

World Literature in English (Translations)



Discussion



- 1. Do you read world literature in original languages?
- 2. Have you ever read a translation that was not pleasant to read?
- 3. Would you ever want to start your own freelance translation business or translation agency?
- 4. What type of dilemmas do translators encounter?
- 5. What would you do if you were interpreting and a person said something that you strongly disagree with?
- 6. Should a translator/interpreter translate every single word?

Matching



Match the three paragraphs with the following characteristics:

- A. Lolita by Vladimir Nabakov
- B. *The Hunger Angel* by Herta Muller (translated by Philip Boehm)
- C. Moje německá matka by Niklas Frank (translated by Vlastimil Dominik)
- D. Translation from German
- E. Text by a non-native writer
- F.Translation prize winner
- G.Translation anti-prize winner



1.If you don't know the dead person, then you only stand to gain. There's nothing wrong with clearing things away: if the situation were reversed, the corpse would do the same to you, and you wouldn't him that, either. The camp is a practical place. You can't afford to feel shame or horror. You proceed with steady indifference, or perhaps dejected contentment. And this has nothing to do with schadenfreude. I believe that the less skittish we are around the dead, the more we cling to life. And the more we fall prey to illusions. You convince yourself that the missing people have simply been moved to another camp. It doesn't matter what you know, you believe the opposite. Just like the bread court, the act of clearing away happens only in the present moment. But there is no violence, everything proceeds matter-of-factly and peacefully.



2. I was born in 1910, in Paris. My father was a gentle, easy-going person, a salad of racial genes: a Swiss citizen, of mixed French and Austrian descent, with a dash of the Danube in his veins. I am going to pass around in a minute some lovely, glossy-blue picture-postcards. He owned a luxurious hotel on the Riviera. His father and two grand-fathers had sold wine, jewels and silk, respectively. At thirty he married an English girl, daughter of Jerome Dunn, the alpinist, and grand-daughter of two Dorset parsons, experts in obscure subjects — palaeopedology and Aeolian harps, respectively. My very photogenic mother died in a freak accident (picnic, lightning) when I was three, and, save for a pocket of warmth in the darkest past, nothing of her subsists within the hollows and dells of memory, over which, if you can still stand my style (I am writing under observation), the sun of my infancy had set: surely, you all know those redolent remnants of day suspended, with the midges, about some hedge in bloom or suddenly entered and traversed by the rambler, at the bottom of a hill, in the summer dusk; a furry warmth, golden midges.

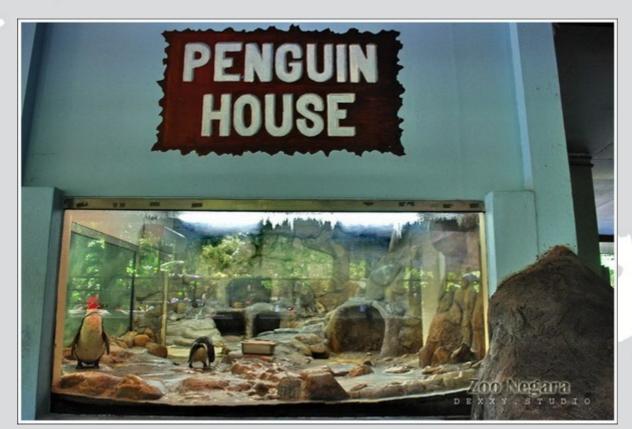


3. Dne 14. dubna, čtyřicet kilometrů severně od Forstu, vylovili vojáci třiačtyřicetiletého majitele přádelny z řeky a mrtvolu předali úřadům, které ho po obvyklé úřední prohlídce uložily do sklepa na dolní Nise, chlazeného obrovskými bloky ledu, k laskavému odvozu prostřednictvím vdovy, kterou o tom uvědomily. A tak ho 17. dubna odvezl koňský povoz s nápisem "Langerovo řeznictví – uzenářské výrobky z vepřového a hovězího masa". ... Doma ve Forstu, mezi vepřovými a hovězími půlkami, vyváleli Ottu Herbsta kvůli nešnesitelnému zápachu v konzervační soli, potom ho zabalili do husté, nijak levné plstěné látky z proslulé forstské plstěné kolekce a uložili ho do dubové rakve, neumytého, neučesaného, protože to u Otty už nešlo udělat.

<u>Translation -</u> Dramatization



The Penguin House x Pavilon tučňáků



http://dexxy.net/2010/07/zoo-negara/



The Penguin House

"See who?" asked the old man in the gatehouse, cupping his ear. Hi didn't look at me because he was busy carefully cutting something and arranging the slices on a greasy piece of paper.

"Mr. Beneš," I repeated.

"And who is that?"

