ABSTRACTS

Costa Picazzo, Rolando
The translation of Faulkner into Spanish

This article focuses on Faulkner’s translation into Spanish, its thesis being that the influence of the American narrator on the Latin American “boom” writers is mainly on theme and technique (use of narrative resources, creation of a microcosm, handling of point of view, chronological distortion) rather than on the style. The analysis, centered on the lexical and syntactical levels, as well as on punctuation, is based on a corpus of eight works of fiction translated into Spanish.

Fernández Garay, Ana
Inter-cultural translation: the incorporation of the noun into Ranquel.

Intercultural translation implies not only translating a text from a source language into a target language but also translating the cultural aspects that are codified in the source language. Those cultural aspects are not only present in the ranquel lexical items but also in the syntactic structure of the language. For that reason, in this paper we are using the concept of ethno-syntax formulated by Wierzbicka (1988), who considers that syntactic constructions codify and embody specific significations of a language and ways of thinking, reason why the syntax can determine -up to a certain point- the cognitive profile of the language. The author says that, as the syntactic structures are more frequent than certain lexical items, more stable and more resistant to changes, and less dependent on extralinguistic factors, they become valuable sources to objectify the ways in which a particular linguistic community thinks and conceives the world. And she adds that the domain of ethno-syntax is that of syntax, only that it differs in the perspective from which the syntactic factors are placed, because what matters in this case is the ethno-philosophy that is embodied in and expressed through syntactic structures (1988: 169-170). Thus, we will analyze a particular syntactic construction: the nominal incorporation in ranquel, and the semantic and pragmatic aspects that it conveys, so as to consider, later on, the conflicts that its translation into Spanish creates.

Tofiño- Quesada, Ignacio
José Rizal’s Ghost

José Rizal is a canonical author in the Philippines, where he is considered the epitome of freedom fighter. The United States presence in the island transformed the linguistic landscape of the country, whose citizens only have access to the work of their national author through translations from Spanish into English. A close study of two of those translations (Derbyshire 1912 and Guerrero 1968) allows to get a deeper understanding of ideological, cultural, and linguistic problems and to better comprehend US imperialism in the Philippines. Translation becomes a map that, with the help of postcolonial theory, allows creating strategies for cultural resistance.

Battistón, Dora, Carmen Trouvé y Aldo Reda
Borges’s Translation Of The Last Pages In Ulysses

In 1925, Borges published in Proa his translation of the last page of the novel Ulysses, by James Joyce. For those who have attempted a translation of the novel’s final monologue,
it may be of interest to examine the borgean version so as to compare and register the nuances of a particular manner of reading that recreates a time, a cultural background, and even special aesthetic and personal choices.

In this paper, we deal with Borges’s ideas on translation, and we attempt a comparative analysis between his version of the last page and our own, using omissions, substitutions, contextualizations and re-elaborations as categories.

To translate is to give a text another form in another place: to operate by transculturation. Joyce’s text becomes another; it has a different identity in this part of the world. The universal quality of the text is shown in its structure, but that universality may be susceptible of change in space, in time, in language. Laterally, it is possible to affirm that this problem also becomes the problem of our own literature which felt translation as an imperative for its development.

Bertón, Sonia Alejandra

Language as fetish in Cobra by Severo Sarduy

Published in 1972, Severo Sarduy’s Cobra, an undoubtedly outstanding representative of Latin American baroque, lavishly overstates the artificiality of language. In mapping the circuits of this linguistic feature, a vast and complex mechanism of split subjectivities, blurred identities, disruptive narrative voices and disjunctive enunciative situations are displayed in the text in order to render its narrative elements problematic. This essay argues that language is inscribed in the text as a fetish that simultaneously hides and shows the elements lacking in the literary work, a self-centred subject, History and Literature.

Gazzera, Carlos y Claudio Fernando Díaz

Discursive manipulation and the construction of the Other in the fall of Angelocismo.

The starting point of this paper is the fall of Angeloz’s administration as governor of Cordoba Province (Argentina) in June 1995. We think on that starting point as a singular event that allows us to inquire in what way the fall of a state government made possible to set up a hegemonic neo liberal social imaginary based on efficiency and stability. This analysis, framed within the sociocritics (sociological critic), explores the social ranges of a particular process: how discourse’s manipulation constructs the “other”. We are aware that many of the affirmations and questions on this matter are still to be answered. This essay is just a first attempt to understand the complex net of meaning that this new social imaginary sets up. We sustain that the discovery of that setting will not be on the ground of pleasant desire. Although, we suspect, would be on the area of the pain that exclusion produces.

Miranda, Lidia Raquel

The chronotope and the dialogical components in Poema de Santa Oria, by Gonzalo de Berceo.

Discourse has been traditionally considered the clearest means to identify the ideological and cultural marks of the identity as well as to represent the complex relationship that links up the subject with others and his environment. Thus, we will be analyzing the Poema de Santa Oria by Gonzalo de Berceo in the light of the cronotopo concept and the dialogical principle, which will be of importance for an anthropological, social and cultural reading that will enlighten the postulates of the identity and the enunciation.
underlay in the poem by Gonzalo de Berceo.

Tieffemberg, Silvia
The obligation to answer. On inquisitio in America.

This paper deals with the inquisitio. The inquisitio assumes two speakers in asymmetric relation: one having the right to ask and the other being obliged to answer. The inquisitio was brought to America by the transoceanic European expansion. It was established in our continent with the peculiarity that the act of asking and answering was applied to members of different cultures and, at the same time, in the relation between domineering and dominees. This work inquires the existence of inquisitio in both of its functions, getting information and exercising power, even in contemporary texts; such as Testimonio. Me llamo Rigoberta Menchú of Elisabeth Burgos Debray, 1983.