



Hacia nuevos paradigmas: perspectivas renovadoras en traducción y enseñanza de lenguas

28, 29 y 30 de agosto de 2024

Apellido(s), Nombre(s)	Debernardi, Lucila
Institución de pertenencia	IES en Lenguas Vivas “Juan R. Fernández”
Correo electrónico	debernardilucila@gmail.com
Eje temático	Investigación en la traducción
Título de la presentación	La traducción de lo queer en <i>The Hours</i> , de Michael Cunningham, según Jaime Zulaika
Resumen (500-800 palabras)	<p>Although the contexts of production and reception of texts have changed over the decades, allowing for less censorship and evasion, the translation of queer meanings in literature is still problematic. In this respect, authors such as Baer and Kaindl (2018), Démont (in Baer and Kaindl, 2018), Santaemilia (in Baer and Kaindl, 2018) and Epstein (in Epstein and Gillet, 2017) have emphasized the importance of establishing a connection between queer theory and translation studies: although they resort to different terminology, they all agree on the importance of recognizing and problematizing the rendering of queer meanings in translation, which have been historically misrecognized and, in some cases, completely ignored. This presentation will be devoted to an analysis of extracts retrieved from Jaime Zulaika’s translation of <i>The Hours</i>, by Michael Cunningham, on the premise that some of the queer meanings present in the English version have been misrecognized in the Spanish one.</p> <p>Démont, for instance, speaks of the ‘misrecognizing translation,’ where queerness is failed to be recognized altogether; the ‘minoritizing translation,’ where the queer meanings expressed through connotation are lost in the hands of unidimensional, denotative translations; and the ‘queering translation,’ where the queer literary text’s disruptive force is acknowledged and recreated in the target language. Likewise, Epstein argues that translators can either draw attention to the queer meanings in a text by emphasizing or even increasing queerness, or they can opt for strategies that ‘remove or downplay queer sexualities, sexual</p>



practices, gender identities, or change queerness to the straight/cis norm' (2017, p. 121).

Michael Cunningham's *The Hours* was first published in 1998. It is inspired by the life and work of Virginia Woolf, and concerns three generations of women connected by her novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. However, if there is anything that evidently interrelates these stories besides Woolf's novel, it is the presence of queerness: for instance, Virginia writes her novel and reflects on the main character's early lesbian relationship; Laura feels a deep desire for her female neighbor, Kitty; and Clarissa is married to a woman with whom she has a daughter that is interested in queer theory.

In this presentation, I will circumscribe to analyzing extracts from Laura's and Clarissa's stories, in which both the queering and misrecognizing translations are most evident. For instance, at the very beginning of Clarissa's story, she spots a black dress which she would like to buy for her daughter, Julia, but she does not because 'Julia is in thrall to a queer theorist and insists on T-shirts and combat boots' (1998, p. 23). Zulaika translates that sentence as: '[Julia] está subyugada por una tortillera teórica y se empeña en ponerse camisetas y botas del ejército' (2003, p. 16). Because the book was published in 1998, years after queer theory was established, and taking into consideration the fact that the 'queer theorist' referred to is a professor at NYU who lectures about gender, it is safe to assume that what Cunningham meant by 'queer theorist' is a scholar who specializes in the development of queer theory as a field. Therefore, Zulaika does not convey the meaning of the source text because 'tortillera' is connected to, in the words of Démont, a 'whole new set of semantic associations' (2018, p. 159): in Spanish, that word is a highly pejorative term to refer to lesbians. The choice of words could imply that the translator might have been unaware of the establishment of queer theory as a whole, or of the reclamation of the word 'queer' by the LGBT+ community. In fact, de Laurentis proposed the term 'queer theory' in part because of the need to '[deconstruct] our own discourses' (1991, p. 5); so Zulaika's translation not only fails to convey this deconstruction, but also contributes to discriminatory discourses.

While this is not the case for the entirety of Zulaika's translation, as queerness is at times acknowledged, there are many instances where queer meanings are misrecognized, both in Clarissa's and Laura's story. This presentation aims to point out the most salient instances of both queering and misrecognizing translations in hopes to shed light on the fact that issues surrounding the translation of queer meanings are not only a thing of the past, but are also present in contemporary translations of contemporary



	texts that take place in apparently non-repressive contexts like 21st Century Spain.
Referencias bibliográficas (según normas APA)	<p>Baer, B.J. & Kaindl, K. (2018). <i>Queering Translation, Translating the Queer</i>. Routledge.</p> <p>Butler, J. (1993). <i>Bodies That Matter: On the Discursive Limits of Sex</i>. Routledge.</p> <p>Cagnolati, B. (2014). <i>Traductología: Exploración de un enfoque feminista de la traducción</i>. UNLP-FAHCE. Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigaciones en Género. https://www.memoria.fahce.unlp.edu.ar/trab_eventos/ev.3437/ev.3437.pdf</p> <p>Cunningham, M. (1998). <i>The Hours</i>. HarperCollins Publishers.</p> <p>Hornby, A. S. (2015). <i>Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English</i> (9th Edition). Oxford University Press.</p> <p>De Lauretis, T. (1991). <i>Queer Theory: Lesbian and Gay Sexualities</i> in special issue, <i>Differences: A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies</i> 3, no. 2.</p> <p>Epstein, B.S. & Gillet, R. (2017). <i>Queer in Translation</i>. Routledge.</p> <p>Storni Fricke, V. (2011). Revisiones de género. Políticas del cuerpo. <i>Zona Franca, Revista del Centro de Estudios Interdisciplinario sobre Mujeres (CEIM)</i>. 20. 91-104.</p> <p>Kaufmann, C. & Bohner, G. (2014). Masculine generics and gender-aware alternatives in Spanish. <i>IFFOnZeit—Online Journal of the Interdisciplinary Center for Research on Women and Gender at the University of Bielefeld</i>.</p> <p>Zulaika, J. (2003). <i>Las Horas</i>. El Aleph Editores.</p>
Palabras clave (5)	Queer theory Translation studies Misrecognizing translations Queering translations The Hours



2024 V Jornadas Internacionales
sobre Formación e Investigación
en Lenguas y Traducción

Carrera, idioma y año de cursado	Traductorado científico-técnico de Inglés, cuarto año.
---	--