IN SEARCH OF THE THIRD CODE

An Investigation of Norms in Literary Translation

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Introduction

The main aim of the present project is a practical one: I wish to investigate ways in which descriptive translation studies can serve as a practical tool for the translator of fiction. Added to this auto-pedagogical intention, however, I hope to illuminate aspects of translation theory.

At present, no training programme exists in this country that caters for the particular needs of the translator of fiction. On the one hand, translation is considered the realm of philologists: if you want to translate, you study the foreign language and preferably also your own, and, naturally, the more cultural knowledge you manage to accumulate along the way, the better. On the other hand, one finds the view that literary translation is a question merely of intuition and artistic talent. As far as I can see, language studies are crucial, but not sufficient. And although talent is undoubtedly important, I believe that it can benefit not only from experience, but also from theoretical insight.

Existing courses at university level focus mainly on technical translation. From my point of view, technical and literary translation constitute different worlds to such an extent that most translators end up in either one or the other. The main reason appears to be that the first above all requires familiarisation with specialized terminologies. Achieving total equivalence and avoiding ambiguity are central and less problematic issues than in the case of literary translation. In the latter one might resort to e.g. genre conventions, stylistic levels, sociolect, etc., but in the last instance, literary translation becomes very much a matter of individual choice. Where, then, does a would-be translator of fiction go for guidance? To theory?
The observation that the gap between theory and practice is considerable has become a commonplace in translation literature. Theorists are often not themselves translators, and practitioners tend to regard theoretical discourse with suspicion or indifference. In a general attempt to amend this situation, there has been a momentous move in recent years, away from idealized models of translation processes and products and subsequent prescription, and into the field of descriptive translation studies. Some of the investigations evaluate their findings for use in the applied branches of training and criticism, others have as their main objective to describe translations and to situate them within differing canons of theory.

The present study belongs to the latter category. Chapter 1 sets out to present some of the most dominant controversies within translation theory, focusing mainly on the opposition between foreignization and domestication. In chapter 2 the focus shifts to the field of descriptive studies, with the aim of establishing a methodological framework for the investigations presented in chapters 3 and 4. Among the attempts to establish a descriptive field, the Israeli scholar Gideon Toury appears to provide the most comprehensive and systematic approach and chapter 2 will therefore concentrate on the ideas of the so-called Manipulation School. The common but somewhat vague intuition that translations differ from 'native' texts has been elaborated by the Manipulation School to a claim that translations constitute a separate sub-system, or, in William Frawley's words, a third code.

Translation is essentially a third code which arises out of the bilateral consideration of the matrix and target codes: it is, in a sense, a sub-code of each of the codes involved (Frawley, 1984:168).

A number of scholars have focused increasingly on the ways in which translations differ, not only in the sense that they fail to duplicate the source text, but in their deviation from original texts in the same target language. 'These very deviations', says Gideon Toury, 'are the major justification for a distinct discipline which ... will focus on translational phenomena per se' (Toury, 1980:42).
The object of the present project has been to investigate translated texts in the hope of discovering such characteristic features. This meant abandoning the traditional comparison of one individual text with its source in favour of establishing a material comprising a wide range of translations. The English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus (ENPC) compiled at the Department of English and American Studies at the University of Oslo provides precisely this kind of material, as it consists of aligned versions of original text extracts and their translations (Johansson & Ebeling, 1995).

A number of hypotheses regarding aspects of the third code have been presented by various scholars and a preliminary survey was launched in order to discover which of these might be worth pursuing. Along with tentative definitions of four types of translation feature, results of this survey, comprising the 20 first sentences from 32 novel extracts (16 in each direction, see Appendix 1), have been included in chapter 3. The results indicated that in translations from English into Norwegian, and also in the opposite direction, explicitation was the most dominant and also the most interesting category. In chapter 4 the material was therefore expanded to 40 extracts (20 in each direction, see Appendix 2), each consisting of 50 sentences, for a more detailed survey of the category of explicitation. In this chapter the starting point has been Shoshana Blum-Kulka’s explicitation hypothesis (1986). She links her hypothesis to the notion of cohesion introduced by Halliday and Hasan (1976), and cohesion has therefore been applied as a terminological framework for the main investigation. The survey of different levels at which the rise in cohesive explicitness takes place is followed by a survey of frequencies in the two sub-corpora, in order to test Blum-Kulka’s hypothesis that explicitation constitutes a distinguishing feature in translation and subsequently contributes to a partial definition of the third code.

