

INTERTEXTUALITY AND TRANSLATION.

- The term *intertextuality* explains *a method* of reading that compares texts to reveal points of similarities and discrepancies, and *belief* that all texts and ideas form an integral part of a network of historical, social, ideological and textual relations.

**Encyclopedia of Postmodernism / Ed.
by V. Taylor and Ch. Winquist, 2001**

1) the ability of any text to generate senses through the presence of other texts in it; 2) the shift of the authoritative right on the true understanding of the text from the author to the reader; 3) the possibility of multiple interpretations.

- Any text is constructed of a mosaic of quotations; any text is the absorption and transformation of another"
(Kristeva)

- Intertextuality, *the condition of any text whatsoever*, cannot be reduced to a problem of sources or influences; the intertext is a general field of anonymous formulae whose origin can scarcely ever be located; of unconscious or automatic quotations, given without quotation marks” (*Barthes*)

Intertextuality in Ezra Pound's interpretation:

Pound's theory was based upon the theory of the energy "*vortex*" in language; words were seen not as signifiers but as subconscious associations, etymologies, sound effects etc.

Logopoeia ***(vortex)***

–accumulation of explicit
and implicit senses in
Logos (the word)

Typology of secondary texts:

- “*interpretative translation*” - a masterly copy of the original structure; it “it shows where the treasure lies”
- “*the other sort*” - “where the translator is definitely making a new poem”

A. Popovic *Aspects of metatext (1976)*

- Intertextual continuity in the language system: metacommunication covers all types of the ST reception: by critics, translators, readers, reviewers.
- Affirmative and controversial metatexts.

Hatim B., Mason I. *Discourse and the Translator* (1990)

- . In the process of translation the intertextual reference is perceived as primarily a pragmatic unit while its denotative meaning is of secondary importance.

G. Steiner *After Babel* (1992)

- **Topologies** of culture are all links between a verbal event and all subsequent appearances of this event in other verbal and non-verbal forms. **Topoi** are invariants and constants underlying the manifold stages of expression in our culture.

- **Interanimation** is “the transfer of souls”, the new beginning that uses the previous model.

A. Neubert and G. Schreve
Translation as Text (1992)

intertextuality is a set of the
reader's textual
expectations that must be
taken into account by the
translator

- Each translation has double intertextuality: the original has intertextual links with the texts of the SL and translation has with the texts of the TL target language. The translator is the mediator of intertextuality of the ST and the TT, thus translation is *mediated intertextuality*.

- **P. Torop *Total translation (1995)***

- ***Types of translation:***

- 1) textual (translation of the whole text into the whole text):
- 2) metatextual (translation of the text into the culture: reviews, commentaries):

- 3) intertextual (translation of sb else's word or the whole complex of words by the author);
- 4) extratextual (use other means of communication: films)

U. Eco *To Say Almost the Same.*

Experiences in translation (2003)

Intertextual irony 1)uses implicit references to other texts;

- 2) gives the possibility of dual reading: naïve (without comprehending intertextual references) and intellectual (hunting for intertextual references).

- **N. Denisova *В мире интертекста: язык, память, перевод (2003)***
- Main method of translating intertexts: 1) adaptation; 2) foreignizing.
- a) creative equivalence (by means of the source culture); b) referring to the translation canon of the source culture; c) by means of commentaries; d) literal translation.

- **М. Novikova *Міфи та місія* (2005)**
- “Переклад перетворив усі сюжети літератури в міжнародні і блукаючі, всіх письменників (вкупі з їх багатомовними перекладачами) – в «оповідачів», а всі національні мови й культури задіяв у прямий діалог, де співрозмовники говорять по-

- *“the method of thin layers or rings”* (M. Lukash): even the culture whose development was hindered has hints, “shifting traces” of great European styles resembling the thin rings in the trunk of the tree in its hard years

- “*The Lass that Made the Bed to Me*” by R. Burns, “*Carmen*” by Merime and “*Снегурочка*” by A. Ostrovskiy are analyzed as implicit mythological intertexts (***mythoworlds***). Even the best translation can put out this “glimmer of the myth”.

A. Sodomora *Студії одного вірша* (2006), *Філософія мови* (2012)

- Synonyms to intertextuality: “кола по воді, що розбіглись та й далі бігтимуть від першоджерела”, “відлуння”. To research intertextuality means “йти в далину”, “рушити в дорогу до першоджерел”, “мандрувати до джерел”.

- Грек Л. Інтертекстуальність як проблема перекладу (2005)
- Копильна О. Відтворення авторської алюзії в художньому перекладі (на матеріалі українських перекладів англomовної прози ХХ століття) (2007).
- Кам'янець А., Некряч Т. Інтертекстуальна іронія і

- **Intertextuality through the prism of the translator's strategy:**
- Н. Kossiv *Віра Річ. Творчий портрет перекладача (2011)*
- V. Savchyn *Микола Лукаш – подвижник українського художнього перекладу (2014).*

Intertextuality in Tr S:

- Translation is an intertextual phenomenon by its very nature (it is an intertext that has a precursor);
- Intertextuality is a set of target readers' textual expectations;

- The correlation of secondary and primary elements in the translated texts; typology of metatexts (intertexts).
- Intertextuality as allusions and quotations in the text with different degree of explicitness (the most popular trend of research)

- translation intertextuality
that is the appearance of
new literary and
extraliterary references in
the translated text.

The original as intertext raises a number of problems in translation:

1) different translations reflect different intertextual layers of the original:

• ***Prologue to Moses: Народе мій, замучений, розбитий*** - *My people so tortured and scattered* (Tr. M. Skrypnyk, 1986) - scattering of Israel; ***“O People mine, divided, deathly tired”*** (Tr. A. Hnid’, 1987) - ***“House Divided”*** (A. Linkoln); *My people, tortured, broken by ill-usage* (Tr. V. Rich, 2006)- reference to the history of Ukraine

2) target culture adds new sources to the the intertextual space of the original:

***“Hamlet” –With a defeated joy, // With an auspicious, and a dropping eye, // With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage, / In equal scale weighing delight and dole -
Обнялися // з журбою радість, усміх і сльоза (Tr. by Yu. Andrukhovych);***

- **Prologue to Moses: *Тобі*
офіруючи душу й тіло - Their
souls and bodies sacrificing
undaunted? (Tr. V. Rich 2007). - „*I*
Vow to Thee, My Country” (1918):
The love that never falters, the
love that pays the price, / The love
that makes undaunted the final
*sacrifice.***

G. Genette (*Palimpsests: Literature in the second degree, 1982*) - **types of intertextuality:**

1) *Intertextuality* as the “co-presence” of two or more texts in one text.

- problem of reproducing quotations, allusions and associations.

Paratextuality as the reference of the text to its part – title, epigraph, dedication, afterword, the name of the author etc.

- problem of reproducing textual elements that belong to different temporal and cultural dimensions;
- different load of the author's name in the target culture + a new component of the translator's name.

Metatextuality as a
commentary of the text to
its own prototext; texts
inspired by other text;
continuation of someone
else's text.

a) problem of reproducing the connection of the original with the preceding text; b) translation metatextuality – the connection with previous translations of the same original; c) finishing the translation of a diseased predecessor (M. Lukash - A. Perepadia's *Don Quixote*; I. Franko - Byron's *Cain - The Death of Cain*)

Hypertextuality as a parodic correlation of the text with other texts, mockery, imitation.

- problematic or impossible translation of the culture- and time-bound prototext;
- genre of the very translation that in its extreme may be a parody or transfusion of the original.

Archetextuality as a genre
connection of texts.

- problem of
reproducing the genre
markers of the original

