

**Cerere de finanțare - Identificator: PN-II-CT-ERC-2012-1, proiecte de tip 1 – Granturi Suport (Bridge Grant)**

**A. Informații generale**

**Titlul proiectului (maxim 150 caractere):** *Impulsul Iluminismului în unele traduceri românești din secolul al XVIII-lea (The Impulse of the Enlightenment in some Romanian Translations in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century)*

**Rezumat (maxim 1500 de caractere):**

Proiectul urmărește demonstrarea impactului culturii europene occidentale din perioada iluministă asupra culturii române, evidențiat în traduceri din secolul al XVIII-lea.

Se va aduna și sistematiza din bibliografie întreaga informație privitoare la scrierile propuse spre cercetare, efectuate în epoca de început de modernizare a culturii și limbii române. Au fost selectate traduceri din autori și scrieri aparținând principalelor culturi occidentale și vor fi repartizate fiecărui colaborator în funcție de competențele sau de interesul pentru anumite scrieri. Fiecare text este semnificativ pentru ilustrarea circulației cărților, a relațiilor interculturale și a domeniilor de interes pentru cărturarii români.

Se va analiza importanța traducerilor în cadrul bilingvismului cultural cu ilustrații semnificative din textele cercetate care vor fi discutate și din punct de vedere istoric, filologic, lingvistic, se vor sublinia elementele de noutate, într-o prezentare monografică făcută fiecărei traduceri.

Se vor face comparații textologice pentru a se constata fidelitatea traducătorului față de original sau dacă acesta a intervenit în text cu interpolări, prelucrări, comprimări, omisiuni. Ediția romanului provençal *Paris et Vienne* (devenit *Erotocritos*) va ilustra felul în care această carte a influențat începuturile liricii românești.

Prin deplasări la bibliotecile din țară și din străinătate se vor căuta informații legate de textele care au servit ca izvor traducătorilor români.

**Directorul de proiect:**

Nume: **Corbea-Hoișie**

Nume anterioare (dacă este cazul): -

Prenume: **Andrei**

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**Instituția gazdă a proiectului:**

Numele instituției: **Universitatea "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" din Iași**

Adresa instituției: **Bd. Carol I, nr. 11, 700506, IAȘI**

**Domeniul în care se încadrează proiectul (conform Anexa 3).**

Domeniul: **SH**

Subdomeniul: **SH5**

Aria de cercetare principală: **SH5\_4**

Aria de cercetare secundară: **SH5\_11**

Aria de cercetare secundară (opțional): -

**Cuvinte cheie:**

1: **Iluminism**

2: **traduceri**

3: **Occident**

4 (opțional): -

5 (opțional): -

**Nota:**

1. Documentul folosește caractere Times New Roman de 12 puncte, spațiere între linii de 1.5 și margini de 2 cm. Numărul de pagini impus (Secțiunea 3 – Cererea de finanțare) nu conține și referințele bibliografice, acestea vor fi trecute pe pagini suplimentare. La fiecare secțiune se va menține textul care marchează informațiile și secțiunile obligatorii ale cererii.

### **C. Descrierea proiectului de cercetare** (max. 10 pagini in limba engleza)

În acest capitol se va preciza, în detaliu, componenta din propunerea de proiect depusa la ERC ce urmeaza a fi implementata prin prezenta finantare si planul de lucru. *Descrierea proiectului de cercetare se va structura conform cerintelor programului ERC.*

The project initially proposed had in view the investigation of the western impact upon the modernization of the Romanian culture in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the influence of the Enlightenment ideas led to the development of the national education and to an increase in the number of laic translation of various contents.

As a complete inventory requires a long period of research and considerable funding, the current project limits the research to a precise number of texts, whose analysis can be extrapolated to the entire phenomenon. These texts have been chosen to be significant for the circulation of western writings that ended to be translated in the Romanian provinces.