"One of your employees."

"Why don't you give him a call them?" he said, pushing a phone towards me, still not looking up.

"Greetings Dad," I said into the foulsmelling receiver.

"Yeah, hi, listen, could you wait for me? I've got a tour to do in a minute, but I'll be right over in less than a hour. Go check out the snakes or something for a while." "Okay," I said.

Pavilon tučňáků

"Za kym že?" natáhl ucho dědek ve vrátnici, ale nepodíval se na mě, protože něco pečlivě krájel a rovnal v umaštěném papíru.

"Za panem Benešem," zopakoval jsem.

"A kdo to je?"

"To je váš zaměstnanec."

"Tak si mu zavolejte," přišoupl ke mně telefon, ale ani teď se na mě nepodíval.

"Nazdar, tati," řekl jsem do smradlavého sluchátka.

"No ahoj, prosimtebe, počkal bys tam na mě, já mám teď výpravu a budu tam za slabou hodinku, běž se zatim podivat třebas na hady."

"Tak jo," řekl jsem.





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q3Y-9eT6Cuc

WHO	WHAT	WHY	LANGUAGE	COMMENTS

<u>Analysis</u>

Impact

Identify some language / translation problems in the paragraphs and suggest improvements.

Amy said: "Will you go and see him?" and I said: "Yeh, I'll go and see him." She wasn't crying and her voice was clear and steady. She wasn't insisting or demanding. It was like she was asking a polite, considerate question, like a host to a guest. I even reckon she was holding her head a bit higher and her back a bit straighter, as if this was an important day, a very important day, and she had to see it got managed proper, like something special had happened to her and she wanted to share it.

Amy se zeptala: "Pudeš se na něj podívat?" a já jsem odpověděl: "Jo, pudu se na něj podívat." Neplakala, hlas měla jasnej a pevnej. Nenutila mě ani nežádala. Spíš jako by mi kladla zdvořilou, ohleduplnou otázku, jako když hostitelka konverzuje s hostem. Dokonce mám dojem, že hlavu držela o něco vejš a záda o něco rovnějc, jako by to byl významnej den, velmi významnej den a ona měla dohlídnout na to, aby všechno řádně klapalo. Jako by ji potkalo něco mimořádnýho a ona to chtěla dopřát i druhejm.

Discuss the quality of the translation and identify techniques that were used:



- **Direct Translation Techniques** are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language.
- Oblique Translation Techniques are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. Oblique translation techniques include:
 - **Transposition** (blue ball becomes boule bleue in French)
 - **Modulation** (Te lo dejo means literally I leave it to you but translates better as You can have it.)
 - **Reformulation or Equivalence** (for example when translating idioms or slogans)
 - **Adaptation** ((for example France has Belgian jokes and England has Irish jokes)
 - **Compensation** (making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another)

Reading Practice



1.Identify at least 5 key words of the following text:

2. Place the two topic sentences in the text:

3. Choose the best headline:

1.Identify at least 5 key words of the following text:



Students of English literature will instantly recognise classic titles like 'Heart of Darkness', 'Lolita' and 'Things Fall Apart'. These and countless other famous works of English literature were written by authors whose first language was not English! Joseph Conrad was from Poland and only learned English in adulthood, but his books are still studied, a hundred years after they were written. There have been many film adaptations of his books, such as Francis Ford Coppola's film 'Apocalypse Now', based on 'Heart of Darkness'. Russian Vladimir Nabakov was always dissatisfied with his most notable (and controversial) novel, 'Lolita', because of the "imperfection" of his English, but throughout the English-speaking world, it is celebrated for its delicate mastery of the language: exquisite descriptions, subtle word-play and alliterations. Chinua Achebe is hailed as the father of African English literature. His first novel, 'Things Fall Apart' describes the history and culture of his native country, Nigeria, and inspired other African writers like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie to write in English to speak out against English colonialism.

http://www.englishtown.com/community/Channels/article.aspx?articleName=nonnativelit

2. Place the two topic sentences in the text:



- A. Non-native writers do not simply borrow English and use it clumsily to tell their tales, nor do they attempt to use it in the same way that native speakers do.
- B. There are now more non-native speakers of English than native speakers, so it should hardly come as a surprise that speakers of other languages are growing in prominence as writers of English.

3. Choose the best headline:



Non-native writers borrow English to tell their tales / Pioneers of Non-native English Literature / Man Booker Prize not dominated by British, Canadian or Australian writers





http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/webcast/080110 translating/



Word Study:



Extract some useful vocabulary and phrases from the text:

English - Literature

classic titles

Observe collocations:

recognise _ novel

mastery of the language, _____ descriptions, __

word-play

award

contributions

Consider translating this section into your mother tongue:



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