Philology, Translation and Information and Communication Technologies serving the knowledge of Valencian classics. ¹

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1. THE OBJECTIVES OF A PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PHILOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE RECEPTION OF VALENCIAN CULTURE CLASSICS

In today’s world, language industries, Translation and applied Traductology can be essential tools to allow an effective transfer of cultural, scientific and technical heritage beyond the limits imposed by languages and, above all, by administrative frontiers. Translation, understood as an applied discipline of Philology and Linguistics, is the best bridge to achieve interculturality and the effective transmission of ideas. Translation is the best resource to overcome administrative frontiers and to allow knowledge across different cultures, languages and literatures.

That way, there will be no more frontiers; the texts of European “classics” will be accessible, even in the oldest editions (princepes and even in facsimile), which may prove inaccessible or prohibitive, and, besides, European “classics”, duly translated, will be available to all readers. We can provide these polyglot editions with “appendices” that will make them especially interesting for scholars: concords, stemming, frequency indexes, vocabularies, glossaries, multimedia elements, educational resources, etc. All in all, we have to create cultural products marked by the excellence of their contents, authors or researchers, which prove to be suitable for the specialist public and, at the same time, for the general public. This is what we are currently developing with our projects IVITRA and TRAMICTEK, respectively, the INTERNATIONAL TRANSLATION VIRTUAL INSTITUTE and the EUROPEAN NETWORK OF EXCELLENCE and STREP “Translation, Multilingualism, Information and Communication Technologies, and Transference of Knowledge”.

¹ Extracted from the article: MARTINES, Vicent (2005): “Filología y Traducción al servicio del conocimiento de los clásicos de la cultura europea. Proyecto Institucional de Investigación de la Universidad de Alicante “IVITRA” y proyectos asociados”, Revista de lenguas y literaturas catalana, gallega y vasca, XI, Madrid, UNED EDICIONES.

This work is enshrined in the context of the pluriannual research projects: «Digitalització, Edició i Traducció d’obres valencianes» developed by IVITRA and according to the provisions of the Specific Agreement for Scientific Collaboration established with the VALENCIAN ACADEMY OF LANGUAGE. It is also set in the framework of the Research Project «Traducción y promoción de obras literarias europeas» under the Specific Agreement for Scientific Collaboration established between the INSTITUTO CERVANTES and the IVITRA-UA. And, finally, regarding methodology, it is set within the Competitive Research Project «Clàssics valencians multilingües» (GV05/180), funded by the VALENCIAN GOVERNMENT. Likewise, these projects are set within the European Network of Excellence «TRAMICTEK» (GV: IACDI/2004/8; MEC: HUM2004-22980-E; DE: 6FP-IST/NG-NoE/STREP-2004-64988-IQUE6SNMTXU).
It is an interdisciplinary methodology that has objectives, which although they are specified in reference works, can be easily extrapolated and adaptable to other authors who, in general, present similar conditions to the ones we have mentioned previously. This kind of studies may provide a more solid and founded knowledge (diachronic and synchronic) of the history of language in question. In any case, it may make possible the exhaustive study of the lexicon of the author in question, its graphic fixation and its semantic charge, establishing a perspective contrasted with the lexicon of other coeval authors. Finally, they may offer historical or classical (ancient and also modern) referents useful to enrich the knowledge of translation theory and practice.

2. OBJECTIVES, OBJECTS OF PREFERENTIAL INTEREST, SPECIFIC PRODUCTS AND POTENTIAL (AND REAL) BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT «IVITRA»

2.1. The objectives, objects of preferential interest

1. Translations of key works of literary productions, essays, scientific and ideas productions of the different European languages and cultures.
2. Editions and study of translations from a work.
3. Philological (literary, linguistic and cultural) study around translations and original works.
5. Research, Training and Specialisation in Translation and applied Philology.
7. Studies on the cultural and literary heritage, both Romance and European in general.
9. External promotion of European languages, literature and culture.