#### **a. State-of-the-art and objectives**

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the multiplicity of the European intellectual life is characterized by social changes occurring faster than ever before and by a diversity of traditions that give distinctive features to the conceptions from the ideology of the Enlightenment. The various cultural areas of Europe reflect the way in which ideologies responded to the changes in the life of each society, in their structures, as well as in the re-dimensioning of the cultural traditions determined by different contexts, by specific customs formed along centuries. Artistic and literary works were also of a great variety, in forms elaborated by the thoughts anchored in the western European social and political realities. The intellectuals of the Enlightenment Age defined “civilization” as being founded on the explorations of the rational activity and on the conclusions resulting from the evolution of society.

In the south-eastern European societies, the assimilations from Occidental cultures were integrated without violent shocks, the intellectuals did not reject the accomplishments of the past, thus preventing a mechanical integration into the Western world, which would have led to uniformity.

The national spirit developed with higher intensity in the regions subjected to the Turks, yet not incorporated by the Empire, that were open to the contact with the western European world (Serbia, Greece, the Romanian principalities – Moldavia, Walachia and Transylvania). At the same time, the interest for applied sciences (agronomy, medicine) grew as one of the main means to support the self-assessment of peoples in this area of the continent within the concert of the European nations.

Due to the fact that Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania had not been incorporated by the Turkish Empire, as it happened with the Serbian or the Bulgarian kingdoms and even with a part of the Hungarian kingdom, the chancelleries continued to function and called in numerous intellectuals who knew foreign languages for official letter writing, as professors and translators. The position held by Moldavia and Walachia constituted a political and cultural model for the Balkan scholars who wanted to transfer that model in their own countries. They had a privileged place under the Fanar rulers, Greeks from Fanar quarter of Istanbul appointed by the Turks as princes of the two Romanian principalities. They would come with several secretaries and writers whom they trusted and would encourage other Greek intellectuals to seek refuge in the Romanian countries, where the regime was more permissive. As the Turks did not interfere with the ideology, beliefs and faith of the principalities, a more significant cultural and religious activity could be developed there. In addition to traditional hospitality, Greek scholars benefited of superior schools, printing houses, cultural environment and contributed to a better reciprocal knowledge and to the evolution of an European conscience. Such intellectuals were, for instance, Gheorghe Brancovici, Dimitrie Philippide, Sevastos Kymenitis, the revolutionary poet Rigas Valestinlis.

As far as Walachia and Moldavia were concerned, the Fanar regime imposed by the Turks favored the amplification of the contacts with western literatures through the intermediary of Greek translations and adaptations, highly appreciated by the Romanian noblemen who, as a consequence of the political situation, were practicing Romanian-Greek bilingualism. Thus Greek language became a vehicle of the Enlightenment ideas, as well as an intermediary for the penetration of neologisms of Latin-Romance origin. Greek intermediaries made known to the Romanian readers many Western works belonging to the Enlightenment ideology.

On its way to modernization, the Romanian culture needed ideological, literary and artistic models that Western Europe could offer and translations were a good intermediary for accumulation and progress. The evolution of the Romanian culture indicates a modernization that started earlier and grew stronger due to the large variety of contacts with the western European intellectual experiences and to the uninterrupted continuity of the scholarly work in the princely chancelleries, in printing houses, in superior schools. It is important to mention the extension and diversity of the Romanian intellectuals' knowledge of foreign languages, which facilitated cultural contacts with the Near East but also with Western Europe. The translation of western writings became an important factor in the process of self-definition, especially as the development of the Romanian language was combined with the reception of the Enlightenment ideas. The reorientation in the taste of the Romanian scholars towards the literature of the Occident, dominated by the Enlightenment, also determined an increase in the number of laic translations.

In the act of translating, confronted with the text of the source language, the Romanian scholars were facing considerable difficulties of transposition to the target language, becoming thus conscious of the fact that their activity also contributed to the enrichment of their national language. The relation between source language and target language depends not only on diachrony, but also on the type of literary multi-system in which it functions: the relation center-periphery between the languages involved in the process of translation plays a fundamental part in the orientation of a translation either towards the source language and culture, or towards the target language and culture, so that it would be of an annexing type, privileging the target culture, or exotic, oriented towards the source text and giving priority to alliteration. The manner in which translations are positioned at a determined moment in the target culture, the stronger or weaker resistance they encounter, whose concrete signs are the tendencies of the translations to privilege now „the letter” now „the spirit” of the source text, constitutes a valuable indicator of the way in which the literary field is configured at a particular moment. Generally secondary, peripheral in relation to the national literature, in certain moments of the historical evolution of a culture, the translated literature plays an important part in its constitution, actively involved in the coagulation of the center of the literary multi-system, especially when it has not entirely crystallized, decisively influencing it and considerably renewing it. In the case of the Romanian culture, the 18<sup>th</sup> century is the moment of the strongest possible influence of translations, as they essentially contributed to the modernization of language and thought, as well as to the development of a national consciousness.

The researches we have already undertaken led us to observe that, at European level, intercultural analyses were carried out sequentially, on specific groups of languages or on geographic criteria, having in view especially the situation of the western countries. The connections between western and eastern or south-eastern cultures were less studied.

The research subject of the current project is the impact of the western European culture on the modernization of the Romanian culture. Historically, this impact is justified by the political, social and cultural boost in the life of the Romanian people in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, having as immediate consequence the expansion of the horizon of the Romanian culture under the impulse of the European Enlightenment.

The main reason that justifies such a project is constituted by the ideological, cultural, linguistic interest it raises, both for the history of the Romanian culture and for the better knowledge of the interferences between western and eastern European cultures, the influences and the configuration of a cultural European union under the impulse of the Enlightenment.

The project, with a preponderant philological character, envisages to analyze a number of representative Romanian translations from the Western culture in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the relation with the western book, the identification of the sources of the translations (translation through

intermediary, relation with the original text, but also the sources used by the western scholar who compiled the initial text) and, where needed, the investigation and the identification of the translator through interdisciplinary researches, turning to information from other fields such as history, genealogy, linguistics, stylistics, graphology etc. Thus it will be possible to follow not only the circulation of books at European level, but also the circulation of information, the linguistic influences from the source-language resulted during the effectuation of the translations.

The difficulty of investigating the translations from the period we have in view consists also in their spreading through various public libraries (in Romania and abroad), monasteries, museums which haven't communicated the inventory of old books and manuscripts they possess. Moreover, the sources of a translation can be identified only through researches in foreign libraries.

In order to assure the success of the project in terms of significance of the results, the team has chosen to deal with a reduced number of texts with respect to the original proposal. These translations offer a convincing image regarding the interests of the Romanian intellectuals and the modalities to access the texts or the authors they had in view. These are the following in chronological order of the Romanian translations (BAR stands for Biblioteca Academiei Române and BCU Iași for Biblioteca Centrală Universitară „Mihai Eminescu” –Iași):

1. *Geography anatomized or Geographical Grammar* by Patrick Gordon, ed. I, London, 1685, had several translations and elaborations in France. One of the French versions was translated into Italian (*Geografia moderna*), then into Greek by Gheorghios Fatzeas (*Gramatikí geografikí*), which he published in Venice in 1760, in three volumes. The Romanian version belongs to the clergyman Gherasim Putneanul and is preserved in copies from 1780 and 1789 (ms. 2349BAR, ms. 121 State Archives of Iași, ms. 6 Bishopric Library of the city of Roman), with the title *Gheografie noo*.

2. The Provençal chivalry novel *Paris et Vienne* was adapted by the Italian Angelo Albani Orvietano with the title *Innamoramento di due fidelissimi amanti*, published in Rome, in 1626. Vincenzo Kornaros transferred the action from the Western to the Greek setting, under the name *Erotokritos*, and his poem was published for the first time in Venice in 1713. From the Greek version, there are two different translations into Romanian: the first was made in Moldavia, in prose, by an anonymous translator and was preserved in manuscript copies in ms. 158BAR from 1785 and ms. 145BAR from 1800; the second translation, in prose with verses, from Walachia, was attributed to Alecu Văcărescu and is preserved in several manuscript copies, compilations and elaborations, the most significant being ms. 3454BAR from 1787 and ms. 1319BAR from 1789; from the text of Kornaros there remained Petrarch influences, taken over in his verses by Văcărescu, so that the beginnings of the Romanian modern poetry were influenced by Petrarch's lyrics.

