

Presentation of Number 41

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Most of the eight articles that make up Number 41 of the *Tradterm* journal point to innovative ideas in the area and fields being consolidated in translation studies.

The article “Nãotradução: uma poiética tradutória perturbadora” [“Non-translation: a disturbing translational poetics”] by Ana Magda Stradioto-Casolato, PhD student in the research line in Poetics of Translation at the University of São Paulo, analyzes the concept of *non-translation*, a term introduced by Jacques Brault to define one of his poetic creation strategies. This is not a simple task, but one that Ana Magda dopes in detail as *non-translation* is a writing practice and not a translation system or theory. Relying on the founding essays on *non-translation* by Brault, the author observes that it is a composition technique whose result is creative rewriting, neither an original poem nor translation but rather a new intelligibility of both. Without emancipating itself from the original poem and thanks to the virtuosity of the non-translator poet, *non-translation* thus gives rise to a third text, establishing a triple enunciative relationship that brings together three voices: that of the poet of the original poem, that of the *non-translator* poet and that which results from the fusion of both.

The second article, entitled “Tradução sonora: perspectivas fonéticas na tradução e o caso Humpty Dumpty” [“Sound translation: phonetic perspectives in translation and the Humpty Dumpty case”], brings together the ideas of a group of researchers coordinated by Monique Pfau, professor in Letters at the Federal University of Bahia, who supervises translators in training at the NUPEL/ILUFBA and who is leader of the research group Fundamental Texts in Translation, whose members are Fernanda da Silva Góis Costa, Marília Portela, Marília Santana, Nathalia Amaya Borges, and Simone Salles. Starting

from a brief but detailed bibliographical study and an experiment on sound translation, the article focuses on what is conventionally called “sound translation”, a topic that is still little discussed in Translation Studies in Brazil. The authors point out that sound translation, observed in certain poems and songs, is strongly based on the search for repetition or adaptation of the acoustics of the source text, taking into account or not other linguistic levels such as the semantic and lexical fields. They also point out that, although there is no unanimous recognition that sound translation is in fact a translation, there are studies that, following a political and cultural approach, recognize it as legitimate. The translation experiment presented in the article is inspired by the sound translation of the English nursery rhyme *Humpty Dumpty* (1797), by Mother Goose, into French, performed by Van Rooten. This is a rather controversial translation as it is an extreme case of sound translation, generating a text devoid of meaning. The purely sound translation of the English song into Brazilian Portuguese thus provided a way for the researchers to observe the various acoustic systems raised in the theoretical section and the limitations of the target language's possibilities to repeat certain sounds of the source language.

Marcelo Rondinelli, associate professor at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, in “Tradução (e retradução) ética bermaniana, um debate que persiste” [“Translation (and retranslation) of Bermanian ethics, a debate that persists”], highlights that, among the valuable contributions of the translator and theorist Antoine Berman (1942-1991) to Translation Studies, there is the essay “La retraduction comme espace de la traduction” (1990). The richness of the discussion in this essay can be seen in the extensive range of publications which dialogue with Berman as, for example, numerous articles in important journals and entire volumes dedicated to the discussion of the phenomenon of literary retranslation. These studies, however, do not always refer to the Bermanian conception of ethics though, as the article aims to demonstrate, in many cases it underlies and instigates new theoretical developments.

The brilliance of one of the greatest of Brazilian writers shines through in two articles. In “Estudo baseado em corpus de um vocábulo recorrente e preferencial do romance *A Hora da Estrela*, de Clarice Lispector e das traduções

para as línguas inglesa e italiana” [“Corpus-based study of a recurring and preferred word from the novel *A Hora da Estrela*, by Clarice Lispector and the translations into English and Italian languages”], Emiliania Fernandes Bonalumi, associate professor at the Federal University of Rondonópolis, and Diva Cardoso de Camargo, associate professor at Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (UNESP), analyze the translations into English and Italian of the recurrent and important word “life” in the novel *A Hora da Estrela* [*The Hour of the Star*], by Clarice Lispector. Translated respectively by Giovanni Pontiero and Adelina Alettima, Lispector’s work is studied through an interdisciplinary approach in which the computer programme WordSmith Tools is used, especially the Keywords tool, to study the recurrent and important word “life”. Thus, the authors were able to perceive that there were more approximations between the original work and the one translated into Italian than to the English translation.