As a would-be translator wishing to prepare myself as best as possible, I have found that the range of often contradictory theoretical assumptions became frustrating. It has sometimes been tempting to abandon theory altogether and to rely entirely on intuition. I then remind myself of the probability that behind the most heartfelt intuition
there lurks a premise that I may not wish to share. Translation is serious business. Within the framework of the present thesis, it is viewed as confrontation and manipulation. The translator is seen above all as a mediator in a perpetual conflict. In his call for extended cooperation between practicing translators and theoreticians, Francis Henrik Aubert writes:

> If this is the role to expect from translators, it would seem reasonable to assert that the corresponding role of the translation theory which supports their task is, to a large extent, that of bringing about awareness: awareness of the possibilities and limitations of multilingualistic and multicultural interchange; awareness of similitudes and of differences; awareness of conflict and harmony; awareness of technicalities of all sorts; awareness of ideological substrata in texts and in the actual translation procedures; awareness of the translator's task as extending way beyond the transcoding and transfer of linguistic and cultural items (Aubert, 1995: 130).

There is also an important pedagogical potential involved in descriptive studies in terms of consciousness-raising activity. Translation students come face to face with concrete examples of the range of available choices. This has indeed been my own motivation for the present thesis; to concretize some of the various claims of theory. In general, I also share the belief that descriptive translation studies can offer insights that may in turn improve the state of translation theory. For myself at least, I hope that this project will help clarify some of its basic controversies.

Finally, a not infrequent argument against theory is that it hampers creativity. Personally, I believe that literary translation can be compared to various other activities: theory and method may be studied in preparation of the task, or in retrospect, in order to expand one's understanding of the possibilities and constraints involved - in the moment of performance, however, it is crucial to forget everything that one has ever learnt.

Examples are reproduced as they appear in the corpus. For an explanation of the abbreviations used in identifying the source texts, see Appendix 1 and 2. Original texts will be referred to throughout as ST (source text), and translations as TT (target text). The source language will be referred to as SL and the target language as TL.
CHAPTER 1
Prescriptive Translation Theory: opposing views

Chapter plan:

1.1 Introduction
1.2 Historical background
1.3 Domesticating translation
   1.3.1 Recommendations: translation as equivalence
   1.3.2 Objections: the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
1.4 Foreignizing translation
   1.4.1 Objections: the problem of textual meaning
   1.4.2 Recommendations: Translation as difference

1.1 Introduction

According to long-standing tradition the ideal translation both faithfully renders ST and abides by the conventions of TL. There have always been differences in opinion, however, as to the requirements of successful translation, and although they constitute various clines rather than distinct oppositions, it does seem useful to present these differences in the light of opposing poles. Two such poles may be established according to whether focus is directed towards the source or the target. Various labels have been applied to describe these positions. Accounting for aspects of source focus one finds word for word, literal, faithful, adequate, transparent and foreignizing translation. At the other end, accounting for a target focus, one finds sense for sense, free, acceptable, invisible, transparent, fluent, facilitating, accommodating and domesticating translation. The different labels on each side both overlap, differ and contradict one another. Some of the differences relate to shifts in focus, i.e method vs. aim, others reflect serious controversies. I shall be using domestication and foreignization as umbrella terms to focus on the respective orientations. The remaining labels appear in quotations and specific situations to emphasize the appropriate aspect.
The present thesis, then, will be concerned with scholars that have problematized the notion of equivalence and launched a view of translation as difference: different from the original text, and also different from original texts in the target language - a view of translation as a third code. However, these scholars did not emerge in a vacuum, and I have included a presentation of opposing views, in order to explain some of the controversies that have been their point of departure. Translation has never before been subject to as much attention as in the last decade and there has been a veritable boom of translation literature. Nevertheless, many of the views presented in contemporary discourse have also been put forth at various stages throughout the centuries, and the present chapter will begin with a brief overview of historical developments.

Differing views regarding the aims of translation have led to differing prescriptions with regards to method. As we shall see, common aims have not necessarily rendered identical methods, and, on the other hand, opposing aims have sometimes brought about identical ones.

1.2 Historical background

While the Romans regarded the translator as a conqueror and the early Renaissance described him as an admiring imitator, commentators in the 17th and 18th centuries saw the translator increasingly as an equal to the writer of the original text. After a professional peak during the Romantic era, when the translator appropriated some of the near-divine qualities of the poet-prophet, his status declined considerably. In the 20th century he became at best a failure, or even worse, a violator. This, at least is the outline presented by the sources referred to below. Historical variation in the context of translation, however, appears to consist of various shifts in emphasis and priority, more than an accumulation of knowledge.
Awareness of the central dilemmas of translation appears to have been present throughout. Cicero mourned the fact, during his translation of Plato, that 'If I render word for word, the result will sound uncouth, and if compelled by necessity I alter anything in the order or wording, I shall seem to have departed from the function of a translator' (Nida, 1964:13). Despite this awareness, the Roman concern with the appropriation of ideas, and only of such ideas as might serve the needs of their own culture, was passed on to posterity in the dictum 'Nor word for word too faithfully translate' (Milton, 1990:14). Cicero's famous words reflect the priority given to content, but this, apparently, was a priority where fidelity was not a major concern. Translating the Greek Bible into Latin, St. Jerome appropriated the Roman view of translation as conquest: 'The translator considers thought content a prisoner which he transplants into his own language with the prerogative of a conqueror' (Friedrich in Schulte & Biguenet, 1992:3). The original was a source of inspiration, a source to be conquered but also surpassed by the translation, all in the name of TL enrichment. Nor did the value ascribed to imitation during the Middle Ages enhance the sense of responsibility towards the source text.