3. Voltaire's writing, *Histoire de Charles XII, roi de Suède*, was translated into Romanian by the Moldavian clergyman Gherasim, with the title *Istorie craiului Sfeziei Carol 12*, and is preserved into an autograph copy from 1792 at Central University Library in Iasi, nr. IV-54, and in copies made by other copyists: nr. 4619BAR, of 1805, and nr. 81 Putna Monastery Library, of 1821.

4. The drama by Pietro Metastasio, *Achille in Sciro*, was translated through a Greek intermediary by the Walachian nobleman Iordache Slătineanu and published in Sibiu, in 1797, with the title *Ahilefs la Schiro*.

5. The Italian writer Giulio Cesare Croce della Lira wrote the book *Le sottilissime astuzie di Bertoldo*, at the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The text, in a short form, was published in German in Berlin in 1778, with the title *Leben Bertoldo's, seines Sohnes Bertoldino, und seines Enkels Kakaseno*. The German version was translated into Romanian by Ioan Molnar, with the title *Viața Lui Bertoldo și a lui Bertoldino, feciorul lui, dimpreună și a lui Cacasino, nepotul lui*, published in Sibiu, in 1799.

6. Claude François Xavier Millot, published in France in 1772 the work *Elements d'histoire générale ancienne et moderne*, which was translated with the title *Istorie universală adecă de obște*, 1st tome, by Ioan Molnar, Buda, 1800, after a German version and the French original.

The final work will include problems of traductology, relation between source-language – target-language, textological comparisons, descriptions of the romanian translations, analysis of the idea, esthetic message, linguistical influences. Philological editions of two of the texts will also be prepared.

The work will offer an image of the beginning of the constitution of European multiculturalism through the circulation of books and through translations. It will be a very useful and modern instrument for researches in the field of literature, linguistics and Romanian philology, but also for translation science, literary and cultural history of Eastern Europe and will offer valuable information to sociology studies.

## **b. Methodology**

**1. Task assignment** – The team members will be assigned attributions in the framework of the project according to their field of expertise, competence and capabilities, as illustrated in the section “Human resources”.

### **2. Documentation**

All members of the team will collect bibliography according to their expertise undertake documentation mobilities in Romania and abroad. They will start since 2012 and will extend to 2014 if necessary.

The international documentation has in view to obtain information that has been difficult to access by Romanian researchers and to verify facts that have remained uncertain to this day. It is

probable that the identification of the details be possible only after investigations in foreign libraries and archives. At the same time, international documentation will allow to better establish the western influences through the study of the context of publication of the works that the Romanian scholars chose to translate, fully aware of their importance. Thus, the research will contribute not only to a better knowledge of the historical, cultural and social conditions in which Romanian scholars presented developed their activity, but also to establish the ideological tendencies and the western influences that led a mark on their preoccupations.

### **3. Philological content**

The actual development of the philological content which constitutes the essence of the project will be mainly undertaken during 2013.

Based on the norms and models elaborated by the principal investigator, all the members of the team will prepare the philological part regarding each translation under analysis, having in view:

- the description of the Romanian versions and their translator
- the title
- whether it was printed or remained in manuscript
- the translated author
- the title of the original
- the year and the place of publication (if applicable)
- the intermediary used and its translator,
- the content,
- textological difference of the Romanian version with regard to the original,
- stylistic and linguistic influences of the original,
- philological discussions regarding the paternity of the Romanian translator, versions, contaminations, diffusion.

The transliteration of the manuscript containing the Erotocrit will be prepared together with the preliminary study.

