# An Untold History: Unprecedented Translations of Excerpts from Ulysses in Brazil<sup>1</sup>

# Uma história ainda não-contada: As traduções inéditas de trechos de Ulisses no Brasil

## Camila Hespanhol Peruchi

**Abstract:** This article presents research undertaken with the purpose of filling the gaps in the records of James Joyce's translations in Brazil. Its specificity, however, resides in a more limited scope of this vast corpus: two excerpts from Ulysses already translated into Brazilian Portuguese, but which had remained scattered among pages of newspapers. They are the twelfth part of the episode "Wandering Rocks", translated by Erasmo Pilloto (1946) and an excerpt from "Hades", translated by Patrícia Galvão (1947). By undertaking the history of translation approach, this study aims at doing more than simply chronologically presenting translated facts, for it will also 1) relate these texts to the context that gave rise to them 2) introduce the translator, for little is known about the Brazilian translation scene and 3) provide, with descriptive and interpretive purpose, some samples of these translation works.

**Keywords:** Ulysses; James Joyce; Brazilian Translations; Erasmo Pilotto; Patrícia Galvão.

**Resumo:** Este artigo apresenta pesquisas realizadas com o objetivo de preencher as lacunas nos registros das traduções de James Joyce no Brasil. Sua especificidade, no entanto, reside em um escopo mais limitado desse vasto corpus: dois trechos de Ulisses já traduzidos para o português brasileiro, mas que permaneceram dispersos entre as páginas dos jornais. Trata-se da décima segunda parte do episódio "Wandering Rocks", traduzido por Erasmo Pilloto (1946) e de um trecho de "Hades", traduzido por Patrícia Galvão (1947). A partir da abordagem da história da tradução, este estudo pretende ir além de simplesmente apresentar cronologicamente os fatos traduzidos, pois também irá 1) relacionar esses textos ao contexto que os originou; 2) apresentar o tradutor, pois pouco se sabe sobre a cena da tradução brasileira e 3) fornecer, com propósito descritivo e interpretativo, algumas amostras desses trabalhos de tradução.

**Palavras-chave:** Ulysses; James Joyce; Traduções Brasileiras; Erasmo Pilotto; Patrícia Galvão.

#### Introduction

This article is part of a larger project whose purpose is to systematically gather data on all Brazilian Portuguese translations of James Joyce's work and make them available on an online database. Conceived and coordinated by Vitor Alevato do Amaral, from the Fluminense Federal University in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, this project aims at collecting and publicizing the results (often from unexpected encounters) of more than ten years of research undertaken by Amaral on Joyce's translations, therefore, covering all Brazilian Portuguese translations<sup>2</sup> since 1942, year of the first translation of a work by Joyce on Brazilian lands. This article has the same premise as its starting point, namely, that the studies and the records on Joyce's translations in Brazil have gaps that ought to be filled. Its specificity, however, resides on the framework of this vast and not yet fully mapped corpus: excerpts from *Ulysses* already translated into Brazilian Portuguese. As it is well known, there are three translations of *Ulysses* already published: those of Antonio Houaiss (1966), Bernardina Pinheiro (2005) and Caetano Galindo (2012). The existence of these three works is already well known to readers and the comparison between them has long been the object of investigation among Joyce translation scholars.

The challenges that originate from the translations have been the target of Translation Studies, and also of the confluence between this field and Literary Studies. This confluence has already yielded many academic works<sup>3</sup> which sought not only to register the general principles (syntactic structure, prosody, meaning etc.) that guided a certain degree of "fidelity" of each translation to the original text, but also to identify moments when the variability of criteria operates positively, since literature is averse to strict rules and regulatory principles. If these three already established and published translations have given rise to extensive research, the same cannot be said of some fragments of Ulysses that have already been translated in Brazil, but that have remained "forgotten", scattered between pages of magazines and newspapers: 1) a short excerpt referring to the twelfth part of the episode "Wandering Rocks" made in 1946 by Erasmo Pilotto (See Attachment I); 2) four pages from "Hades" translated in 1947 by Patrícia Galvão (See Attchament II); 3) the final excerpt of Molly Blooms's monologue translated in 1962 by Haroldo and Augusto de Campos and published in the first edition of their Panaroma de Finnegans Wake;<sup>4</sup> and an also 4) an excerpt from Molly Bloom's final monologue translated in verse, in 1984, by the poet Paulo Mendes Campos and published in his collection of poetry Trinca de Copas.

By taking the history of translation approach, this text aims at doing more than simply presenting translated facts, but also to relate them to the context that gave rise to them, presenting concrete translation solutions. In view of this ambition and the limitations of an article, I will focus on the first two of the excerpts: the translations by Erasmo Pilotto and by Patrícia Galvão, both from French. As these are translations from different passages from *Ulysses*, the focus of this article is not on the comparison, but on the critical commentary of each one of them.

#### II. "Wandering Rocks", Translated by Erasmo Pilloto

The relationship between Brazilian intellectuals and *Ulysses* dates back to a 1924 article in the newspaper *Diário de Pernambuco* in which the sociologist Gilberto Freyre describes how this novel captures the "flagrants of inner mental life". In doing so, Freyre registered what seems to be the beginning of the Brazilian critical reception of *Ulysses* and recognized with some irony the difficulties it would engender: "... and even under the banana trees in Rio, the easy English of Joyce's name is already pronouncing. The English of his works will be the difficult one to spell" (1). Demanding enough for native readers, *Ulysses*'s inventiveness and linguistic complexity pose a quite different set of challenges to translators. In 1950, Sérgio Buarque de Holanda suggested a peculiar way to face these challenges: a collective translation, facilitated by the very principle of composition of the novel that presents each of its episodes in a different style and rhythm<sup>5</sup> (Holanda, *Ulisses e José* 1).

