

Multilingualism

Beyond linguistic plurality: The trajectories of multilingualism in translation

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Abstracts

Ağbaht, Mahmut (Ankara University): The *Finnān* Tradition in Hatay

This paper addresses the *finnān* ‘poet’ tradition and its special position in oral literature within the Arab community in Hatay. The word *finnān* refers to ‘poet’ in the Antakya dialect which has a close meaning to the terms ‘ozan’ in Anatolia. Literary works composed by *finnāns*, who create such works through improvisations, display different themes and types. The concepts that become foremost among these themes and types are lyrics, battle of words, propaganda, daily life and so on. Up until last decades, the *finnāns*, who were very popular within the community with their performances in farms or in weddings or in village squares, were the instrument of public opinion. The *finnāns* handles all kinds of events, ranging from very important to trivial ones, in an artistic way in their poems, and expresses their opinions rather vigorously way.

In Hatay, Arabic maintains its existence only with the dialect variety. Therefore, contrary to the diglossic situation in the Arab world Arabic spoken in Hatay, has not interacted with the standard variety of Arabic, but with other languages the most prominent of which has been Turkish. It is considered that dwelling on the *finnān* tradition will contribute to further academic research on this tradition, which is about to vanish, to discovering its similarities with the ‘ozan’ traditions in Anatolia.

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Mahmut Ađbaht is a research assistant in the department of Arabic Language and Literature at Ankara University. He double majored in Arabic Language and Literature and Linguistics in Ankara University in 2012. He received his M.A in the department of Arabic Lan. and Lit. in 2014. He is currently working towards his PhD in the same department.

Akbatur, Arzu (Boğaziçi University): “Garod, özlem...” and The (Im)Possibility of an Ethics of Translation to Bear Witness to Loss, Memory, and Identity in Heteroglossic Minor Literatures

The juxtaposition of plural languages or language varieties in literary texts and the translation of such texts have been the focus of post-colonial translation studies and of research on multilingualism in particular. The analyses of multilingual texts whose linguistic diversity challenges the monolingual conceptualization of national literatures, languages, identities have provided valuable insight into the discussion of asymmetrical power relationship between dominant and dominated languages posing questions related to representation, identity construction, ideology, etc. From the perspective of translation, the main concern has been how these ‘peculiar’ texts are or can/should be translated (cf. Sabo 2014; Grutman 2006; Meylaerts 2006) and this suggests how the translation of these texts is also inextricably linked to the question of ethics. Drawing on the work of Mıgırdiç Margosyan, especially his memoir-novel *Tespîh Taneleri* (Beads of the Prayer Beads), this paper aims to discuss the limits imposed on the translation of a heteroglossic novel and how far it is possible to implement an ethics of translation that highlights and respects the sociocultural aspects of a dominated culture. Margosyan, an Armenian writer born in Diyarbakır, Turkey, juxtaposes Turkish, Kurdish and Armenian and defies the hierarchy between the standard and the non-standard, official and vernacular languages. The heteroglossic nature of the novel is a key to understand how Armenian identity, which is closely tied to “loss” and “memory”, is negotiated through this constant travel between languages. It also raises questions as to how a similar travel is possible in translation.

Arzu Akbatur holds a Ph.D. in Translation Studies from Boğaziçi University (Istanbul) with her dissertation entitled “Writing/Translating in/to English: The ‘Ambivalent’ Case of Elif Shafak” (2011), which has been accepted for publication by *Vita Traductiva*, a joint initiative of the Research Group on Literary Translation in Canada at York University and the Éditions québécoises de l’oeuvre. She received her B.A. and M.A. degrees in English Language and Literature from Boğaziçi University and Yeditepe University (Istanbul) respectively. She is currently a lecturer in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies of Boğaziçi University, where she teaches Translation Theories, Translation Criticism, and Literary Translation. Her main research interests include literary translation, Turkish Literature in English translation, translation and representation.

Alvestad, Silje Susanne (University of Oslo): Multilingualism and translation in Ottoman Bosnia and Herzegovina: The versified (Ottoman) Turkish-Bosnian glossary *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* [Dear to the Wise] from 1631 as a case in point

Among a translator’s most important tools is the dictionary, and in this paper I examine a specific historical token of this tool—namely, the versified (Ottoman) Turkish-Bosnian glossary *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* [Dear to the Wise] by Muḥammed Hevā’ī Üskūfī Bosnevī (1631). The work consists of an Ottoman Turkish foreword and afterword in addition to the glossary, in which the metalanguage is Turkish albeit in a lower register. The author evidently commanded not only (Ottoman) Turkish and Bosnian, but also Arabic and Persian. Despite all this the work has received by far the most attention from a Bosnian linguistic perspective. I take a turcological perspective and, based on excerpts and examples, address questions like how *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* was used, how the author translates between Bosnian and Turkish and to what extent the expressions correspond semantically, how Bosnian words are rendered in Ottoman script, and how Arabic and Persian sayings are translated into Turkish. Previous researchers have argued that *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* was a Turkish primer for Bosnian converts to Islam, but I hypothesize, based on i.a. the vocabulary, that Üskūfī was one of the many South Slavic *devşirme* boys and that he wrote his work to entertain his fellows at the Ottoman court.

This case study is multilingual in several respects. First, the author of the versified glossary was multilingual himself, commanding Ottoman Turkish, lower registers of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, in addition to his mother tongue, Bosnian, and perhaps other languages. Second, if my hypothesis is correct, he must indeed also have found himself in a highly multilingual environment. Third, the versified glossary itself is multilingual, involving text in each of the languages mentioned. A fourth multilingual aspect of this case study is the fact that I attempt at an English translation of the whole manuscript, an endeavour that has so far not been undertaken. In this process I must ensure that as little as possible is lost in translation, taking into account issues such as the multilingual nature of the source text, the fact that more than one register is used and that the source text is written in rhyme and according to strict metrical rules, and the time at which the text was written, as word meanings may change over time. The fact that the manuscript at hand is probably a copy of a copy (of a copy, etc.) and the occurrence of scribal errors add to the challenge.

My hypothesis raises the status of *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* and places it in the context where it belongs—namely, in the context of Turkish literary works of art. More specifically, my hypothesis places *Maḳbūl-i ‘ārif* in the context of versified glossaries of the time. Based on its

artistic qualities the work deserves significantly more attention than it has received so far, and puzzles still remain. Given that the foreword and the afterword are written in Ottoman Turkish, and that the metalanguage in the versified glossary is Turkish, it is striking that most scientific attention has been devoted to the approximately 650 Bosnian words in the versified glossary. *Maḳbūl-i ʿārif* has been overlooked, and by taking a turcological perspective and hypothesize as I do, I hope to draw the attention to it that it deserves and needs. My hope, furthermore, is that the English translation will contribute towards making the glossary available to a wider audience.

Silje Susanne Alvestad is a postdoctoral fellow in modern Slavic languages at the University of Oslo. She received her Ph.D. in linguistics, specializing in Slavic languages, from the same university in 2013. For her dissertation she received the King of Norway's gold medal in 2014. Her main Slavic languages are Russian and Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian. In fall 2014 she completed an MA in Turkish language at the University of Oslo. The thesis concerns the (Ottoman) Turkish-Bosnian versified glossary *Maḳbūl-i ʿārif* [Dear to the Wise] written by Muḥammed Hevā'ī Ūskūfī 'the Bosnian' in 1631 and will soon be published as a monograph by Harrassowitz Verlag in Wiesbaden, Germany. She has co-authored a monograph on Biblical and Modern Hebrew morpho-phonology and authored several articles that have been published in journals or proceedings in Germany, Russia, Croatia, Japan, and Norway. Alvestad's postdoctoral project concerns the syntax and semantics of aspect and tense in Slavic infinitives and corresponding constructions. Her research interests include, but are by no means limited to, Russian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, Hebrew, Ottoman and modern Turkish, tense and aspect, imperatives and infinitives, the syntax-semantics interface, translation, and multilingualism.

Anokhina, Olga & Julia Holter (Institute for Modern Texts and Manuscripts [ITEM], Paris): Between self-translation and collaborative project: swimming in troubled waters

In manifold translation strategies adopted by multilingual authors, we have chosen two. Two Russian multilingual authors, Vladimir Nabokov and Vadim Kozovoï, resorted to collaborative translation in seemingly opposite ways. If Vladimir Nabokov's collaborators were asked to provide him with a literary translation of his works, which then he reserved the right to supervise and even largely rewrite (sometimes to the great discontent of his collaborators), Vadim Kozovoï operated inversely: he translated himself his work, that he then submitted for review to his friends (and collaborators), French poets. Despite this apparent difference of approach, both claimed their right of the last word¹ concerning the translations made in the languages that they commanded extremely well. We propose that correcting and re-writing their collaborators' work were not determined by the obsessional character of our two writers as it was often pointed out (at least in Nabokov's case), but was a direct creative consequence of their multilingualism.

Poetry or prose, rewriting after a collaborator or translating together with one, these multilingual authors claim the right to veto, yet need an external help. This ambiguous attitude can be described by the observation made by Vasilii Zhukovsky, a famous Russian translator and poet: "Translator of prose is a slave, translator of poetry is a rival".

