



JJRC — the James Joyce Retranslations Corpus

Annotation Guidelines

How to add metadata

To add metadata to the James Joyce Retranslations Corpus, go to <https://james-joyce.flw.uantwerpen.be/> and log in with your username and password. Metadata can be added by annotating a sentence. Such annotations can be added to source text sentences (left-hand side of the screen) to describe translation problems, and to target text sentences (right-hand side of the screen) to describe the corresponding translation solutions.

These are the steps to follow:

- **Select a source text** using the source text scrolling wheel on the top left of the screen, e.g. √ 'The dead'; The source text will appear on the left-hand side of the screen;
- **Select a source text sentence** by clicking or scrolling, e.g. √ "1 Lily, the caretaker's daughter, was literally run off her feet". The selected sentence will highlight;
- **Select the translations** you want to see by using the "Filter Languages" button and/or the "Filter Translations" button, e.g. √ Dutch, and √ Bloem, 1968, respectively. It is also possible to select more than one language, and/or more translations, including in several languages. The selected translations corresponding to the selected source text sentence will appear on the right-hand side of the screen;

In the example given, the first sentence of 'The dead' shows on the left-hand of the screen, and the 1968 Dutch translation by Rein Bloem appears on the right-hand side of the screen. Both the source text sentence and the target text sentence can be annotated;

- **To annotate a source text sentence** (e.g. "Lily, the caretaker's daughter, was literally run off her feet."):
 - Select an annotation category by using the SOURCE TEXT ANNOTATIONS scrolling wheel on the top center of your screen, e.g. **language: idiolectic discourse**;
 - Click on the down arrow (√) on the right of the source text sentence to open the source text annotation pane;
 - Type your comment in the textbox, e.g. "Lily is mistaking 'literally' for 'figuratively'. See Hugh Kenner's Uncle Charles Principle. See also Michael Mayo in JJQ 56(3-4), 245-266"
 - Click on **Add Comment** in the upper left corner for your comment to be saved and added to the corpus metadata. Your comment will be saved automatically under the selected annotation category. Your name and a time stamp will be registered automatically.

— **To annotate a target text sentence** (e.g. “Lily, de dochter van de huisbewaarder, kon niet meer op haar benen staan”, Bloem 1968, p. 179):

- Select an annotation category by using the TARGET TEXT ANNOTATIONS scrolling wheel on the top right of your screen, e.g. **content: omission**;
- Click on the down arrow (√) on the right of the source text sentence to open the source text annotation pane;
- Type your comment in textbox, e.g. “The word “literally” is missing. As a result of this content omission, Lily’s idiolectic discourse becomes standard Dutch”
- Click on **Add Comment** in the upper left corner for your comment to be saved and added to the corpus metadata. Your comment will be saved automatically under the selected annotation category. Your name and a time stamp will be registered automatically.

You can collapse the annotation pane at any time, by clicking on the arrow up icon (^) on the bottom right of the annotation pane.

Please note:

- It is possible to annotate a sentence for more than one category, by repeating the same procedure, i.e. selecting another category using the scrolling wheels, and adding a comment under that category as well.
- Existing comments will show as a red plus-icon next to a sentence when the relevant category is selected. Clicking on the icon will expand the annotation pane and show the comment(s) already entered in the tool, with the author’s name and date.
- It is possible to react to an existing comment by adding a comment of your own in the text box and clicking on “Add comment”, in the manner described above.
- It is possible to show all source text sentences for which a comment was added for a given annotation category, by selecting that category using the source text annotation scrolling wheel, and clicking on the Filter icon. Click again to de-activate the filter.
- At any time, return to the home screen by clicking on the top-left logo or title “James Joyce Retranslations Corpus”.

Annotation categories

When annotating the corpus, please observe the following definitions of annotation categories:

Source Text annotation categories

category		description:
existing annotation		citation and source of an existing published annotation, e.g. by Don Gifford (California UP, 1981), John Wyse Jackson & Bernard McGinley (Sinclair-Stevenson 1993), or Terence Brown (Penguin 1993). Please add author, year and page
language	heteroglossia	the language used is not English, or not only English (including Irish, but excluding Irish English or Hiberno-English—see type Language: heterology), e.g. "Derevaun Seraun!", "Alanna", "maestro di color che sanno", "passencore"
	heterology	the language used is English showing language variety (historical, regional, socio-professional variety within the English language, including Irish English and Hiberno-English), e.g. "Is there gaelic on you?", "Before born babe bliss had"
	idiolectic discourse	a character's idiosyncratic voice. The language used shows individual idiolectic ways of expression ("Uncle Charles Principle", H. Kenner), e.g. "Lily was literally run off her feet"
	deviant syntax	non-idiomatic syntax, e.g. syntactic error, unusual postposition, etc. The language used is English, but syntax does not follow standard word order in English, or contains syntactic error, e.g. "I'm told it's a grand language by them that knows"
	portmanteau word	the sentence contains a word, or words composed of existing other words, e.g. "translout", "humself", "galumph"
	metalinguistic comment	a metadiscursive comment on language itself, e.g. regarding Paul De Cock: "nice name he has".