Originality was not greatly prized and an author's skill consisted in the reworking of established themes and ideas. The point at which a writer considered himself to be a translator of another text, as opposed to the use he might make of translated material plagiarized from other texts, is rarely clear (Bassnett-Mcguire, 1980:53).

The Renaissance shifted its emphasis from the conquest of ideas to a conquest of forms. Despite the admiration for the classics and attempts at imitation of linguistic and poetic structures, fidelity towards the original text remained a minor concern. According to Eugene Nida, translation towards the end of the Renaissance and for the next two centuries 'showed an almost unrestrained freedom' (Nida, 1964:17). The tendency became particularly popular in 17th century France, where its main proponents prided themselves on the name Les Belles Infidèles. It was only in the mid-eighteenth century, apparently, that identity with the original became a major concern in translation.
Increasingly, languages and cultures were looked upon as equals, while at the same time appreciated for their very differences. Foreignizing translations of the kind that reflected the features not only of the source text but also of the source language, reached a peak during the Romantic era, especially in Germany, partly as a reaction to the French propensity 'to gallicize the Greeks even down to the details of furniture or clothing' (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980:10). The German philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher suggested 'a separate sub-language for use in translated literature only' (ibid:67). This new interest in the foreignness of the ST was taken up by many of the central figures in Victorian England. Newman, Carlyle, Rossetti, Matthew Arnold and William Morris, despite differences, all contributed to the increased attention paid to formal accuracy and the introduction of foreign 'flavour' in translated texts. A foreign element, according to Newman, was to be handled 'with the greater care the more foreign it may be' (ibid). Dante Gabriel Rossetti insisted on 'subservience to the forms and language of the original' (ibid), and William Morris refused to indulge prospective readers - of whom he apparently demanded that they 'deal with the text on its own terms, meeting head-on, through the strangeness of the TL the foreignness of the society that originally produced the text' (ibid: 68). Parallel to this development, however, the notion of fidelity to the spirit rather than the letter joined forces with reader considerations.

Foreignizing translations were increasingly replaced by modes conforming to TL convention. According to Bassnett-McGuire, this realignment of priorities in translation was a consequence of changes in the political climate in post-Romantic Europe: 'With the hardening of nationalistic lines and the growth of pride in a national culture ... translators no longer saw translation as a prime means of enriching their own culture' (ibid:69). In both foreignizing and domesticating translation, respect for the original was increasingly the purported aim, and the joint demands of ST and TT reader paved the way to the notion of equivalence, a notion that was to become subject to endless controversy in the course of the 20th century. Responsibility towards the ST
might have gained equal status to TT fluency, but the definition of equivalence remained problematic. Equivalence at all levels, i.e. an identical copy, was obviously impossible, and an endless series of prescriptions ensued, as to which level of the source text to sacrifice in the service of fidelity.

Dryden’s triadic division in the 17th century of modes of translation seems to have captured the essence of translation dispute from ancient times to the present. According to Dryden, the two extremes consisted of, on the one hand, *metaphrase*: ‘turning an author word by word and line by line, from one language onto another’ (Milton, 1990: 21), and on the other *imitation*, where ‘the translator (if he now has not lost that name) assumes the liberty, not only to vary from the words and the sense, but to forsake them both as he sees occasion; and taking only some general hints from the original, to run division on the ground work, as he pleases’ (ibid:22). However, and paradoxical as it may seem, the joint demand of the translator regarding fidelity and TT fluency, or Dryden’s middle way, the *paraphrase*, has prevailed, I think, among most scholars, practitioners and laymen, where ‘the original is kept in view by the translator ... but [the] words are not so strictly followed as the sense, and that too is amplified, but not altered’ (ibid:95). On the other hand, the notion of equivalence has been problematized to the extent that translation has been regarded increasingly as a process of inevitable loss.

While trying to maintain both source and target demands in various notions of equivalence, practitioners and scholars have often recommended either domesticating or foreignizing modes. Indeed, according to Friedrich Schleiermacher, Dryden’s middle way was not an option. According to him, there were only two modes of translation, and the translator had to choose between them: ‘Either the translator leaves the author in peace, as much as possible, and moves the reader towards him; or he leaves the reader in peace, as much as possible, and moves the author towards him’ (Lefevere, 1977:74). ‘Leaving the reader in peace’, then, will be the subject of the next section.
1.3 Domesticating translation

1.3.1 Recommendations: translation as equivalence

A good translation is like a pane of glass. You only notice that it's there when there are little imperfections - scratches, bubbles. Ideally, there shouldn't be any. It should never call attention to itself (Shapiro, 1995:1).

Despite the ancient tradition of prescribing translations that abide by the conventions of TL, Eugene Nida appears to have been the first to attempt the formulation of a scientifically based translation theory along these lines. Nida's initial concern was Bible translation, but his theories were to become influential in all fields of translation. *Towards a Science of Translation* (1964) became "the "Bible" not just for Bible translators but for translation theory in general" (Gentzler, 1993:44). Nida's approach therefore seems to be a natural choice in an introduction to domesticating translation in the 20th century.

Combining with the apparently less ancient concerns with fidelity, the age-old demand for TL fluency crystallized in Nida's concept of dynamic equivalence, based upon the principle of equivalent effect. According to Nida, a translation should ideally achieve an identical effect on the TT reader as 'the effect which is understood to have existed in the response of the original hearers' (Nida, 1964: 7). To Nida, this effect is what constitutes the meaning of the ST, its spirit or its sense.

In his readings of earlier translations, Nida had reacted strongly against the emphasis on formal accuracy that had dominated in 19th century England, resulting in products that 'slighted the spirit of the text' (Nida, 1964:20). This emphasis was reflected in a permissive attitude towards spatial, but above all the temporal foreignness of archaisms. Traditionally, the notion of fidelity had been associated with formal equivalence, while freedom signified the transfer of content - and the Renaissance comparison of translation with woman proclaimed: ugly if faithful and bound to be unfaithful if she were pretty. Reversing the dichotomy, Nida argues that the emphasis on formal equivalence produced translations that were neither faithful nor beautiful, whereas dynamically equivalent products can combine both qualities.
Nida’s theory, while embodying the increasing awareness of linguistic and cultural difference, with ample references to Humboldt, Sapir, Whorf and others, concludes that ‘As linguists and anthropologists have discovered, that which unites mankind is much greater than that which divides, and hence there is, even in cases of very disparate languages and cultures, a basis for communication’ (Nida, 1964:2).

Despite his acknowledgement that absolute communication is impossible, whether between individuals within the same language community or across languages, Nida’s translation and communication optimism refers to results within biology, anthropology, psychology and linguistics. Research within these fields had pointed to universal similarities in terms of ‘mental processes, somatic responses, range of cultural experience and capacity to adjust to the behaviour of others’ (ibid:55). In support of this universalist approach, Nida refers to Noam Chomsky’s theory of generative grammar. Though the problem of linguistic difference lies at the heart of Nida’s discourse, it is resolved through his introduction to translation theory of Chomsky’s concepts of kernel or deep structures. ‘In comparison with the theoretical possibilities for diversities of structures languages show certain amazing similarities, including especially ... remarkably similar kernel structures from which all other structures are developed by permutations, replacements, additions, and deletions’ (ibid:68). A successful translation therefore depends on a decomposition and a recomposition of the original message and should proceed in the following manner:

1. reduce the source text to its structurally simplest and most semantically evident kernels, 2. transfer the meaning from source language to receptor language on a structurally simple level, 3. generate the stylistically and semantically equivalent expression in the receptor language (Nida, 1964:68).

Working backwards from the ST surface structures to their deep structures, transferring those deep structures to the deep structures of SL and then generating surface structures in an ST, Nida presents a translation method where the problems of untranslatability become a finite and peripheral entity, involving e.g. puns, poetry and also culture
specific phenomena that do not exist in the target culture or language. Even such problems, however, are not insurmountable within this framework, as the focus on similar effect and a faith in universality engender functional solutions.

Nida enters an ancient tradition of domestication and incorporates it in a theory equally concerned with fidelity to the ST. Inspired by Martin Luther and his insistence on translation of the Bible into the vernacular, Nida reacted against foreignizing translations as a distancing device that often rendered the TT ‘more inaccessible to the reader than the source language text itself’ (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980:10). In what has been called ‘the Century of the Common Man’ in David Frost’s televised odyssey through history, domesticating translation apparently became the dominant mode. What with the final down-fall of aristocracy, the consolidation of bourgeois society and the rise of the working classes, this was a mode of translation that appeared to coincide with 20th century ideas of democracy. The notion of equality between languages and cultures was now advanced on the basis of assumed similarity. In the name of solidarity and universal understanding, for instance, eastern European translations of 3rd world literature have shown a marked tendency towards domestication (Pisarz-Ramírez, unpublished paper presented at the EST congress in Prague, 1995). Similarly, Eugene Nida’s domesticating bible translations into minority languages were regarded as a possibility for target readers to receive foreign material on their own terms.