Olga Anokhina From 2002, Olga Anokhina is a researcher at the Institute for Modern Texts and Manuscripts (ITEM, UMR 8132 CNRS/ENS). She conducts her research in genesis of works produced by multilingual writers. She also studies relation between multilingualism and literary creativity. She has organized conferences, workshops and seminars in the domain of literary multilingualism, translation and self-translation.

Between 2005-2007 she founded and supervised French-Russian program "*Multilinguisme et genèse des textes*" (CNRS/Russian Academy of sciences). The results of these researches were published in 2012 in a collective volume *Multilinguisme et créativité littéraire* (Academia Bruylant/Harmattan).

¹ Cf. Nabokov's condition for his Gallimard translations: "I must have the last word".

Olga Anokhina is also interested in cognitive aspects of writing and creation. In ITEM she is a leader of the team *Multilingualism, translation, creation*. She speaks Russian, French, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, and English.

Olga Anokhina is author of about fifty publications in linguistics and literary multilingualism appeared in six languages (Russian, French, Spanish, Chinese, Brazilian Portuguese, English).

Her latest publication (June 2015) with François Rastier is a collective volume *Écrire en langues : littératures et plurilinguisme* (Édition Archives Contemporaines). She is General Editor of a new series *Multilinguisme, traduction, création* dedicated to the research in literary multilingualism and translation.

Julia Holter taught foreign languages at the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris and at the University of Washington where she defended her doctoral dissertation “Le Clair-Obscur extrême-contemporain : Pascal Quignard, Pierre Michon, Pierre Bergounioux et Patrick Modiano”, in print at the Rodopi, Chiasma Series. Her publications (in *French Forum* and *Cahiers Figura*) presented the ecopoetical thought of Michel Deguy. She is currently working on her contribution to the thematic issue on Pierre Bergounioux for the journal *Europe* and on Pierre Michon for *Cahier de l’Herne*. Julia Holter conducts her research in Paris as a member of the division « Multilingualism – Translation – Creation » of the Institute for Modern Texts and Manuscripts (ITEM), CNRS/ENS in Paris. She is also General Editor of Joca Seria’s Russian contemporary poetry series in Nantes.

Banerjee, Sanjukta (York University): Unfixing multilingualism: India translated in French travel accounts

By the late eighteenth century, when a one-nation-one-language ideology was becoming firmly established in countries of Europe, multilingualism had become stable in India (Das 1991, 24). French travel accounts of eighteenth-century India are replete with references to the region's numerous languages and draw attention to the challenges of translating a multilingual source (Deleury 1991) for a readership moving toward linguistic homogeneity. Taking such references as the point of departure, this interdisciplinary study explores the advantages of focusing on India's multilingualism as it finds expression in the travelogues and on the role of translation in their construction. Two points emerging from the accounts are worth noting: First, regional linguistic specificities existed in India alongside a network of dynamic interdependence among communities, made possible by links (Das 23) connecting 'prestige' languages and mother tongues in a complementary relationship. Second, multilingualism characterized both regions and individuals. Focus on these, I argue, helps challenge constructs that fix languages to places and communities. Shifting attention away from language-nation to language-people helps subvert the dominant colonial and postcolonial perception of regional languages as playing static and subordinate roles to Sanskrit, Persian and English, the languages of the ruling classes at different periods of Indian history.

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Sanjukta Banerjee holds a Masters in Translation Studies from Glendon College, York University and another in Modern History from University of Calcutta, India.

She is currently pursuing a PhD in Humanities at York University. Her interdisciplinary research examines the intersections of translation and travel writing in Francophone accounts of India in the eighteenth century. More specifically, she is interested in unravelling and tracing networks of agents involved in the construction and circulation of knowledge about multilingual India and the role of translation in the context. Besides her current research, Sanjukta has an ongoing interest in studying instances of intersemiotic translation between cultures.

Sanjukta's languages are Bengali, English, French and Hindi. She has taught French in Canada and India, and is also a trained graphic designer.

Basile, Elena (York University): Surfacing Invisible Translation Zones: The Minor Multilingualism of Erin Moure

Part of a larger project focused on the ethical and political stakes of multilingual writing in the context of Western epistemologies haunted by histories of genocide, this presentation focuses on the work of Canadian poet and translator Erin Moure, who over the past 20 years has consistently pushed the envelope of both translation and multilingual writing by means of a productive poetics of wander and dis-location. In particular, I wish to examine two of the poet's most recent publications *The Unmemntioable* (2013) and *Secession/InSecession* (2014). The first is a multilingual long poem that obliquely chronicles the poet's own journey from Alberta, Canada to the Ukraine-Polish border to bury her mother's ashes. The second is a translation and "echolation" of Galician poet Chus Pato's *Secésion*. Read together the books reconstruct a pluralized and intermittent feminine genealogy of diaspora and migrant resilience against the backdrop of Europe's memory of fascism and the Shoah. I am particularly interested in exploring how Moure deploys strategies of multilingual juxtaposition, code switching and code-mixing in conjunction with moments of translative equivalence to draw the reader into following the texts' relentless interrogation of the edges of buried memories and violently eradicated modes of being inscribed in linguistic alterity. I want to argue that Moure's concerted inscription of minor and peripheral European languages such as Galician, Ukrainian and Polish in her texts enacts an ethics of attention for surfacing the ontic weight of language difference, and all of its unacknowledged history.

Elena Basile, PhD is a teacher, researcher, poet and translator. Her areas of research include Psychoanalysis, Affect and Queer theory, Canadian feminist multilingual and experimental poetics, and Translation studies. She has written extensively on translation, and Canadian feminist/queer experimental and multilingual writers (essays in *New Voices in Translation Studies, Open Letter, Canada and Beyond*), and has translated into Italian Nicole Brossard's novel *Le désert mauve (Il deserto malva, 2011)*. She is a founding member of the *Research Group on Multilingualism and Translation* at York University. Elena Basile collaborates regularly with artists and academics in Italy, Canada and in France. Her present academic research and poetic practice focuses on the politics of feminist queer migrant poetics in the context of translation, multilingualism and the new virtual trans-localities of cultural production and dissemination. Her most recent collaborative multimedia project *Transitions in Progress: Making Space for Place* (2014-2016) focused on issues of memory, migration,

storytelling and affective mapping of the city of Toronto.

Baus, Dunja (York University) & Paola Bohórquez (University of Toronto): Translating Between Englishes: Increasing Sociolinguistic Competence in the Academic Writing Classroom

It is pedagogically challenging to teach academic English Writing without reinforcing or reproducing, explicitly or implicitly, the standard language ideology: the unquestioned authority of the native English speaker, the myth of the inherently superior nature of the Standard variety, and the notion that linguistic diversity needs to be contained rather than engaged (Matsuda, 2006). We argue that academic writing instruction may function as an equalizing force that levels the access to cultural capital for multilingual students, English as an additional language learners, and speakers of nonprivileged varieties of English if we implement methodologies that compel students to shuttle between various English registers and dialects and differentially examine their communicative and rhetorical effectiveness in particular discursive settings. In this presentation, we will discuss the pedagogical uses and value of incorporating intralingual translation practices —variation, paraphrase, and translation between language registers—in mixed academic writing classrooms composed of monolingual English speakers and linguistically diverse student. In particular, we will showcase the literacy learning outcomes —grammatical, rhetorical, and syntactical— of practicing translation between various registers and dialects of English as well as its benefits in developing students’ sociolinguistic competence.

Dunja Baus is an ABD Doctoral Candidate in the Department of English at York University (Toronto-Canada). She teaches in the English and Writing Departments at York University and is currently working on her dissertation entitled “Life, Writing: Re-Citing Female Friendship—A Canadian Bioautography.”

Paola Bohórquez is a researcher, writing instructor, and academic editor with a Ph.D. in Social and Political Thought from York University (Toronto-Canada). Her dissertation examines the psychic, textual, and ethical dimensions of the experience of linguistic exile and the process of self-translation. She has published in the *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, *Synthesis*, and in the collections *On and Off the Page: Mapping Place in Text and Culture* and *American Multicultural Studies*. She currently teaches academic writing in New College at the University of Toronto and at York University.

Berk-Albachten, Özlem (Boğaziçi University): Minor literature, multilingualism, and Özdamar in translation

In recent years there has been an upsurge in studies focusing on literary texts containing foreign linguistic and cultural features different from the language these texts are written in. Some of these hybrid texts are also described as translational texts, because they bear the traces of multiple languages and cultures. While many of these studies analyze the various strategies implemented in the literary text and their translational effects, only a few studies look at issues arising in translating them.

This paper will concentrate on Emine Sevgi Özdamar's *Mutterzunge* (1990) as an example of minor literature (Deleuze and Guattari 1975/1986) and the Turkish and English translations of the book. A "minor literature", Deleuze and Guattari write, is characterized by three features: "the deterritorialization of language, the connection of the individual to a political immediacy, and the collective assemblage of enunciation" (1986: 18). Focusing principally on the first feature Deleuze and Guattari describe, this paper will demonstrate how Özdamar, through heteroglossia and creative use of language "minoritizes" a "major" language, German, and discuss the issues arising from translating multilingualism in a minor literature into another language and cultural/historical setting.

