

Atelier de Traduction

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DOSSIER :

Histoire, critique, théories de la traduction (II)

Sous la coordination de :

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COMMENT PEUT-ON ÊTRE TRADUCTOLOGUE ?

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Abstract: Translation studies has developed so quickly and in so many different directions that it is now difficult for the scholar to keep abreast of what the (inter)discipline has become. This article begins by looking at three examples of how diverse research into translation has become. There is a section on the language of translation studies, one on translation practices, and a third section on areas of research that are situated on – or beyond – the border of translation studies. The second part of the article puts forward a possible framework that could be used as a common denominator to "federate" research in the field and to ensure that the boundaries that distinguish between what is and what is not research in translation remain clearly delineated.

Keywords: translation studies, languages of translation studies, diversity of approaches, translation practices, common framework.

DU MENSONGE TRADUCTIF

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Abstract: According to Umberto Eco, we expect a translation to say in the best possible fashion what the original writes. A translation would thus be a pretence of reading the original aloud. Jules Verne writes in French what his Chinese characters are supposed to say in Chinese. Is it deliberate cheating? Are all translations lies? Or only those that pretend to be originals? Or the originals that pretend to be translations? Are all these lies equally sinful? What truth can they teach? The answer is: we are lying, or we live in delusion every time we believe we are not translating a translation when reading an "original".

Keywords: authorship, bilingualism, lying, pseudo-translation, untranslatables

LES LIEUX DE LA PERTE : ESQUISSES POUR UNE TAXONOMIE DE L'INTRADUISIBLE

Riccardo RAIMONDO1

Abstract: Can every text be translated? And if so, to what degree? The untranslated is the guardian of the identity of languages and the untranslatable is its watchtower. The untranslated assures the gap between the ensembles of linguistic designations, which a certain target-oriented utopia would like to have directly linked (and bound) to one another. Without this watchtower, languages would be superimposed, absolutely transparent and, just as them, their own identities. The untranslatability becomes then a real shape that languages can take, as well as a living power that strains them so they can achieve a true sharing, an honest sharing. These are the sketches for a taxonomy of the untranslatable.

Keywords: untranslated, untranslatable, untranslatability, translation, traductology.

LE TRADUCTEUR DES TEXTES RELIGIEUX ORTHODOXES ET SON AUTORITÉ

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Abstract: This paper aims to reflect on the authorship of the translator of religious texts. Our endeavour starts with the analysis of the notion of authorship as defined in philosophy; afterwards the notion of authorship is applied in a practical and critical analysis on a research corpus consisting of two religious texts translated from Romanian into French. The paper delves on the sensitive authorship relations that are established, acknowledged, legitimized and socially validated between translator-author, translator-editor, translator-reader.

Keywords: translator authorship, translation of religious texts, Orthodoxy, specialized competences, responsibility.

CONSTRUCTION DU POINT DE VUE ET TRADUCTION. À PROPOS DE L'INCIPIT DE QUI J'OSE AIMER D'HERVÉ BAZIN

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Abstract: This article proposes an enunciative approach of a French novel incipit (Qui j'ose aimer by Hervé Bazin) as the first stage for interpretation-translation, using the instruments of textual linguistics. The article begins with a presentation of the text and the problems it raises for the translator, then focuses on the more complex issue: the point of view construction of an I narrator and an I character. Before jointly conducting linguistic analysis and translation of the text, the author presents an outline of the theoretical model on which she bases her enunciative approach, namely the textual construction of the point of view effect.

Keywords: point of view, I narrator, I character, enunciative markers, translation.

LA TRADUCTION FÉMINISTE AU CANADA ET LES THÉORIES POSTCOLONIALES : UNE INFLUENCE RÉCIPROQUE?

**Anne MALENA¹
Julie TARIF²**

Abstract: Through examining and translating some of the work by Canadian feminist translators, such as Barbara Godard and Sherry Simon, we develop two avenues of inquiry: first, we examine how their theories of subjectivity and production came from the practice of literary écriture féminine; second, we suggest that in translation studies, feminist voices were echoing postcolonial voices rising at the same time. We want to show that, in the political and cultural context of Canada, and more precisely of Québec, feminist voices provide the prolegomena of a theory of liberation for the feminine and postcolonial subject from the masculine hegemony in literary institutions.

Keywords: traductologie, féminismes et postcolonialisme, Canada/Québec, sujet de discours, autonomie.

LA DIALECTIQUE DU DEHORS ET DU DEDANS¹ APPLIQUÉE À LA TRADUCTION ENTRE LES GENRES : PARADIS, CLEF EN MAIN DE NELLY ARCAN / EXIT DE DAVID SCOTT HAMILTON

Aude A. GWENDOLINE²

Abstract: At the intersection between Gender Studies and Translation Studies, this article focuses on the impact of the masculine approach of a male translator on the translation into English of a French, feminist text – Paradis, clef en main by late Québécois author Nelly Arcan. Starting from the dichotomy between the inside and the outside applied to the phenomena of sexuality and sexual pleasure, the analysis deals with the "pleasure of the text" – to borrow Roland Barthes's words – and its expression both in French and English, as well as with the authoritative voice controlling the imagery of the body in the text.

Keywords: translation, gender, body, sexuality, maternity.

