

A. VERSION

1. QUE TRADUIRE ?

Noms et titres

- **Prénoms**

On traduit la plupart du temps les noms de personnages historiques ou célèbres lorsqu'il existe une traduction courante en français.

- **Patronymes**

Dans la majorité des cas ils ne se traduisent pas.

Exceptions :

- The Smiths - Les Durands

- **Titres**

Miss, Mrs., Mr, etc.

Lord, Lady

Ne se traduit pas (titre héréditaire ou qui provient d'une nomination royale)

Noms de lieux

- **Rivières, villes, lieux publics, etc.**

Ne traduire que lorsqu'il existe un équivalent en français :

The Thames = la Tamise

Switzerland = la Suisse

mais

the Avon = l'Avon

Downham Market (nom d'une ville) = Downham Market

Il peut parfois être nécessaire d'expliquer ce dont il s'agit, si le contexte ne suffit pas :

The Avon ; la rivière Avon

The White Horse ; le pub du Cheval Blanc

- **Nom de rues, places, etc.**

Ne pas les traduire.

We met in Trafalgar Square. Nous nous sommes rencontrés à Trafalgar Square.

Termes historiques

C'est l'usage qui doit vous guider.

Titres de journaux, livres, œuvres d'art, ...

Suivre l'usage.

Mesures

Il est souvent préférable de convertir.

On ne convertit jamais l'argent étranger en argent français ou euros.

Three pounds = trois livres.

2. PONCTUATION - TYPOGRAPHIE

Ponctuation du dialogue

I'm retiring Scobie the Commissioner said after this tour I know I suppose everyone knows (G. Greene)	Je prends ma retraite après cette tournée Scobie dit le Directeur. Je le sais. Je suppose que tout le monde le sait
This has been a wonderful day! said he, as the Rat shoved off and took to the skulls again. Do you know, I've never been in a boat before in all my life. What? cried the Rat, open-mouthed. Never been in a – you never – well, I – what have you been doing then? Is it so nice as all that? asked the mole shyly, though he was quite prepared to believe it as [...] (Kennet Grahame, <i>The Wind in the Willows</i>, 1908)	Quelle merveilleuse journée, dit-il, tandis que Rat s'écartait de la rive et prenait ses avirons. Vous savez, c'est la première fois que je vais en bateau. Quoi ? s'écria Rat, bouche bée. Jamais été... vous n'avez jamais... mais alors... qu'est-ce que vous avez fait jusqu'ici ? C'est si agréable que cela ? demanda timidement Taupe, tout disposé à le croire ; [...] (Traduction de J. Parsons)

La virgule

- En général on emploie moins de virgules en anglais qu'en français.

(1) *As there isn't enough to go round the class we'll go without.*

(2) *As there isn't enough to go round the class will go without.*

- En anglais on trouve souvent une virgule entre les différents éléments d'une énumération. Elles ne représentent pas une coupure.

He knew he should have helped the blind, lost men who had come to ask him for help.

La présence ou l'absence d'une virgule peut changer le sens de la phrase

- 1) I wasn't alone. My two cousins, Helen and Joan, came with me.
- 2) I wasn't alone. My two cousins, Helen and Joan came with me.

- 3) She was surprisingly exited by the news.
- 4) She was, surprisingly, exited by the news.

- 5) I'll convince those who are afraid to go.
- 6) I'll convince those who are afraid, to go

- 7) The story he told us was a pack of lies.
- 8) The story, he told us, was a pack of lies

- 9) They had discovered, he knew, he was seriously ill.
- 10) They had discovered he knew he was seriously ill.

Les propositions relatives définissantes et non-définissantes

- 11) My aunt, who was at the theatre, is a painter.
- 12) My aunt who was at the theatre is a painter.

Les italiques

- Utilisé pour un titre d'ouvrage, de tableau, pour un mot étranger
- En anglais on les utilise beaucoup plus, entre autres pour marquer une insistance.

« Have you read Butler's *Middlemarch* ? »

"No, *George Eliot* wrote *Middlemarch*."

