

Atelier de Traduction

Numéro 25/2016

DOSSIER :

Histoire, critique, théories de la traduction (III)

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PARCOURS D'UNE ÉCOLE DE TRADUCTION. RÉTROSPECTION ET HORIZONS RÉFLEXIFS

Gina ABOU FADEL SAADI

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to trace the thought process that the School of Translators and Interpreters of Beirut of Saint-Joseph University followed during the 35 years of its lifetime in order to develop and flourish. In the first part, it exposes the evolution of the School's pedagogical approach and in the second part, it tries to understand the theoretical framework in which the undertaken research falls and draws up its research perspectives.

Keywords: translation teaching, academic approach, translation studies research, cognition, creativity.

DES MOTS AUX MONDES : TRADUIRE LA PRÉSENCE HINDOUISTE DANS UN TEXTE D'ANITA DESAI

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Abstract: The French translations of the novels written by English-speaking writer Anita Desai often erase the presence of Hinduism although it gives structure and texture to the original English text. That is why in this article I will endeavour to appraise the impact of the loss of meaning in the French text whenever such cultural references are not put into light. To do so, I will rely on one novel by Anita Desai, *Where Shall We Go this Summer?* Throughout my analysis I will keep in mind the importance of the power of the link between words and the worlds they are meant to conjure up.

Keywords: translation, Anita Desai, India, Hinduism, culture.

LA RETRADUCTION EN LITTÉRATURE DE JEUNESSE. LE SORT DE CENDRILLON SOUS LA PLUME DES TRADUCTEURS CHINOIS (1928-2004)

Wen ZHANG¹

Abstract: This work aims to test the validity of the "Retranslation Hypothesis" formulated by Antoine Berman in the translation of children's literature. Based on the analysis on three Chinese translations of Charles Perrault's Cendrillon, we show that this hypothesis does not always seem valid in such translation practices, since the act of translation is not only linked to its temporality but also to other variables such as the editorial project, the translator's purpose and the socio-cultural constraints in a certain period.

Keywords: Retranslation Hypothesis, Antoine Berman, Translation, Children's Literature, Cendrillon.

L'INVENTEUR DE KAREL ČAPEK : TRADUCTION CRÉATIVE ET FONCTIONNALISME¹

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Abstract: The article proposes a functionalist approach applied to the translation of one of Karel Čapek's story, The Inventor, from Czech into French. Based on the functionalist paradigm (skopostheory) formulated for translation studies by K. Reiss and H. Vermeer and inspired by functionalist concepts of micro- and macro- of translation (Ch. Nord), the study proposes a method of analysis and solutions for the translation into French of a text containing many words created by the famous Czech writer.

Keywords: skopos theory, functional approaches, micro- and macro-unity of translation, neology, semantics and morphological motivation.

SIGNIFICATION, AMBIGUÏTÉ ET TRADUCTION

Mustapha TIDJET¹

Abstract: Semantic ambiguity is inherent to the vocabulary of any natural language. This particular language feature is exploited to produce beauty in literary Kabyle creations, but this makes them difficult to interpret and even more to translate. There have been many attempts to use translation theories (like the skopostheorie, for instance) tendentiously, to justify the status of a dominated language, like Tamazight. It is therefore important for the translation concepts, generally forged in the contexts of dominant and well developed languages, to be adapted before being adopted in minority languages, dominated or emerging in the field of writing.

Keywords: literary translation, skopos, Kabyle, semantic ambiguity

L'ONOMASTIQUE DE MADAME BOVARY EN TRADUCTION ROUMAINE ET GRECQUE

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Abstract: Onomastics does not have, according to linguists, any meaning in itself and therefore it should not be translated. In our paper we point out the opposite, using as examples the names of Flaubert's Madame Bovary. Not only do they have a meaning, different connotations and functions, but they can be differently expressed into the target language. On top of that, the fact that a proper noun is not translated can be a strategy that harmonizes with the translation project.

Keywords: ergonyms, toponyms, anthroponyms, pragmonyms, Madame Bovary.

LES RÉCITS DE MAQÂMÂT : LES INTRADUISIBLES DE LA LITTÉRATURE ARABE

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Abstract: The maqâma genre, which appeared in the 10th century, is usually considered as the unique literary genre belonging to the Arab culture, an endogenous product, neither borrowed, nor imitated. The maqâma enjoyed great fortune in Arabic letters by virtue of its cryptic language and constraints that confuse the reader. Due to the high profile enjoyed by Maqâmât al-Hamadani, al-Hjarîrî and others, foreign authors have shown great passion to translate them, in part or in full. However, how did they translate the Maqâmât, genre known by its abstruse and inaccessible style, even for an Arabic reader? Can the verbal acrobatics, word games and formal constraints employed by the authors of Maqâmât be even replicated in translation?

Keywords: Maqâma, literature, translation, constraint, style.