LES DÉFIS DE L'INNOVATION POUR INTERPRÉTER LES CONFÉRENCES EN MILIEU UNIVERSITAIRE

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Abstract: This article introduces the results of a survey of satisfaction distributed to translation students of the University of Ottawa's School of Translation and Interpretation (UO-STI), who interpreted conferences using an approach situated halfway between simultaneous interpretation and real-time subtitling. The results of the survey indicate that UO-STI's students were mildly unsatisfied with their overall experience and with the product of their interpretation, which questions the success of the technology used. Starting with a brief overview of conference interpretation and real-time subtitling, this paper emphasizes the challenges associated with offering any non-professional conference interpretation service and identifies some technological solutions to enhance interpreters' experience and satisfaction.

Keywords: conference interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, real-time subtitling, voice-writing, respawning, machine translation.

REGARD SUR LE CONTEXTE DE PRODUCTION DES TRADUCTIONS ANGLAISES DES ROMANS DE LAURE CONAN

Alexandra HILLINGER1

Abstract: Laure Conan is the first woman to succeed on the French Canadian literary scene. Since their publication in the late 19th century, two of her novels have been translated into English: *Angéline de Montbrun* in 1974 and *À l'oeuvre et à l'épreuve* (The Master Motive) in 1909. In this article, I aim to put in context the production of the original novels and the factors that influenced their translations. I will bring to light the production of the English version of *Angéline de Montbrun* and *The Master Motive*.

Keywords: Laure Conan, translation, *Angéline de Montbrun*, *À l'oeuvre et à l'épreuve*, *The Master Motive*.

LE PASSÉ, LE PRÉSENT ET L'AVENIR DE LA TRADUCTION AU CAMEROUN1

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Abstract: The inactement of institutional bilingualism by the Constitution exposes Cameroon to translation every day, as all official texts/speeches produced in one of the two official languages (French and English) must be translated into the other. This translation demand requires translators and training of translators/interpreters becomes compulsory. First Cameroonian translators were initially trained in universities and colleges abroad and later on, after independence, at home when the Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI) was created in the mid 1980s. The main objective of the school was to train translators/interpreters for public service. This goal will lapse when the Government decided not to enroll systematically ASTI graduates in 1999. Meanwhile, other private institutes as ISTI of Yaoundé, or programs like those of the University of Yaounde I opened their doors with curricula almost modeled on that of ASTI. Moreover, there is no regulation body for the profession, the only professional association that has been existing since the 90s is yet to find its way. This communication aims at looking into the development of translation in Cameroon from independence. Some suggestions are also made towards the future of the profession in one of the few countries where bilingualism is institutional and whereby about 300 local languages interact in a daily basis.

Keywords: Translation, translators, ASTI, Cameroon, official bilingualism.

TRADUIRE POUR PROMOUVOIR ET PRÉSERVER LES LANGUES MINORITAIRES ET RÉGIONALES AU BOTSWANA

Kagiso Jacob SELLO1

Abstract: In this article, we argue that the development of translation in Botswana could aid in preserving and promoting minority and regional languages. Indeed, one major problem encountered by minority and regional languages in this country is that most of these languages only exist orally, which makes them very fragile. We are therefore of the opinion that, unlike translation training that has been left to individual ingenuities, promotion of translation into minority and regional languages can help preserve and promote these languages through the development of their orthographies and terminologies, the same

way most orthographies and terminologies of Bantu languages like Setswana and Kalanga in Botswana were developed (through translation of the bible). The article will also discuss how the minority and regional communities could take advantage of cultural manifestations that they organise to preserve and promote their languages.

Keywords: minority language, regional language, culture, translation, language preservation and promotion.

PIERRE LEYRIS TRADUCTEUR DES LITTÉRATURES ANGLAISE ET ANGLO-AMÉRICAINES (I)

Julie ARSENAULT1

Abstract: This article presents a portrait of Pierre Leyris based on Bourdieu's notion of habitus. Thus, it goes back to his childhood to attempt to establish what was the familial context in which he grew up, what were his first contacts with the English and American literatures, what were the conditions in which he learned English, and then, later, how he began his career as a translator and what were the other activities he carried out simultaneously. In order to achieve this, the interviews he gave, the article he wrote and the ones written on him, and the journal he wrote during his last months were closely examined.

Keywords: Pierre Leyris, English and American literatures translated into French, Pierre Bourdieu, sociology of translation, habitus.

YVES BONNEFOY, TRADUCTEUR DES SONNETS DE SHAKESPEARE. « TOUTE ŒUVRE QUI NE NOUS REQUIERT PAS EST INTRADUISIBLE »

Charlotte BLANCHARD1

Abstract: Yves Bonnefoy's work as a translator shows a life-long commitment to poetry in general and to Shakespeare's canon in particular. The French poet has translated all of the Bard's poetic work. His translations of the sonnets in particular show an overall exegesis of Shakespeare's poetry which informs his unique style as a translator. This article aims to illustrate how Bonnefoy strives to maintain fidelity through a balance between literality, recreation, and a reflection on translation as a unique tool of literary criticism.

Keywords: translation, poetry, Shakespeare, recreation, exegesis.

GRACILIANO RAMOS ET LES STRATÉGIES DE TRADUCTION DE LA PESTE EN PORTUGAIS

Ana Maria BICALHO1

Abstract: This article aims to analyze the translation strategies privileged by Brazilian author Graciliano Ramos when he translated the novel *La Peste* by Albert Camus in 1950. The article discusses concepts

such as authorship, re-creation and originality, in order to analyze the displacement of the French novel to the Brazilian context and the "privileges" granted to Graciliano Ramos to re-create the work of Camus. The analysis brings out the relationship between translation, cultural context and literary system, demonstrating the complexity of the translation process and the autonomy of the translator as regards the source text.

Keywords: Graciliano Ramos, Camus, re-creation, authorship, culture.