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Özlem Berk Albachten is Professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University. Her primary area of research has concentrated on Turkish translation history and intralingual translation, focusing mainly on issues such as modernization, identity formation, and translation and cultural policies. Her current research interests include translingual writing and translation and Turkish women translators and autobiography/life writing.

Çelik, Bilal (Boğaziçi University): Translation as a means of Legitimization in the Multilingual Framing of a Kurdish Magazine: *Hawar*

This paper explores the role played by diverse multilingual translation activities in the Kurdish magazine, *Hawar*, published by Celadet Alî Bedirxan between 1932 and 1943 in Damascus. *Hawar* was an effective tool for legitimizing Kurdish cultural identity and translations in the magazine assumed a pivotal role in the composition of the magazine. Launched in a multilingual atmosphere and place, *Hawar* offers rich material for an analysis of the links between multilingualism and translation. From the very beginning, the magazine had constant emphasis in creating a multilingual and multicultural reading context. For instance the Kurdish alphabet was introduced for the first time in Romanized script by *Hawar*, and French, Persian, Turkish and Arabic renderings were also offered in the same issue. This reflects the multilingual and cultural atmosphere where *Hawar* originated from which also gave rise to a series of “tensions” embedded in the magazine. My argument in this study is that the multilingual nature of the composition of the magazine as a whole and translation activities taking place in the magazine aimed to legitimize the Kurdish cultural identity both for the worldwide audience and the Kurds in the historical environment of the 1930s and 1940s. A constituent in this process of legitimization was the diverse translations both from Kurdish into various languages, mostly French and from those languages into Kurdish. Translations cover a vast array of text types, from observations of Kurdologists to translation of Kurdish music into French. This paper will point out the pivotal position of translation in the magazine drawing on the potential relations between translation studies and multilingualism.

Bilal Çelik held his BA in English Language Teaching at Middle East Technical University. He completed his MA in Translation Studies at Okan University, with a thesis titled “Haydar Rifat Yorulmaz’s Translations (1908-1940): The Making of a Leftist Thought “Repertoire”. He translated Robert Louis Stevenson’s *Treasure Island* into Kurdish as *Girava Gencîneyê* in 2010, which was published by Lîs Publishing House. He is currently studying for his PhD degree at Boğaziçi University, Department of Translation & Interpreting Studies.

Duraner-Dikmen, Jasmin (Boğaziçi University): Problematizing the Westernization Movement of the 19th-Century Armenian Community in Smyrna: The Case of Dedeyan Printing Press

Smyrna, a geopolitically important port of the Ottoman Empire, was a centre of international commerce that harboured varied ethnic communities including the Armenians. In the 19th century, besides the Turkish majority experiencing cultural and social developments owing to the Tanzimat reforms, the Armenian community went through their own enlightenment. Having a pivotal role in intellectual productivity, Smyrna is regarded as the home of the Western Armenian renaissance. In this context, the Armenian community living in Smyrna constitutes a conspicuous case for the concept of multilingualism in the Ottoman territories. Therefore, this study analyzes the multilingual practices of Armenian community manifesting itself particularly at the level of texts, and the tension and negotiations arising from the multilingual interaction. Presenting Smyrna as a locus of intercultural where diverse ethnic cultures and languages overlapped and hybrid intellectual works were produced, this study will specifically focus on the Dedeyan Printing Press, which was one of the productive agents within the Armenian minority. Located in Smyrnan intercultural milieu, which offered a liberal hybrid and secular milieu for the minorities residing there, the Dedeyan Printing Press had the opportunity to actively engage in translation and publishing activities and thus became a pioneering institution of the westernization movement.

Within this framework, this study attempts to understand the role of Smyrna in the Armenian westernization, and conceiving the hybridity as an option in the culture repertoire of Smyrna, it also scrutinizes to what extent the Dedeyan Printing Press endeavoured to resist and challenge this option while striving for the westernization on one hand, and the national unity on the other hand, and how the literary works that were translated by the Dedeyans contributed to the Armenian enlightenment. In addition, the tension arising from the multilingual nature of the Ottoman society and multilingual practices within the Armenian minority living in the Ottoman territories will be delved into so as to explore the influence of this tension on the westernization attempts of the Armenian minority. Finally, I will problematize the institutional habitus of the Dedeyan Printing Press in relation to their translation and publishing activities so as to understand the role and the motive of this printing press in the Armenian westernization movement.

Jasmin Esin Duraner-Dikmen received her B.A. degree in English Translation and Interpreting at Hacettepe University. Then she worked for the Ministry of Finance as a translator-interpreter between 2004-2006. From 2006 to 2013 she worked as a lecturer at TÖMER, a language school. She received her M.A. degree in Translation and Interpreting at Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir. Now she is a Research Assistant in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Dokuz Eylül University and she is currently doing her PhD in Translation Studies at Boğaziçi University. Her article entitled “Problematizing the Use of Parallel Texts in Legal Translation Training” was published in I.U. Journal of Translation Studies in 2012. She presented a paper entitled “Legal Translation and Network in Translation Market” to the Colloquium for Graduate Students in Translation Studies at Okan University on 28 March 2014. She submitted a joint paper entitled “Internet Viewers as Promoters of Translation: A Case of Korean Dramas in Turkey” to the 6th Asian Translation Traditions Conference at the University of the Philippines, Quezon City- Philippines, on 24 October 2014 and received TUBITAK grant for this study. Her main research interests are legal translation, translation sociology, translation and activism. jasmin.duraner@deu.edu.tr

Elgöl, Ceyda (Boğaziçi University): Multilingualism and Translation in Biography: The Case of Borges Biographies in English

Any biography is unquestionably intertextual and polyphonic in nature. Obligated to tell another person's life story as accurately as possible, the biographer incorporates in her narrative every- primary and secondary- source that she finds useful. This heterogeneity manifests that the biographer did a thorough investigation and aimed for a reliable and full representation of her subject. When the biography subject does not share the same linguistic context with the target audience, multilingualism enters into the territories of biography-writing. The biographer maintains and transmits her subject's foreignness by allowing for: a) certain local expressions that belong to the subject's home culture, b) quotations from the subject's accounts/works in her native language, c) quotations from other individuals' accounts/works in the subject's native language. In these sections the biographer becomes a translator for the target audience and offers the reader the target-language versions- i.e. translations and/or explanations- of the above mentioned, mostly along with their originals.

In this presentation, I survey the multilingualism-translation companionship in the biographies of the Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges by two English-language biographers, *The Man in the Mirror of the Book* (1996) by James Woodall and *Jorge Luis Borges* (2006) by Jason Wilson. I first examine how these biographers used Spanish-language sources in their English-language narratives, and trace the overlap of such dichotomous traditional parameters as source-target, import-export, author- translator in these multilingual works. Here, I focus on the peculiarities of each biographer's multilingualism and investigate the contributions of their methods to the uniqueness of the works. The translation of multilingual works into other languages constitutes my second context where I propose intertextuality as a means of evaluation that could safely replace fidelity and equivalence. By means of a look at the survival of multilingualism in the Turkish translations of the biographies by Woodall and Wilson, I challenge the unfavorable views on the untranslatability of the notion.

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Ceyda Elgül pursued her Masters in Translation after finishing her BA in the field of Comparative Literature. Currently, she is a PhD student at the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies in Boğaziçi University. Her dissertation topic is the representation of Jorge Luis Borges in biography and the role of translation in these image-makings. In the academic year 2014-2015, she worked as Fulbright Visiting Researcher at The New School Eugene Lang Liberal Arts College in New York. Her research interests include translation history, Latin American literature, historiography, and biography writing.

Erdoğan Bülent (Yıldız Technical University): Community interpreting in a multilingual context: Case studies from Montreal, Canada

In parallel with the topic of multilingualism and translation, and based on my observations during interpreting sessions in various institutions such as hospitals, social services, primary schools, correctional service, child protection centers in Montreal, Canada, I would like to consider some theoretical aspects of community interpreting and discuss the possibility of ethnomethodological research in this field.

Ethnomethodology, as developed by Garfinkel, seems to be relevant in this kind of research in that it puts emphasis on the insider's view of the social world. Ethnomethodology can be used to understand the norms and social reality constructed by these diverse groups. Besides, the Turkish-speaking community in Montreal is far from being homogenous. There's a variety of accents and dialects which reflect a larger Turkish speaking world.

Participant observation and conversation analysis are some of the qualitative methods that can be used in future research.

Conversation analysis consists of the study of practical reasoning as it is used in the conduct of three-way interaction between the interpreter, health professional and immigrant client. For example, audio-video recordings and transcripts can be analyzed.

Since community interpreting involves interpreting in various institutions, understanding how talk is organized in an institutional setting is also necessary. For example, it would be interesting to analyse medical examinations, interviews, etc.

Bülent Erdoğan has worked as an interpreter with Quebec Health and Social Services Government Agency in Montreal, Canada for 7 years. He has a B.Sc. in History from Middle East Technical University, a master's degree in Turkish Studies (Ethnohistory), from INALCO-EHESS, Paris, France. Currently, he is a doctoral student in Interlingual and Intercultural Translation Studies program at Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul. He is also an ESL instructor at Uskudar University.

