried out and that is based on the difference that separates languages so that no one of them can express the whole meaning of what is said. This conception seems to be able to establish the post-colonial practice of cultural translation. This practice sets the diversity of cultures refusing to bring them down to a universal and definitive utterance site. This is what means Hommi Bhabha, notwithstanding a certain amount of problems as for cultural translation itself.

Keywords : paradigm, traduction indéfinie, cultural translation, post-colonial practice, translation.

LA TRADUCTION ET LA RETRADUCTION DE LA NOUVELLE LE COLONEL CHABERT DANS L'ESPACE ROUMAIN

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Abstract : The retranslation is caused by reasons as follows : the aging of the language, the retranslators' wish to do better than their forerunners, the necessity to correct the mistakes from the previous versions, the publishing of a new edition of the original text, etc. We are going to try to find the reasons for which the Romanian retranslators were determined to retranslate the short story Le colonel Chabert by Balzac and we are going to analyse their translation choices.

Keywords : language updating, error correction, the best translation, doing better, retranslating.

LA RETRADUCTION, OU LE LANGAGE REMIS À JOUR

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Abstract: Between the requirement of loyalty to the original and the research for the beauty in the text translates, the compromise is not easy to find. That to say then about a new translation? It's not certain the repetition swallowed of another translation. Time changes and the language also changes. Words, values, images and things disappear and the others appear. A new translation is often a necessity to update a verbal creation which marked the spirits for a while and which risks to sink into dungeon, because it is not anymore up to date, linguistically speaking, ideologically, culturally, etc. What we propose, through this article, is to work on translations of the same text, in this particular case a tale. Our objective will be to see what the factors which justify a new translation are and what is the impact of this operation on the literary work chosen.

Keywords: translate, re-translate, new version, verbal language, necessity, update.

TRADUCTIONS ET RETRADUCTIONS VERS LE ROUMAIN DU ROMAN NERRANTSOULA DE PANAIÏ ISTRATI

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Abstract: The analysis of the translations and retranslations into Romanian of the novel Nerranstoula by Panaiï Istrati must respect the principle of scientific comparison of the translation and some particular aspects of the literary works. The three translators find successful solutions, but there are translation units that do not respect the natural rhythm of Romanian language and the author's intentions.

Keywords: translation, retranslation, rhythm of translation, principles of translation.

L'IMPROMPTU DE MOLIÈRE EN ITALIE : TRADUCTIONS ET MISE EN SCENE

Danilo VICCA1

À la mémoire du professeur Giovanni Marchi

Abstract: Moving from the comparison of four Italian translations of such a complex text as L'impromptu de Versailles by Molière, the proposal of this article is to seek for a balance between fidelity to the source text (whose intertextual references to proto-context can however be unintelligible to the modern audience), and the rewriting in the form of adaptations (which, on the other hand, have often little to do with the original), in order to suggest some possible translation strategies to make the text progress from the written page to the stage.

Keywords: translation, Molière, adaptation, fidelity, rewriting.

DU LÉZARD À LA LÉZARDE OU QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS SUR LA TRADUCTION ET LA RETRADUCTION

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Abstract : In the present paper, the author proposes a bird's-eye view on retranslation and retranslating, as well as an analysis of the relations between the original text, its first translation (considered an introduction to the text) and its retranslations, starting from one of Balzac's writings and its four Romanian versions. The author chooses as samples for her comparative analysis the title and the incipit (so specifically Balzacian) of *La Maison du chat qui pelote / At the Sign of the Cat and Racket* and focuses upon a series of strategies of translation while emphasising the traps translators are faced with. The concluding remarks rest upon the evolution of the thoughts on translation depending upon mentalities and differing greatly from a translator to another, from an age to another, from a retranslation to another.

Key-words: translation, original text, introductory translation, retranslation, open series.

TRADUCTION ET CULTURE

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Abstract: Language is an integrated part of culture and culture has an important impact on the interpretation of the text to be translated. Translating must take into account the importance of the cultural dimension of this activity and particular attention should be given to the sociocultural elements of the texts. One of the main challenges in translating culture is the transposing of the "implicite culturel".

Keywords : culture, cultural translation, sourcier, cibliste, national, foreign

TRADUCTION ET RETRADUCTION DE LA LITTÉRATURE QUÉBÉCOISE EN ROUMANIE (1970-2010)

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Abstract. The French-Canadian literature started to interest the Romanian editors and translators in the second half of the 20th century, after a vivid interest in academic fields. Some of the major difficulties in its translation occur when we have to deal with specific terms, defined as *culturèmes*, or when the specific style of an author – Louis Hémon, Gabrielle Roy, Anne Hébert, Yves Beauchemin, Jacques Poulin – requires a perfect mastery. During the 40 years between 1960 and 2010, the phenomenon of translating these authors witnessed a certain dynamics and a progress can be seen, which allows us to speak of retranslation. The article enumerates several translations and shows the weak and strong points in translating the cultural aspects of these works.