2.2. Specific products

- Bank of bilingual translations (Internet, CD-ROM [digital (or electronic or virtual) edition] and/or paper).
- Bank of multilingual translations (Internet, CD-ROM [digital (or electronic or virtual) edition] and/or paper).
- Bank of bilingual and polyglot concords and stemming (Internet, CD-ROM [digital (or electronic or virtual) edition] and/or paper).
- Multilingual traductology studies (Internet, CD-ROM [digital (or electronic or virtual) edition] and/or paper).
- Philological studies in the Romance field and European field in general.
- Observatory and resources bank and solutions for the translation (neologisms, semantics, stylistics, terminology, lexicography, contrastive grammar, etc.).
- Creation and management of multimedia applications applied to multilingual textual multicropra: concords, stemming, search engines. Computer programmes created so far –through Kiobus Engineers-:
  *CONCORIVITRA®*
  *CONCORAdLIST®*
  *METACONCOR®*
  *INTERLINEPro®*
2.3. Potential (and real) beneficiaries

1. For obvious reasons, and in general, translation researchers and scholars.
2. Researchers and scholars of the different European languages, literatures and cultures (philology in general and philology in particular), with a special emphasis on minorities, given that IVITRA may contribute to their recovery process in areas of social and public use, as well as to the extension of their linguistic competence levels.
3. Lexicologists, lexicographers, scholars of morphosyntax, semantics and linguistic variation, given that they can make use of an exhaustive and reliable corpus of the linguistic material from a very significant sector such as the reference sector.
4. Translators and traductologists who will have access to a wide corpus of works translations from different authors, genres, periods and source languages, compared with their respective originals. This will allow them to have access to a real bank of models, examples, resources and specific solutions applicable to their task.
5. Current institutions competent with regard to linguistic fixation and standardisation in the different linguistic communities.
6. Public or private institutions interested in the development of computer tools suitable for linguistic work and literary studies.
7. Scholars of didactics and pedagogy applied to language, literature and culture teaching, with a contrastive and, at the same time, integrating perspective in multilingual contexts.

3. THE ADDED VALUES OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE «IVITRA»

Carrying out a task of such magnitude requires the training of a research team that must necessarily be interdisciplinary, multilingual and impressive, both large and with highly experienced members. We also have to count on the strategic support of important university, scientific and reference institutions, giving scientific and institutional support to the task and, at the same time, providing the necessary funds, which are, maybe not scant, by always modest — although a strict management and optimisation of financial resources allows us not to waste public funds—. The truth is that, in this project, we have managed to devise this almost impossible and unprecedented net [in fact, and so that it is noted for those it might interest, all this planning, as well as IVITRA, is formally and officially registered since February 2001]:
a) IVITRA brings together 150 researchers of 28 universities from 13 European countries (apart from the USA and Canada). The research programme «Edition, digitisation and translation of Valencian works», which IVITRA develops with the backing of the Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua, counts on more than 30 researchers — shortly there might be more— belonging to 16 universities from 8 European and North American countries.

b) The research programme «Research and dissemination of the translation activity of European literary works», which IVITRA develops with the backing of the Instituto Cervantes, gathers, in its first phase, focused on «Polyglot Ausiàs March », 15 researchers of 8 universities from 7 European countries.

c) The second phase of this project which IVITRA develops with the Instituto Cervantes, is focused on “Polyglot Tirant lo Blanch”, (2006-2010), and gathers 35 researchers of 18 universities from 10 countries.

d) The research project «Multilingual Valencian classics», which IVITRA develops with the backing of the Valencian Government (Department of Enterprise, University and Trade) [GV05/180], gathers 13 researchers of 7 universities from 4 European countries.

- **3.1 Institutions with strategic agreements with IVITRA(-UA) for the development of research projects and special actions, according to official regulations (by chronological signing order)**

3.1.1 Public:
— Centro de Estudios Cervantinos (Alcalá de Henares, Madrid [2002]).
— Institut d’Estudis Catalans (Barcelona [2003]).
— Instituto Cervantes-Centro Virtual Cervantes (Madrid [2004]).
— Town Council of La Nucia (Alicante [2004])
— Town Council of Jijona (Alicante [2004])
— Anglo-Catalan Society (United Kingdom [2004]).
— Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua (Valencia [2005]).
— Associació Internacional de la Llengua i Literatura Catalanes (Barcelona [2005]).
— Biblioteca Valenciana (Valencia [2006]).
— École Nationale des Chartes (Paris, France [2007])
— Institució Milà i Fontanals-CSIC (Barcelona [2007])
— UIMP (Madrid, Santander [2007]) (currently under way)

3.1.2 Private:
— Kiobus Ingenieros Informáticos (Alicante [2001]).
— Consell Regulador del Torró, la Xocolata i Derivats (Jijona [2001])
— Asociación Nacional del Helado Artesano (Jijona, [2001])
— Centro de Lingüística Aplicada «Athenea» (Madrid [2003]).
— Liceus.com, El portal de las Humanidades (Madrid [2004]).
— Anacharsis Éditions (Marseilles, France [2005]).
— Fischer Verlage (Hamburg, Germany [2005]).
— The Edwin Mellen Press (New York, USA [2005]).
3.2 European universities with IVITRA members and with whom we have established, or are firmly in the process of establishing, formal agreements for the development of specific research and training actions (in force):

— Spain: Universitat d’Alacant, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Universidad de Alcalá, Universitat de Barcelona, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Universitat de Girona, Universidad de Granada, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Universitat Jaume I, Universidad de Lleida, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Universidad del País Vasco, Universidad Rovira i Virgili, Universidad de Valencia-Estudi General, Universidad de Zaragoza.

