Abstracts

Lucia Cinato – Isabella Amico di Meane, *Tradivario. Variazione socio-geografica e traduzione: pratiche, strategie e tendenze nella coppia di lingue tedesco-italiano sull'esempio di due casi di studio*

The translation of mutilingual literary texts, in which the diatopic, diastratic and diaphasic varieties contribute to the characterization of the characters and their milieu, poses the problem of the sociolinguistic adequacy of the translation. If the most complex varieties to be translated are those related to the spatial variation of languages, even the translation of diamesic varieties, in particular the translation of speech in writing, can pose serious difficulties.

The paper presents the results emerging from the first studies conducted within the *Tradivario* research project, whose objective is to identify – for the German-Italian language pair – practices, strategies and trends in the translation of literary texts stratified from a sociolinguistic point of view. The survey is based on a corpus of novels in German and Italian, respectively translated into Italian and German, selected according to their representativeness of the socio-geographical varieties of contemporary speech.

Gianluca Cosentino: *La traduzione di varietà linguistiche non standard: il caso del berlinese in* Berlin Alexanderplatz

The paper discusses some of the most common strategies used in translating non-standard language and it investigates them by comparing some excerpts from Döblin's novel *Berlin Alexanderplatz* with their translations into Italian. This novel is one of the greatest masterpieces of 20th-century German literature and a unique example of experimental narration. Major writing techniques used by the author also include linguistic experiments and the introduction of the living language of a city: *Berlinisch.* Such innovations raise a number of problems and questions for translation studies.

Ermenegildo Bidese*, Welten im Übergang und ihre Relikte. Interpretative Aspekte der deutschen Übersetzung von* Horcynus Orca

Horcynus Orca is the most famous novel by the Sicilian writer Stefano D'Arrigo. It was published in 1975, when Italian society had already transitioned from a traditional structure into a more modern one. However, the novel was conceived and written in the previous twenty years, during which the discussion of the transformation into the modernity was in full swing on the Italian cultural scene. Horcynus Orca thematises the psycho-social consequences of the breakdown of traditional society induced by the Second World War and the irruption of post-modernity. In 2015 a German translation of the novel was published, which is the only translation of Horcynus Horca into another language. The contribution analyses on the one hand the German version from the point of view of the translation techniques, i.e. the ability to render this very peculiar Italian text into German, and, on the other, from the interpretative perspective, i.e. whether or not the translation renders the cultural questions which the novel addressed and its literary solutions to them.

Anne-Kathrin Gärtig-Bressan, Sich in den Schlaf plärren *und* jdn wachrütteln*: Kausative Konstruktionen mit Resultats-Prädikativen im Deutschen und die Möglichkeit ihrer Übersetzung ins Italienische*

In a translation process, the linguistic elements and functions that can be lost are those for which no corresponding structure in the target language is available. For the language pair German-Italian this includes causative constructions with predicative resultatives such as Pavarotti singt das Publikum aus dem Saal or Der Offizier brüllt den Gefreiten wach.

Formally, these constructions resemble a transitive verb with an accusative complement and an additional directive complement or adjectival verbgroup-adverbial. But they can also be formed with verbs which in themselves do not permit an accusative complement with the respective semantic properties, but which are used as transitive verbs only in connection with another constituent, namely a resultatively interpretable adjective or a directive prepositional phrase.

The constructions that follow this pattern can be lexically fixed, e.g. such verbs with an adjective preverb as trockenreiben, but also idiomatic formations such as jdn unter den Tisch trinken, or spontaneous creations in creative speech. In any case, the transitive structure in German builds rows, whereas in Italian it is not possible, or possible only to a very limited extent.

It is characterized by a causative relation between the two predicative units – the verb, which expresses the mode of the action and the adjective or directive as a result of this action – which, however, is not

explicit. Other characteristics are a high semantic density and, depending on the subtype, a high expressivity and pictoriality. In translation, the single characteristics compete with each other and can be lost, for instance when causativity has to be expressed as by translating (1): *Con il suo canto, Pavarotti caccia il pubblico dalla sala*.