Four years earlier, however, the literary magazine *Joaquim* had presented, in its edition published in September 4th, the first Brazilian translation of a fragment of *Ulysses*, at first without any indication of authorship: a short excerpt referring to the twelfth part of the episode "Wandering Rocks". Later, it was discovered that the translation was done by the co-founder of *Joaquim*, Erasmo Pilloto, which was revised and stylistically edited by Dalton Trevisan. Dalton Trevisan is, today, a reference in the Brazilian literary universe. Erasmo Pilotto, on the other hand, was known for his work in the area of pedagogy and education. Pilotto was one of those responsible for the expansion and implementation of Escola Nova Pedagogy in the education system of Paraná.<sup>6</sup> He defended free, mandatory and extended primary education to the entire population, in addition to having valued the aesthetic experience for teacher and student training. His direct involvement in initiatives such as the "Sociedade de Cultura Artística Brasílio Itiberê", "Salão Paranaense de Belas Artes", "Escola de Música e Belas Artes do Paraná" and his role as a secretary of Culture and Education (1950-1952) supporting public policies for the teaching of art make his contribution to the Joaquim not a deviation from its main path, but a complement to it.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Dalton Trevisan found in Pilotto a partnership for the creation of a literary magazine driven by an expansive ideal of national culture.<sup>7</sup>

*Joaquim* launched in Curitiba – at the time a capital with just over 120,000 inhabitants –, a debate about national and international literary production, promoting literary vanguards in a scenario still dominated by symbolism and regionalism.<sup>8</sup> Its intention was to present a less localist conception of culture, founding a modern horizon of reading. Thus, *Joaquim* refused not only the longstanding opposition between localism and cosmopolitanism, but also the usual posture of our *intelligentsia*, always dealing with antagonistic peers such as Brazil/Europe, universal/particular. *Joaquim*'s title itself, a reference to a *common and universal name*, synthesizes the democratic and internationalist spirit of its collaborators, committed to de-provincialization.

In order to carry out this task, the magazine translated into Portuguese unpublished excerpts from Marcel Proust, Louis Aragon, Tristan Tzara, T.S. Elliot, Garcia Lorca, Rainer Maria Rilke, André Gide, Jean Paul Sartre, Eugene O'Neill, Jean Racine and... James Joyce. Translations (and original text in a language easily understood by Brazilian readers)<sup>9</sup> appeared under the column "Lesson Berlitz for the composition of the novel", which had two assumptions: on the one hand, that writing something of value implied reading the great classics; on the other, that national literature encompassed everything that was available in our language. It is, therefore, an example of the prominence that translation gained in the intellectual debates of the time, when it was understood as a necessary stage to expand knowledge of our own culture. <sup>10</sup>

But what could Brazilian literature and its readers learn from great classics – especially *Ulysses*? The excerpt from the novel chosen for translation in *Joaquim* may provide some answers: the twelfth part of the episode "Wandering Rocks". The episode itself stands out: not one with the hilarity or pain of Bloom's interior monologues, the obsessive guilt of the self-centered Stephen, or Molly's stream of thoughts ... but precisely the one that abdicates the protagonists in favor of the rotation of secondary characters and the representation of simultaneity as an omniscient technique.

In the translated passage, Kernan happily walks to James's Gate after taking Pullbrook Robertson's order. He enters a bar, asks Crimmings for a gin, talks about the weather (good for the farmers, who are always grumbling) and about the explosion of General Slocum's boat. The predominant narrative technique of the excerpt is the standard technique of the first part of *Ulysses*: the alternation between the 3rd person narrator and interior monologue (in this case, Tom Kernan's interior monologue). The difference in the dialogues which here, for the first and only time, are not introduced by a

colon and a dash, but appear completely integrated into the narrative, contributing even more to that already strong indistinguishability of voices so characteristic of *Ulysses*... This formal mark was maintained by Pilotto. In this passage, Tom Kernan also meets the one who seems to him the brother of Ned Lambert (who "is as like it as damn it"). He walks past where Emmet hanged himself, and tries to remember where he was buried, which brings him to Dignam (who "went out in a puff"). Finally, even in a hurry, he misses ("by a hair") the passage of the viceroy.

In the summary above, a feature stands out: colloquialism. Colloquialism, therefore, embraces the combination of proverbs, sayings, slang, and orality. The amount of this in a short passage from *Ulysses* shows the diversity of colloquial language and also the novel's interest in embracing it in itself. In the following table, the reader will find a set of colloquial expressions also contained in the translated excerpt. They are in the English language (original),<sup>11</sup> in the French language (Auguste Morel version), in the Spanish language (José Salas Subirat), in the translation by Erasmo Pilotto and in the later translations of Antonio Houaiss, Bernardina Pinheiro and Caetano Galindo, respectively.

Original	Auguste Morel	J. Salas Subirat	Huaiss	Galindo	Bernardina	Erasmo Pilotto
Got around him all right. (U 10.720)	J'ai mené ça tambour battant. (233)	Lo atropellé bién (254)	Peguei-o direitinho. (181)	Dei a volta nele direitinho (408)	Eu consegui o que queria direitinho. (265)	Atravessei-me.
First rate. (U 10.721)	A merveille, mon- sieur. (233)	De primera. (254)	De primeira (181)	Nota dez. (408)	Melhor não é possível. (265)	De primeira.
Just keeping alive. (U 10.722)	Tout doucement (233)	Apenas raspando (254)	Na sua vidinha de sempre. (181)	Vou levando. (408)	Apenas sobrevivendo. (265)	Navegando.
A thimbleful. (U 10.739)	Une larme, (233)	Solamente um dedalito (254)	Só um dedinho. (181)	Eu só vou tomar um dedinho. (408)	Uma dose pequena, senhor. (265)	Vou tomar só um dedo.
He's as like it damn it. (U 10.758)	C'est lui tout craché. (234)	Se le parece como La gran siete. (255)	É ele escarrado. (182)	Cara de um focinho do outro (409)	É ele cuspido e escarra- do. (266)	É parecido como diabo.
Went out in a puff. ( <i>U</i> 10.771)	Pari sans crier gare. (235)	Se fue em um soplo (255)	Foi-se num piscar. (182)	Foi-se num estalo. (410)	Ele se foi num sopro. (266)	Foi-se em um sôpro.
Sham squire. (U 10.789)	Faux hobereau (235)	Falso hidalgo (256)	Vergonha de fidal- gote (183)	Escudeiro de meiatigela (410)	Falso escudeiro (267)	Falso fidalgo.
Some Tipperary bosthoon (U 10.777)	Quelque pedzouille de Tipperary (235)	Algún compa- drón de Tipperary (255)	Algum tabaréu de Tipperary. (182)	Algum joãoninguém capi- au de Tipperary. (410)	Algum cara imprestável de Tipperary. (266)	Algum acompadrado de Tipperary
No cardsharping then (U 10.784)	Pas bon de tricher alors. (235)	Nada de trampas entonces (256)	Nada de cartas mar- cadas então. (182)	Nada de ases na manga naquela época (410)	Nenhuma trapaça então. (267)	Nada de trapaças então.
Palm oil. (U 10.731)	Le spots-de-vin. (234)	Aceite de palma (254)	Vaselina. (181)	Mãos molhadas. (408)	Suborno. (265)	Azeite de palmeira.
Fits me down to the ground. $(U 10.745)$	Me va comme un grant (342)	Me queda como anillo al dedo (255)	Me cai como uma luva. (182)	Me cai como uma luva. (409)	Assenta-me às mil mara- vilhas. (266)	Me assenta como anel no dedo.
The cup that cheers but not inebriates. ( $U$ 10.750)	Le breuvage que donne du ton sans enlever la raison (p	La copa que aleg- ra pero no marea (255)	O trago que afaga mas não embriaga. (182)	A taça que anima sem ludibriar. (409)	A taça que alegra mas não embebeda. (266)	A taça que alegra mas não perturba.
Toff. (U 10.745)	Grandin (234)	Tirifilo (255)	Bacana (182)	Janota. (409)	Figurão.(266)	Tirófilo.
Bowls them over. ( $U$ 10.739)	Ça leur en bouche une surface (234)	Los deja listos (254)	É tiro e queda (182)	Passa uma rasteira neles (p.408)	Isso os impressiona (265)	Deixa-os na linha.
Now, you're talking straight. $(U 10.731)$	Là vous êtes dans le vra, Mr. Crimmins. (234)	Ahora está hablando bién, señor Crimmings. (254)	Aí é que está o busílis, senhor Crimmins. (181)	Agora o senhor tocou na ferida, Sr. Crimmins. (408)	Agora o senhor está falando certo, Sr. Crim- mins. (265)	Agora está falando bem, senhor Crimmings.

