

Title: Lost and Found in Translation: The Bilingualism of *War and Peace* in the Different English Versions.

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V.V. Vinogradov called *War and Peace* a bilingual novel because of the important role of the French language for the text. This assessment would have come as a surprise to the reader of the work in English, as most translations did not leave the French passages in the original language. This trend started with the very first translation by Constance Garnett and was ended only by the last translation by Pevear and Volokhonsky - the first to claim to maintain all the French passages. Constance Garnett herself made interesting choices, translating most of the French passages but leaving many expressions in the original. The subsequent translators translated more and more of the French until the novel turned into an almost monolingual text. The translation by Anthony Briggs (Viking 2006), for example, does not even keep expressions such as "ma tante." Thus the treatment of the French language in the text can be seen as an indicator for changes in the approach to translation.

This presentation focuses on three aspects: from the point of view of translation theory, it is particularly interesting to study how the translators tried to make up for the loss of one literary device. On a more general level, I want to explore the motivations (as far as this is possible) for the choices as well as their effects on the reception of the novel. A look at translations into languages other than English will offer a comparative point of view.