— Germany: Katholische Eichstätt Universität; Universität Freiburg am Breisgau

— France: Université Paul Valéry, Montpellier; Université Aix-en-Provence; Université de Paris IV -Sorbonne

— Hungary: Eötvös Lorand University of Budapest

— Italy: Universita di Roma Tre; Universita di Pavia, Universita Federico II di Napoli, Universita Ca’ Foscari, Universita degli Studi di Messina;

— Poland: Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Cracow

— Portugal: University of Lisbon

— United Kingdom: King’s College, London; University of Cambridge; University of Kent at Canterbury

— Czech Republic: Carolina University, Prague

— Russia: Lomonosov University, Moscow

— Romania: Universitatea din Bucuresti, University of Iasi

3.3 Town Councils of La Nucia and Jijona (Alicante)

We would like to mention as well the Town Council of la Nucia and the Town Council of Xixona/Jijona which, with their university commitment and vocation —these towns house University Venues of the University of Alicante— with science, language, literature, teaching and the culture of Valencian people, Catalan, firmly contribute to its everyday life.

We can especially point out the activities promoted by the Town Council of la Nucia, physical and institutional venue for the International Conferences on the Translation of Valencian Classics (I series: 1-3 December 2005; II series: 15-18 November 2006; III series: November 2007) and, for twenty years now the Sociolinguistics Courses of la Nucia, which constitute the oldest initiative in Valencian soil linking a town council and a university to discuss burning issues with full independence, rigour and excellence regarding the sociolinguistic situation of the Catalan linguistic sphere, with special emphasis on the Valencian area, without forgetting the European global perspective.

4. INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS, PROJECTS FOR UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND TRAINING. ARGUMENTS OF THE IVITRA OPTION.

In the conception and shaping of the IVITRA general strategy, transfer and training actions are essential. In fact, we start from the assumption that one of the University objectives is the responsibility and commitment with quality training based on excellence research. In this sense, Abós Olivares & López Hernández (2000: 121) and, to be more specific, Balsa Martín (1997) point out that university institutions have a commitment with the society they serve. From IVITRA we state our vocation to contribute to the training of philologists,
linguists, translators, historians and teachers with enough resources and versatility in the linguistic and communicative competences, for the world of teaching, as well as especially for research, without leaving aside other more diversified but equally specific occupations (edition —digital and «traditional»—, translation, linguistic dynamization, intercultural mediation, etc.) (LIBRO BLANCO FILOLOGÍAS, 2006; GARCÍA GALINDO, 1995; CEBRIÁN DE LA SERNA, 2000; KNIGHT, 2003).

The list of functions of the University is long, complex and has a clear impact on society: teaching, research and result transfer, management of resources and personnel, social and cultural dynamization, technical and scientific support to companies and to public or private institutions, social consultancy, social service and support to people and groups with fewer resources, establishment of national and international networks of excellence of search and training, social criticism, etc. The University report 2000 (BRICALL, 2000) summarises these three functions:

- critical preservation and transfer of knowledge, culture and values (socialising function)
- revelation of individual abilities (orientation function)
- increase in the knowledge opportunities for society (research and cultural extension function)

We will complete the panoply of functions and competences —and obligations— of the University if we pay attention to what ZABALZA (2002) adds, also very wisely, taking into account the complexity of today’s world:

- **Documentation**, which implies guaranteeing the function of the University as generator, transmitter and guarantor of all kinds of knowledge.
- **Reticulation**, which implies the use of very varied and plural communication systems and supports allowing the widest spreading of knowledge, in such a way that it can reach everyone in spite of physical, geographical, social, and economic distance.
- **Innovation**, which implies that the University becomes one of the main irradiation centres for constant technical and social progress and innovation. In this sense, it is necessary to make the most of the autonomy and availability of resources enjoyed by the university.
- **Criticism**, as regards the use and abuse of powers or the processes of loss of identity and individual, social and national acculturation.