The table above suggests that the presence of colloquialism in literature was possibly one of the "lessons" of modernism that *Joaquim* intended to emphasize. Exposing all the translation solutions is not within the scope of this article, but we would like to focus at least on two of them: the expressions "Palm oil" and "Tipperary bosthoon". The first one appears when Kernan comments on the explosion of General Slocum's boat. The episode of the boat that, even in a deplorable state, left for navigation raises in this character the suspicion of bribery, suggested through the expression "palm oil". This expression is derived from the metaphorical figure of speech "to grease/oil someone's palm". According to Partridge, the expression was current between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries and the idea behind it is that grease and oil help machines work smoothly (2254). In the same way, bribing people will make it easier to get what is desired. The same expression exists in French as *graisser la patte*.

Expressions like these are illuminating, for they are usually related to the cultural universe from which they originate, but not much is known about how and why they have started to be used or how long they will last: getting old is often their destiny. Once faced with them, therefore, the translator may 1) not know them, ignoring their metaphorical meaning, which is easier to happen with pioneer translations, carried out in historical moments that had fewer sources of research, 2) check whether the slang is still being used, 3) choose between keeping the term corresponding to the original in the historical moment he/she translates or opt for a corresponding early twentieth century Brazilian slang. In any case, it is inevitable to ask if the maintenance of the cultural context in which the text was written is important or if providing an equivalent feeling is more important. In the case in question, Erasmo Pilotto's translation opts for the literal sense, "azeite de palmeira", associating "palmeira" to the palm tree and not to the palm [of the hand] (different from the Spanish translation, for example, which, even though the literal sense is maintained, retains at least the ambiguity of "palm", partially preserving the sense). With this, Pilotto loses the figurative sense of the term. On the other hand, Houaiss – who chooses "vaselina" - moves away from the original literal sense, keeps the idiomatic character, but does so through an expression that, although keeps the sense of "facilitating something," moves far beyond the idea of bribery. Bernardina opts for the literal expression ("suborno"), but with that she gives up colloquiality. Galindo, on the other hand, tries to keep them both. The participle of "mãos molhadas", however, does not refer so much to the idea of kickback as the infinitive form "molhar as mãos" would.

Another expression that poses different challenges, but of the same nature is "Tipperary bosthoon". This expression appears when Kernan sees an empty carriage, with the reins knotted to the wheel. The scene arouses in him contempt for the individual who, acting carelessly, endangers people's lives. Tipperary is a rural place southwest of Dublin. "Bosthoon" derives from the Latin word "bastūn" which means "stick" and refers, in its first sense, to a whip made of reeds tied together. Later, it began to refer to vulnerable, apathetic, personalities. To translated it, Pilotto chooses "acompadrado", a word similar to the Spanish version ("compadrón). Both maintain the referential function, but lose the pejorative sense of the original term, and also add a positive sense to it: "Compadre" is a term that comes from the Latin "compăter", this is co-father. The prefix "co" indicates meeting, cooperation. Words derived from "compadre" are, therefore, usually a reference to a friendly relationship.

Bernardina opts for "cara imprestável", maintaining the referential and colloquial sense with the word "cara" (someone unimportant), and giving it a tone of offense by adding the adjective "imprestável", which, however, ends up accentuating it. In Galindo's solution – "joãoninguém capiau" – the first term retains the despicable tone of the original and "capiau" marks the rural origin of the subject, imperceptible to the Brazilian reader who would hardly associate "Tipperary" with a rural area. Houaiss chooses the term "tabaréu", currently in disuse. In a literal sense, the word means an inexperienced, incompetent soldier. In a figurative sense, it is someone apathetic or someone who knows little about his craft. The expression, therefore, captures well both the narrative situation to which it refers (a sloppiness that exasperates its observer) and the figurative sense of the original term, "someone spiritless". By extension, the term "tabaréu" also means a country man, so it also retains the meaning contained in "Tipperary".

What these two illustrative cases reveal, as well as the diversity of solutions that the table above shows, is that colloquialism constitutes one of the main challenges of translation. Slangs and sayings operate on the non-literal level of meaning, in addition to maintaining some degree of particularism: it is historically situated and restricted (to a certain social group, space, time etc.) by its very nature. On the one hand, with the delicate nature of these linguistic features, the often subtle intricacies in source texts can be easily mistranslated, losing important information. On the other hand, they are a special invitation to exercise the imagination and historical and cultural knowledge of the two languages that translation brings into play.