The detailed articles and the edition will be finalized and reviewed by the coordinator and the members of the team in 2014. The detailed articles will be summed up in a volume to be published in Romanian and other European languages and sent to potential beneficiaries. The study included in the final volume will synthesize the contributions and conclusions of the project and will analyze the following aspects:

- whether the research completed and made more specific the information on the dimension of the western European influence, especially from the Enlightenment, during the period from the beginning of the modernisation of the Romanian culture;
- which were the fields of interest of the Romanian scholars and why their particular



choice of western authors to be translated;

- which was the way to establish inter-cultural relations with other European countries;
- what was the importance and the ideological, literary, scientific and linguistic influence of the translations in the culture of the Romanian principalities.

#### **4. Valorization and finalization of the research. Dissemination of results**

Ever since the documentation stage, while new data are identified to clarify some unsolved issues, studies will be proposed to specialized journals or will be presented in national and international conferences.

Whenever the results of the research are important and can be grouped according to the interest they present, they will be published as monographs or, eventually in volumes written in the languages that regard a particular culture (French, German, Italian), while for works of Romanian philology an extensive summary in English will be provided.

Research results that concern a particular translation and bring original contributions will be presented through participations to national and international conferences.

The study volume and the *Erotocrit* edition will be published at a recognized publishing house and will be send to the potential beneficiaries.

#### **c. Resources (incl. project costs)**

##### **Human resources:**

The main project team will be formed of the PI, two senior researchers, two postdocs part of the Faculty of Letters and an assistant researcher (preferably a PhD student, to be identified).

The tasks of the team members will be as follows:

a. Principal investigator, prof. **Andrei Hoişie** will: organize the activity and to assign research tasks to each participant; ensure the rhythmical compliance with the tasks assigned and check the quality of the results; supervise the design and compilation of the project database; carry out documentation mobilities at foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; revise the articles and the study that will be included in the final volume; deal with administrative issues.

b. Senior researcher, dr. **Eugenia Dima** will: take part in the compilation of general bibliography; deal with issues concerning Romanian philology; read the texts written with Cyrillic alphabet and provide interpreted partial transliterations; establish the relation between the Romanian translations and the Greek or Slavonian intermediaries; edit the popular book *Erotocrit*, in the translation by Alecu Văcărescu (ms. 1319 from BAR); carry out documentation mobilities at national foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international

meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; publish work results in specialized paper journals; revise part of the articles that will be included in the final volume.

c. Senior researcher, prof. **Magda Jeanrenaud** will: take part in the compilation of general bibliography; excerpt documentation (catalogues, old book bibliographies, philology volumes); study the translations from French, identifying the French originals and the sources of scientific works translated or compiled; carry out documentation mobilities at foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; publish work results in specialized paper journals; revise part of the articles that will be included in the final volume.

d. Post doc, lect. dr. **Ioan-Constantin Lihaciu** will: take part in the compilation of general bibliography; excerpt documentation (catalogues, old book bibliographies, philology volumes); study the translations from German, identifying the German originals and the sources of scientific works translated or compiled; carry out documentation mobilities at foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; publish work results in specialized paper journals.

e. Post doc, lect. dr. **Gabriela E. Dima** will: study the translations from Italian and English, identifying the originals and the sources of scientific works translated or compiled; carry out documentation mobilities at foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; publish work results in specialized paper journals;

f. The research **assistant** will: take part in the compilation of general bibliography; excerpt documentation (catalogues, old book bibliographies, philology volumes); carry out documentation mobilities at foreign libraries according to the necessities of the project; take part at scientific international meetings, congresses etc. to disseminate partial project results; co-publish work results in specialized paper journals.

All team members will contribute, as needed, to dealing with administrative issues. In case one or more members of the current team will not be able to devote to the project the full amount of time initially foreseen or in case the research proves even more complex than envisaged or requires extra expertise, other senior researchers or post docs will join in so to ensure the success of the project.

## **Workplan**

The abbreviations used are the following: PI (Principal Investigator), SR (Senior Researcher), PD (Post-doctoral researcher), AR (assistant researcher).

