HISTORY OF TRANSLATION
THESIS – ABSTRACTS
HISTOIRE DE LA TRADUCTION
THÈSES – RÉSUMÉS
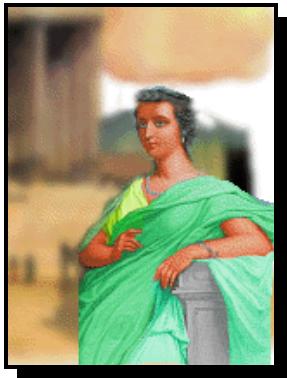
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Author

Eisener, Wendell Lorie.

Title

MATTHEW'S BEATITUDES IN ENGLISH: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION.

Institution

Masters Thesis (M.A.)--ACADIA UNIVERSITY (CANADA). 1999. 122p.

Source

Masters Abstracts International. Volume: 37-06, page: 1637.

Abstract

The purpose of this thesis is to provide a comparative study of various English translations of the Matthean Beatitudes (Matthew 5. 1-12) from Wyclif (1382) to the Contemporary English Version (1995). The standard Greek text of the New Testament (UBS GNT4) has been used as the basis for comparison of the various translations, for understanding the linguistic features of the "original," as well as for noting significant variants in the texts of the manuscripts.

A brief introduction to Matthew's Gospel is provided in Chapter 2, which sets the Beatitudes in the context of the Sermon on the Mount and in the context of the Gospel as a whole. The Beatitudes, as a genre of gnomological literature, are discussed with reference to literary parallels in the Scriptures and in other literature.

The heart of the thesis is to be found in Chapter 3, an historical survey of English Bible translations, with special emphasis on the work of William Tyndale as the father of the English Bible. Chapter 4 presents a tabulation of about thirty translations representing over 1000 years in the history of the English Bible. The translations presented attempt to be representative of both historical and theological considerations, but the choice has been--of necessity--selective, and has been limited by three factors: awareness, availability, and significance.

Chapter 5 briefly discusses the connections between language and theology, tradition and translation, with special emphasis on the effect of intertextuality on the process and results of various translations. Recognising the importance of the liturgical use of the Bible, six criteria for the thoughtful selection of a translation for public reading are offered without implying in which direction these guidelines might lead.

Advisor

Perkin, James R C.

Author

Braga-Pinto, Cesar Augusto.

Title

PROMISES OF HISTORY: TRANSLATION AND PROPHETIC DISCOURSES IN COLONIAL BRAZIL (1500-1700) (JOSE DE ANCHIETA, PADRE ANTONIO VIEIRA, PERO VAZ DE CAMINHA).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. 1999. 270p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 60-06, Section: A, page: 2045.

Abstract

This dissertation analyses the rhetorical structures of prophetic discourses and seeks to identify some of the conditions that make them effective. It proposes to demonstrate how histories of the future may break with or confirm versions of the past, thus providing the terms for assimilating (or rejecting) the novelty of the present. The author begins the dissertation by examining how in Caminha's <italic>Letter</italic> (1500) the indigenous peoples of Brazil are perceived either according to their hypothetical Christian past, or according to their inherent potential for becoming Christian. He then discusses the writings of José de Anchieta (1534–1597), a Jesuit priest who literally staged the contradictions present in the European endeavors to translate European values into the Tupi symbolic order. Chapter 3 analyses and contrasts two French travel narratives, whereas the final chapter focuses on the role of religious discourses in Padre Antônio Vieira's (1608–1697) <underline> História do Futuro</underline> and the ways it represents Brazil as part of the missionary role that, according to Vieira, was attributed by Providence to Portugal.

Advisor

Hampton, Timothy.

Author

Sirois, Andrée.

Title

LES FEMMES DANS L'HISTOIRE DE LA TRADUCTION DE LA RENAISSANCE AU DIX-NEUVIEME SIECLE DOMAINE FRANCAIS (FRENCH TEXT, ANNE DE MARQUETS, EMILIE DU CHATELET, ALBERTINE NECKER DE SAUSSURE, CLEMENCE ROYER).

Institution

Masters Thesis (M.A.)--UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA (CANADA). 1997. 137p.

Source

Masters Abstracts International. Volume: 36-04, page: 0986.

Abstract

Motivated by the apparent absence of women in the history of translation, this study was undertaken both as a first step towards recognition of the women in this profession and their role in its history, and as a "tool" for subsequent research in this largely unexplored field.

The first chapter provides an overview of the issue: although women were active in translation prior to the twentieth century, these women are not known today and are for the most part completely absent from material dealing with the history of translation. The methodology used to bring these translators to light is also presented in this chapter.

The seventy-four women identified in this research as translators who worked towards French are introduced in chapter two. Some biographical details and a short list of works they translated are provided for each.

The third chapter focuses on the life and work of four women translators who played a significant role in the history of translation: Anne de Marquets (religion--sixteenth century), Emilie du Chatelet (science--eighteenth century), Albertine Necker de Saussure (literature--early nineteenth century), and Clemence Royer (science--late nineteenth century).

The thesis concludes with a synthesis and an analysis of the findings and of the conclusions drawn from these findings.

Finally, an appendix containing a list of women translators who have worked towards languages other than French, an index of the women translators mentioned in the thesis, and a bibliography of works cited and consulted represent the "practical" aspect of this study. This information is intended as a starting point for researchers interested in studying French women translators in more detail or in defining the role of women in the field of translation over a given period. It may also be used for research on women who have translated towards languages other than French.

Advisor

Delisle, J.

Author

Abou-Youssef, Maysa Mohamed.

Title

TRANSFORMANCE: DIALOGIC TRANSLATION THEORY AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCE (EGYPTIAN).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--INDIANA UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1997. 244p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 58-05, Section: A, page: 1701.

Abstract

In this dissertation, I review the history of translation theories and then propose a new theory of translation, which I call "transformance." I use Bakhtinian dialogics as the theory's base and incorporate insights available from poststructuralism and deconstruction, postcolonial theory, recent feminist theory, and performance theory and theories of the fantastic. My thesis is that translation theory, engaging with literary theory, offers new insights into the ways that literature works on the reader of the translation and the role of literary translations in and across cultures.

In the body of my dissertation I use a case study approach to selected translations from Egyptian Arabic to English to explore how transformance operates within three areas, ideology, space, and style. The second, third, and fourth chapters of this dissertation focus on each of these topics in turn. In particular, I am interested in the way a reader experiences the process of reading translations. For my case studies, I choose three plays, a short story, and two short novels by modern Egyptian writers. Egyptian literature translated into English shows many traces of past colonialism, a topic that will be dealt with in chapter 2. Moreover, Egyptian women occupy a far different space within their culture than women in the United States, as I shall show in chapter 3. The marked differences between the English and Arabic languages, as well as differences between literary styles in the two cultures, will be the basis for my examinations of style in chapter 4. Throughout the three chapters, a number of ideological differences between the cultures of Egypt and the United States will be exhibited. I do not, however, want to impose transformance as a fixed way to read a translation or to arrive at conclusive understandings either of the works examined or their cultural backgrounds. Transformance is a process, not a product.