In the wake of Eugene Nida’s work, the notion of equivalence has been subject to increasingly sophisticated elaborations, and to my knowledge it retains its position as the fundamental principle for practicing translators.
1.3.2 Objections: the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

Every language is a vast pattern-system, different from others, in which are culturally ordained the forms and categories by which the personality not only communicates, but also analyzes nature, notices or neglects types of relationship and phenomena, channels his reasoning, and builds the house of his consciousness (Benjamin Lee Whorf, 1956: 246).

While domesticating translation became the most common mode of translation in the 20th century, it has also been widely criticized. Earlier criticism was mainly presented by proponents of formal accuracy and in the name of fidelity. Disregard for the ST, as we have seen, runs through the entire history of translation, from the Romans, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to Les Belles Infidèles, but was perhaps never as bluntly expressed as by mid-nineteenth century translator Edward Fitzgerald: 'It is an amusement to me to take what liberties I like with these Persians, who, (as I think) are not Poets enough to frighten one from such excursions, and who really do want a little Art to shape them' (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980:3). In recent years, however, criticism has been launched for other reasons.

Eugene Nida’s notion of universal deep structures and his introduction of dynamic equivalence appear to combine both a monist and a dualist view of the relationship between form and content:

There is a strong tradition of thought which restricts style to those choices which are choices of manner rather than matter, of expression rather than content ... This approach may be called dualist, because it rests on an assumed dualism, in language, between form and meaning. There is an equally strong academic and literary tradition which assumes the opposite; in Flaubert’s words: “It is like body and soul: form and content to me are one.” Let us call this the monist view (Leech & Short, 1981:15).

Dynamic equivalence is justified and prescribed from what appears to be a monist point of view: the inviolable relationship between form and content is not the same in SL as it is in TL, formal equivalence is therefore a misguided principle in translations where fidelity is the purported aim. However, Nida appears to take up a dualist stance where the translation process is concerned: form and content are separable in the
decomposition of ST surface structures into deep structures, a realm of basic semantic entities that can be transferred to equivalent entities in the deep structure of TL. These entities are then dressed up, as it were, in an appropriate style and emerge in a TT that is different but equivalent. The view of the final product, then, seems to combine both premises: although form and content are as inseparable in ST as the form and content in TT, the latter is another way of saying the former.

The issue of the relationship between form and content ‘takes us back to the beginnings of literary theory: to Aristotle and Plato’ and ‘the controversy has not yet been settled’ (Leech & Short: 15). Nevertheless, many of the objections raised against the notion of dynamic equivalence have been influenced by the radical version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, its claim that language shapes reality rather than vice versa, and that ‘no two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached’ (Bassnett-McGuire, 1980:13).

Some of the central objections to the notion of dynamic equivalence in recent years, then, have been that the very notion is an illusion, that domestinating translation consequently induces a false sense of security and serves to perpetuate acts of ethnocentric violence.

Objections raised against the concept of dynamic equivalence concern Chomsky’s theory of universal grammar, but above all Eugene Nida’s appropriation of that theory. Noam Chomsky apparently cautioned against the application of his theories to translation, saying that the existence of universal deep structures ‘does not imply that there is any point by point correspondence between particular languages. It does not, for example, imply that there must be some reasonable procedure for translating between languages’ (Chomsky, 1965:30). According to Gentzler, both the notion of deep structures, the claim that they are universal, descriptions of their relation to surface
structures, and the description of generative rules have remained exceedingly abstract and cannot be verified. Attractive as the method may be to translators as well as theorists, he also accuses Nida’s science of translation of ‘universalizing and generalizing to such a degree that that which is unique, different about ideas as expressed in language becomes obliterated’ (Gentzler, 1993: 67).

Domesticating translation based on faith in dynamic equivalence, then, has been criticized as a naive approach to language. It has, however, also been accused of serving the vested interests of both source and target cultures. A fairly harsh comment on this mode of translation can be found in Leonard Neuger’s (1988) article ‘Translation as a Conquest of Strangeness’. As he sees it, the notion of dynamic equivalence renders translations no less oblivious of the ST than the most blatantly arrogant appropriations of foreign material found at various stages in the history of translation. The foreignness, or the ‘strangeness’ of the source text, is for him the basic premise of translation, and he sees an inherent disregard, in contemporary prescription and practice, for the language and culture in which ST emerged, the dynamic equivalence principle demanding that this foreignness is suppressed or at least reduced.

