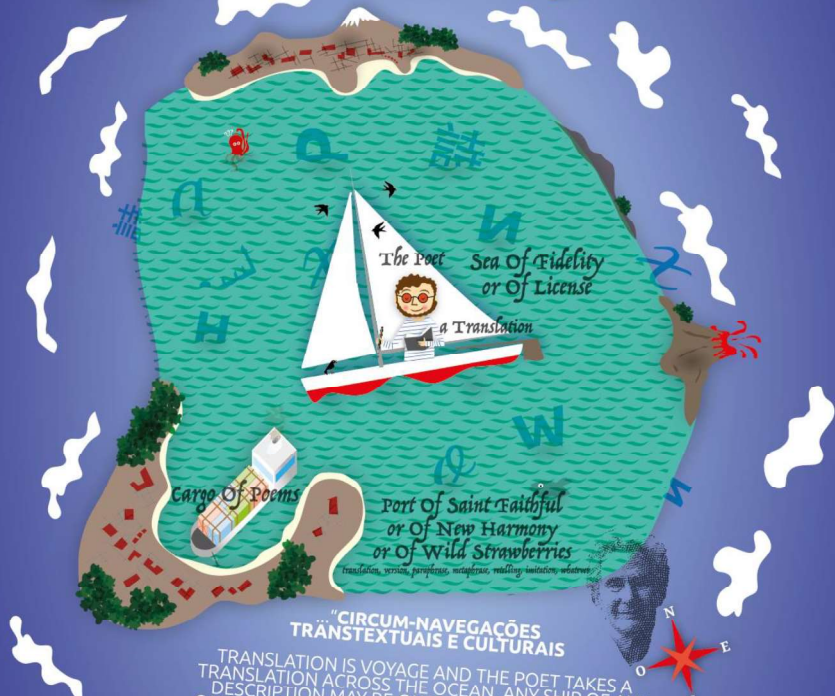


X Congresso internacional

Associação Ibérica de Estudos de Tradução e Interpretação

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Campus Gaibard
U. MINHO
BRAGA



...CIRCUM-NAVEGAÇÕES
TRÂNSTEXTUAIS E CULTURAIS

TRANSLATION IS VOYAGE AND THE POET TAKES A DESCRIPTION MAY BE QUALIFIED TO REACH PORT. SAILING ACROSS THE SEA OF FIDELITY OR THE SEA OF LICENSE. THE PORT TOO WILL SUGGEST IN ITS NAME THE CONDITIONS OF THE SEA BY WHICH THE SHIP REACHES ITS DESTINATION. SO THE PORT WHERE THE CARGO OF POEMS LIES ANCHORED MAY BE CALLED SAINT FAITHFUL OR NEW HARMONY OR WILD STRAWBERRIES. BUT THE PORT MUST HAVE A NAME, A TRUE NAME. MODEST DESIGNATIONS WILL DO—TRANSLATION, VERSION, PARAPHRASE, METAPHRASE, RETELLING, IMITATION, OR WHATEVER."

(Willis Barnstone, THE POETICS OF TRANSLATION, 1999)

Paulo Matos | Braga



Autor(es):	Elizaveta Getta
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Área temática:	História da Tradução
Título:	<i>History of Interpreting in South West Africa and German East Africa</i>
<p>Resumo: Although mostly remaining invisible in written sources, interpreters were inevitable for ensuring efficient dialogue throughout the whole history, especially during the periods characterized by contacts between different languages and cultures. In 1885, the territories of today Namibia and Tanzania became part of the German Colonial empire. Despite the unified conception based on the Germanization of the indigenous population, there were considerable differences in the approaches to the communication in both colonies. In contrast to the multilingual Southwest region, where four main languages were spoken at the time of Germans' arrival, in the territory of Tanganyika Swahili language has already acquired its status of lingua franca by the establishment of the German colony. The study compares approaches to the language mediation in both colonies focusing on two main areas: 1) situations requiring indirect communication and 2) the profile of colonial interpreters. The demands for interpreting services in both territories were related to the colonial language policy and therefore reflect the different distribution of communication strategies in German and local languages. The overview of interpreters' tasks, competences and training possibilities offer an efficient comparison with the interpreting during Portuguese discoveries in Africa researched by Garry Mullender. The addressed topic was investigated from diverse sources of primary research, such as archival records found in the National Archives of Namibia and Tanzania, historical diaries in museum libraries, and interviews with the relatives of German missionaries. Therefore, the study also opens new methodological approaches to the diachronic research in translation studies.</p>	

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Área temática:	História da Tradução
Título:	<i>Salazar's speeches in English – a view from the inside</i>
<p>Resumo: The Portuguese <i>Estado Novo</i> regime has originated prolific research in the field of translation studies, particularly in literary translation. However, the translation of propaganda and political texts in general has scarcely received any attention at all. This study presents an insight into the translation of speeches delivered by Salazar into English during the 1930s, a period of intensive activity in the field of propaganda from within the dictatorial regime, mainly due to the existence of an official entity focused on that aspect. The objectives of the study are to describe how translation occurred from within the regime and to analyse the translators' strategies when translating a set of speeches, which are comprised in the volume <i>Doctrine and Action</i>, published in 1939. This work will not only focus on translation as a sociological event but also provide an insight into the speeches themselves, from the target culture point of view. Consequently, this work seeks to contribute to enlarge understanding of a specific historical context. The proposed study will be operationalized at two levels: at a macro-level, which applies to the external history of the translation in the proposed topic and, at a micro-level, applied to the internal history of the translation. The external history aims at revealing the circumstances and agents involved in the translation process. At the level of internal history of the translation, the focus will be directed towards a set of speeches organized in a bilingual and parallel corpus of full text and aligned at paragraph level. The results will state not only what happened with regards to the translation of political texts during this timeframe but also show the outcome of the comparative analysis.</p>	