Advisor

Murphy, Patrick D.

Author

Hasanali, Parveen.

Title

TEXTS, TRANSLATORS, TRANSMISSIONS: "HAYY IBN YAQZAN" AND ITS RECEPTION IN MUSLIM, JUDAIC AND CHRISTIAN MILIEUX (IBN TUFAYL).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--MCGILL UNIVERSITY (CANADA). 1996. 431p.

Source

Abstract

From its inception in the twelfth century to its current use as a text, Ibn Tufayl's Hayy ibn Yaqzan has a sustained history of translation and transmission. A unique aspect is its early translation into Hebrew around the first quarter of the fourteenth century, whose extensive manuscripts have been traced and established in this study. The Hebrew translation, and its commentary by Moses Narboni, shift the Tufaylian narrative from the Maghribi milieu toward Latin Averroism. They allow us to examine the particular reception in the Judaic milieu and suggest new perceptions of Ibn Rushd and Ibn Tufayl as rational mystics.

The extensive printed translations in Europe that begin with the Latin Philosophus Autodidactus (1671) reflect different facets on Individuality, the Natural Man and Inner Revelation as accessible to and sought by the natural theologies of the 17th-18th centuries. The concurrent translations also reflect the differences in their reception by the translators. Through the process of transmission, the notion of self-sufficiency becomes epitomized in the paradigm of "Robinson Crusoe.".

In its own milieu, the narrative is conceived as an answer to Ibn Sina's 'secret of eastern philosophy' and is expressed as a rational-mystic response from the Maghribi context. The narrative finds its anti-thesis in Ibn al-Nafis' reiteration, that applies the structure and content of the Tufaylian narrative to reverse its philosophical precepts and establish a normative frame of revelation. Its recent reclamation in modern Arabic literature as the proto-type of Robinson Crusoe is indicative of post-Colonial validation.

The different receptions of the narrative within each of the three milieux have inspired the application of new methodologies in literary criticism. Using the literary theories of reception and cultural paradigm in Hans Jauss and Edward Said, I further discuss the process of translation, transmission and reception of the narrative. Each milieu in a particular time-frame receives the text within certain sets of expectation and accordingly responds to it. This approach raises vital questions on both structural analyses that study an aesthetic work outside its history, and historical analyses that focus on the "unchanged loyalty" of its sources. The methodology developed in this study can be applied to central issues in Islamic thought, from the predilection toward its Greek sources to its dismissal of Averroism. It also allows for the appreciation of the integrai notion of rational mysticism. The notion of reception validates, resolves and values the different reiterations by recognizing their diverse contexts.

Advisor

  Landolt, Hermann.

Author

Tiller, Kenneth Jack.

Title

PERFORMING HISTORY: HISTORIOGRAPHY AND THE ROLE OF THE TRANSLATOR IN LAYAMON'S "BRUT" (ANGLO NORMAN, ROMAN DE BRUT, ROBERT WACE).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. 1996. 279p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 57-03, Section: A, page: 1155.

Abstract

My study argues that, by undertaking a translation of Wace's Anglo-Norman Roman de Brut into the English language, Lazamon's Brut reasserts the cultural prestige of English that had been lost with the Norman Conquest. Chapter one reviews studies of the Brut and of twelfth-century historical texts, arguing that the latter almost completely neglect the Brut as a historical document, and that the former have not yet paid sufficient attention to the implications of the text as a historical translation.

Chapter two discusses how twelfth-century hegemonic historians deployed the Augustinian notion of Divine Providence as a metahistorical master narrative that made the Norman Conquest a movement in a divinely guided cycle of inevitable conquest, resettlement, decline, and defeat. Their historical texts thus alienated the native English from their own history by casting them as the passive objects of a foreign culture's history. The third chapter examines Lazamon's expose of Anglo-Latin and Anglo-Nonman historiography's violent appropriation of English tradition, paying particular attention to the dual motifs of concealment and revelation.

Chapter four argues that, through translation into English from Anglo-Norman French, Lazamon reasserts the lost cultural prestige of is native tongue. At stake in his translation project is the reunification of the English "leod," a term that, in his dialect, designates the land, the people, and the language. Chapter five then explores Lazamon's redirection of his self-consciously textual production into a still-living English oral tradition. His exhortation to his audience to learn the text's "runes" and "speak these true words together" (32) transforms the historical narrative into a communal ritual whose repetition reaffirms the English people's unity and shared historical heritage. Redirecting its narrative material from private reading to public performance, Lazamon seeks to fulfill his self-advertised pledge to "make the books speak" (37). As a history of translation itself, the Brut ultimately dramatizes the English language's suppression and provides a vehicle for its reemergence.

Advisor

Frese, Dolores Warwick. Boulton, D'A Jonathan.

Author

Kumar, Amitava.

Title

THE POLITICS OF CULTURE AND PROTEST: POSTCOLONIAL READINGS (INDIA, SOCIAL PROTEST, JOURNALIST FICTION, POETRY OF INSURGENCE).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA. 1993. 204p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 55-01, Section: A, page: 4695.

Abstract

This project, entitled "The Politics of Culture and Protest: (Post)colonial Readings," examines the idiom of social protest in a variety of (post)colonial sites: the contradictory history of translation; the poetry of insurgence and the journalistic-fiction expressing peasant protest in India; recent fiction by Indian writers in diaspora "rooted in rootlessness"; my own photojournalism and poetry documenting village and urban life both in the (post)colonial setting and in the metropolis; and finally, a self-reflexive critique of multi-cultural pedagogy.

I present in translation the poetry of a marginalized, activist-poet from Patna, Alokdhanwa. In a later chapter, I also deal with the poetry of the rebellious, "untouchable" poet, Namdeo Dhasal (whose transgressions I contrast with the journal entries of the English writer, E. M. Forster, when he was travelling through India). I also examine the protest journalism of a contemporary, feminist Indian writer, Mahasveta Devi. Using the work of theorists like Edward Said and Gayatri Spivak, I frame these discussions in the context of oppositional pedagogy and multicultural curricula.

