Title: Evidential strategies in European and Brazilian Portuguese translations: a case study

Submitted for Workshop 8: « A quoi sert le marquage évidentiel ? Dimensions pragmatique, discursive et rhétorique de l’évidentialité » (or Main Session).

N.B.: The presentation may as well be held in French.

Keywords: evidentiality; tense; future; conditional; journalistic discourse; translation.

Abstract:
News texts are intrinsically linked to fresh information on recent events, whose outlines are sometimes still poorly defined. For this reason, journalists often need to use linguistic means that exempt them from a commitment to the truth of the statements made, either as a way to ensure the objectivity of discourse, either by ethical and legal requirement. In this context, the strategy most commonly used to mark the distance and consequent disengagement of the enunciating subject towards their statements is the presentation of the facts as reported, i.e., as validated by another enunciative source. This strategy falls within the construction of mediated enunciation (cf. Guentchéva, ed., 1996).

The marking of reported facts in news texts uses several formulas for introducing reported speech, as well as verb tenses, such as the conditional, in Romance languages (cf. among others, Dendale, 1993, 2012; Haillet, 2002; Kronning, 2002). The Portuguese language also uses the future tense for this purpose (cf. Squartini, 2001, 2004), but only in the European variant; Brazilian Portuguese is unfamiliar to this use of the future.

This paper proposes to analyse how evidential markers are translated from English into European and Brazilian Portuguese. The analysis compares English texts from news agencies and their translations or adaptations into the Portuguese language, both European and Brazilian variants.

The corpus consists of a collection of news texts published online on a single day about the same event. It contains texts both from news agencies (mainly, Reuters) and Portuguese and Brazilian newspapers (respectively, Público and Diário de Notícias, and O Globo and Folha de São Paulo).

The comparison shows that while English focus on the assignment of the statements to identified sources as its main strategy, European and Brazilian Portuguese have at their disposal three main forms of reported facts marking –assignment of the statements to identified sources; conditional; future/conditional opposition–, which they both use differently. The analysis will thus pay particular attention to semantic and pragmatic effects that arise from different translation choices.
References:


