



Stoletnica UL: Ciklus javnih predavanj v EARL

Deseto predavanje:

8. januar 2020 ob 17:00 v predavalnici 08 (EARL, FDV)

Dr. Kristina Hmeljak Sangawa :

Kanbun kundoku – prevajanje ali branje? Netipična oblika prevajanja v japonski tradiciji

V zahodnih razpravah o prevodoslovju je pojem »prevoda« običajno omejen na prevodoslovne prakse zahodnih jezikovnih skupnosti, ki jih omejujejo norme in izrazne možnosti teh jezikov in njihovih pisav. Ko v slovenščini govorimo o prevodu, verjetno najprej pomislimo na pretvorbo pisnega besedila iz enega jezika v pisno besedilo kolikor mogoče enake vsebine in podobne oblike v drugem jeziku. V japonski književnosti lahko poleg take prototipične srečamo tudi (za nas) manj tipično obliko prevajanja: kanbun kundoku ali »razlagalno branje kitajskih besedil«, pri katerem bralec v japonščino sproti ustno ali miselno prevaja besedilo, zapisano v klasični kitajščini. Na predavanju bom predstavila kompleksen sistem oznak, ki bralcem omogoči čim bolj neposreden dostop do kitajskih klasičnih besedil in s katerim so v tako označeni klasični kitajščini pisali besedila, ki so bila že od začetka namenjena branju v japonščini oziroma sprotnemu prevajanju.

Kanbun kundoku - translating or reading? A less typical form of translation in Japanese tradition

The concept of “translation” in Western translation studies discourse is generally tied to the translation practices of Western linguistic communities, and thus limited by the norms and expressive possibilities of these languages and their writing systems. The first idea that comes to mind when we talk about “translation” is probably the transformation of a written text in one language into a written text in another, with both having as much as possible the same content and a similar form. The Japanese literary tradition includes such prototypical forms of translation, but also another, less familiar form: kanbun kundoku or “descriptive reading of Chinese texts”, in which the reader reads and simultaneously translates a text written in classical Chinese into a particular style of Japanese, in an oral or mental rendition. A complex system of annotation has been developed to help readers in this endeavour, to allow them direct access to classical Chinese texts, but also for Japanese speakers to write texts in classical Chinese with the intent of having them read in (i.e. simultaneously translated into) Japanese.