Critical writing cannot only be about a product, it must also actively assume production. In investigating the literary and non-literary articulation of protest, my writing itself functions as protest by offering an altered access to the poetry, fiction, histories, photography and journalism it studies. The poetry of insurgence, contesting both the rational as well as the national discourses, is in itself worthy of attention and my dissertation examines that writing in relation to such crucial issues as gendered, subaltern agency and social mobilization. But, going further, I place protest literature in configuration with other cultural practices, for instance, subaltern historiography and documentary photography, in order to produce a more enabling sense of ourselves as critical subjects, negotiating and transforming our understanding--and practice--of literatures, cultural production, difference and dialogic interactions in institutional spaces.

Advisor

Mowitt, John W.

Author

Milne, Isabel.

Title

A HISTORY OF TRANSLATION IN ALBERTA.

Institution

Masters Thesis (M.A.)--UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA (CANADA). 1991. 364p.

Source

Masters Abstracts International. Volume: 31-03, page: 0969.

Abstract

Interwoven with the history of the political, economic and sociocultural development of Alberta is another history: that of communication between peoples of different languages and cultures. Translators and interpreters are the media through which such communication has taken place, and it is hard to imagine how the prairies, including Alberta, could have been settled and developed without these language specialists.

It was not until the late 1970s, however, that the first steps were taken to organize translation and interpretation activities at a professional level. A centralized translation office was established to serve the departments and agencies of the provincial government, and a professional association, the Alberta Translators and Interpreters Association, was formed and accepted as a member of the Canadian Translators and Interpreters Council.

Now, in the 1990s, as international exchanges multiply, and as Alberta enters a new phase of its political and economic history, particularly through its special relations with provinces in three Asian countries, it seems inevitable that an increasing number of people will come to realize the importance of professional translation and interpretation to the success of their endeavours. (Abstract shortened by UMI.).

Advisor

Delisle, J.

Author

Yang, Yan.

Title

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINESE TRANSLATION THEORY.

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN. 1992. 192p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 53-04, Section: A, page: 1153.

Abstract

This dissertation begins with an introduction to the history of translation in China, which covers a period of more than two thousand years from the establishment of the translation office in the Zhou Dynasty, the translation of Buddhist scriptures since the 2nd century, the translation of Christianity and Western science since the 16th century, the translation of Western philosophy and literature since the 19th century, to the scene of translation in China in the 80s of this century. Then it tries to explore the locus of Chinese translation theory in all its complexities, projecting from various angles the diverse aspects of Chinese translation theory against the historical context and giving a systematic description and analysis of the development of Chinese translation theory with reference to its shifting currents and periodization, its salient characteristics, and its relationship with Chinese poetics in general and critical theory in particular, and with the development of translation in China. The study shows that Chinese translation theory in general is (1) a theory with its theoretical basis in traditional Chinese principles of writing, (2) a theory whose methodology consists of impressionistic/imagistic criticism typical of traditional Chinese literary criticism, and (3) a theory with literariness as one of the criteria, which is determined by the special course of translation undertaken in China: that of grafting instead of transplanting.

Advisor

Lefevere, Andre.

Author

Paddon, Seija Helena.

Title

CONCEIVING POWER WITHOUT A KING: POSTMODERN, POST-FREUDIAN STUDY OF 'TRANSLATION(S)'.

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--YORK UNIVERSITY (CANADA). 1991. 234p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 53-01, Section: A, page: 0141.

Abstract

The theoretical issue of whether or not translation is possible, and the preponderant scholarly concentration on the aspects of Where, Why, and How translation does not succeed, paradoxically parallel the long history of translation(s). The practical model I employ enables me to respond to the debate from outside such intellectually determinate barriers as Indo-Europeanism. The position provides an alternative view to ones located at the center where, for reasons of hegemony, questions can be seen to distort the issue as a matter of course. My response is an attempt to lay bare what is relevant and important about original and translated texts as concepts in the field of literary translation and, ultimately, the impossibility of making such distinctions between texts in theoretical terms. Drawing on the theories of practice and discourse of scholars as varied as Kaja Silverman, Teresa de Lauretis, Roland Barthes, Jacques Derrida, Ilse Lehiste, George Lakoff, and Hayden White, enables me to move beyond verbocentric dogmatism (to use Umberto Eco's term) in translation to uncover the challenge which cross-culturally and contextually common elements pose to arguments based solely on structure and form. The move also enables me to shift the subject position, both in theory and in practice, beyond the Freudian-Lacanian theorems and to adopt the post-Freudian notion of a translating subject as a construct of a continuous, fragmentary process.

The poststructuralist concepts of meta- and intertexuality provide new models of viewing the interlingual and/or intertextual commentary translation provides on the presumed links between language, culture and reality. From a poststructuralist, postmodernist perspective a governing theory of translation is neither possible, nor desirable. The alternative, in turn, signals the return to one's own, continuously emergent recreative practice, which is governed merely by the ad hoc theories and/or constructs no reading or writing can escape. Significantly, it is the nature of such practice to resist conformity, aspects of the stereotypical and unaltered expectations in the field of translations commonly viewed as literary.

Advisor

Davey, F.

Author

Bahous, Abbes.

Title

THE NOVEL AND MOORISH CULTURE: CIDE HAMETE 'AUTHOR' OF "DON QUIXOTE".

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX (UNITED KINGDOM). 1990. 225p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 52-11, Section: A, page: 3915.

Abstract

Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Requires signed TDF.

The present study takes Don Quixote as what it claims to be: the translation of a work by the Moorish author-historian Cide Hamete whom Cervantes interposes between himself and his reader. Approaching Don Quixote from this angle raises several key issues; the Moorish background to the book, including Cervantes's own captivity in Algiers; the role of the Morisco translator, Toledo and the actual history of translation from Arabic; the question of genre and Don Quixote's precedents, as a novel, in the Arabic tradition; and finally the theoretical aspect of authorship as pseudotranslation.

Properly considered, Cide Hamete brings out two hitherto unnoticed or unsuspected aspects of Cervantes's narrative. These are to what degree Moorish culture contributed to the birth of the 'first modern novel' (this is developed in detail in the first chapter), and the nature of its historiographical background.

Attention is paid first of all to Cervantes's knowledge of Moorish culture, in particular his direct experience of it when a captive in Algiers (1575-80), which makes it possible to detect detail in Don Quixote. Algiers and the character Saavedra recur quite often throughout most of Cervantes's works (chapter 2).

Then the matter of Toledo as an important translation centre during the Middle Ages and the concept of European Renaissance with respect to literary history are also re-assessed in the light of Cide Hamete's role in Don Quixote and that of the often-forgotten Morisco-translator (chapter 3). West European translations of Arabic texts from the 12th century up to Cervantes's time are also examined a crucial literary and cultural events. Moreover, the thesis attempts to plot salient interactions between the European picaresque in general and the Arabic, thereby establishing a bridge between the Arabic narrative in question and Don Quixote. One case is the Cifar, a 13th-14th century romance, supposedly translated from the Chaldean (Arabic that is) of some anonymous Oriental author. This work reveals striking similarities with Don Quixote in that both contain numerous Moorish cultural elements. At the same time, both the Cifar and Don Quixote announce themselves as 'translations' out of Arabic 'texts' discovered in Toledo (chapter 4).