Year	Activities	Researchers involved
2012	Organizational issues and task assignment	PI
	National documentation and excerption of information	PI, SR, PD, AR
	International documentation and participation to conferences	PI, SR, PD, AR
2013	Organizational issues and task assignment	PI
	National documentation and excerption of information	PI, SR, PD, AR
	International documentation and participation to conferences	PI, SR, PD, AR
	In-depth analysis of translations and originals	PI, SR, PD
	Writing of the introductory study, the articles and the conclusions of the research	PI, SR, PD
	Transcription of the Erotocrit manuscript and preparation of the study	SR, PD
2014	Organizational issues and task assignment	PI
	National documentation	PI, SR, PD, AR
	International mobilities for last minute documentation and conferences	PI, SR, PD, AR
	Revision of the volumes	PI, SR
	Compilation of indices	PD, AR
	Pre-print activities and dissemination	PD, AR

Taking into account the specificity of the philological work, the project requires mainly specialised researchers. An estimation of the workload and costs (excluding the employers' contributions) is as follows: project manager, prof. **Andrei Hoişie** – 30% x 16.600 RON/month x 24 months = 119.520 RON, dr. **Eugenia Dima** – 87,5% x 16.600 RON/month x 24 months = 348.600 RON, prof. **Magda Jeanrenaud** – 43,75% x 16.600 RON/month x 24 months = 174.300 RON, dr. **Ioan Lihaciu** – 28,75% x 16.600 RON/month x 24 months = 114.540 RON, dr. **Gabriela Dima** – 43,75% x 16.600 RON/lună x 24 months = 174.300 RON, **Assistan Researcher** – 50% x 8.500 RON/month x 24 months = 102.000 RON. The above percentages are an estimate and are seen as an average. They will vary during the implementation of the project, according to the actual disponibility of the researchers involved: a smaller involvement is foreseen for the first 6 months of implementation of the project, as the participants are currently involved in other research activities, while for the remaining 18 months they will devote more time to this project. The employer's contribution on salaries is included in the above figures.

#### **Other resources:**

The project will require the purchase of a multifunctional professional color A3 laser copier/scanner (aprox. 10.000 RON), a high capacity desktop computer (aprox. 10.000 RON) with monitor 27" for manuscript zooming (4.000 RON) peripherals and accessories (aprox. 10.000 RON) as server and a regular PC for the work to be carried out in the university (aprox. 4.000

RON). For the documentation part, minilaptops with operation system software will be necessary (3 pieces x 8.000 RON) and handy library scanners (4 pieces x 700 RON). Consumables, microfilms, books etc. (aprox. 14.000 RON). Software licences (MS Office x 6 (6.000 RON), Adobe Creative Suite Design Premium 5.5 (10.000 RON), OCR, antivirus (4.000 RON).

Printing costs for the final volume and the edition, as well as expedition costs to the main libraries in Romania and abroad are also necessary, at an estimated cost of 50.000 RON (including reproduction rights of manuscript pages from the BAR or other libraries).

Documentation will be undertaken in the countries where the originals were produced (Greece, Italy, France, Austria, Germany, England), but not limited to them, as research on book circulation may lead to other European libraries. Travel expenditures also have in view the presentation of the results at national and international conferences all over the world.

*Deviz antecalcul* (lei, pe ani calendaristici):

Se va specifica si justifica solicitarea de buget pe tipuri de cheltuieli.

<b>Capitol de buget (cheltuieli)</b>	<b>2012 (lei)</b>	<b>2013 (lei)</b>	<b>2014 (lei)</b>	<b>Total (lei)</b>
<b>Personal</b>	<b>159.960</b>	<b>568.830</b>	<b>304.389</b>	<b>1.033.260</b>
<b>Logistică</b>	<b>7.000</b>	<b>91.800</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>148.000</b>
<b>Deplasare</b>	<b>20.000</b>	<b>40.000</b>	<b>45.000</b>	<b>105.000</b>
<b>Indirecte</b>	<b>28.044</b>	<b>105.095</b>	<b>59.908</b>	<b>193.047</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>215.004</b>	<b>805.725</b>	<b>459.297</b>	<b>1.480.026</b>