#### III. Excerpt from "Hades", Translated by Patrícia Galvão

Five months after Pilotto's translation, another stretch of *Ulysses* appeared among us. The modernist writer, journalist, militant of the Brazilian Communist Party and translator

Patrícia Galvão (1910-1962), known by her pseudonym Pagu, was responsible for it. On February 2, 1947 – the twent-fifth anniversary of the first edition of *Ulysses* and also James Joyce's birthday – a translated excerpt from "Hades" was published in the section "Anthology of Foreign Literature" in the Literary Supplement of the *Diário de São Paulo*. The Supplement, directed by Pagu and Geraldo Ferraz, was released for the first time on November 24, 1946, and its publication lasted until November 28, 1948. Like *Joaquim*, the section "Anthology of Foreign Literature" had as its main objective to promote the production of modernist authors of world literature. Apollinaire, Garcia Lorca, Alfred Jarry, Virginia Woolf and Paul Valery were some of the authors commented and translated. In the 1947 edition, an excerpt from Hades was translated from the French version, by Augusto Morel and Stuart Gilbert (Campos, *Pagu: vida e obra* 72) and published together with a kind of literary profile of the writer: "James Joyce, author of *Ulysses*".

That it was an introduction of Joyce for Brazilian readers is immediately noted by the long list of biographical facts that the text organizes chronologically. Among them, the communist Pagu mentions, not by chance, Joyce's political neutrality, which, according to her, "can only be measured by the enormous question he asked in a conversation: 'Who won the first war?" Some of the facts of Joyce's life, however, allow Pagu to comment on central features of his works: his education at the Jesuit College in Clongwes Wood and his life in "a complex and tumultuous city" like Dublin, marked by "dramatic events of a fierce fight between Ireland and England", allow Pagu to refer to Stephen's internal struggle in Joyce's autobiographic novel Portrait of The Artist as a Young Man (1916). Pagu also claims that *Ulysses* is "the great book of the century, not surpassed by any contemporary" - and mentions the ambiguities involved in its publication: "the scandal" by a "puritan critic", its prohibition in the USA, the inaction of the American publisher Huebsch, its clandestine circulation and the subsequent publication of the French translation by Sylvia Beach. The text ends with a brief mention of *Finnegans Wake* and directly quotes its opening sentence, in which, according to Pagu, the "polyglot" Joyce "intended to have amalgamated the word thunder in 12 different languages". Thus, the final excerpt makes a specific comment on the translation, mentioning its "disclosure character" (which would have motivated the choice of a simple excerpt for translation) and some of Ulysses's main formal procedures:

This is not the place to critically study Joyce's work. Our anthology could not, however, fail to record this birthday of the author of *Ulysses* without presenting to readers, in Portuguese – it is the first time that *Ulysses* has undergone a similar attempt at a translation – a page by the remarkable writer. We chose, given the

publicity nature, a simple, short, legible excerpt from the portentous tome of eight hundred pages. It is the excerpt that reproduces Joyce's hero's memory of his father's death. The interruptions, the simultaneity of the psychological landscape, the interior monologue, certain lapses in style, wordplay and its plot, are part of Joyce's way, which we have tried to transport with the greatest care to this translation. Here is the excerpt from *Ulysses*. (Pagu, *James Joyce, autor de Ulysses* 1, my translation).<sup>12</sup>

The emphasis on the literary procedures employed by Joyce demonstrates Pagu's familiarity with the criticism and debate that was already taking place around *Ulysses*. In this text we will focus on some of her solutions for the narrator's discourse. The hypothesis is that if, on the one hand, the modernist tradition in which she was inserted motivated the choice for *Ulysses*, on the other, a possible lack of knowledge of the entire novel in the original language limited the perception of typically Joycean formal marks.

The first point to be highlighted is that Pagu's translation maintains the narrator's sentences in the direct order of the Portuguese language, making, at most, commonplace inversions in the standard usage, such as the displacement of the adverb to the beginning of the sentence. For instance, "Gentle sweet air blew round the bared heads in a whisper". In Pagu's translation, the corresponding sentence is: "Em torno das cabeças descobertas uma brisa cariciosa murmurava". Joyce's phrase sounds eccentric. One would expect: "Gentle sweet air blew in a whisper round the bared heads". Joyce, however, moves away from the term that would characterize it. "In a whisper" is a complement to "blew", but it is in the final position of the sentence, composing a typically Joycean inversion. Pagu modifies this construction.

In the sentence chosen as an example, there are also signs of Pagu's tendency towards conciseness, making the sense more direct: "Blew" and "in a whisper" become just "murmurava" and the adjectival accumulation of "gentle sweet air" – emphasized by Joyce with the absence of "and" – is reduced to "caricioso". Joyce's inversions and accumulations, however, have specific causes and imply a pattern of broader consequences: in *Ulysses*, point of view is the main form of emission of narrative information, even when this information belongs to objective reality. The fact that the descriptions are linked to the character's perceptions justifies the shuffling of the sentence that subverts its traditional order. In short, the inverted sentences may be signs of what Pagu called "the simultaneity of the psychological landscape", not so captured when one chooses to maintain the direct order of the sentences.

Also in this sense, another feature worth highlighting is Pagu's choice to keep many of the narrator's verbs in the present tense. The following table presents excerpts from the narrator's discourse in the original, in Pagu's translation, and in the French version on which her translation was based:

Original	Pagu's translation	French translation
A seventh gravedigger <b>came</b> beside Mr Bloom ( <i>U</i> 6.902-3)	O sétimo coveiro <b>aproxima-se</b> do senhor Bloom	Un septième fossoyeur <b>s'approcha</b> de M. Bloom (212) [ <i>Passé simple</i> ]
He <b>stepped</b> aside nimbly ( <i>U</i> 6.905)	<b>Afasta-se</b> vivamente para o lado	Il <b>s'écarta</b> lestement (212) [ <i>Passé simple</i> ]
Clay, brown, damp, <b>began</b> to be seen in the hole" ( <i>U</i> 6.906)	A terra úmida e morena já <b>aparece</b> na fossa	Le terre, brune, humilde, <i>commençait</i> à apparaitître dans le trou (212) [ <i>Imparfait</i> ]
A mound of damp clods <b>rose</b> more, <b>rose</b> , and the gravediggers <b>rested</b> their spades ( <i>U</i> 6.907)	Depois os torrões úmidos <b>formam</b> um montículo e os coveiros <b>descansam</b> as pás	En monticule les mottes humides <b>montèrent</b> encore, <b>montèrent</b> , puis les fossoyeurs <b>déposèrent</b> leurs pelles (212) [ <i>Présent</i> ]
The boy <b>propped</b> his wreath against a corner" ( <i>U</i> 6.908)	A criança <b>coloca</b> a sua coroa num ângulo	L'enfant <b>installa</b> sa couronne contre un angle (212) [ <i>Passé simple</i> ]
He <b>looked</b> down intently into a stone crypt ( <i>U</i> 6.971)	Vivamente interessado o seu olhar <b>mergulha</b> na cripta de pedra	l <b>plongea</b> um regard avide dans um caveau (215) [ <i>Passé simple</i> ]

Pagu, unlike the original and the French translation, keeps almost all verbs highlighted in the present tense. Evidently, many of them are part of the same passage which can justify the maintenance for the sake of consistency. In doing so, however, Pagu's translation further blurs the boundaries between narration and representation of consciousness (interior monologue), accentuating the zone of indeterminacy between narrator and character. This is because, in the original, the tense is one of the few signs that differentiates the narrator's discourse from the character's interior monologue: the main grammatical mark of the oscillation between one and the other is the change from the third person singular to the first, followed by of a reconfiguration of the tense (which passes from the past to the present) based on the change of the enunciator.

Of course, interior monologues will not always be composed of verbs; on the contrary, the general tendency of the novel as it progresses is to make them more and more telegraphic, turning them into a series of isolated nouns. As nothing in *Ulysses* is exactly standardized, in some moments the tense oscillates within the monologue itself, when the character refers to some fact from his past or when he projects some fact from his future. Therefore, we said that Pagu's version accentuates (and does not inaugurate) a dynamic that already occurs.

#### Conclusion

At this point, the reader already noticed that the main points of the reconstruction of some episodes not yet recorded in the history of the translations of *Ulysses* in Brazil depended on the specificities of each translation. This does not, however, prevent these specificities from having a common impulse. Together, they sought mainly 1) to introduce the translator, when little known in the Brazilian literary and translation scene, 2) to outline the profile as well as the conception of literature of the venues that, in a pioneering manner, presented *Ulysses* to Brazilian readers 3) to provide, with descriptive and interpretive purpose, some samples of these translation works, as well as some comments on their meaning effects. Although forcibly brief, this first record expects to have fulfilled at least two primary tasks: to demonstrate that to talk about an unprecedented aspect of the history of Brazilian translations of *Ulysses* also implies to talk about our own literary system and to be a starting point for more detailed and extensive future analyses. If dissertations, theses, articles and books make up a relevant body of criticism on the translations of Joyce's works in Brazil, the lack of a historiographical and critical study covering the corpus we intend to analyze is striking: it is this gap that this text has tried to begin to fill.

#### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> This article is part of the results of the research funded by the Brazilian Association of Irish Studies/ Emigrant Support Program Research Grant for a Junior Researcher.
- <sup>2</sup> By Brazilian translations, we mean those made by Brazilians, in the Brazilian variant of the Portuguese language and aimed at the readership of Brazil.
- <sup>3</sup>See: Amaral, Vitor Alevato do; Galindo, Caetano. "Caetano. Houaiss... Pinheiro, Galindo

and what the future holds for *Ulysses* translations in Brasil". In: *Ilha do Desterro.* vol. 72, nº 2, pp. 191-204, Florianópolis, mai/ago 2019. Vargas, Fábio Aristimunho. "ABC das traduções brasileiras de *Ulysses* de James Joyce". *Cadernos de Tradução*, vol. 38, nº 2, pp. 163-184, mai-ago 2018. Amaral, Vitor Alevato do. "Por uma história das traduções de James Joyce no Brasil". *Belas Infiéis*, vol. 4, n.2, pp. 129-140, 2015.

- <sup>4</sup> This translation was also published in 1997 in *Joyce no Brasil: anthology Bloomsday* 1988-1997.
- <sup>5</sup> Just now a project similar to Holanda's suggestion has taken place in Brazil. It is the collective translation of *Ulysses* organized by Henrique Piccinato Xaviar, with publication scheduled for June 2021 by Editora Ateliê.
- <sup>6</sup> State in Brazil.
- <sup>7</sup> Cf. Silva, Rossano. *Educação, Arte e Política: A trajetória intelectual de Erasmo Pilotto.* Tese de doutorado (Doutorado – Programa de Pós-Graduação em Educação). Universidade Federal do Paraná, 2014. On pages 339-41, the reader can find the Pilotto's Chronology of Works.
- <sup>8</sup> About Emiliano Perneta, one of the leading symbolist poets of the time, Dalton Trevisan wrote: "Ilusão is, by chance, the best poetry book written in Paraná, grateful to our heart for an affective bond, but this is not a book that goes beyond the borders of 15th Street, and for us, right now, aree the borders of the world, not those of 15th Street, which we are trying to reach" (92). It is not by chance, therefore, that *Joaquim* had among his collaborators some of the main names of modernism, such as Vinícius de Moraes, Carlos Drummond de Andrade, Wilson Martins, Guido Viaro, Otto Maria Carpeaux, Mario de Andrade, Oswald de Andrade, Sergio Milliet, Lêdo Ivo and Mario Pedrosa.
- <sup>9</sup> As pointed out by Sanches Neto, this broad concept of "translation" enabled the publication in the original of *La Valse de Vingt Ans*, by Louis Aragon, *La Casada Infiel* and *Romance Sonâmbulo*, both from Lorca, *Nostalgia*, by Galo Renê Pérez, *Primeros Poemas*, by Homero Icaza Sánche, two untitled poems by André Gide and *Poemas Inventados* by Raúl Lozza (124).
- <sup>10</sup> Once again, Sérgio Buarque de Holanda draws attention to the centrality of the translation activity. In 1950, the first translation of *A la recherché du temps perdu* made collectively by Mario Quintana, Manuel Bandeira, Lourdes Sousa de Alencar, Carlos Drummond de Andrade and Lúcia Miguel Pereira was in progress. In defense of the task, Holanda wrote that "... whoever intends to study the most recent developments in fictional literature in Brazil will not be able to restrict themselves

to the consideration of works directly written in Portuguese. There are translations that, due to the efforts of adaptation and assimilation required, and also their possible repercussions on the spiritual life of a country, demand no less than the dedicated attention of critics." (*O espírito e a letra* 218).