Finally, the implications of the whole study for literary and translation theory are brought out, along with the full consequences of the idea that Europe's first novel claims to be a translation from Arabic. (Abstract shortened by UMI.).

Author

 Prince, Dawn Ellen.

Title

 AN EDITION AND STUDY OF BOOK ONE OF THE UNIQUE ARAGONESE TRANSLATION OF BRUNETTO LATINI'S "LI LIVRES DOU TRESOR". (WITH OLD SPANISH TEXT) (LATINI BRUNETTO).

Institution

 Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. 1990. 949p.

Source

 Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 52-04, Section: A, page: 1322.

Abstract

 This dissertation contributes a critical edition of MS Gerona Cathedral 20,a,5, a fifteenth century Aragonese translation of Brunetto Latini's encyclopedia, Li livres dou tresor (1266).

 Chapter One surveys the life of Latini and offers a synopsis of his written works, Latini's contracts with Alfonso X of Castile are highlighted, as is the Tresor's considerable influence in Spain.

 The textual history of the French Tresor is detailed in Chapter Two, with a particular focus on the $\underline{delta}$ family of interpolated MSS. The Aragonese Trasoro, together with Catalan (Barcelona, Biblioteca de Catalunya 357) and French (Escorial, L.II.3) versions found in Spain, is shown to form part of the widespread $\underline{delta}$ branch.

 Chapter Three traces a brief history of translation theory and practice in the Middle Ages. Periods of significant translation activity in Spain are emphasized, most importantly accomplishments made during the reigns of Alfonso X, and the fourteenth century Aragonese kings, Pere III and Joan I. The second half of the chapter characterizes the process of literal translation used by the Aragonese translator.

 A representative linguistic inventory of the Trasoro is provided in Chapter Four. The Aragonese dialect reflected in this MS is compared to other Aragonese texts of the period, particularly those produced by Juan Fernandez de Heredia.

 Chapter Five traces the provenience of the Gerona MS, while supplying a paleographical and codicological description of its contents. The MS, a copy of the original translation, dates from the second quarter of the fifteenth century.

 The critical edition is complemented by three appendices: a list of sigla used, a glossary, and an index of proper names.

Advisor

 Faulhaber, Charles B.

Author

Boushaba, Safia.

Title

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF SOME PROBLEMS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION: A STUDY OF TWO ARABIC TRANSLATIONS OF K. GIBRAN'S "THE PROPHET".

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD (UNITED KINGDOM). 1988. 221p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 52-03, Section: A, page: 0906.

Abstract

Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Requires signed TDF.

This thesis deals with the problems of literary translation namely: subjectivity in the interpretation of the original message, the question of stylistic faithfulness and flexibility as regards the form of the original text and the extreme notion of the impossibility of an adequate translation. It also approaches the problem of equivalence and that of translation units which are raised by the translation process itself and are therefore relevant to the problems of literary translation.

The beginning of the thesis entitled 'A Brief and General Review of Translation Theory' gives a brief account of the history of translation theory. It also considers the ambiguity of the process of translation and presents a brief description of the different types of translation.

The first chapter is devoted to the problem of equivalence. Equivalence is approached in terms of the dichotomy of stylistic vs. communicative equivalence.

The second chapter is devoted to the problem of translation units.

The third chapter deals with the question of subjectivity in the interpretation of the meaning of a source language literary text. Special emphasis is put on the relationship between the meaning of the source language text and the author's concepts which condition it. Such relationship is investigated in order to see whether it can help the translator to avoid a speculative and subjective interpretation of the original message.

The fourth chapter discusses the question of faithfulness and flexibility as regards the form of a source language literary text. In this study, the translator's dynamic role in reading the original text is highlighted.

The fifth chapter considers the extreme notion of the 'impossibility of an adequate translation'.

A comparison between the original English version of Gibran Kahlil Gibran's The Prophet and its two Arabic translations is given as an illustration to most of the views and suggestions made in this study. (Abstract shortened by UMI.).

Author

Gutchess, Elizabeth Denver.

Title

FOUR TRANSLATORS 'AFTER' POUND: STUDIES OF RICHARD WILBUR, ROBERT LOWELL, ROBERT BLY AND GALWAY KINNELL.

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. 1983. 153p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 44-03, Section: A, page: 0752.

Abstract

Pound's work in translation might have issued some new kinds of poetic license to later American translation. But the thing which seems more sturdily influential in his work is its strong stand for accuracies of all kinds, its wide variety of exact linguistic transfer, some truly radical fidelities which were often outlandish, and wildly creative, fidelities at times more outrageous than any of the milder verbal freedoms which might have made him infamous anyway. In fact there might be nothing else like them in the history of translation--fidelities as scrupulous and enterprising, or as generously pointed towards the future of American poetry.

But the same precision which wanted to work with more than all the colors in the English rainbow and bound poetry and translation to newer and newer kinds of realism turned a corner towards fascist control, with its shattering consequences. And ironically, translation itself seems to have taken a major part in leading the way, and probably split Pound's influence there for everyone who follows him. So his influence actually ramifies, and every specific, technical legacy exists within some deeply individualistic or deliberate dissociation from his work as a whole.

'After' Pound, Wilbur sees and uses lyric translation as good exercise in exact articulation. But unlike Pound's truly pragmatic assumption of foreign personae, Wilbur's seem to speak for themselves, even at variance with his own themes, in some glorious sense of play, like philosophical versions of his riddles. Lowell not only uses a score of Pound's strategies but also translates cyclically, reading the present in past terms. But unlike Pound, Lowell almost always sees the cycle along its descending curve, becoming infernal. Like Pound, Bly revitalizes American poetry through foreign sources, but his program is aimed exactly against Pound's 'rationalist' modernism. And again 'after' Pound, Kinnell re-writes Villon in a style which rings out all the precisions of actual speech. But his pauvre Villon is an everyman, an anti-elitist hero in a truly common, 'quick,' and mortal world.

Author

    Mark, Thomas Raymond.

Title

    SHAKESPEARE IN HUNGARY: A HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION, PRESENTATION, AND RECEPTION OF SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMAS IN HUNGARY, 1785-1878.

Institution

    Thesis (PH.D.)--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. 1955. 354p.

Source

    Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 16-04, page: 0751.