Keywords. French-Canadian literature, Québec identity, *culturèmes*, *québécismes*, dynamics, retranslation

LA SÉRIE NOIRE, BESOIN OU VOLONTÉ DE (RE)TRADUCTION

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Abstract: French publishing imprint, founded in 1945 by Marcel Duhamel, a French actor, publisher, scriptwriter and translator, Série Noire (published by Gallimard) has released a collection of crime fiction of the hardboiled detective thrillers variety, for example Raymond Chandler, Dashiell Hammett or Ed McBain. But the translation of these works had been adapted for the French readers of the postwar period. In this article it will be analysed the complex interaction between translation and moment of publication and why many of these works have been or will be newly translated very near the original.

Keywords: crime, fiction translation, publication, French readers.

DU PARATEXTE VERS LE CONTEXTE : RETRADUIRE THE ESSAY ON MAN D'ALEXANDER POPE AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE

Raluca VÂRLAN1

Abstract : This paper is intended to outline the relationship between the paratext of translations and the cultural context. Dwelling on the titles and prefaces of three translations of Alexander Pope's Essay on Man, the analysis aims at emphasizing the possible connections between the discourse on translation and the norms functioning in the cultural context of the XVIIIth century. The coexistence of different visions on language is often transferred in the discourse of translators, leading to a surprising blending of elements. This aspect raises the question of ethnocentrism, which appears to be doubled by a need of relativism and acceptance of otherness.

Keywords : paratext, context, fidelity, prose, poetry, prejudice, ethnocentrism, relativism

LA RÉCEPTION ET LA TRADUCTION DE L'ŒUVRE D'ÉMILE ZOLA EN ROUMANIE JUSQU'EN 1950

Daniela PINTILEI1

Abstract: At the beginning of its publication, the work of Emile Zola was known in the Romanian literary universe through the translations and, at the same time, the literary criticism. In Romania, first appeared the translations of its short stories and stories. Then, the translations of the novels appeared. The poetry in Romanian from Rougon-Macquart cycle will complete the writer's portrait. The article refers to the presentation of the writer's interception in the Romanian space and the translators' portraits that contributed at the recognition of the novelist's work in Romania.

Keywords: works of Emile Zola, translation, interception, translators.

QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS SUR LA TRADUCTION DE LA PHILOSOPHIE DANS LE « MOUVEMENT DES TRADUCTIONS » DES XII^E ET XIII^E SIÈCLES

Niadi CERNICA1

Abstract : The “translational” movement from the XIIth and XIIIth centuries in Western Europe, when many Greek and Arab books were translated into Latin show the contribution of the “pagan” belief to the cultural revolution known by the West in that period. The re-evaluation of the non-Christian by the means of translation show the new role of reason in the theological, philosophical and scientific belief of that time. Reason has a nearly autonomous value regarding the belief that the composition of a new image of nature, in the domain of nature while in the domains of philosophy and theology the importance of argument and of reason grows; thought can naturally get to various truths of faith. Trust in reason is a characteristic of the Renaissance of the XIIth and XIIIth centuries which took place in the Western Middle Ages, element well taken into consideration by the translation.

Keywords : translation, translator, raison, sheets, Renaissance.

L'ÉNONCIATION LITTÉRAIRE ET SON SUJET. LA TRADUCTION ET LA TERMINOLOGIE DE L'APPROCHE ÉNONCIATIVE DU TEXTE LITTÉRAIRE (FRANÇAIS/ROUMAIN)*

Raluca-Nicoleta BALAȚCHI1

Abstract: Discourse analysis and pragmatics have significantly renewed the perspective on literary discourse. A series of translations from French into Romanian recently published raise a number of terminological issues. Following our experience as a translator of one of these texts, the present paper focuses on the difficulties and peculiarities that define the practice and theory of translating linguistics, with special reference to the field of discourse analysis and pragmatics applied to literature. We mainly focus on the terms related to the subject, seen as source and center of a particular type of enunciation, the literary one.

Keywords: literary discourse, pragmatics, subject, terminology, translation

TRAIAN FIŢESCU – PORTRAIT D'UN TRADUCTEUR

Oana-Cristina DIMA1

Abstract: Traian FiŃescu is one of the most prolific translators who made memorable translations, such as the collection of short stories of Guy de Maupassant - Bulgăre de seu [Boule de Suif] - and also his famous novel BelAmi, the works signed by Jules Verne, Alphonse Daudet, Hans C. Andersen, Edouard Laboulaye, Guillaume Prévost and Countess d'Aulnoy. The author of this article proposes to achieve his portrait as a translator by trying to make a list of all his translations, by presenting his vision of the translation art and by marking the translator's task.

Keywords: Traian FiŃescu, translator, portrait.