We should not forget that «to train ≠ to mould» and that «to train ≠ to shape» and that, therefore, we can talk of «training» and, besides, of «university training» (Zabalza, 2002: 42). The same can be said about research: «to research ≠ to mould», «to research ≠ to shape».

University training and research are concepts and, at the same time, very complex realities. We can summarise what we suggest in this point if we take into account the dilemma presented by Zabalza (2002) and which we consider a key aspect in this case:

- **Dilemma between what is logical and what is global (universal).** Without leaving aside our immediate environment and our tradition, we should activate as much as possible and appropriately a global thinking, i.e., the motivation of university inherent to university studies (EUROPEAN MODEL OF EXCELLENCE, 2001). That is the vocation of several European scope documents, which show the unmistakable interest of (state and international) political institutions and universities regarding this, materialised in initiatives trying to put it into practice, such as the European Higher Education Area, supported by the communiqué of the Meeting of European Ministers in charge of higher education held in Prague in May 2001 as a result of the famous Sorbonne Declaration (May 1998) and the acceptance given by the so-called Bologna process (June 1999), and what the Presidents of Universities International Association already proclaimed in
1995. Therefore, it is necessary to work:

— To establish international networks for research, teaching and collaboration, to carry out research projects as well as to deliver postgraduate courses (preferably in higher levels, official masters or 1st and 2nd cycle programmes of the universities or other postgraduate programmes) and Third cycle postgraduate programmes or Research programmes from official interuniversity and interdisciplinary Postgraduate programmes (MEDINA RIVILLA & CASTILLO, 2003).

— To carry out teacher and student exchanges, for specific subjects and topics (CEMBRANOS & MEDINA, 2003).

— To establish interuniversity programmes to carry out European studies and degrees: European masters and doctoral theses (European Doctorate or Thesis under a double supervision regime) (TAUCH & RAUHV ARGERS, 2002).

— To take part in the training of other national and European centres (MODELO EUROPEO DE EXCELENCIA, 2001).

— To carry out distance international training and research programmes via the Internet and the creation of specific educational portals (ROIG VILA, 2003a y 2003b; ARTICUA; EDUONLINE; EDUTIC; BRUNING, HORK, PYTLIKZILLIG (eds.), 2003; PYTLIKZILLIG, BRUNING, BODVARSSON (eds.), 2005; GARCÍA MARTÍNEZ, 2005).

— For the incorporation of Information and Communication Technologies as regular and structural resources in research and the transfer and training actions deriving therefrom (GOODYEAR, BANKS, HODSON & MCCONNELL (eds.), 2004).

This is what IVITRA is about and we do our utmost (as regards work, hours and integration of research groups, etc.) to achieve a successful result.
5. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES MENTIONED:

ARTICUA (2005): http://www.articua.ua.es


EDUONLINE (2004): http://www.eduonline.ua.es


GARCÍA GALINDO, Juan Antonio, ed. (1995): Innovación educativa en la Universidad Investigaciones y experiencias para mejorar la calidad de la enseñanza, Málaga, ICE I Universidad de Málaga.


MARTINES, Vicent (2005b) : Concordances lematitzades i edicions interlinial de les traduccions de “Tirant lo Blanch” a l’anglès, espanyol, francès i italià (ss. XVI-XX), Projecte de recerca patrocinat en concurrència pública per l’Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua.


TICE, Stacey Lane, Nicholas JACKSON, Leo LAMBERT & Peter ENGLOT (2005): *University Teaching. A Reference for Graduate Students and Faculty*, New York, Syracuse University Press.

MULTILINGUAL VALENCIAN CLASSICS: THE CRITERIA OF THIS ANTHOLOGY

Here we reproduce short excerpts of some of the Valencian classic works that are being translated and studied within the Institutional Research Project of the University of Alicante “IVITRA”. IVITRA develops this task with the backing of the public and private institutions mentioned in epigraph 3 of this Introduction.

For IVITRA an inalienable and inherent part of Valencians is our literary classics. Since the Middle Ages, with the conquest and founding of the Kingdom of Valencia by the king Jaime I, until the Modern Ages, with the wrongly named “Decadence” and the defeat at the battle of Almansa (25th April 1707), and to the current day, they are one of the main landmarks of the Valencians’ will to be a people. Here we collect a part of the names and works we are working on in IVITRA: the Conqueror king himself, Ramon Muntaner, San Vicente Ferrer, Francesc Eiximenis, Ausiàs March, Joanot Martorel, Curial e Güelfa, Jaume Roig or Joan Francesc Mira. Their works and texts are an essential contribution from Valencians to the world about literature, culture, language and history.