Author

Brown, Karin.

Title

SOPHIE GROUCHY DE CONDORCET ON MORAL SYMPATHY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS (ADAM SMITH).

Institution

Thesis (PH.D.)--CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. 1997. 219p.

Source

Dissertation Abstracts International. Volume: 58-05, Section: A, page: 1746.

Abstract

Sophie Grouchy de Condorcet (1764-1822) translated Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments into French and added eight letters on the subject of moral sympathy which she attached to the second volume of her translation. The translation and letters were published in Paris in 1798. The letters contain criticism of Smith as well as Mme Condorcet's own views of moral and political philosophy.

In order to present Mme Condorcet's originality in comparison to her contemporaries, after a general introduction in Chapter One, I provide the French background in Chapter Two. I present the three Enlightenment thinkers: Condillac, Helvetius and Cabanis who influenced Mme Condorcet in their sensationalistic philosophy (explaining the entire scope of intelligence and morality as originating in sensations) and their ideas on progress. In Chapter Three I present Adam Smith's theory of sympathy as a basis for moral judgment. Chapter Four contains Mme Condorcet's theory of moral sympathy. She traces the origin of sympathy to our first sensations of pleasure and pain. Sensations of pleasure and pain are first felt at the hands of our caretakers, hence sympathy, Mme Condorcet claims, "begins in the crib". As pain is a recollectable phenomenon, sympathy means feeling pain upon seeing another person suffer. Mme Condorcet is able to explain the nature and scope of sympathy in a way that Hume or Smith did not.

In Chapter Five I present Mme Condorcet's views regarding the role of reason and sentiments in moral theory. Instead of the usual dichotomy between these two faculties, Mme Condorcet argues that both are essential to the formation of a moral agent. Morality originates in non-reflective moral feelings and is sustained and developed through rational understanding. Chapter Six contains her theory of progress in which Mme Condorcet analyzes the sources of injustice and crime in society and she argues that injustice and crime stem from unfair social institutions and legislation. Mme Condorcet, as opposed to Smith, claims that economic inequalities will always lead to oppression of the poor by the wealthy. She advocates redistribution of wealth. Development of sympathy would contribute to the alleviation of social injustices.

Advisor

Held, Virginia.

Author

    Gueorguieva, Elena

Title

    LES TRAITS PARTICULIERS À LA TRADUCTION D'ŒUVRES LITTÉRAIRES EN LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE
    [PARTICULAR FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF FINE LITERATURE INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.]

Institution

    Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle (Paris III) - ESIT
    Thèse soutenue le lundi 24 janvier 2000, mention très honorable.

Abstract

    In this study on translation of fine literature into foreign languages, current in countries whose language is of limited diffusion, three major topics have been investigated : the modalities of the practice, the specific missions of this translation and some trends particular to the re-expression into a language which is not the translator's mother tongue. The part concerning the practice of this translation aims to define the bilingualism of the translators, the languages currently used, and the nature of the originals. The second part puts a light on the intention particular to this translation to draw the attention of a foreign public on a work or an author but also to give through numerous notes and explanatory developments a greater information on the country, its history and culture. The third part deals with some translator's preferences for a more neutral expression or, on the contrary, for set phrases, or even for words of Greek-Latin origin found in all Indo-European languages. The excerpts from five translations into French and English of the novel Pod igoto (Under the Yoke) of the Bulgarian writer Ivan Vazov stress these particular features of the translation into foreign languages.

Résumé

    Cette étude porte sur la traduction d'œuvres littéraires en langue étrangère, fréquente dans les pays dont la langue est de faible diffusion. Trois aspects y sont abordés : sa pratique, ses visées spécifiques et les tendances qui caractérisent la reformulation en langue non maternelle. La partie consacrée à la pratique de cette traduction porte sur la définition de la langue "étrangère", le bilinguisme des traducteurs, les langues le plus souvent choisies et la typologie des ouvrages originaux. La partie qui traite des finalités propres à cette pratique traduisante fait ressortir la visée" informative" qui se propose de signaler des œuvres de la littérature nationale à l'étranger et la visée "didactique" qui consiste à fournir à travers la traduction de ces œuvres, pour la plupart à fort ancrage culturel, des connaissances plus amples sur le pays, sur son histoire et sur sa culture par le biais des notes et des ajouts explicatifs. La troisième partie de l'étude révèle quelques tendances particulières à la reformulation dans une langue non maternelle : préférence pour le registre neutre, recours fréquent aux expressions figées de la langue étrangère et aux mots d'origine gréco-latine qui constituent un fond commun des langues indo-européennes, et insiste sur la nécessité de relecture critique par un autochtone. Ces particularités de la traduction en langue étrangère sont illustrées par

des extraits de cinq traductions en français et en anglais du roman de l'écrivain bulgare Ivan Vazov Pod igoto (Sous le joug).

Advisor
Lederer, M.

Author

Occélus, Nathalie

Title

LA TRADUCTION DE LA BIBLE À L'ÉPOQUE DE LA RÉFORME

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation – UNIVERSTÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA). 1997. 189 p.

Abstract

This thesis undertakes to examine the translation of the Bible during the Reformation, i.e. in the 15th and 16th Centuries. The sudden and dramatic increase in Biblical translation during that era was such that the influence of this activity on the development of translation theory cannot be ignored. Bible translation has been the subject of numerous studies throughout the ages. The Reformation, however, stands out in this regard because of the special political, religious and cultural context of that time.

In Part I of this paper, we provide an historical overview of the Reformation era. Part II is devoted to the proliferation of versions of the Bible published between 1450 and 1599 throughout Europe.

In the third and final part, we observe translators at work, starting with a study of the profile of Reformation-era translators; we then examine their working conditions and take a brief look at the European vernaculars that were in existence during the Reformation. This is followed by our analysis of the main elements of theology and dogma that were at the centre of the controversies between the Catholic clergy and Reformation translators. Finally, via three case studies, we will examine the various work methods and principles applied by translators of that period.

Résumé

La présente se propose d'examiner la traduction de la Bible pendant la Réforme, soit aux XVe et XVIe siècles. Cette activité a en effet connu une telle effervescence à cette époque qu'on ne peut se permettre d'ignorer l'influence qu'elle a pu avoir sur l'évolution de la traductologie. La traduction de la Bible a fait l'objet de nombreuses études à travers les âges. Toutefois, l'époque de la Réforme se distingue, en raison du caractère particulier de son contexte politique, religieux et culturel.

Dans la première partie de notre travail, nous ferons un survol historique de cette époque. La seconde partie de notre étude sera consacrée à la prolifération des versions bibliques publiées en Europe entre 1450 et 1599.

Dans la troisième et dernière partie, nous observerons les traducteurs à l'oeuvre. Nous commencerons, tout d'abord, par tracer un profil des traducteurs de la Réforme; puis nous nous pencherons sur leurs conditions de travail. Nous jetterons aussi un coup d'oeil sur l'état des vernaculaires européens à l'époque de la Réforme. Nous analyserons ensuite les principaux points d'ordre théologique et dogmatique qui furent à l'origine des litiges entre le clergé catholique et les traducteurs de la Réforme. Enfin, par le biais de trois études de cas, nous examinerons les méthodes et principes de travail appliqués par les traducteurs de la Réforme.

Advisor
      Delisle, Jean.

Author

Gerald, Amy

Title

SPINING A TALE: ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND ADAPTATIONS OF *LA BELLE AU BOIS DORMANT* FROM THE ENLIGHTENMENT TO THE MAGIC KINGDOM

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation – UNIVERSTÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA). 2000. 103 p. + appendix

Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to describe the influence that changes in the target environment have on translations and adaptations. Two translations and two adaptations, belonging to different cultures and eras, of the fairy tale *La Belle au bois dormant* (1697) by Charles Perrault have been selected for contextualization and comparison. For each of the four targets texts, I reconstruct the relevant historical, literary and translation context and describe the intended audience and purpose, drawing parallels between these external factors and the choices made by translators and adapters in their respective texts. A discussion of Descriptive Translation Studies, polysystem theory, norm theory, the notions governing rewriting, and *Skopostheory* provides a theoretical framework for the thesis.

The analysis is divided into three chapters. In the first I situate the source text within its genre and historical context and outline the origins of the tale, the life of its author and how the tale reflects both its humble roots and the aristocratic audience to whom it was addressed.

The second chapter deals with two English translations: *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood* (1729) by Robert Samber and *The Sleeping Beauty* (1957) by Geoffrey Brereton. Each of the translations is presented in relation to its era and a three-way comparison between the source text, the translations and their contexts brings forth some possible reasons for the differences in the target sources.

The final chapter looks at two famous adaptations of this well-known tale, the Brothers Grimms' *Dornröschen* (Briar Rose) (1812) and Walt Disney's *Sleeping Beauty* (1959), and demonstrates how these authors were influenced by various factors of their respective eras.

Résumé

Le but de ce mémoire est de décrire l'influence possible des changements de l'environnement cible sur les traductions et les adpatations. Pour ce faire, j'ai choisi de remettre en contexte et de comparer deux traductions et deux adaptations de cultures et d'époques différentes, du conte de fées, *La Belle au bois dormant* (1697) de Charles Perrault. Pour chacun des textes cibles, je reconstruis le contexte historique, littéraire et traductif pertinent, et je décris les récepteurs visés et l'objet du texte, tout en établissant des parallèles entre les facteurs externes et les choix des traducteurs et des adapteurs dans leurs textes respectifs. Une discussion du modèle descriptif, de la théorie du polysystème, de la théorie des normes, des notions qui gouvernent la réécriture, et de la théorie du *Skopos* fournit le cadre théorique du mémoire.

L'analyse est divisée en trois chapitres. Le premier chapitre situe le texte source dans son genre et dans son contexte historique. Il y a aussi un compte rendu des origines du conte, de la vie de l'auteur, et de la façon dont le conte reflète ses racines humbles et ses lecteurs aristocratiques.

Le deuxième chapitre porte sur les deux traductions anglaises : *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood* (1729) de Robert Samber et *The Sleeping Beauty* (1957) de Geoffrey Brereton. Chacune de ces traductions est présentée relativement à son époque, et une comparison à trois entre le texte source, les traductions et leurs contextes soulève des raisons possibles pour les différences entre les textes cibles.

Le dernier chapitre examine deux adaptations bien connues de ce conte célèbre soit, *Dornröschen* (1812) des frères Grimm et *Sleeping Beauty* (1959) de Walt Disney, et démontre de quelles manières ces auteurs ont été influencé par les divers facteurs de leurs époques respectives.

Advisor
Von Flotow, Luise

Author

Paoletti, Elisa I.

Title

A NINETEENTH-CENTURY ADVENTURE REVISITED. THE ACCOUNT OF THE YOUNG CHARLES DARWIN ON BOARD H.M.S. *BEAGLE*
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CHAPTERS III TO XVII OF CHARLES DARWIN'S *VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE* AND FOUR TRANSLATIONS INTO SPANISH

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation – UNIVERSTÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA). 2001. 137 p. + bibliography

Abstract

This comparative analysis presents Charles Darwin' *The Voyage of the Beagle* and four translations into Spanish. This travel account seems to have been rather overshadowed by the greater popularity of *The Origin of Species* but its stance as the first book in Darwin's prolific career and the paramount importance of having been the vehicle used by its author to introduce his incipient evolutionary ideas pose it as a very interesting project to embark upon.

The Voyage of the Beagle, published for the fist time in 1839, present an unusual combination of scientific observations and reflections by the young traveller where Darwin's form of expression is a rich source for discourse analysis. This research focusses on only three, namely voices, negation and multilingualism. They are deemed as the most salient features of discourse in the source-language text and, therefore, the way in which they were rendered in the translations is observed and reflected upon.

The detailed study of the decisions taken by the translators or editors according to their translation projects reveals that the salient discourse features of the source-language text were often overlooked. Thus, their rendering in Spanish modified Darwin's image as a narrator in the process. Moreover, despite the fact that these decisions have been greatly influenced by the place of publication and their target readership, many of the choices made throughout the translations show a lack of uniformity and coherence towards what they seemed to be trying to achieve within the framework of their translation projects.

Résumé

Ce travail présente une analyse comparée du récit de voyage publié par Charles Darwin en 1839, *The Voyage of the Beagle*, et de quatre versions espagnoles de ce même texte.

Cet ouvrage, le premier publié par Charles Darwin, dont l'impact fut certes limité si on le compare à celui de l'oeuvre majeure de Darwin, *The Origin of Species*, s'avère cependant d'une importance capitale du fait qu'il contient en germe les idées à la base de la théorie de l'évolution.

L'originalité et l'intérêt de ce texte tiennent au fait qu'il allie observations scientifiques et réflexions du jeune Darwin voyageur. Il s'agit donc d'un discours particulièrement riche et intéressant à analyser. Trois traits discursifs en particulier ont été retenus pour l'analyse, à savoir le jeu des différentes voix présentes dans le texte, l'emploi systématique de la forme négative ainsi que le

plurilinguisme du texte.