Neuger thinks of this translation principle as a reflection of contemporary culture ‘which, conquering and possessing, devours anything that stands in its way’ (Neuger, 1988:219). Translation becomes for the target culture ‘a way of indulgence of its own narcissism and self-complacency’ (ibid). The difference, apparently, between the Roman translator-conqueror or the French Belles Infidèles, for example, and a 20th century application of dynamic equivalence, becomes a question, mainly, of subtlety. This line of thought is not new. Neuger refers to Walter Benjamin, who noted that the reader of translations ‘desires an affirmation of his native language and native culture (that is to say he desires an affirmation of himself)’ (ibid:216). And domesticating translation indulges that desire. While Neuger sees domestication as a result of laziness, as it were, and unwillingness on the part of the target community to meet a foreign text
on anything but familiar terms, the French critic Philip Meschonnic criticizes this mode of translation from an opposite vantage point. The notion of dynamic equivalence, in his opinion, has been an efficient way for source cultures to export ideologies to target communities.

In this way western logocentric ideas have been translated and transmitted from dominant European and North American societies into ‘primitive’ African, Asian and South American societies. Appearing in facilitating translations, the impression is given that these ideas are already part of the culture (Milton, 1990:115).

Meschonnic’s concern is with the political and ideological aspects of translation and with the power relations between source and target cultures, both of which he believes will be relevant to varying degrees in every act of translation. While Neuger warns against domestication as a ‘chauvinist’ resistance on the part of target communities, Meschonnic is concerned with the self-effacing effect on target communities of the very same mode of translation.

Authors differ in their view of domesticating translation, but the Chinese poet He Dong appears to take up Leanord Neuger’s line of thought. The translation of her poetry and short stories into Norwegian met with severe criticism. The translators, it was said, had applied ‘en for tjukk østens farve for en blek nordboer’, ‘latt seg forføre av en nokså forløren språkeksotisme’ and ‘overskredet grensene for hvor langt det er mulig å gå med norsk syntaks’ (He Dong, 1995:33). In response to this criticism, He Dong concludes her article with the hope that translated literature ‘ikke havner i den situasjonen som den norske restaurantbransjen er i, der kinesisk chop-suey ikke smaker noe annet enn kjøttkaker og surkål’ (He Dong, 1995:33). On the other hand, the Brazilian writer Jorge Luis Borges fears neither the self-righteousness of dominant target cultures, nor the distortion of his own literary work as a consequence of linguistic difference. His instructions to the translator of his stories into English were:

Simplify me. Modify me. Make me stark. My language often embarrasses me. It’s too youthful, too Latinate! I love Anglo-Saxon. I want the wiry minimal sound. I want monosyllables. I want the power of Cynewulf, Beowulf, Bede. Make me macho and gaucho and skinny (Milton, 1990, 107).
1.4 Foreignizing translation

1.4.1 Objections: the problem of textual meaning

The translator’s first duty, ... is to be faithful

Objections against foreignizing translation have been raised since the beginnings of translation history. The most common attack in the 20th century came from proponents of dynamic equivalence. On the one hand, foreignizing translation was criticized for its inability to communicate. The literal mode in vogue, for example, in late Victorian England, seemed accessible to a limited circle of scholars at most, and gave the impression of distasteful elitism. On the other hand, this mode of translation was also questioned for its long-standing claim to fidelity. Since languages do differ in their surface structures, literal renderings were criticized not only for their inability to account for pragmatic and stylistic aspects, but also for inevitable semantic distortion.

The claim to fidelity has been questioned on other grounds as well. In the last decades one of the most widely discussed questions within linguistics and literary theory has been the nature of meaning. Increasingly such critical scrutiny has come to affect the notion of fidelity in translation. When scholars spoke about identity with the original, what entity were they referring to? Objections raised against formal accuracy and foreignization, however, proved equally applicable to domesticating translation. For: how can one speak of equivalence with an entity if that entity escapes identification? The following section will present various aspects of the problematization of textual meaning.

In the course of the present century, the meaning of a text has passed from equation with authorial intention to autonomous presence in the text itself, ending up as a construct in the mind of each individual reader. In the 1930s and 40s W.K. Wimsatt and M.C. Beardsley accused preceding historical-biographical approaches to literature of intentional fallacy, i.e ‘the mistaken critical method of judging a literary work according to the author’s intention, whether stated or implied’ (Gray, 1984: 106).
According to New Criticism, the value and meaning of each text was to be found not in the biography of the author, nor in the society in which he lived, but solely in the text itself. The text was to be considered an autonomous entity and the reading of a text to focus on 'the use of language, imagery, tensions etc. within the freestanding literary artifice' (ibid). However, another attack launched by New Criticism, against the affective fallacy of impressionistic approaches, apparently lost ground, and gave way increasingly to a focus on reader responses.