- <sup>11</sup> The English language references to *Ulysses* are from the Gabler edition (1986), identified with the episode number, followed by punctuation and line numbers: *U* + episode number.line number).
- <sup>12</sup> Não é aqui o lugar para estudar criticamente a obra de Joyce. Nossa antologia não podia, contudo, deixar de registrar este aniversário do autor de *Ulysses* sem apresentar aos leitores, em língua portuguesa é a primeira vez que *Ulysses* passa por uma tentativa de tradução semelhante uma página do notável escritor. Escolhemos, dado o caráter de divulgação, um trecho simples, curto, legível, do portentoso tomo de oitocentas páginas. É o que reproduz a lembrança do herói de Joyce sobre a morte de seu pai. As interrupções, o simultaneísmo da paisagem psicológica, o monólogo interior, certas síncopes do estilo, jogos de palavras e sua trama, fazem parte da maneira de Joyce, que procuramos transportar com o maior cuidado para esta informação. Eis o trecho de *Ulysses*. (Pagu, *James Joyce, autor de Ulysses* 1).

### Works Cited

- Amaral, Vitor Alevato do; Galindo, Caetano. "Houaiss... Pinheiro. Galindo: and What the Future Holds for *Ulysses* Translations in Brazil". *Ilha do Desterro*, vol. 72, no. 2, Maio/Agosto 2019, pp. 191-204.
- ---. "Por uma história das traduções de James Joyce no Brasil". *Belas Infiéis*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2015, pp. 129-140.
- Cabral, Fernando da Silva. *Uma contribuição à crítica literária brasileira: Antologia de Literatura Estrangeira, de Patrícia Galvão e Geraldo Ferraz, no Diário de São Paulo.* Dissertação de mestrado. Volume II. Dissertação de Mestrado (Mestrado Programa de Pós-gradução em Literatura e Crítica Literária) Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, 2018.
- Campos, Augusto de. "Entrevista com Augusto de Campos no joycentenário". *Ilha do Desterro*, EDUFSC, n. 12, vol. 2, pp. 25-35, 1984.
- ---. Pagu: vida e obra. 1ª edição. Companhia das Letras, 2014.
- Cruz, Emerson Tadeu da. Província desatualizada: visualidade e modernidade na Revista

*Joaquim (Curitiba: 1946-1948)*. Monografia (Monografia - Graduação em História, Memória e Imagem) – Universidade Federal do Paraná, 2013.

- Freyre, Gilberto. James Joyce: "O creador de um rhythmo novo para o romance". Diário de Pernambuco. Recife, 11 dez. 1924. Disponível em: https://bit.ly/37HSzrQ. Acesso em: 28 jul. 2021.
- Galvão, Patrícia. "James Joyce, autor de Ulysses". *Diário de São Paulo*. Suplemento Literário, 02 de fevereiro de 1947. In: Campos, Augusto de. Patrícia Galvão Pagu Vida-Obra. Brasiliense, 1982.
- Holanda, Sérgio Buarque de. "Ulisses e Jose". Folha da Manhã. São Paulo, 20 jun. 1950.
  Disponível em: http://almanaque.folha.uol.com.br/sergiobuarque8.htm Acesso em: 04 ago. 2021.
- ---. O espírito e a letra: estudos de crítica literária (org. Antonio Amoni Prado). Cia das Letras, 1996.
- Joyce, James. "Do *Ulysses*, de Joyce". *Joaquim*. Curitiba, Imprensa Oficial do Paraná, n. 4, 4 de setembro de 1946, 2000, p. 17. Fac-símile.
- ---. Ulisses. Tradução de Antonio Houaiss. 3ª Edição. Civilização Brasileira, 1975.
- ---. Ulisses. Tradução de Bernardina da Silveira Pinheiro. Objetiva, [2005] 2007.
- ---. Ulysses. Tradução de Caetano W. Galindo. Penguin / Companhia das Letras, 2012.
- ---. Ulysse. Traduction intégrale par Auguste Morel. Gallimard, 1948.
- ---. "Do monólogo de Molly Bloom". Tradução de Paulo Mendes Campos. In: Campos, Paulo Mendes. *Trinca de Copas*. Achiamé, 1984, pp. 66-69.
- ---. "Fragmentos da obra de Joyce em apresentação multilíngue". Tradução de Haroldo de Campos e Augusto de Campos. In: Mutran, Munira; Tápia, Marcelo (Organizadores.). *Joyce no Brasil: Antologia Bloomsday 1988-1997 –* Ensaios Coligidos. Editora Olavobrás / Abei. 1997, p. 38.
- Neto, Miguel Sanches. *A reinvenção da província: a Revista Joaquim e o espaço de estréia de Dalton Trevisan*. Tese de doutoramento (Doutorado Programa de Teoria e História Literária) Universidade Estadual de Campinas, 1998.
- Pagano, Adriana. "As pesquisas historiográficas em tradução". In: Pagano, Adriana (org.). *Metodologias de pesquisa em tradução*. Belo Horizonte: Faculdade de Letras da UFMG, 2001, pp. 117-146.
- Partridge, Eric. A Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English: Colloquialisms and Catch Phrases, Fossilised Jokes and Puns, General Nicknames, Vulgarisms, and Such Americanisms As Have Been Naturalised. Edited by Paul Beale. 8th Edition. Taylor & Francis Routledge, 1984.

Pym, Anthony. Method in Translation History, Routledge, 2014.

- Rodriguéz, Liliane. "Joyce's hand in the first french translation of Ulysses". In: Ferrer, Daniel; Slote, Sam; Tópia, André (Editors.). *Renascent Joyce*. Florida University Press, 2013, pp.122-141.
- Silva, Rossano. *Educação, arte e política: a trajetória intelectual de Erasmo Pilotto. Tese de doutorado* (Doutorado Programa de PósGraduação em Educação) Universidade Federal do Paraná, 2014.
- Trevisan, Dalton. In: Neto, Miguel Sanches. A reinvenção da província: a Revista Joaquim e o espaço de estréia de Dalton Trevisan. Tese de doutoramento (Doutorado Programa de Teoria e História Literária) Universidade Estadual de Campinas, 1998.
- Vargas, Fábio Aristimunho. "ABC das traduções brasileiras de Ulysses de James Joyce". *Cadernos de Tradução*, vol. 38, nº 2, pp. 163-184, mai-ago, 2018.