L'analyse des quatre versions espagnoles retenues et des décisions relatives à chacun des projets de traduction à l'étude indique une tendance à sous-estimer ces traits discursifs, souvent atténués dans les textes cibles. De ce fait, l'image de Darwin narrateur s'en trouve modifiée. Par ailleurs, si bien que ces décisions aient été largement influencées par le lieu de publication et le public cible, nombre de choix dénotent un manque d'uniformité et de cohérence eu égard au projet de traduction envisagé.

Advisor

Foz, Clara

Author

Charron, Marc

Title

LE *RAPPORT DURHAM* EN TRADUCTION : PARADIGMES DISCURSIFS

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation –UNIVERSTÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA). 1993. 142 p.

Abstract

This thesis attempts a comparative analysis of the ideological networks that run through and shape each of the three French translations of *Lord Durham's Report*. It endeavours to explain how the different ideological currents which contributed to the development of social discourse in Quebec since the uprisings of the Patriotes in 1837-38 and the publication of *Lords Durham's Report* in 1839, become inscribed in the 150 years or so of the history of *Lord Durham's Report* in translation.

Our main postulate relies essentially on the fact that the translation process, as a semiotic practice, cannot be isolated from what is said in society of the object of discourse, in this case, *Lord Durham's Report*. Thus our study will largely deal with the permeability of translational discourse and the constraints imposed upon it by the norms related to its contemporary discursive hegemony. Our method borrows concepts to discourse analysis and, more specifically, to translation sociocriticism.

The first chapter sets out the socio-political context proper to *Lord Durham's Report* as source text, to each of its translations, and to the long intermediary period between the first and second translations. This type of contextualization allows, among other things, for an understanding of both the presence and the absence of *Lord Durham's Report* as an object of social discourse at certain given moments in the political history of Quebec and Canada.

The second chapter presents the actual comparative analysis of the principal ideologems that underlie the discursive formations at work in the socio-political discourse of French Canada or Quebec. In concrete terms, our analysis approaches these ideologems by means of synchronic variations of utterances (of which are considered strictly the modifications of an ideological type).

Finally, the third chapter examines the antagonistic relation between the French and the English as it presents itself in the composition of the different translations of *Lord Durham's Report*. The diachronic invariant that can be singled out tends toward an ideological presupposition that we choose to call «conquêtisme» and which has, contrary to the ideologems studied in the second chapter, the Conquest as a specific object of discourse.

Résumé

Cette thèse propose de faire l'analyse comparée des réseaux idéologiques qui traversent et façonnent chacune des trois traductions françaises du *Rapport Durham*. Elle cherche à expliquer comment les différents courants idéologiques qui ont fait évoluer le discours social au Québec, depuis la Rébellion des Patriotes de 1837-1838 et la parution du *Rapport Durham* en 1839, trouvent leur inscription dans les quelque cent cinquante années d'histoire de la traduction du célèbre rapport.

Notre postulat de base repose essentiellement sur le fait que le processus traduisant ne peut,

en tant que pratique sémiotique, être isolé de ce qui se dit en société sur l'objet de discours qui s'appelle ici le *Rapport Durham*. Ainsi il sera largement question de la perméabilité du discours traductionnel et de son assujettissement aux normes imposées par l'hégémonie discursive qui lui est contemporaine. Précisions que notre méthode s'inspire de l'analyse des discours et, plus spécifiquement, de la sociocritique de la traduction.

Le premier chapitre expose le contexte socio-politique propre au texte original du *Rapport Durham*, à chacune de ses traductions ainsi qu'à la longue période intermédiaire que séparent les première et deuxième traductions. Cette contextualisation permet, entre autres, d'expliquer tant la présence que l'absence du *Rapport Durham* comme objet du discours social à certains moments précis de l'histoire politique canado-québécoise.

Le deuxième chapitre renferme l'analyse comparée des principaux idéologèmes qui sous-tendent les formations discursives telles qu'elles se manifestent dans le discours socio-politique canadien-français ou québécois. De façon concrète, notre analyse propose d'aborder ces idéologèmes par le biais de variations synchroniques d'énoncés (dont seuls sont retenus ceux qui présentent des caractères d'ordre idéologique).

Enfin, le troisième chapitre examine la relation antagoniste entre Français et Anglais telle qu'elle se manifeste dans la facture des différentes traductions du *Rapport Durham*. L'invariant diachronique qu'on y découvre tend vers un présupposé idéologique que nous appelons «conquêtisme» et qui a, contrairement aux idéologèmes analysés dans le deuxième chapitre, la Conquête comme objet scientifique de discours.

Advisor
Brisset, Annie

Author

Aris, Ghassan

Title

DE BAGDAD À TOLÈDE. APERÇU HISTORIQUE DES TRADUCTEURS, DE LEURS MÉTHODES, ET DE LEUR RÔLE DANS LA TRANSMISSION DES PATRIMOINES CULTURELS GREC ET ARABE À L'OCCIDENT

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation – UNIVERSTÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA). 1985. 200 p.

Résumé

La présente étude comporte deux parties : 1. La traduction à Bagdad et, 2. la traduction à Tolède. La première partie décrit les conquêtes musulmanes du VIIe siècle, l'établissement de l'Empire arabe puis l'essor de la civilisation arabe à Bagdad. Une fois, la sécurité et la stabilité intérieures établies, les Arabes se sont tournés vers l'activité intellectuelle et, grâce aux contacts avec les peuples voisins, ils ont réussi à acquérir les effectifs nécessaires de traducteurs pour faire traduire les manuscrits grecs, syriaques, perses et indiens qu'ils recherchaient de manière extensive. Grâce au travail assidu des traducteurs de Bagdad, le IXe siècle fut une ère de traduction au cours duquel les manuscrits furent traduits en masse.

Le résultat de cette activité intellectuelle ne se fit pas attendre longtemps : au Xe siècle, les Arabes avaient acquis la somme de la philosophie et de la science grecques et orientales, et jouissaient de la présence d'un grand nombre d'érudits, de savants et de philosophes qui commentaient les théories empruntés à leurs voisins et les enrichissaient des leurs.

Au VIIIe siècle, un membre de la famille des Omayyades, khalifes déchus de Damas, fonda l'émirat d'Andalousie (Espagne musulmane). Une des plus brillantes civilisations de l'histoire devait s'ensuivre. Au cours de celle-ci, les manuscrits que les Arabes avaient traduits à Bagdad furent transmis par milliers à l'Espagne et constituèrent les impressionnantes collections d'ouvrages des bibliothèques andalouses.

Au IXe siècle, les Espagnols ont commencé à reconquérir la péninsule ibérique. En 1085, ils occupèrent Tolède. Ayant pris possession des trésors culturels devenus disponibles, les Espagnols ne tardèrent pas à constituer, à Tolède, un corps de traducteurs, auquel se sont joints des érudits venus de tous les coins d'Europe. Sous le patronage de l'Église, des milliers de mansucrits arabes furent traduits en latin.