As early as the 1920s, I.A. Richards was seriously disturbed by the results of an experiment performed on a group of students. Facing literary texts without instructions as to evaluation and 'correct' interpretation, the students arrived at widely differing, even diametrically opposite conclusions. This fact, that different readers will read a given literary work in different ways, has been launched by American reader-response criticism and German reception theory from a position of ignorable periphery to central concern. The basic premise of scholars within these movements has been that textual meaning resides neither in authoral intention nor in the text itself.

First of all, access to authoral intention is a problematic assumption and secondly, the author is not necessarily in control of his text. On the one hand, the text may exhibit aspects beyond his conscious intention, or his intention may totally escape attention on the part of even the most ideal reader. On the other, New Criticism has been questioned for its purported access to the 'autonomous text'. Stanley Fish, for instance, finds no guarantee that even the most concientious close reading can provide such access, and criticizes the claims of New Criticism to objectivity: 'De tekststrukturene som nykritikerne fant i sine objektive tekstanalyser kunne like gjerne stamme fra analytikernes hoder som fra teksten' (Fish qt. by Smidt in Munch-Petersen, 1989:138). As I.A. Richards discovered, however, reader response is a notion that functions more aptly in the plural. Are some interpretations more correct than others, then, or are all interpretations equally legitimate? Who will decide, and on what grounds?
Attempts to save us from interpretative chaos have come from within these reader oriented movements as well as from external agents. Though far less conclusively than the New Critics, Wolfgang Iser points to the text, suggesting that ‘the sense a reader actively makes of a literary text is contained within certain limits imposed by the text itself’ (Hawthorn, 1994: 168). To Hans Georg Gadamer, hermeneutic conventions, passed on from each generation to the next, provide us with a set of shared horizons of understanding (Smidt in Munch-Petersen, 1989:137). Stanley Fish introduces a similar but apparently more differentiating notion of interpretative community, i.e. readers will interpret texts according to the way they have been trained within their respective social communities. Normann M. Holland shows no mercy, however. According to him, each individual, regardless of education, experience or talent, is trapped in his own personal interpretative universe: ‘Tekstlesing er en helt subjektiv affære. Vi finner det vi vil finne. Alle mennesker har sitt grunnleggende “identitetstema” ... og for vår psykiske balanses skyld søker vi alltid bekreftelse på disse’ (ibid: 138). Present neither as authoral intention, then, nor as autonomous entity, textual meaning has become a matter of individual projection, and apparently seems on the verge of extinction.

Enter: deconstruction. Not only is meaning threatened by the possibility of differing individual interpretations, deconstruction questions the competence of language itself as a vehicle of meaning. In what seems to be an elaboration of Ferdinand de Saussure’s theory of language as a system of differences with no positive forms, combined with a radical version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, Jacques Derrida and the deconstructionist movement present us with the ultimate destabilization of meaning. As each signifier attains meaning only by virtue of its difference from other signifiers, meaning is delayed in an ‘endless play of signifiers’. The text, too, becomes ‘subject to a totalizing play of linguistic difference which cannot be fixed or organized by any extra-systemic reference point - author, authorial intention, “common reader’s” interpretation or whatever’ (Hawthorn, 1994:217). Appeals to extra-textual context become irrelevant in this intellectual atmosphere, where language fails to produce
meaning and, while remaining our only access to the world, provides no contact with that world, rendering our statements about it empty of reference. If one follows this line of reasoning to its extreme conclusion, the future of interpretation, of communication and consequently of translation, seems bleak indeed.

Deconstruction has been criticized, both for its vague and complicated discourse and for its radical contentions. For many translation scholars contemporary literary theory, and the so-called critical theory of which deconstruction is a part, is replete with philosophical speculation and has little to offer. Others, however, have increasingly incorporated these questions into translation studies. And I do believe that few people today will claim that meaning is objectively attainable independently of interpretation. Or that interpretation and translation should, or indeed can, be separated. Contemporary translation discourse increasingly focuses on individual, cultural and historical aspects of meaning, calling for awareness of different canons rather than prescriptive translation theory and rigid assessment.

Appeals to the foreign text cannot finally adjudicate between competing translations in the absence of linguistic error, because canons of accuracy in translation, notions of 'fidelity' and 'freedom', are historically determined categories. Even the notion of 'linguistic error' is subject to variation, since mistranslations, especially in literary texts, can be not merely intelligible but significant in the target-language culture. (Venuti, 1995:18).