# do ULISSES, de JAMES JOYCE: (3a. lição Berlitz de composição para romance)

Do relógio de sol para James's Do relogio de sol para James s Gate, caminhava galhardamente pela rua James o senhor Kernan, satisfeito com a ordem que havia conseguido para Pulbrook Robertson, passando pelas oficinas de Shakleton. Atravessei-me. Como está vossamercê, senhor Crimings? De primeira, senhor. Temí que estivesse em seu outro esta-belecimento de Pimilco. Como vão as coisas? Navegando. Temos um tempo bonito. E' verdade. Bom para as plantas. Esses agriculto-les estão sempre se queixando. Vou tomar só um dedo de sua

melhor genebra. Uma pequena genebra, senhor. Pois não. Que coi-sa horrível essa explosão do Ge-neral Slocum. Terrível, terrível ! Mil vítimas. E cenas medonhas. Homens pisando mulheres e crianças. A coisa mais brutal do mundo. Qual foi a causa, que é

que dizem ? Combustão espontârea: a revelação mais escandalo-sa. Nem um só bote salvavidas podia flutuar e a mangueira de incêndio tôda arrebentada. O que não posso compreender é como os inspetores permitiram que um

"Rio, 4 de agôsto de 1946.

#### Dalton Trevisan e Erasmo Pilotto,

Tenho recebido o JOAQUIM, a sugestiva revista que vocês publicam ai no Paraná; se a palavra "mensagem" não estivesse meio gasta, eu a empregaria aqui para exprimir que JOAQUIM é a mensagem da nova geração, cujo primeiro sinal de vida literária normalmente é a publicação de uma revista, de uma revista realmente moderna e inconformáda, de um inconformismo que se em alguns casos pode vir a ser abatido ou desbastado pela vida, em outros é sinceramente um roteiro, um caráter firme e irredutivel. No caso dessas revistas, o gôsto literário não se perde na exuberância ou na extravagância da juventude, mas aí se afirma e fortalece contra a pressão do lugar comum, do convencional e do chavão, achaques de velhos. Não agradeceria a lembrança que tiveram de transcrever na revista algumas notas da minha atividade de critico, se não as sentisse ali, nas páginas de JOAQUIM, realmente valorisadas. Findarei esta carta pedindo que não interrompam a publicação da revista e nem tão pouco a remessa para Tenho recebido o JOAQUIM, a sugestiva revista que vocês pu-

da revista e nem tão pouco a remessa para o amigo e companheiro (a) ÁLVARO LINS".

## RAUL LIMA, no "Diário de Notícias":

"Mocos do Paraná estão faendo uma revista literária, com estranho título de JOAQUIM. Recebemos os dois primeiros números e pudemos ver e sentir quanto há nela de sadio incon-formismo, de vigor dos espíritos jovens. Há talvez mesmo um certe atropêlo na maneira como se apresentam ou, melhor, apresen-tam as idéias próprias e alheias. Os que escrevem são Erasmo Pi-lotto, Dalton Trevisan; os que ilustram — e são muito bons ilustradores — Poty, Euro Bran-dão, Guido Viaro, E. Blasi Jor. Publica contos, crítica literária e artistica, reportagens, poemas. A geração nova do Pa<sup>6</sup>iná é liberta do prejulgado da fama do rocta Emiliano Perreta mas is-

poeta Emiliano Perneta, mas is-so não impede que Gerpa (abre-viatura de Grupo Editor Renasci-mento do Paraná) anuncie co-mo sua maior e mais importante iniciativa, a edição das Obras Completas do expoente simbolis-ta, em quatro volumes: Prosa, Teatro, Poesias e Ilusão". coeta Emiliano Perneta, mas is-



PRECOS MÓDICOS - TRABALHO GARANTIDO Seção de amadores: Revelação de filmes, Cópias, Ampliações e outros serviços do ramo. RUA MARECHAL FLORIANO PEIXOTO N.º 590 (Ao lado da Farmácia São Sebastião)

MEDICAMENTOS

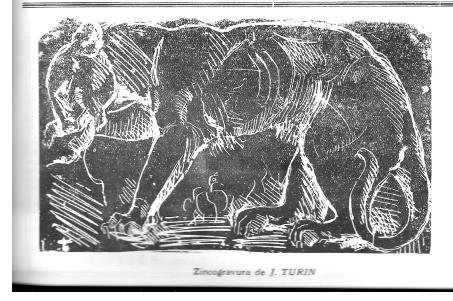
A Drogaria STELLFELD é há quase um século a Drogaria do Povo para o Povo.

Os seus preços sempre foram os melhores e os seus produtos - Tem o maior varejo porque oferece maiores insuperáveis. vantagens. ---- DROGARIA STELLFELD --- a tradição no ramo de remédios !

PRACA TIRADENTES, 530 - FONES: 135 E 2135.

#### PEDRO LAPALU DEFFES Livros Científicos, Técnicos, Didáticos e Literários.

Livros Cientincos, Tecnicos, Didaticos e Literario
 Material Cirúrgico — Móveis para Consultórios Artigos de Laboratórios — Material de Ensino.
 RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, 294
 Fone, 1644 — Telegr.: "DEFFÉS"



OH ! AS IDÉIAS DA PROVINCIA...

"Os DRAMÁTICOS vêm aí pa-"Os DRAMÁTICOS vém aí pa-ra criar um grande teatro nosso! ... êsse grupo adotou o nome de guerra de — "Os dramáticos", visivelmente inspirados pelo nú-cleo carloca "Os comediantes", já imortalizados pela glória de te-rem iniciado o mais belo movi-mento de renovação do teatro pamento de renovação do teatro nacional.

Os Dramáticos estrearão a 7 de Setembro com a peça Saudades, de Paulo Magalhães, que será convidado a assistir ao espetáculo inaugural".

("O Dia", 18-8-46).