Traduisez les phrases suivantes :

1. The staff had never quite accepted he knew what the management had done.
2. The staff had never quite accepted, he knew, what the management had done.
3. They bought him the record, which is by Brendel.
4. They bought him the record which is by Brendel.
5. Whatever the limits of – of decorum – are, you haven't, I do assure you, transgressed them. (J. Braine)

3. INSISTANCE

1. This isn't what I meant.
2. This isn't what I meant at all.
3. He could not have done it.
4. He could not possibly have done it.
5. He is *very* intelligent.
6. *I* know who phoned.
7. It's *very* interesting.
8. She's not such a very *young* girl.
9. We were told it was *really* a Hogarth print.
10. "I do thank you for stopping and not running the cat over."
11. I liked the book, but I hated *the film*.
12. I liked the book but I *hated* the film.
13. Look here, Stevens, have there been any – well – *signs* at all ?

4. ETOFFEMENT

L'étoffement est utilisé lorsque le traducteur se voit contraint de traduire par plusieurs mots ce qui était exprimé de manière concise dans la langue de départ.

Etoffement du verbe

I agree that they didn't really give any solutions.

Etoffement du nom

The sight of the tsar filled the guards with awe.

Etoffement du pronom personnel

Bernard walked into the room. It was dark.

Etoffement de l'adjectif et du pronom démonstratif

You couldn't behave like that in this country.

Etoffement de l'adjectif possessif

David and Lindsey were there. She introduced me to his brother and her sister.

Etoffement de la préposition

a) Par un verbe

He helped Mrs. Gallup with her bags.

b) Par un participe passé

It's a small studio flat with no shower.

An old gentleman in an astrakhan coat was introduced to us by mrs. Glenn.

c) Par un nom

You'll take the next plane to Chicago.

d) Par une proposition relative

He knew the shoebox under the bed was full of banknotes.

Traduisez en utilisant l'étoffement pour les mots en gras

- 1) **Off** the motorway, new problems arise for the motorist.
- 2) I picked up a magazine from the stack **on** the table.
- 3) He stopped at the desk **for** his mail.
- 4) He insisted **on** a taxi.
- 5) Some children work **to** pop music.
- 6) He was married **with** children.
- 7) I myself believe that the evidence **of** God lies primarily in inner personal experiences.
- 8) Passengers **to** New York are awaited at gate 5.
- 9) The charge **against** him.
- 10) I saw him from **where** I was.
- 11) He stopped at the supermarket **for** two pints of milk.
- 12) You can reach his room **through** the study.
- 13) The people **on** the course will have to book their own hotels.
- 14) He drew back **with** a yell of fright.
- 15) She left the child **with** her aunt.

- 16)She muses on **why** she can't endure...
- 17)It has to do with **why** you came.
- 18)**His** sense of **her** inferiority.
- 19)Lady Longford admits to a youthful enthousiasm for a boy who stayed in **his** bed
all day.
- 20)We should be aware **of** and fight **against** such situations.
- 21)**Wall Street's panic** surprised everybody.
- 22)Marco Schall, **24**.
- 23)Fast food tempts the **hurried**.
- 24)The problem cannot be solved **overnight**.
- 25)The Times was first published in 1785 **as** the Daily Universal Register
- 26)Outraged Japan fails to overturn **whale ban**.

5. TRANSPOSITION

La transposition consiste à passer d'une catégorie grammaticale utilisée dans la langue de départ à une autre catégorie grammaticale dans la langue d'arrivée. Par exemple, si vous avez un verbe en anglais, et que la traduction par un verbe est impossible ou maladroite, essayez de le rendre par un substantif, un adverbe ou un adjectif.

A. Substantif / verbe

- 1) I threatened him **with dismissal**.
- 2) This was no occasion for **joy**.
- 3) Is this your first **visit** ?
- 4) **Provision** for the care of the elderly should be compulsory.
- 5) He's angry because I refused him the **loan** of my car.
- 6) **The assumption** is that...
- 7) For **sale**
- 8) We are confident of **success**.
- 9) 200 others are still awaiting **evacuation** in the French embassy in Phnom Penh.
- 10) **Summarizing** or even **editing** the text turned out to be difficult.