Ergil, Başak (Yeni Yüzyıl University): History writing and formation of large-scale collective cultural memory through blogged translations: The use of linguistic and cultural plurality in *Translate for Justice*

Considering the very fact that translation is an integral part of communicating cultures on an inter/transnational scale, it is worth bearing in mind that the role of translation in history writing and in formation of cultural memory is focal (though overlooked) both in cultural memory studies and historiography. In this vein, I am going to underscore the interdisciplinary nature of both cultural memory studies and media-cultural studies and how this allows for interdisciplinary work when blogged translations are analyzed in translation studies. Next, I will critically present the paradoxical approaches of cultural theory scholars as they discuss the relation between digital/online media and the formation of collective memory. I will also briefly touch upon the possible relations between translation studies and memory-oriented media-cultural studies. Within this interdisciplinary theoretical framework, in the second part of my paper I will focus on the case of *Translate for Justice*, an independent platform of voluntary translators blogging translations in 16 working languages. I will argue that the use of linguistic and cultural plurality in blogged translations or translation blogs is important in terms of contextualizing narratives to be recycled and used in the making of historical narratives. The archives of such blogs that host linguistically and culturally pluralistic texts may contribute to the making of linguistically and culturally pluralistic collective memory that is transnational and culturally diverse in nature and as such will be used in practices of historiography.

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Ehteshami, Samar (Allameh Tabataba'i University): Mowlana-Rumi: An Analytical Study of Territories in Translation

The current study is an attempt to examine the relation of territory and translation, regarding Mowlana Jalaledin Balkhi. A distinction has been made between linguistic and geographic territories, as they are formed and reformed throughout the history and any movements between the two can be called translation. Linguistic territory may extent to two or more geographical territories and geographical territories may intersect with linguistic territories. Moreover, territories are constructed, reconstructed and deconstructed continuously. The role of translation cannot be ignored in such constructions. Deleuze and Guattari's (1986) concept of deterritorialization will be applied to study Mowlana in the linguistic territory of Persian and the geographical territory of Turkey. Mowlana has mostly written his texts in the linguistic territory of Persian and is read in translation in Turkey. Yet as he lived most of his life in konya (in present-day a city in Turkey), he is considered to belong to the geographical territory of Turkey. Accordingly, Mowlana will be studied in two linguistic territories- Persian and Turkish- and also in two geographical territories.

Samar Ehteshami is a translator and an instructor at Allameh Tabataba'i University. She received her B.A in English Translation from Kharazmi University in Tehran,Iran and her M.A from Allameh Tabataba'i University (ATU). Her master's thesis was focused on identity and translation and she has tried to trace how identity-reflecting items were translated from Farsi to English. She was a research assistant at the Center of Translation Studies in Iran, where she collaborated in a number of translational projects. Currently she is doing her PhD in Translation Studies at ATU, under the supervision of Dr Farzaneh Farahzad.

Gallo, Simona & Chiara Lusetti (University of Milan): “Self-translation and rewriting in Gao Xingjian’s *Ballade nocturne*”

According to Gao Xingjian - born in China in 1940, French citizen since 1998 - literary creation is a never-ending research towards the self, a deep cognitive experience; thus, it is aimed at achieving a language marked by individual creativity and “the potential to express the inexpressible” (Conceison 2008: 305). As an émigré author, whose writing moves between two languages with asymmetric relationship (Grutman 2009), he self-translated – from French to Chinese – some of his theatrical works.

In his plays, Gao originally worked in Chinese and then later began writing directly in French. His use of language is not arbitrary as it reveals a shift not only from his native language to an adopted one, but also it suggests a shift in cultural awareness and perspective (Coulter, 2007: 85).

The purpose of this contribution is to observe and compare *Ballade Nocturne*, Gao Xingjian’s latest French dance drama (2010), with its Chinese version, published in Taiwan under the title of *Yejian xingge* 《夜間行歌》 (2012). Since the borders between self-translation and rewriting are not well defined (Eco 2014), the author’s personal strategies in translation/rewriting will be taken into account, with a focus on the different textual materializations of culture due to the linguistic system and the context. This analysis will be conducted from a linguistic and translational perspective.

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Simona Gallo is a PhD candidate in *Linguistic, Literary and Intercultural Studies in European and Extra-European Perspectives* at the University of Milan, under the supervision of Alessandra Cristina Lavagnino (University of Milan). She graduated in 2013 from the University of Milan, in *Language and Culture for International Communication and Cooperation*. Her research interests involve Sinophone Literature, transcultural aesthetics, cultural translation and intertextuality. She is currently a member of the Italian Association for Chinese Studies (AISC) and of the European Association for Chinese Studies (EACS). Her articles on cultural translation and polyphony in Gao Xingjian's critical essays are on the point of being published.

Chiara Lusetti is a PhD candidate in *Linguistic, Literary and Intercultural Studies in European and Extra-European Perspectives* at the University of Milan, under the supervision of Marie Christine Jullion (University of Milan) and Samir Marzouki (Université de Manouba – Tunisia). In 2011 she obtained her Master's degree in *Language and Culture for International Communication and Cooperation* from the same University. Her research interests involve translation, self-translation and multilingual writing. She is a member of the research group "Multilinguisme, Traduction, Création" of the Institut des textes et de manuscrits modernes (CNRS, Paris). She published articles on translation from French to Italian and on self-translation in Maghreb.

Ghomi, Parina & Farzaneh Farahzad (Allameh Tabatabai' University): The City of Tabriz in Translation: A Visual-verbal Image

The spirit of multilingualism has to do with diversity, contact and transfer. It is usually associated with multilingual people, however the concept of multilingual cities remains largely unexplored. Recent studies have even taken a step further in studying cities not only as multilingual but also as translational spaces. Simon (2012) believes that the city can be taken as an object of translation studies. Present paper argues for the city of Tabriz as both multilingual and translational. Tabriz is the capital of East Azarbaijan Province, a major Turkish speaking province in Iran. It is a case in point when it comes to examining the complexity of multilingual interactions and transfer, both culturally and geographically. Although an officially Persian speaking city, Tabriz deals with plurality of languages, mainly Turkish. The city speaks Turkish, but written Turkish in public spheres remains extremely limited. Therefore, people are engaged in the constant act of self-translation. This complexity contributes to the translational atmosphere of the city that shows itself basically in the visual-verbal image of the city. The article adopts a semiotic approach towards examining the visual-verbal signs in Tabriz, specially the scripts on storefronts.

Parina Ghomi, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran She is PhD student of translation studies at Allameh Tabataba'i University in Tehran, where she is lecturer of audiovisual translation studies. She is faculty member of translation department in Alborz University in Qazvin, where she teaches different courses on translation specially translation theory. She is a practicing translator and interpreter. She is the author of the book *Idioms in Translation*. Her MA thesis was on *Dubbing Strategies in Cartoons*. Now her research projects deal mainly with audiovisual translation, semiotics and narrative theory. She is now engaged in a project for training interpreters in MA, which is directed by Dr. Farzaneh Farahzad.

Farzaneh Farahzad, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran She is Professor of translation studies at Allameh Tabataba'i University in Tehran, where she received her PhD. She is editor-in-chief of the Persian-English Translation Studies Journal, and a practicing translator and interpreter. She has taught translation practice and theory all through her academic career, is the author of several Persian textbooks for translator training programs in Iran, and the director of a project for introducing TS literature in the country. Her models in translation studies research, translation criticism and testing achievement in translation

programs are widely used and have inspired many research projects in Iran. She is engaged in curriculum development for translation studies at the undergraduate and graduate levels in the country. Her research projects deal with translation and historiography, and translators' voice and visibility, particularly in contemporary Iran. She is now working on Iranian women translators.

Guzman, Maria Constanza (Glendon College, York University): “Negotiating Multilingualism in the Americas: Journals as Translation Spaces in Latin America”

The multilingual nature of the Americas is often obscured by the cartographies of the nation-state, which have traditionally privileged single national languages as one of the central elements of national identity. Nevertheless, there are numerous sites, in allegedly monolingual spaces, where multilingual exchanges can be traced. One way to trace both the existence of and the openness to the multilingual condition is via translation. Examining translation in spaces of cultural production can reveal the ways in which multilingualism is negotiated. In this paper I relate the notion of multilingualism to the notion of the translation space, looking specifically at Latin American cultural journals. I examine the kind of multilingualism that is negotiated via translation in a variety of journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, and discuss the vectors of exchange that emerge as a result of these negotiations. This reading allows me to relate the translation events of the journal vis-à-vis the national discourses that surround—and often overdetermine—them. I will then discuss, in the case of the journals, whether the language negotiations realized through translation privilege dominant discourses of language and identity or whether they provide alternate identitarian possibilities that relate to lived experiences of multilingualism, languaging, cultural heterogeneity on the ground.