#### REVISTA DO GLOBO, 22-6-946:

Sob a direção de Dalton Trevi-san, Antônio P. Walger e Erasmo Pilotto, apareceu em Curítiba uma vibrante revista de literatura e arte, que tem o pitoresco título de JOAQUIM. e traz matéria inte-ligente e corajosa, sem concessão alguma ao gôsto passadista.



oo assim... Agora está falan-bem, senhor Crimmings. Sabe que ? Azeite de palmeira. E' dade ? Sem nenhuma dúvida. a coisa, o ha um pouco. E di-e coisa, o ha um pouco. E di-t que a América é o país da rdade. E eu que pensava que d estávamos mal.
 ha sorri. América, lhe disse mar come co prede discrete.

 ar, como se nada dissera.
 e ? O lixo de todos os pai-inclusive o nosso. Não é ver-Isso é certo. aborno, meu querido senhor

 naturalmente, onde corre heiro sempre há alguém que o u o vi olhando minha levita.

oupa o faz. Não há nada co-andar bem vestido. Deixa-os linha

Hcla ! Eimon. - disse o padre Crowley - Como vão as coisas ?

Hola ! Bob, velho. — res-pondeu o senhor Dédalus deten-

do-se. O senhor Kernan deteve-se e se arrumou diante do inclinado es-pêlho de Peter Kennedy, cabelei-reiro. Faletó elegante, sem nenhu-ma dúvida. Scott da rua Dawson. Na duvida. Scott da l'al Dawson, Vale bem o meio soberano que deu por éle a Neary. Nunca se féz por menos de três guineos. Me as-senta como anei no dedo. Erra provàvelmente de algum tirófilo de albém de la desta desta de la desta desta de la desta de la desta desta de la desta desta desta desta desta de la desta des do clube da rua Kildare. João Mulligan, o gerente do Banco Hi-bernês, me dirigiu ontem um olhar extraordinário na ponte Carlisle, como si se recordara de mim

Uff ! Tenho que dissimular para êstes tics. Cavaleiro andante. Senhor. E agora, senhor Crim-mings, podemos ter a honra de contá-lo novamente entre os nossos fregueses. A taça que alegra mas não perturba, como diz o provérbio.

Pelo North Wall e o ancorador de sir João Rogerson, âncoras  $\epsilon$ cascos de barcos vogando para o Este, vogava um bote, um bilhete amassado; balançando-se entre os batentes do barco, vem o Elias. O senhor Kernan deu uma olhada de despedida em sua fi-

ilustrou POTY

Bigode grisado. Ex-oficial da In-dia. Quadrando os ombros, fêz avançar bravosonamente seu coravançar bravosonamente seu cor-po gorduchote sôbre cos pés empo-lainados. E' Samuel, o irmão de Lambert, êsse que vem na fren-te? E'? Sim. E' parecido como diabo. Não. O parabrisa dêste au-to contra o sol. Só um relâmpago scrim. O maldita é narecido

to contra o sol. Só um relâmpago assim. O maldito é parecido. Uff ! O cálido álcool de suco de zimbro esquentou suas entra-nhas. Que boa gota de genebra foi essa. As abas de sua levita pis-cavam na luz brilhante do sol ao seu gordo bamboleio. Aí foi enforcado Emmet, destri-pado e esquarteiado Gordurento

pado e esquartejado. Gordurento cordão negro. Os cães lambiam o sangue da rua quando a espôsa do vice-rei passou em sua berlinda.

Vejamos. Está enterrado em Vejamos. Esta enterrado em Saint-Michan? Ou não, houve um entêrro à meia noite em Glasne-vin. Recolheram o cadáver por uma porta secreta da parede. Dignam está ali agora. Foi-se em um sôpro. Bom, bom. E' melhor dar a volta aqui. Vamos dar a volta.

volta. O senhor Kernan deu a volta e desceu pelo lado de Watling Street, pela esquina do salão de espera de Guiness. Diante dos ar-mazens da Dublin Distileers Commazens da Dubin Discheers Com-pany havia um carro aberto sem passageiros nem cocheiro, com as rédeas atadas à roda. Muito perigoso. Algum acompadrado de Tipperary pondo em perigo as vi-das dos cidadãos. Cavalo desbo-rado cado.

Denis Breen com seus alfarrá-bios, aborrecido de esperar uma hora na oficina de João Enrique Menton, conduziu sua espôsa pe-la ponte O'Connell para a ofici-na dos senhores Collis e Ward. na dos senhores Collis e wara. O senhor Kernan aproximava-

Tempos dos distúrbios. Tenho que pedir a Eduardo Lambert que me empreste essas reminiscências de sir Jonah Barrington. Quando se volta a contemplar tudo isso se volta a contemplar tudo isso em um arranjo retrospetivo. Jo-gando no de Daly. Nada de tra-paças então. A um dêstes tipos cravaram a mão na mesa com uma adaga. Em alguma parte por aqui lord Eduardo Fitzgerald es-capou do comandante Sirr. Os es-tábulos por trás da casa Moira. Olha que era boa a genebra da-ouele tempo !

quele tempo ! Formoso e arrojado jovem no-bre. De boa linhagem, natural-mente. Esse rufião, êsse falso fidalgo, com suas luvas violetas, o libertou. Naturalmente, estavam sem sorte. Nasceram em dias te-nebrosos. Formoso poema: In-gram. Eram cavaleiros. Ben Dollard realmente canta com sentimento esta balada. Magistral in-terpretação.

No campo de Ross caiu meu pai. No campo de Koss cata mel pat-Fassou uma cavalgada trotan-do devagar pelo cais Pembroke. Os picadores saltando, saltando, em suas, em suas selas. Levitas. Sombrinhas cremes. O senhor Kernan apressou a marcha respirando softegamenta

marcha, respirando sofregamente. Sua Excelência ! Que lástima ! Eu o perdi por um fio. Demônio ! Que lástima !



(Source: Cabral, Fernando da Silva. *Uma contribuição à crítica literária brasileira: Antologia de Literatura Estrangeira, de Patrícia Galvão e Geraldo Ferraz, no Diário de São Paulo*. Dissertação de mestrado. Volume II. Dissertação de Mestrado (Mestrado – Programa de Pós-gradução em Literatura e Crítica Literária) – Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, 2018, p.148).