La transmission de l'héritage classique, enrichi de l'apport arabe, ne devait pas tarder à sortir l'Occident de sa léthargie et à entraîner les deux mouvements d'idées qui ont jeté les fondements de l'Europe moderne : la scolastique au Moyen Âge et la Renaissance au XVIe siècle.

Advisor

Delisle, Jean

Author

El Khamloussy, Ahmed

Title

COMMENTED TRANSLATION OF AN EXCERPT FROM HUNAYN IBN ISHĀQ'S EPISTLE TO HIS PATRON 'ALI IBN YAHYĀ ON THE TRANSLATION OF GALEN

Abstract

This thesis consists of a commented translation of an excerpt from a ninth century C.E. letter by the celebrated Arabic Hunayn Ibn Ish q. The epistle is addressed to one of his patrons, 'Ali ibn Yahy , and gives an account of the works of the Greek physician Galen as well as their translations.

The thesis is divided into three parts. Part One provides a historical background to the translation, and is subdivided into two sections: (1) Hunayn Ibn Ish q his life, his achievements) (2) Hunayn's fellow translators and patrons mentioned in the epistle. Part Two comprises the Arabic text (Source Text), about 5,000 words, and its English translation (Target Text). Part Three consists of a theoretical discussion of the problems of translating this letter. In the first section of that part, we explain the purpose and style of our translation. We also analyze some of the main differences between Arabic and English textuality (e.g. cohesion), and discuss translation difficulties of different types, namely interpretive (e.g. polysemy) and terminological (e.g. synonymy). In Section Two, we expound Hunyan's own method of research and views on translation. Finally, we summarize the main conclusions that we draw from the epistle, and from its translation. For the convenience of the reader, a glossary of proper names is provided at the beginning of the thesis.

We include as appendices three samples from various translations of the letter. Given the different nature of the three parts of this thesis, the bibliographical references are arranged under three headings, each corresponding to a part. An index of names and subjects appears at the very end.

Résumé

La présente thèse consiste en une traduction commentée d'un extrait d'une lettre datant du IXᵉ siècle, rédigée par le célèbre traducteur arabe Hunayn Ibn Ish q à l'intention de l'un de ses mécènes, 'Ali ibn Yahy . Il y décrit les ouvrages du médecin grec Galien, ainsi que la traduction de ceux-ci.

La thèse se présente en trois parties. Dans la Partie I, nous décrivons le contexte historique dans lequel s'insère la lettre; cette partie sert d'introduction générale. Elle comporte deux sections, à savoir Hunayn Ibn Ish q, sa vie et ses réalisations, et les traducteurs et les mécènes que ce dernier mentionne dans sa lettre. La Partie II comprend le texte arabe (Texte de départ), qui compte quelque 5000 mots, et la traduction anglaise (Texte d'arrivée). Dans la troisième et dernière partie, nous faisons une analyse théorique de certains problèmes posés par la traduction d'un texte de cette nature. Cette partie comporte également deux volets. Dans le premier, nous expliquons notre approche

traductionnelle. De plus, nous nous penchons sur quelques-unes des principales différences entre le texte arabe et la traduction anglaise (p. ex., la cohésion), et nous traitons de certaines difficultés traductionnelles d'ordre interprétatif, notamment le problème de la polysémie, et d'ordre terminologique. Dans le deuxième volet, nous décrivons les méthodes de recherche et de traduction employées par Hunyan. Enfin, nous résumons les principales conclusions tirées de l'étude et de la traduction de cette lettre. Afin de faciliter la lecture du présent travail, nous avons inclus au tout début un glossaire des noms propres dans la thèse.

En outre, nous avons annexé un exemple de trois traductions d'extraits de la lettre de Hunyan. Étant donnée la nature différente des trois parties qui constituent notre thèse, nous avons classé nos ouvrages de références sous trois rubriques. Nous avons également inclus à la fin un index des noms propres et des sujets mentionnés dans notre travail.

Advisor
Harris, Brian

Author

Ryan, Christiane

Title

LÉGISLATION LINGUISTIQUE AU QUÉBEC : RÔLE DE LA TRADUCTION ET DE LA TERMINOLOGIE DANS LA FRANCISATION DES ENTREPRISES (1968 - 1988)

Institution

École de traduction et d'interprétation – UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA (CANADA) 1993. 148 p.

Abstract

In the space of ten years, Quebec gave itself an unprecedented language policy with the passing of three successive language laws (Bills 63, 22 and 101). These bills were aimed primarily at protecting the status of French in Quebec and asserting the right of Francophones to work in French in that province.

Passage of Bill 22 triggered the mass francization of business in Quebec, a process which has been assisted by the Office de la langue française and in which company translation services have played an important role. The functions of those translation services have multiplied over the years to meet changing needs. Today, they are involved in translation and terminology, writing, language consultation, francization and French-language instruction, among other activities.

Over the years, terminology has become a profession in its own right, and terminologists have produced a multitude of lexicons and glossaries which have improved the standards and consistency of terminology in Quebec. The massive recourse to translation exposed problems of acculturation and the anglicization and degeneration of the French language. The "mass production" of translations was called into question, while writing and adaptation gained in favour. The fact remains that translation, in the hands of qualified professionals, has helped improve the standards of French in Quebec and will always have a role to play.

Résumé

En moins de dix ans, le Québec s'est doté d'une politique linguistique sans précédent, adoptant tour à tour trois lois à caractère linguistique (lois 62, 22 et 101). Cette législation visait notamment à protéger le statut du français dans la province ainsi que le droit des travailleurs francophones à y travailler dans leur langue.

L'adoption de la Loi 22 a déclenché au Québec un processus de francisation massive des entreprises, appuyé par l'OLF et auquel ont contribué pour une large part les services de traduction d'entreprise. Ces derniers ont vu leurs fonctions s'élargir au fil des ans et des besoins. Ils s'occupent aujourd'hui, entre autres, de traduction et de terminologie, de rédaction, de consultation linguistique, de francisation et d'enseignement du français. Au fil des ans, la terminologie est devenue une profession autonome et ses praticiens ont produit de nombreux lexiques et vocabulaires qui ont favorisé le redressement terminologique au Québec.

Le recours massif à la traduction a soulevé le problème de l'acculturation, de l'anglicisation et de l'appauvrissement du français et a entraîné une remise en question de la pratique industrielle de

cette activité au profit de la rédaction et de l'adaptation. Il reste que la traduction, pratiquée par des gens compétents, a contribué au redressement du français et aura toujours sa place.

Advisor
     Delisle, Jean