content	ambiguity and polysemy	the content is ambiguous, can be interpreted in various ways, contains "dislocations" (F. Senn), e.g. a dressinggown "ungirdled", "throwaway", ""I was great with him at that time," she said."
	paronomasia	the sentence contains a pun, or other type of wordplay that exploits homophony, homonymy or polysemy, e.g. "rose of Castile" / "rows of cast steel", "Met him pike hoses", "Sweet tart"
	intertextuality	the sentence contains an intertextual reference or allusion, including to written text, art, song, opera. Please mention the source / intertext in your comment
	cultural reference	the sentence contains a cultural reference or allusion other than intertextuality (geography, politics, historical figures, e.g. "Ivy Day", "Arthur Griffith", "Davy Burnes", "past Eve and Adam's"). Please mention the cultural item referred to in your comment
narrative	free indirect speech	third-person (objective) narration is blended with character (first-person, subjective) voice and thoughts, e.g. "Perhaps she had not told him all the story."
	description non-focalised	description (objective) whereby information is not restricted to perceptions, knowledge, and feelings of a specific character
	description focalised	description (subjective) whereby information is restricted to perceptions, knowledge, and feelings of specific character, e.g. "the lighted square of window [...] lighted in the same way, faintly and evenly"
	stream of consciousness	free direct speech or interior monologue, such as Molly's in 'Penelope', e.g. "Stop and say a word: about the funeral perhaps."
	pastiche	the sentence is imitating or mimicking the style of an existing author or text. Please mention the source in your comment
	parody	the sentence is imitating or mimicking the style of an existing author or text, with mockingly humorous effect. Please mention the source in your comment
prodosy	rhyme, alliteration, assonance	the sentence contains source text 'music', including rhythmic effects, alliterations, rhyme, rhetorical devices such as parallelism or antithesis
comment	(open text field)	In this field, add any comment or explanation, e.g. what ambiguity, cultural allusion, intertext, character etc. are concerned.

Target Text annotation categories

category		description:
translator's note		citation and source of an existing published translator's note or commentary. Please add author/translator, date, and page.
language	retention	linguistic features of the source text are retained as such (e.g. English, Italian, or Gaelic words becoming loan words in the target language)
	orthographic adaptation	linguistic features of the source text are retained while orthograph is adapted (e.g. loan words adapted to conventional spelling in the target text)
	word-for-word translation	word order in the target text closely follows word order in the source text, resulting in non-standard syntax (also known as calque)
	standardisation	source text linguistic features such as heteroglossia, heterology, deviant syntax, are adapted to the idiomatic standard variant of the target language (also known as normalisation)
	re-creation	source text linguistic features such as heteroglossia, heterology, deviant syntax, are re-created with other means while aiming at a similar effect
	re-creation of metalinguistic comment	re-creates a metadiscursive comment on language itself, in the target language
	omission of metalinguistic comment	does not reproduce a metalinguistic comment
content	retention	content features (e.g. intertextuality, ambiguity, cultural reference...) present in the source text were retained in the translation
	omission (partial)	a word, expression or clause was not translated, as a result of which part of the content is missing (for an entire sentence missing please use type Sentence omission)
	simplification	source text content is rendered easier to understand for the target audience, e.g. using more frequent lexis
	in-text explicitation	content is rendered in a more explicit, or disambiguated manner, i.e. has but one meaning, or explains a reference. For explanatory footnotes or endnotes, please use category Translator's note.
	implication	content is rendered in a more implicit manner, i.e. is ambiguous or does not explicitate a reference whereas the source text does

	paraphrase	content is described, rephrased, or restated with different words (e.g. due to a lack of equivalent in the target language)
	naturalisation	a culture-specific item is replaced with a cultural equivalent from the target culture
	translation error	a content item in the source text was misunderstood, resulting in a meaning that does not correspond to the source text's meaning
narrative	retention	a narrative feature of the source text (e.g. free indirect speech, internal focalisation...) is retained
	simplification	a narrative feature of the source text (e.g. free indirect speech, internal focalisation...) is made easier to understand
	re-creation	a narrative feature of the source text (e.g. free indirect speech, internal focalisation...) is re-created with other means while aiming at a similar effect
	explicitation	a narrative feature of the source text (e.g. free indirect speech, internal focalisation...) is made more explicit, e.g. by using a modal verb such as “appeared” instead of “was”, using a tonal pronoun, or a name instead of a
	omission	a narrative feature of the source text (e.g. free indirect speech, internal focalisation...) has disappeared, e.g. by using direct speech instead of free indirect speech
prosody	retention	rhythmic effects, alliterations, rhyme, or rhetorical devices are retained
	partial retention or re-creation	rhythmic effects, alliterations, rhyme, or rhetorical devices are partially retained or re-created
	omission	rhythmic effects, alliterations, rhyme, or rhetorical devices are omitted
sentence omission		the sentence is entirely absent from the translation. When only part of the sentence is missing, please use target_type2.2 — content: omission (partial).
comment	(open text field)	In this field, add any comment or explanation, e.g. what was explicitated, omitted, retained, or how some feature was re-created.