María Constanza Guzmán is an associate professor in the School of Translation and the Hispanic Studies Department at Glendon College, York University. She directs the Centre for Research on Language and Culture Contact and the Graduate Program in Translation Studies. At York she is also a CERLAC fellow and is affiliated with the graduate program in Humanities. She holds a Ph.D. in comparative literature from the State University of New York. Her interests lie at the intersection between contemporary cultural theory, translation studies and Latin American studies; her current research focuses on translation and intellectual history in Latin America. She has published numerous translations and articles, and is the author of the book *Gregory Rabassa's Latin American Literature: A Translator's Visible Legacy* (2010), co-editor of *Translation and Literary Studies: Homage to Marilyn Gaddis Rose* (2012) and *Deterritorializing Practices in Literary Studies: Contours of Transdisciplinarity* (2014), and editor-in-chief of the journal *Tusaaji: A Translation Review*.

Hicks, Martin Cyr (Boğaziçi University): Translation Police: The Policies and Mandate of Canada's Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages

Amin Maalouf once commented that every nation has both a horizontal and a vertical heritage (1998). Canada's horizontal heritage is reflected in its policy of multiculturalism. Its vertical heritage, on the other hand, is enshrined in its language policy of official bilingualism. In terms of nation building, the relationship between Canada's policies of multiculturalism and bilingualism has not often been an easy one. As a result of the Official Bilingualism Act, the federal government of Canada established the Directorate of Official Languages and the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages. The former's mandate is to determine which elements of the federal government must be bilingual, offering services equally in French and English anywhere in the country; the latter's mandate is to investigate and audit federal service providers, in order to reinforce the principles of the both the Act and the Directorate. As one can imagine, both the Directorate and the Commissariat are highly political offices, forever involved in mediation and negotiation between Canada's linguistic and cultural communities. This paper will look at how the investigators/auditors of the Commissariat essentially function as translation police in Canada, ensuring that translation activity happens, and that the nation's vertical heritage is maintained. Through the use of case studies, the paper will also probe into the relationship between Canada's translation police and Québec's language police, who enforce Québec's monolingual language policy.

Martin Cyr Hicks is an assistant professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University (Istanbul, Turkey). He holds a B.A. in Philosophy (Université de Sherbrooke, 1995), an M.A. in Comparative Canadian Literature (Université de Sherbrooke, 1998), and a Ph.D. in Comparative Literature (Université de Montréal, 2004). His research and teaching interests include Canadian Studies, Multiculturalism, Intercultural Communication, Narrative Theory, and Adaptation Studies.

Jones, Ellen (Queen Mary University of London): Sustained intra-sentential code-switching: a limit case for translatability?

It is often suggested that text-internal multilingualism forecloses the possibility of translation. Brian Lennon, for example, contends that only independent publishing houses publish ‘strong plurilingual’ texts, because, unlike trade publishers, independent publishers are not oriented towards international translation markets (2010: 9). Susana Chávez-Silverman’s collections of short autobiographical pieces deriving from personal correspondence exhibit sustained intra-sentential code-switching between English and Spanish, as well as metaphor through homonym and etymology, the representation of accents and other vernacular effects, and comments on the relationships between specific languages. These features might suggest that she rejects translation, as Ania Spyra has contended (2011), or, as her own editor has asserted, that her work is ‘untranslatable’. This paper will dispute this claim, demonstrating that translation is inherent in the act both of writing and of reading Chávez-Silverman’s work. It will argue that, far from foreclosing the possibility of translation, it proposes a model of translatability that acknowledges the productive nature of creative experimentation. I will specifically discuss my own translation of ‘Todo verdor perdurará Crónica’ (2015b) into a single language, English, focussing on bilingual puns, calques, and regionally restricted lexis, explaining techniques for attempting to reproduce the multi-voiced nature of the original, especially in the light of the author’s belief that ‘the notion that everything must be clear, transparent, explained is the opposite of what my work is about’ (2015a).

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Ellen Jones has a BA in English literature and Spanish and an MSt in English Language from the University of Oxford. She is now a PhD candidate at Queen Mary University of London, researching English-Spanish code-switching in contemporary fiction, and the particular challenges associated with publishing, reading, and translating this kind of writing. She recently edited a special feature on multilingual writing for *Asymptote* journal of international literature and translation.

Kahraman, Nefise (University of Toronto): Deliberate Bilingualism in Refik Halid Karay's *Gurbet Hikayeleri*

The paper discusses multilingualism in reference to the Turkish journalist and fiction writer Refik Halid Karay's deliberate bilingualism in his stories. It departs from the experience of a translation workshop organized at the University of Toronto in Spring 2015. Participants translated short stories by Karay who was active during the last decade of the Ottoman Empire and in the early Republican period in Turkey. Known as a controversial political figure, Karay spent many years of his productive life in exile. The work, which was translated into English at the workshop in the form of a collaborative project, was a collection of stories titled *Gurbet Hikayeleri*, composed of a number of short stories offering an account of life in the Middle East (namely in Syria and Lebanon) before the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Karay used a number of narrative strategies in the stories that bordered between fact and fiction and presented the readers realistic and imaginary depictions that may be considered a specific example of "Ottoman Orientalism." One of the strategies that Karay utilized, and that produces a fruitful site of query in terms of bilingualism was his use of Arabic phrases in the short stories, which required the translators to make a series of decisions. Karay's use of Arabic phrases also points at a temporal and cultural gap between his cultural context and that of the contemporary readers and translators of Turkish. This paper analyzes a series of decisions made by the translators at the workshop who sought to reduce this perceived gap. In addition, the author of this paper proposes to view the Arabic phrases that permeate Karay's stories as "points of release" by means of which Karay skillfully depicts a multilingual imperial literature. How to tackle Karay's deliberate bilingualism in translation is an issue that cuts across the fields of Translation Studies and World Literature. Accordingly, this paper concludes with comments on the challenges of translating a literary text that was penned and set in a long gone imperial context.

Nefise Kahraman is a PhD candidate in the Centre for Comparative Literature at the University of Toronto. She holds a BA in Translation Studies from Bogazici University, Istanbul and obtained her MA in Comparative Literature from San Francisco State University.

**Kayadelen Zotou, Ekaterini (Fener Rum Lisesi) & Seyhan Bozkurt (Okan University):
Greek as a Functioning Minority Language in Istanbul: Strategies and the Role of
Translated Literature**

Istanbul is and has been for many centuries home to a multiplicity of cultures, faiths and languages. In terms of numbers and longevity, the Greek community has been and remains one of the most significant of these cultures. Since the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by Sultan Mehmed II through to the declaration of the Republic in 1923 and to the present day, the Greeks of Istanbul have been witness to various social and political upheavals, such as the events of 1955, 1964 and 1974. Although the Greek population decreased dramatically after the 1923 population exchange between Greece and Turkey, some Greeks chose to remain in Istanbul and the city remains home to a (thriving) Greek community that has steadfastly preserved numerous facets of their cultural, religious and linguistic identity. In her book *Vatanım Yok, Memleketim Var; İstanbul Rumları: Mekan-Bellek-Ritüel* ('I Have No Motherland, I Have A Homeland; The Greeks of Istanbul: Space-Memory-Ritual', 2015), Nurdan Türker identifies language as a key aspect of the continued Greek survival in Istanbul as a distinct cultural entity. Despite numerous attempts at an imposed monolingualism, exemplified by the *Vatandaş Türkçe Konuş!* ('Citizens, Speak Turkish!') initiated during the (centre-right) Democrat Party rule of the 1950's, the Greek community has managed, arguably, to protect its language and its members have steadfastly remained (minimally) bilingual. In this study, we shall explore, via a wide-reaching survey, the strategies and devices employed by the Greek community in its continuing attempt to preserve its linguistic cogency in the face of the pressures and limitations it has faced, and the role literature and concurrently the role translation have played and continue to play in these strategies. The survey shall endeavor to reveal the place of the Greek language in relation to other languages amongst the members of the Greek community. In addition to demographic questions (9) concerning the age and the educational and occupational background of the participants, the survey will include 25 dichotomous questions and bipolar questions with answers scaled from one to five, as well as 23 open-ended questions encouraging participants to comment on their linguistic preferences and their actual use of language in different areas of their lives, such as school, home, the workplace and in wider social circles. The questions are designed so as to seek answers to how their preferences and the actual usage of language in education, the workplace and at home and how activities such as reading, establishing social relations, watching television and listening to music reveal clues as to the strategies applied in order to

preserve their bilingualism. However, as the main aim of the survey will be to investigate the roles that literature (and thus translation) play in the preservation of bilingualism among the numerous other strategies available, the answers to the questions about their reading habits such as the ones that ask respondents which language they choose to use to follow Turkish and world literature will be given particular attention. The responses to the scaled questions will be analyzed using SPSS while the responses to the open-ended questions will be analyzed in the light of Critical Discourse Analysis.

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Ekaterini Kayadelen Zotou graduated from the Department of English Language Teaching at Istanbul University in 2002 and received her M.A. degree in Translation Studies from Boğaziçi University in 2007. Her M.A. thesis, entitled 'Greek Fiction translated into Turkish 1990-2006' was published by LAP Lambert Academic publishing in 2010. She is currently teaching at the Fener Rum Lisesi in Istanbul.

Seyhan Bozkurt was born in Istanbul in 1980 and received her BA, MA and PhD degrees in Translation Studies from Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. She is currently Assistant Professor of Translation Studies at Okan University. The title of her PhD dissertation was *The Canonization and Popularization of Realism in Turkish Literary Discourse through Translation: A Conceptual-Historical Approach*, whilst her MA thesis, *Tracing Discourse in Prefaces to Turkish Translations of Fiction Published by Remzi Publishing House in the 1930s and 1940*, was published in 2010 by LAP Lambert Academic Publishing. She has presented papers at international conferences such as TRASLATA (2011) and the Third Asian Translation Traditions Conference (2008). She has helped organize numerous seminars and has been one of the main organizers behind the 'Elif Daldeniz Baysan Çeviribilimde Lisansüstü Çalışmalar Kolokyumu' graduate colloquium at Okan University since 2012. Her current research interests are translation history, translation theory, literary translation, paratexts, prefaces, agents in translation, conceptual transfer, discourse analysis, periodicals, translation and ideology. Dr. Bozkurt is also a translator.

Kıran, Aysun (University College London): (Re)Framing Multilingualism in Turkish Cinema

In the post-1990s, Turkish cinema has witnessed a break from the past in two interrelated respects. The first is the emergence of multilingual films and the second the filmic treatments of the country's taboo subjects that went unexplored until then. This paper analyses selected multilingual films on the Turkish-Kurdish conflict as one such taboo subject by drawing on Mehr Sternberg's two 'poles' of linguistic representation: homogenization and vehicular matching. The former signifies the unexceptional use of one language as lingua franca and the dismissal of variations in the language spoken by the characters as irrelevant. In contrast, the latter involves the emphasis on the representation of languages in an authentic manner as reflective of ethnic and national differences. The paper utilizes these concepts to explore how the conflict finds expression on the linguistic level in the films. To this end, it will first be identified how the hierarchical relationship between Turkish and Kurdish plays out through the values assigned to each language. Second, the paper will focus on the depiction of 'translator' characters in terms of their roles and functions in the conflict-related story. The analysis demonstrates that vehicular matching surpasses its representational aim and serves as a (re)framing tool in these multilingual films to subvert the official representation of the conflict.

Aysun Kıran completed her BA degree in Translation and Interpreting, and her MA degree in Modern Turkish History at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, Turkey. She works as a research assistant in the Department of Translation Studies at Marmara University, Turkey. She is currently a PhD candidate at the Centre for Multidisciplinary and Intercultural Inquiry (CMII) at University College London, UK. Her PhD research focuses on the question of rewriting involved in constructing fictional and non-fictional texts on the basis of past events. Her research interests include translation studies, intertextuality, discourse analysis and multilingual cinema.

Konaté, Siendou A. (Felix Houphouët-Boigny University): Beyond The Two-Language-Theory-Based Translation of African Texts: The Case of Kourouma's Works

Our highly technology-oriented 21st century shows how interconnected our world is. Peoples borrow from one another to such a point that the global and local are so intertwined that look like they have merged. Dominant cultures still seem to enjoy their saliency because the marginalized cultures have hard time to emerge on the global scale.

One means to favor this emergence is translation, which reveals as a bridge between cultures and peoples the world over. On the other hand, Derrida notes that one of the limits of Western theories of translation is that “all too often they treat [translation as] the passing from one language to another and do not sufficiently consider the possibility for languages to be implicated more than two in a text”. This is all the more correct that African texts which are emanations of various oral languages/cultures are translated without considering polyvoicedness of the original text, thereby reducing it to non-African target language-culture.

This study is about the new imperatives of translation and how old target language-oriented approach needs to be superseded. Thus, the paper first shows that African texts are plurivoiced (i.e. they implicate more than one voice/language) and later demonstrates the translation of such text requires knowledge of the various language-cultures of the authors in order to partake in a much accurate translation that carries the “otherized” cultures to the dominant cultures.

Konaté A. Siendou is a graduate of the State University of New York at Binghamton. Before his PhD in Comparative Literature, he majored with an MA in American Studies at the Université nationale de Côte d'Ivoire. He currently holds a position of lecturer of American Studies and Comparative Literature at the English department of the Université Felix Houphouët-Boigny at Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast). His research focuses on the subject of violence and translation issues in African American literature and in West African Anglophone and Francophone literatures. Dr. Konaté is founder and Editor-in-Chief of *Cahiers ivoiriens d'études comparées* (CIEC)/*Ivorian Journal of Comparative Studies* (IJCS) based at his academic institution.

Also a certified translator, Dr. Konaté published in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) an English translation of Abderrahman Beggar's *L'Amérique latine sous une perspective maghrébine* (An African Gaze at Latin America) in 2015. Dr. Konaté also published three collections of poetry : Kouma- *Paroles-flèches* (2013), *66 Paroles* (2014) and *Sentier des portes parfumées*

(2015). He co-edited with Dr. Lacina Yéo *L'Interculturel comme facteur de paix et de cohésion* (2013) and *Religion et crise: Réflexions pour un nouveau contrat social ivoirien*. His other academic publications are in the area of African and African American literatures and cultures and translation theory.

Kourouni, Kyriaki (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki): Multilinguality, Multilingualism and Terminology

The paper reports on two collaborative projects involving undergraduate (EN>TR) and postgraduate (EN>EL) translation students, conducted in cooperation with the Terminology Coordination Unit (TermCoord, DG TRAD) of the European Parliament. Despite the fact that the projects focused on different domains, terminological compilations produced seem to contain traces of multilinguality, perceived here as a personal characteristic involving an individual's store of interlanguages, metalinguistic awareness, language learning strategies as well as emotional factors such as opinions, preferences and knowledge about languages and their use (cf. Aronin and Ò Laoire, 2003). Participants in both projects negotiated and reached a consensus regarding term rendition and other relevant documentation in an effort to accommodate *incoming* concepts in both cases. Results seem to suggest that a) there is a tendency toward enhancing diglossic-like situations with political correctness as the main criterion and b) toward more delicate nuances of multilingualism, pertaining to the individual communicator beyond geographically-defined communities, in a way challenging the conceptual borders of multilingualism as a situation itself. Implications of interest to researchers are also discussed.

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Kudaibergenova, Azatkul (Independent Researcher): The Role of Chingiz Aitmatov's Bilingualism in Development of Kyrgyz Literature

The phenomena of Russian-Kyrgyz bilingualism of Aitmatov has been broadly discussed in field of Soviet and Post-soviet criticism with researchers such Ch.Joldosheva, G. Gachev, and S. Apyshev arguing that his bilingualism is not only writer' own high achievement but also great contribution toward improvement of Kyrgyz Literature .

However, these opinions have not sufficiently addressed the issue from the point of post colonialism studies and Benedict Anderson's concept of national and local language and the role of bilinguals.

My paper addresses the problem of writer's bilingualism with distinctive attention on connections between Kyrgyz and Russian Language and Literature as semi colonized and colonizing counterparts.

Specifically, in my project, I look at Aitmatov's bilingualism and Development of Kyrgyz Literature in Soviet Times, in order to reveal previously misconstrued links between Aitmatov's bilingualism and Kyrgyz Literature.

I argue that Chingiz Aitmatov was forced into bilinguism and was not a bilingual as writer, and most of his Russian Language works have the limited influence on development of Kyrgyz National Literature.

In conclusion, this project, by thoroughly examining Aitmatov's bilingualism sheds new light on the mistakenly acknowledged issue of Kyrgyz Literature development.

Azatkul Kudaibergenova is an independent researcher based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. She is retired assistant professor with PhD. After more than 30 years of a successful academic career teaching World Literature in leading universities of Kyrgyzstan, she is enjoying her retirement and spending time with her children and grandchildren. She has a significant amount of published articles and papers in the field of literary studies and criticism most of which are written in Soviet times and based on Marxist-Leninist methodology. She is revising her methodology and research methodic these days. She researches such unknown to her before cultural theories as colonialism and post colonialism, and explores modern comparative theories and practices. Dr. Kudaibergenova studies one of types of Kyrgyz oral literature as akyn poetry and Modern Kyrgyz literature from new point of view, researches similarities and differences between Kyrgyz and First Nations of Canada folklore and Modern Literatures. Her emphasis is on ethnicity in modern time of

multiculturalism and globalism. She also studies emigrant literature of Kyrgyzstan. Doctor Kudaibergenova can be reached on LinkedIn and by e-mail kdbrgnvazatkul8@gmail.com.

Leclerc, Catherine (McGill University): From Legitimization to Denaturalization: France Daigle's heterolingual novels in/and translation

Heterolingualism (Grutman), the presence of several languages and/or language varieties in a single text, imposes challenges on translation. In Canada, many literary works by francophone minorities join both elements of this definition, intensifying such challenges. Commentators have studied these works' legitimizing effect on stigmatized vernaculars, their reinvention and muddying of linguistic nationalism, and their redefinition of literary conventions. Translation scholars, in turn, have looked at the difficulty of conveying their symbolically charged view of language in a dominant Anglophone culture that approaches language in a more utilitarian way.

Examining Acadian writer France Daigle's novels and their translation into English by Robert Majzels, this paper will focus (following Suchet 2014) on the enunciative strategies they use for *generating* language differentiation. Whereas all of Daigle's recent novels include 'Chiac' (the hybrid vernacular spoken by Acadians in the author's hometown), and whereas all of Majzels' translations offer heterolingual solutions, there is immense variation in how Chiac is rendered from one text to the next. Such variation contributes to a denaturalization of the sociolinguistic context from which the texts emanate. The novels keep addressing this context even as they constantly reshape it, but I propose to approach it beyond Barthes's referential illusion.