In “As traduções de Lispector e a divulgação da crítica feminista no Brasil” [“Lispector’s translations and the dissemination of feminist criticism in Brazil”] by Renato Kerly Marques Silva, PhD student in Literature at the Federal University of Santa Catarina and teacher in the state of Maranhão education system, an analysis is made of the translations made by Lispector during her time working on the *Comício* newspaper in 1952, especially of texts written by Virginia Woolf and Simone de Beauvoir. In addition to the translations, the text “Traduzir procurando não traír” [“Translate trying not to betray”], by Lispector herself, serves as a basis for reflection. Among the considerations that point to the determining role of contexts in choosing the different translation techniques used, it can be seen that the feminist perspective of such activity, identified in an attempt to introduce the thinking of European writers to Brazilian readers, promotes the circulation of criticism that underpinned the feminist struggles at that time, such as access to education and financial autonomy for women.

Women, in addition to predominating as researchers, also occupy a prominent place among the studied authors. In addition to Clarice Lispector, there is also the ideas of Michelle Cerqueira César Tambosi, MA in Literary Studies from the State University of Maringá, Paraná state, focused on the work

of the American poet Elise Cowen. In “Sobre cocriações (d)e baratas: a identidade da tradutora no processo de tradução de poemas de Elise Cowen” [“On co-creations of/and cockroaches: the identity of the translator in the process of translating Elise Cowen’s poems”], Tambosi presents an analysis of her own translation project of five poems in which the poet Elise Cowen uses the image of cockroaches as a metaphor for men and, especially, for women belonging to the beat generation. Throughout the analysis, the co-creation process is revealed.

One of the greatest advantages of translation studies is its diversity, which can serve as a point of reflection for the most diverse areas of knowledge. The work of researchers and professors Leila Maria Gumushian Felipini, Giédre Berretin-Felix, Carlos Ferreira dos Santos and master’s student Nayara Ribeiro da Silva, all linked to the Faculty of Dentistry of Bauru at the University of São Paulo, demonstrates this. In the article entitled “Quality of Life in Swallowing Disorders (SWAL-QOL)” e “Quality of Care in Swallowing Disorders (SWAL-CARE)” para idosos com disfagia neurogênica” [“Translation and cross-cultural adaptation into Brazilian Portuguese of the questionnaires [“Quality of Life in Swallowing Disorders (SWAL-QOL)” and “Quality of Care in Swallowing Disorders (SWAL-CARE)” for elderly people with neurogenic dysphagia”], the authors point out that in Brazil, in the area of Dysphagia, the scarcity of clinical instruments is a key factor. Based on concepts from the areas of Translation and Health, the authors discuss how to translate and cross-culturally adapt the SWAL-QOL and SWAL-CARE questionnaires from English to Brazilian Portuguese, considering specific guidelines and casuistry.

Studies based on corpora are also the vase of “Por um Glossário de História do Brasil Colonial Direcionado por Corpus e Orientado para Tradutores” [“For a Glossary of the History of Colonial Brazil Directed by Corpus and Oriented to Translators”] by Selene Candian, PhD student in the Programme of Linguistic and Literary Studies in English at the Department of Letras Modernas, Universidade from Sao Paulo, in which the author seeks to verify the possibility of thinking terminologically about denominations related to the history of colonial Brazil. The intention is, based on these terms and on equivalents already found by translators, to develop a glossary of the history of colonial

Brazil, in the Portuguese-English direction, directed by corpus studies and oriented towards translators. To this end, the author compiles two parallel corpora of works on the history of Brazil, developing translator-oriented entries, based on an entry model adapted from Tagnin (2015).

This issue is crowned with the interview of retired professor from the University of São Paulo, Almiro “W.S” Pisetta, given to Carlos César da Silva, PhD candidate in Applied Linguistics at the State University of Campinas, in which Pisetta, known above all for the translation of poems in the second Brazilian translation of the *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy, comments on his translation of *The sonnets of William Shakespeare & os sonetos de Almiro W. S. Pisetta* [*The Sonnets of William Shakespeare & the Sonnets of Almiro W. S. Pisetta*], published in 2019 by Martin Claret, sharing his experience with the reader.

Certain of the quality of the articles in this issue of *Tradterm*, we wish the reader an enjoyable reading.