In IVITRA we deal with works from the whole of the European cultural heritage. As a project coordinated by a Valencian university, we have a special vocation to study and to translate Valencian classics to as many languages as possible. We have, to use the words of the Valencian literary valiant knight Tirant lo Blanch: «gent, forment e argent», which, for the case that concerns us, could be translated as «people, substance and funds». We have—a lot of—substance, funds—modest but sufficient—and people—the best international researchers and specialists—and we have created a network of institutions and companies who loyally and willingly collaborate in order to bear witness to our will to be Valencians, always with excellence, rigour and honesty as our motto.

We now offer these 10 excerpts of Valencian classics translated to 8 different languages as a small sample of our project and as a demonstration of the goodness of this venture and its influence in Europe. This is clearly shown by the number and high quality of the publishers that, in each language and country, are in charge of the corresponding publication—apart from the Instituto Cervantes-Centro Virtual Cervantes, who has been designated by IVITRA and according to the agreement established for that purpose, for the publication of an important part of our materials via the Internet, in the web portal, which is, undeniable, of world prestige and reference—.

We could not have better ambassadors of Valencian culture, literature and language: king Jaime I; the valiant Ramon Muntaner—who, born in Peralada (Girona), wrote his Chronicle at his farmhouse of Xirivella, and wrote it in the language he had always spoken during his intense vital vicissitudes as a man-at-arms at the service of our kings--; the brilliant San Vicente Ferrer; the wise Francesc Eiximenis—who, also born in Girona, lived in Valencia for almost thirty years, where he wrote most of his vast works, which he had already started in Girona--; the exceptional poet and battling knight Ausiàs March; his brother-in-law, not less of a battling knight, apart from being a wonderful novelist, Joanot Martorell and the hero and other characters of his work Tirant lo Blanch; also the literary knight Curial and his beloved Güelfa; the acid Jaume Roig; and the educated, an also masterly novelist and splendid essayist, Joan Francesc Mira with his—among others—Borja Papa and Purgatori. All these ambassadors do justice to the researchers and
translators of IVITRA who carry out the translations –most of them about to be published- which we bring together in this volume, in alphabetical order:

Josep Antoni Aguilar (UCSVM, Valencia)

Dr. Massimiliano Andreoli & Dr. Oriana Scarpati (under the direction of Prof. Dr. Costanzo Di Girolamo) (Università Federico II de Nápols and Università di Messina, Italy)

Prof. Dr. Robert Archer (Cervantes Chair, King’s College, London, United Kingdom)

Prof. Dr. Jean Marie Barberà (Université d’Aix-en-Provence, France [emeritus])

Profa. Dra. Marie-Noëlle Costa (Université de Perpignan, France)

Prof. Dr. Bálázs Déri (Universitat Eötvös Loránd, Budapest, Hungary)

Dr. Alfonsina Di Benedetto (Università di Bari, Università Orientale de Nápoles, Italy)

Prof. Dr. Vicent J. Escartí (Universidad de Valencia)

Prof. Dr. Antoni Ferrando (Universidad de Valencia)

Prof. Joan M. Furió (UCSVM, Valencia)

Maria Àngels Fuster Ortuño (Universidad de Alicante)

Prof. Dr. Albert Hauf (Universidad de Valencia)

Profa. Dr. Barbara Luczak (& Prof. Dr. Anna Sawicka) (University of Poznan, Jagiellonian University of Cracow, Poland)

Prof. Dr. José Maria Micó (Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona)

Dr. Anna Isabel Peirats (Universidad de Valencia)

Dr. Hans-Ingo Radatz (Katholische Universität Eichstätt, Germany)

Rozalya Sasor (& Prof. Dr. Anna Sawicka) (Jagiellonian University of Cracow, Poland)

Sylwia Szydlik & Dr. Guillem Calaforra (Poland / Universidad de Valencia)

Dr. Fritz Vogelgsang (Germany)

Prof. Dr. Josep A. Ysern i Largada (UNED, Madrid)

Prof. Dr. Curt Wittlin (University of Saskatchewan, Canada)
We would like to state clearly that the translation excerpts published here, although very carefully thought-out by the corresponding researchers and translators, are still provisional and they probably do not have the final form they will present when they are published shortly. We, the editors of this book, sincerely thank our colleagues for authorising the reproduction of the translation excerpts.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to Kiobus Ingenieros, the computer and telecommunications engineering company that develops with IVITRA the computer systems, programmes and applications allowing us to optimally create and manage the huge multilingual and multimedia textual corpus we have created.

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