Catherine Leclerc is Associate Professor in the Department of French Language and Literature at McGill University, where she teaches Canadian and Quebec literatures, as well as translation. Her research focuses on literary multilingualism and its translation, particularly in the writing of official-language minorities in Canada. She is the author of *Des langues en partage? Cohabitation du français et de l'anglais en littérature contemporaine* (XYZ, 2010), for which she won the Gabrielle Roy Prize offered by the Association for Canadian and Quebec Literatures for the best work of Canadian literary criticism published in French in 2010, and was short-listed for Canada's Governor General's Literary Awards in the Non-fiction category in 2011. She has previously published articles on France Daigle or on Robert Majzels' translations of her work in the journals *Dialogues francophones* (2003), *TTR* (2005) and *Voix et images* (2004; 2012), as well as in the books *Traduire depuis les marges/Translating from the Margins* (Merkle et al. 2008) and *Trans/acting Culture, Writing, and Memory: Essays in Honour of Barbara Godard* (Karpinski et al. 2013). Her current

research investigates multilingual strategies in Acadian Literature and song writing, particularly with regard to changes in language ideology.

Montini, Chiara (Item, CNRS/ENS, Paris): Layers of languages, layers of the self

Chiara Montini

What I argue here is that in multilingual and self-translated texts, the author recreates her linguistic and personal experience by building up her multi-layered self. This peculiar use of languages reminds of Lacan's metaphor of the self as an onion, made of different layers. Moreover, by dislocating language (De Certeau), multilingualism and self-translation in particular are a way for the subject to adapt herself to her ever-lasting *deterritorialization* and *reterritorialization* (Deleuze, Guattari).

I will tackle Beckett's complex relationship to languages, self-translation and (auto)biographical elements in *Company* by adopting Lacan's metaphor of the self as an onion, Deleuze and Guattari's theory on *territorialization*, *deterritorialization* and *reterritorialization*. In Beckett's work, and in *Company* in particular, languages are constantly working together, interacting and dislocating their meanings: they mix together and evolve *because* they are the expression of Beckett's ever changing self. But they are also a way to create his own place, his *Heim*: they build, as it were, his "home-language". *Company*, one of his most autobiographical texts, is one of the more representative examples of Beckett's personal work on languages and of his quest for a language to live in and to live with. First written into English and then translated almost at the same time into French, *Company* was newly modified on the basis of its French self-translation. The different layers of writing are not only the expression of the different layers' of Beckett's self, but they also represent the language(s) he "lives in". By overcoming the idea of mother tongue and/or native language, Beckett's use of multilingualism and self-translation represents the gradual construction of his own self and of his own abode. His use of languages confirms that this construction is precarious and ever changing.

Polat, Aslı (Dokuz Eylül University): MULTILINGUALISM AND THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MEDIA INSTITUTIONS

The 20th and 21st centuries have witnessed massive movements of people around the world due to wars, economic challenges, or oppressive regimes (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009: 4). In this way, people, their messages, and the societies in which they live become multilingual. Translation, being an exchange between languages and cultures, lies at the core of multilingualism, and in this context, ‘translation contributes to creating culture, in mutual exchange, resistance, interpenetration’ (Meylaerts 2013: 519). The relations between translation and multilingualism are observed in literature, business, technology, international organizations as well as information and communication services. The aim of translation in the multilingual context of communication services, carried out by multilingual media institutions, is to provide efficient communication (Meylaerts 2013: 524). To this end, international media outlets such as the BBC, CNN, Euronews, Deutsche Welle, etc. adopt differing policies in news transmission such as translation, localization, or editing. Translation in this context is a complicated process, where localization activities stand out. Localization is adapting global products to the needs of local communities. To meet the needs of local communities, journalist-translators carry out transformations in the news texts through such strategies as addition, deletion, rearrangement and substitution (Schäffner and Bassnett, 2010: 4). Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) outline the transformations as change of title and lead, elimination of unnecessary information, addition of important background information, change in the order of paragraphs, summarizing information (p. 74). In this regard, this study aims at examining the role of translational practices in the multilingualism policies of the BBC, Euronews, and Deutsche Welle by analyzing the multilingual news stories in line with the translation strategies for news texts compiled by Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) as well as Bielsa and Bassnett (2009).

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Aslı Polat was born in 1985 in Gaziantep. In 2003, she started her undergraduate education at Boğaziçi University, Translation and Interpreting Studies Department. In 2007, she graduated from the department with high honors degree with the GPA of 3.61. In the same year, she went to London to attend courses in a diploma program on Business Management. While studying in London, she worked as a community interpreter. After returning to Turkey in 2009, she worked as English Language Instructor at Gaziantep Zirve University and Middle East Technical University respectively. In 2012, she was accepted to M.A in Hacettepe University English Translation and Interpretation Department. She graduated from the same department in 2015 with the thesis titled “The Role of Translation in Constructing the Institutional Discourse in Journalism: The Case of the BBC Turkish Service”. At the moment, she is a PhD student and research assistant at Dokuz Eylül University Department of Translation and Interpreting.

Price, Joshua (State University of New York): Pseudo-Untranslatables and Colonization

Translating texts have played an important role throughout the history of colonization. Yet within this process, key words or concepts are sometimes deemed untranslatable. For the purposes of this paper, the judgment that a word is untranslatable will be viewed as a microscripting of power rather than as based on an intrinsic linguistic barrier. Thus we will examine several contemporary examples of these untranslatables with an eye to the role they play in processes of domination or resistance to domination. We will take as our point of departure Barbara Cassin's comparative philological attempt to grapple with the concept of "untranslatable" in her *Vocabulaire européen des philosophies: Dictionnaire des intraduisibles*. Armed with this sense of "untranslatable," we will then look at Diana Taylor's argument in her influential book, *The Archive and the Repertoire*, that the concept of "performance" cannot be translated into Latin American languages and thus "performance studies" (the word, the concept, the academic discipline) should be adopted as such throughout Latin America. Her argument encapsulates many of the characteristics of regnant cultural imperialism, including seeing subaltern languages in terms of lack (lacking key concepts in this case). As she deploys "performance studies" from North America on the global south, I treat the example as an example of epistemicide (Sousa Santos) or the killing of subaltern knowledge. Time permitting, as a point of comparison, I will also look at several recent terrorism cases in the United States where untranslated words such as "sharia" (Islamic law) and "jihad" (struggle) played a key role in convicting people for material support of terrorism. Using Puar's concept of a "terrorist assemblage," I show how keeping these key Arabic words untranslated was part of the government's tactic to make the defendants who used these words into subversive threats to state order.

Joshua Price is Professor in the Translation Research and Instruction Program at Binghamton University. He is the author of two books and is finishing a third, tentatively entitled *Translation and Epistemicide*, which looks at how translation is used as a tool of cultural and linguistic imperialism in Latin America. His writing on translation has been published in *Target*, *Translation Perspectives*, and *Mutatis Mutandis*. He translated (with María Constanza Guzmán) *Heidegger's Shadow* by José Pablo Feinmann (2016, forthcoming) and (with María Lugones) *Indigenous and Popular Thinking in América* by Rodolfo Kusch (2010).

Ross, Jonathan Maurice (Boğaziçi University): From Kurdish Classes for Doctors to Interpretation of Emergency Calls: New Communication Solutions for Turkey's Increasingly Diverse Patient-Population

For various reasons, since around 2000, policy-makers and medical professionals in Turkey have displayed greater readiness to acknowledge the linguistic and cultural diversity of the patient-population and to implement measures to facilitate communication between healthcare workers and patients unable or unwilling to speak Turkish. This apparent shift in attitudes and practices has coincided with, and certainly been driven by, a significant increase in the number of people in Turkey dependent on language services such as translation and interpreting. Among these are the more than 2.5 million Syrians who have fled to Turkey since the outbreak of the civil war in 2011, but there has also been a marked rise, for example, in the number of foreigners coming to the country to undergo certain medical procedures. This paper will survey the various official and informal solutions to 'language mismatch' in the health sector that have emerged in the last one-and-a-half decades in Turkey. In so doing, it will compare recent developments in Turkey with the situation elsewhere (cf. Pöchhacker 1999; Ozolins 2010) in order to ask what is 'typical' about the path followed in Turkey and what appears to derive from the particular circumstances in that country.