The article uses the method of language pair-related translation studies and examines, on the basis of two novels by Daniel Glattauer and their published Italian translations, which strategies are used to translate the various types and which of the features mentioned are lost in the process, and which can be preserved in Italian, possibly through creative translation solutions.

Dorothee Heller – Valerio Furneri, *Beobachtungen zur deutschen Übersetzung des* Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo

Translations play an essential role in the dissemination of academic and scientific knowledge. Furthermore, the comparison of source text and translation provides valuable insights into the use of linguistic resources concerning the purpose of communicating science. The paper highlights some issues which are relevant when translating Galileo Galileis *Dialogo sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo*. The challenges of its translation into German concern, among other things, expressions that have a multifaceted spectrum of meanings and require interpretational decisions, which are presented and discussed by taking into considerations selected passages of the text in both languages.

Antonella Nardi, *La sottotitolazione interlinguistica come strumento di riflessione linguistico-culturale nella formazione accademica – Esempi di trasposizione di* realia *dal tedesco all'italiano*

In the last thirty years audio-visual translation, mostly in the form of subtitling and dubbing, has become established both in practical and theoretical terms; it is now recognised as an autonomous speciality in the framework of translation studies. Audio-visual translation has led to a growing use of subtitles both in teaching and learning foreign languages and in the academic training. People studying to become professional translators learn how to handle the translation process in a more mindful way. They are now able to manage (inter)cultural filters more effectively by transferring meaning from the source text to the target text. In this way subtitling does not merely improve the translation process; it also increases knowledge of foreign cultures and, not least, makes it easier to explore new forms in the translator's own language.

The paper aims to analyse examples of subtitling by university stu-

dents with a specific focus on difficulties in transposing cultural references from German into Italian.

Valentina Crestani, *Bild-Sprache-Landschaften online: Deutsch und Italienisch im Vergleich*

The article is a linguistic analysis of the web-site of Bolzano based on the concept of «image-language landscapes». Starting from the concept of linguistic landscapes (Rodrigue Landry – Richard Y. Bourhis, *Linguistic Landscape and Ethnolinguistic Vitality: An Empirical Study*, in «Journal of Language and Social Psychology», 16, 1997, 1, p. 23-49), which refers to the use of written language in public spaces (e.g. street names and place names), it is argued that web-sites constitute virtual places, made of linguistic signs (phrases, sentences and texts). Non-linguistic signs (e.g. pictures and logos) are added to linguistic ones and construct a more or less direct connection with them. It is interesting to analyse how non-linguistic signs vary (or not) in multilingual versions of web-sites (Italian and German in the case of Bolzano).

Guglielmo Gabbiadini, *Robespierre sul Danubio. Note sul* transfert culturale franco-austriaco in Robespierre. Ein modernes Epos *di Marie Eugenie delle Grazie*

The contribution investigates a case of French-Austrian cultural migration, devoting attention to the analysis of the transposition mechanisms adopted by Marie Eugenie delle Grazie during the preparation of her epos *Robespierre* (1894). After a brief presentation of the author and her work, the essay reconstructs the sources and discusses the choice of the literary genre as well as the semantic negotiations that gave birth to *Robespierre*. All this in order to retrace and properly assess the role played by literature in the making of a founding myth of modernity, which is the French Revolution, in the cosmopolitan context of late nineteenth-century Austria.

Isabella Ferron, *«Die Sprachen als geistige Schöpfungen des Menschen, als tief in ihre geistige Entwiklung verschlungen…». Le riflessioni linguistiche di Alexander von Humboldt*

The paper aims at investigating the linguistic reflections of Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) scattered among the pages of his travelogues, his main works *Kosmos. Entwurf einer physischen Weltbeschreibung* (1845-1862), *Relation historique aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent* (1814-1831) and *Ansichten der Natur* (1808). Humboldt is world renowned for his transatlantic journey, his biological and mineralogi-

cal discoveries, but not as a linguist. In America he did not only collect plants and stones or take measurements, but was also interested in native languages. Language is first of all a medium of communication, but also the expression of human thought. Referring to his holistic idea of science, the contribution explains how human language plays an important role in cultural transfer, contact and influence.