

Call for papers

National Literatures in Translation

8th International CODFREURCOR Conference
August 31 - September 2, 2020

Shota Rustaveli State University, Batumi, Georgia

Organizers: Shota Rustaveli State University of Batumi, Ilia State University (Research Center Romance Intercomprehension, Intertextual Dialogue), CODFREURCOR.

Deadline: March 0, 2020

The purpose of the translation of national literatures is to make the literary culture and traditions of different countries known to the wider public and thereby contribute to the enrichment of world literature.

The conference aims at: 1. studying and analyzing the history of the translation of national literatures into foreign languages; 2. analyzing traductological problems based on comparative studies of translations and originals, and outlining the ways for their solutions.

As translation is based primarily on the creative nature of language and is interdisciplinary in nature, it can be considered as a source of discovery, information, inspiration, creation, writing or rewriting. The translation is a new life of the original and gives a renewed value at the same time in the other culture since "translation is in culture. Translation is the culture by itself" (Cordonnier).

Translation, in general, including literary translation, is a phenomenon that is the subject to innumerable discussions between specialists using various criteria for the evaluation of its quality. Therefore, any question about literary translation is still relevant.

In numerous works dedicated to translation studies, translation is considered as a transition from one language and culture into another language and culture, referring to it a function of mediator in the intercultural relationships. Consequently, translation, as any kind of transition, is in direct connection with a reference point, i.e. original source and the end point, i.e. the target text. It also includes all the steps and actions that the translator faces to be devoted to the language and culture of the original text as well as the language and culture of the target text. Existing difference between these two languages and cultures makes

difficulties for the translator who tries to connect them. That's why the translator is considered as the co-author of the source text.

Reading process as well as interpretation of the text to be translated is multiple and multi-faceted. This may justify the necessity of a retranslation of the same literary work several times. As Brodsky mentions, the original text is the collection of all its possible translations.

Before starting the translation, role-playing of mediator the translator has to understand the meaning(s) of the source text and be able to interpret the diversity of the poly-semantic text. Accordingly, implicit introducing could be considered as the most important problem.

Interpretation of the text precedes the process of translation and the problem of intertextuality arises. Thus, apart from a dual linguistic competence, the translator must have the experience of intertextuality in his/her own language, often revealing in the forms of comments in the translation.

As a result, there is a need to question the importance of paratextuality and translator's paratext, if we take into consideration the cultural asymptote between extremely different languages, making impossible to translate some cultural phenomenon.

The aim of the conference will be to discuss the necessity such an important issue as it's the retranslation of the same literary work to answer to the major questions that are of concern to translatoologists, namely: several retranslation of the same literary work could be a solution of the problem to give an idea of the original text perfectly? Can we put an equation sign between a faithful, exact translation and a good translation, and between an unfaithful translation (traitor) and a bad translation? Or could the concepts of translatability/untranslatability be used as criteria, among many others, for the definition of good and bad translation? Or should we "renounce the ideal of perfect translation" (Ricœur) and be reconciled to the idea that the translator must perform a "double betrayal" (Nouss) in order to "resonate in his own language the echo of a work conceived in a foreign language "(Benjamin).

Also, one of the objectives of the symposium is to answer the question posed by Paul Bensimon - is it possible that, "the translated text works in the target culture in the same way as the original in the source culture?"

Based on the above-mentioned directions of research, the participants should propose their opinions on the following topics:

Axis 1: History of the Translation of National Literatures into Foreign Languages

- History of translation of world Literature in the foreign languages
- Ancient Greco-Roman and Eastern civilizations in translation
- What have to we translate from the ancient times and why?

- Towards the specificity of the first translation
- Foreign literature in national translations
- The place of national literatures in the mosaic of world literature through their translation
- National authors in the foreign languages
- The retranslations of national literatures
- National literature and auto-translation (literary text translated by the authors)

Axis 2: Traductological problems: analyses and solutions

- Archetypes, leitmotifs and the “wandering fable” in the context of different national literatures and the problems of their translation
 - Linguocultural concepts and translation
- Translation and the historical context
- Translation and the historical context
 - The translator as co-author, reader and guide
 - The problem of translation of dialects and phraseology into a foreign language
 - The importance of retranslations (perpetual dialogue) and universal translation
 - Literary translation in the perspective of politics and aesthetics
 - The importance of translation of ideologized literature into a foreign language
 - The meridians of the archaic, the modern and the postmodern in translation
 - The importance of the knowledge of the historical context and the translation specifics of the texts of the unknown times
 - The dialogues of cultures in translation
 - The transfer of ethnic, gender and religious identity in translation

Authors are requested to indicate clearly the axis and direction of the papers.

The papers will be reviewed by the Scientific Committee (double anonymous evaluation). In the case of positive evaluation the paper will be published in *Études interdisciplinaires en Sciences humaines* (Interdisciplinary Researches in Human Sciences), Official International Journal of the Regional Francophone Doctoral College of Central and Eastern Europe in Human Sciences (CODFREURCOR), published by the Publishing House of Ilia State University.

Proposals for the conference must be submitted by March 01, 2020 to the following addresses:

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Please include the following information:

- Sir, Madam
- Status: professor, independent researcher, doctoral student
- First name:
- Last Name (in capital letters):
- Home institution:
- Address:
- Phone number:
- Email:
- Title of the paper (20 words maximum):
- Abstract in the relevant working language of the conference and in English (250 words maximum) with the keywords:

The papers will be selected by the Scientific Committee (double anonymous evaluation).

Calendar:

Deadline to submit the abstracts: March 01, 2020

Deadline for notification of acceptance: June 20, 2020

Dissemination of the conference program: August 1, 2020

Working languages of the conference: French, English, Georgian

Format of papers:

Individual presentation (20 min. + 10 min. of discussion)

Plenary talk (45 min.)

Organization committee:

Marine Giorgadze, Natalia Surguladze, Mzago Dokhtourichvili, Miranda Lomidze, Ludmila Zbant, Liana Nozadze, Salome Lapachishvili

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