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Jonathan Ross Born in London, studied German and Politics at the University of Edinburgh and went on to do a doctorate in East German Literature at King's College London. He is now an assistant professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul, where he teaches a range of practical and research-oriented courses. His research interests include telephone interpreting, community interpreting in Turkey, audio-visual translation, the translation of songs, and the translation of film titles. Articles by him have appeared in *The Translator*, *Target* and *Across Languages and Cultures*, and he is

currently working on a corpus-based study of the Interpreting Line for International Patients initiated by the Turkish Ministry of Health in 2011. He has also published numerous Turkish-English translations, including eight books, two films, and several short stories and articles

Saidi, Maryam (Allameh Tabataba'i University): The identity and Memory of Gonbad-e-Kavoos: A translational City

Multilingualism can have different effects on the cities, being visual and non-visual. Yet there has been little discussion on non-visual aspects of multilingualism especially the role of translation in daily interactions and civic participation in such cities. The present study focuses on Gonbad-e-Kavoos, located in Golestan Province, one of the west northern cities in Iran. Gonbad is dominantly a bilingual city, where Torkmen and non-Torkmen are the main citizens of the city. However, apart from this apparent bilingualism, due to the migrant population of the city, which is mostly comprised of Turks and Kurds, Gonbad can be considered as a multilingual city. Applying Simon's (2012) approach in the study of translational cities, the practice of translation will be studied in this city. The research tries to see how different languages are used to create a sense of self and belonging for multilingual citizens of the city and how translation plays a role in the creation of meaningful urban spaces for civic participation. It can be said that translation is an indispensable feature of shared citizenship, urban identity and the cultural memory of the city.

Maryam Saidi is a faculty member at Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University of Azadshar. She has been teaching translation for the past 8 years. She received her M.A in Translation from The University of Isfahan and is currently doing her PhD in Translation Studies in Allameh Tabataba'i University (ATU) in Tehran, Iran. She is mainly interested in the historiography of translation and the history of translation in Iran and has published a number of papers on the subject. She has received best PhD student of The Department of English Translation at ATU in 2015, based on the quality and the number of her research papers. Recently, she and Parvaneh Ma'azallahi have published *A Textbook of Literary Translation*. Her forthcoming book *Translation Tradition of Ilkhanid and Timurid Dynasties* will be published in Summer 2016.

Sarıgöl, Semih (Boğaziçi University): The role of translated news in the Turkish Independence War

This study focuses on the role of *İrade-i Milliye*, a local newspaper published in Sivas province of Turkey during the National Struggle Period, in terms of its contribution as a multilingual source of news to the Turkish independence war following the World War I. The newspaper was an important tool in promoting the war and gaining local communities' support as well as challenging the anti-Ottoman propaganda conducted by the Allies and minorities in Anatolia. The translated news were obtained from various kinds of sources such as European newspapers and news agencies, mainly in English and French as well as Russian and Arabic, thus abounding in the number of languages contributing to the content of the newspaper. This context can be conceptualized as a 'battle field' in which *İrade-i Milliye* aimed to employ a multilingual 'weapon' for its own agenda. In this respect, this study focuses on an analysis of translated versions of six speeches by Lloyd George delivered in the House of Commons to demonstrate that the translation strategies of the newspaper were defined in order to support the war efforts of the Ottoman Empire.

My source for this study was a recent reprint of the newspaper in the Latin alphabet. Given that the Ottoman Turkish script used in the newspaper was first transcribed into Latin letters, the study is faced with several interesting translational phenomena simultaneously: translation and transediting of news by *İrade-i Milliye* and the transcription of the newspaper into Latin letters for the modern reader.

Semih Sarıgöl is a professional translator and English teacher. After having been granted a scholarship for his bachelor's degree, he completed Department of English Translation and Interpretation at Izmir University of Economics. In his junior year, he started to develop an interest in the translation studies as an academic discipline. Therefore, after having worked as a sworn translator for a year following graduation, he applied for MA in Translation program at Boğaziçi University and completed it in August 2015. He currently studies PhD in the same department at Boğaziçi University. His research interests are mainly centered on translation history. He has also been working as an English instructor at Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University for four years.

Tahir-Gürçağlar, Şehnaz (Boğaziçi University): *Kazan*: A Translated and Translating Journal for and by Diaspora Kazan Tatars in Turkey

Kazan Tatars are a small minority group in Turkey that have immigrated to the country throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. They originate from Tatarstan in present-day Russia and are speakers of the Tatar language. In recent years, the diaspora community has grown considerably with the addition of students who come to Turkey to study in various universities. Although Tatar speakers among the earlier immigrant groups have reduced in numbers due to intermarriages and assimilation in the larger population of Turkey, they still maintain ties with Tatar culture and currently have associations in several cities where Tatars have concentrated.

This paper will focus on a journal published by a diaspora association which was active in Istanbul throughout the 1960s and 70s. The journal is titled *Kazan*, after the capital of Tatarstan and the hometown of many Tatar immigrants in Turkey. It was founded in 1970 under the leadership of Nadir Devlet, a prominent Tatar historian and academic and published 23 issues until 1980. What makes the journal interesting for translation studies is its bilingual nature and reliance on translation as a textual production strategy. Contemporary or classical Tatar fiction, poetry or essays in the journal were published with their translations into Turkish, mostly carried out by non-professionals. The paper will explore the operation of translation in the journal as one of the major compositional codes and focus on the discourse created around translations, as well as strategies employed by the translators. It will also shed light on the dual function of translation. An initial look at *Kazan* reveals how the editorial board of the journal resorted to translation to both boost ethnic identity and culture among the younger members of the Tatar community itself and to represent Tatar culture and literature to Turkish readers outside the community, thereby attempting to give it a high profile. An understanding of this dual role is essential for coming to grips with the cultural anchoring of the Tatar diaspora in Turkey.

Şehnaz Tahir Gürçağlar is professor of translation studies at Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. She holds a PhD degree in translation studies and teaches courses on translation theory, translation history, translation criticism and interpreting. She is the author of *Çevirinin ABC'si* (2011- an introduction to translation and translation studies, published in Turkish), *The Politics and Poetics of Translation in Turkey, 1923-1960* (Rodopi, 2008) and *Kapılar* (2005 - a book exploring different approaches to translation history, published in Turkish).

She co-edited *Tradition, Tension and Translation in Turkey* (with Saliha Paker and John Milton, John Benjamins, 2015). Her research interests include translation history, retranslation and reception studies.

Tezcan, Tuncay (Dokuz Eylül University): The Interaction between “Kurdish Language Policy” and “Translation” in Turkey

Governments resort to language policies in shaping their official legislation, decisions, strategies and in order to direct how languages are used and maintained in a given country. This study examines the Kurdish language policy in Turkey, particularly focusing on the current Justice and Development Party's (AKP) period. The Kurds almost make up 17-25 per cent of Turkey's population, located particularly in the southeast Turkey. Since 1923, Kurdish language policy remained oppressive and assimilative. Throughout the years, Kurdish politicians and activists have been pushing for reforms in the language policy concerning Kurdish, with an aim to make Kurdish an official language in Turkey. In addition to these pressures on the Turkish government pertaining to linguistic rights of Kurds, there have also been a series of translation activities between Turkish and Kurdish. This study attempts to explore the interactions between the Kurdish language policy under the AKP government and various translation activities. The goal is to shed light on whether language policy has an impact on some translational decisions, such as the choice of works, genres or writers to be translated.

Tuncay Tezcan completed his undergraduate education in the Department of Translation and Interpreting (English) at Trakya University in 2012. He also received education in the Department of International Relations within the framework of Double Major programme. In 2012, he went on to pursue a master's degree in Translation and Interpreting at Hacettepe University. After gaining a master's degree with the thesis entitled “Applicability of Translation Criticism Approaches to Different Text Types”, he began his PhD in Translation Studies at Dokuz Eylül University in 2015. Currently, he has also been working as a research assistant in the Department of Translation and Interpreting at Dokuz Eylül University. His research interests are translation criticism, translation theories, translation history, translation sociology and intralingual translation.

Yıldız, Esra (Boğaziçi University): A comparative analysis of Ahmet Mithat's *Felsefe-i Zenan* with its transliterations and its intralingual translations

This paper aims to investigate the nature of intralingual translations in Turkey as a result of language reform by one of the most popular and prolific authors of the Tanzimat era, who also is considered the “first feminist Turkish author” (Oksal, 1944). In order to achieve this, the present paper analyzes Ahmet Mithat's *Felsefe-i Zenan* with its transliterations and intralingual translations. *Felsefe-i Zenan* has been transliterated twice by replacing the Ottoman alphabet with the Turkish alphabet (İnci, 1998; Gökçek & Çağın, 2001) and it has been translated intralingually twice by not only changing the alphabet but also by simplifying and modernizing the language (İnci, 1998; Arlıhan, 2008). Using these four different texts, this paper presents three levels of comparisons between the source text and the target texts following van den Broeck's model (1985). Firstly, transliterations of *Felsefe-i Zenan* will be compared according to the methodology they follow in terms of orthography and phonology. Secondly, simplifications of *Felsefe-i Zenan* will be analyzed according to their word choice, morphology, syntax and paratextual elements such as book covers. Lastly, all the text will be weighed against one and other in terms of overall story telling qualities. The present paper will argue that all these optional shifts in these four translations provide information about the ideological stance as well as cultural and linguistic background of the translators in the case of transliterations and intralingual translations. Moreover, this study puts forward that transliteration can be analyzed as a translation practice.

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Esra Yıldız was born in 1987 in Istanbul. She double majored in Turkish Language and Literature and Western Languages and Literatures in Bogazici University in 2011. She received her M.A in Linguistics from Bogazici University in 2014. She is currently working towards her PhD in Turkish Language and Literature at Bogazici University. She is also working as an English Instructor in Beykent University.