B. Adjective / Substantif

- 11) As he got **older**, he became less saltunine.
- 12) I met him in **late** autumn.
- 13) They were **irritatingly** polite.

14)We need a new **French** teacher.

15)200 others are still waiting evacuation in the **French** embassy in Phnom Penh.

16)**Higher** revenue will not eliminate all causes of social discontent.

17)**Rising** import should mean **cheaper** gas.

18)He is **prejudiced** against women.

19)The Senate voted in favor of the plan **late** on Wednesday.

20)He has been **unemployed** since 2007.

C. Adverbe / verbe

21)But I **simply** went out to get my cardigans.

22)When he **finally** left the office, it was dark

23)In spite of many efforts, the unemployment figures have grown **steadily**.

24)He **merely** nodded.

25)I **still** think that we should have left earlier.

26)He **just** shrugged.

27)When I **first** became interested in health food, I believed that the soybean was a
« miracle food ».

28)The company is **reportedly** on the verge of bankruptcy.

29)He **nearly** got arrested.

30)He **nearly** fell.

31)Orange refused to comment, saying **only** that it was always on the lookout for
partners.

32)He is **admittedly** a great writer.

33)"I completely agree with you", he answered **promptly**.

D. Préposition / verbe ou participe passé

34)She came **for** some glasses.

35)The bus stopped **for** a group of Indian women **with** baskets.

36)There were three men in the room, **in** dinner-jackets.

E. Adjectif / préposition relative

37)We're having very **unseasonable** weather.

38)The **resultant** financial benefits will be very high.

39)This **heart-free** young man was to be the hero of a romantic tale.

40)When we arrived, we found everything **unprepared**.

F. Verbe / substantif

41)What politicians **do**...

42)Give way

43)After they **came back**...

44)As soon as they **arrived**, we told them the news

45)Before the match **started**...

46)He cried after they **left**.

47)I don't think we really know **what's causing this**.

G. Verbe / préposition OU groupe prépositionnel

48)The British Prime Minister **says** that...

49)The newspaper article **claimed** that ...

50)She **happened** to see...

H. Participe passé / substantif

51)**Improved** tax collection

52)**Improved** lifestyle

53)**Deprived** of their rights...

54)For the impoverished populations of Venezuela, **increased** government spending...

55)**Reduced** levels of the additive will not adversely affect taste or quality.

I. Adjectif / adverbe

56)She spends the **odd** day just doing nothing.

57)She irons the **occasional** shirt for Garp.

58)The government and the unions are understood to have held **recent** discussions.

J. Adjectif / verbe

59)She is image-**conscious**.

60)They are **distrustful** of...

K. Adjectif / participe présent

61) People **over** the age of 40.

L. Préposition / verbe

62) Driving **through** the city.

63) The two girls hurried **back home**.

64) She hurried **into** the church.

65) Asian markets **in** dramatic rebound.

M. Adverbe / substantif

66) She spoke **well** of him.

N. Adverbe / adjectif

67) ... she asked **worriedly**.

68) He replied **huffily** that he didn't know.

O. substantif / adjectif

69) Women **in menopause** suffer from different inconveniences.

70) Fibromyalgie affects personal life, social life and **career**.

P. Double transposition

71) Disappointingly obvious.

72) Those products are **outstandingly good**.

Q. Chassé-croisé

73)He **hurried out**.

74)He **groped** his way **across** the room.

75)...prevents them from **hitting back**.

76)Don't worry, it'll **wash out**.

77)He **flung** the door **open**.

78)He **worked** himself **to death**.

79)The young woman is **walking away briskly**.

80)The crowd **backed away**.

81)Upon hearing the phone, she **ran out** of the bedroom.

82)The boy **crawled in**.

83)The girls **swam across** the pond.