Translation is compared with a palimpsest; 'a piece of parchment or other writing material from which the original writing has been erased to make room for new writing' (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Disclaiming notions of fixed meaning, whether within or out of context, and refraining from quality assessments, this view suggests that 'each new translation will erase previous versions and produce its own interpretation of the original. It is impossible to judge which is the best or whether there is a best translation' (Arrojo qt. by Milton, 1990:151). For many people this situation has become somewhat paralyzing, and it does indeed seem difficult to establish a viable space for translation between rigid notions of meaning and the chaos of total instability.
1.4.2 Recommendations: translation as difference

It is clear that a country's reading public do not appreciate a translation made in the style of their own language. For this they have more than enough native authors (Ortega y Gasset, 1992:112).

The very existence of translation theory has been questioned repeatedly and it has so far never been a clearly defined or homogenous discipline. Be that as it may, the interdisciplinary approach that seems to be a current trend in many academic fields is definitely a characteristic of translation studies. This was also my impression at the EST conference held in Prague in September 1995, where contributions from psychology, sociology, philosophy, anthropology, technology, media studies, etc. seemed a most natural complement to the traditional approaches of either linguistics or literature. Although Edwin Gentzler suggests a current 'move away from looking at translations as linguistic phenomena to looking at translations as cultural phenomena' (Gentzler, 1990:185), it is difficult to talk about general tendencies, to see where new approaches have originated and where different ones overlap. One is likely to commit the sin of claiming as new ideas that have been around for ages, and of attributing them to the wrong people. As far as I can understand, however, some of the most compelling contributions in recent years have come from a rather vague constellation of scholars who insist on foregrounding certain disturbing questions that earlier approaches may have acknowledged, but relegated to the periphery. Moreover, their point of departure consists of controversial conclusions to these questions, conclusions that appear to be the deathblow to translation. These scholars, however, while robbing us of the few life-saving premises that have made us consider translation at all a justifiable venture, emerge in a mood of unmistakable translation optimism!

What they recommend is foreignizing translation. The present section will retrace some of the arguments that lead to such a recommendation and describe levels at which they suggest that this mode of translation be carried out. One of the basic premises of these scholars, then, is a redefinition, and in some cases a total abandonment of the notion of equivalence.
The first kind of foreignizing translation recommended relates to the source text, and is a fairly moderate one. These scholars warn against a tendency among translators 'to iron away disturbing irregularities or contradictions that make the original exciting' (van den Broeck, 1988:26). Contradicting a strong tradition throughout history, they want the translator not to unify in cases of polysemy, explicate implicit information, make a choice in cases of ambiguity or beautify what he considers blemishes in the original, even if retaining such features means violating the norms of the target language.

An explicit ideal of the 17th century Belles Infidèles, with their focus on beauty and the contention that 'beauty consisted of the elimination of all kinds of obscurity' (Milton, 1990:40), this tendency has apparently been passed on, to a greater or lesser extent, to approaches that were more concerned with fidelity and equivalence. Assuming that the desire to unify and 'make sense' is an inherent part of interpretation, these scholars caution against excess.

They further insist, apparently in the spirit of the formalist definition of literariness, that source text deviation from source language convention is the rule rather than the exception. To the not uncommon reaction: 'we don't say it like that' in whatever target language in question, these scholars retort: 'Of course! But no one had said it like that in the source language either - until this or that author decided to do so'. To write well, says Ortega y Gasset

is to make continual incursions into grammar, into established usage, and into accepted linguistic norms. It is an act of permanent rebellion against the social environs, a subversion. To write well is to employ a certain radical courage (Ortega y Gasset, 1992:94).

It seems difficult to disagree with him in this, but there still seems to be a general demand that the translator steer away from TL deviation. Ortega y Gasset (ironically?) ascribes the tendency of flattening translation to the inherent shyness of translators: 'He finds himself facing an enormous controlling apparatus, composed of grammar and
common usage. What will he do with the rebellious text? Isn’t it too much to ask that he also be rebellious, particularly since the text is someone else’s’ (Ortega y Gasset, 1992:94). Anthony Paul, on the other hand, claims that the fluency demand is a feature of Anglo-American translation culture, and particularly blames publishers:

The most insidious long-term result of the more or less conscious policy, or stubborn conventional wisdom, of publishers, is its reinforcement of language chauvinism, philistinism, and the natural tendency of translators to be less imaginative, more timid, in a word poorer writers than their authors (Paul, 1990:75).

In the above examples the notion of equivalence has not, apparently, been abandoned, but redefined and extended. The question seems to be not so much *how would one say this in the target language?* as *how does the author’s text relate to the conventions of the source language?* Philip Lewis represents a view that advocates a ‘strong, forceful translation that values experimentation, tampers with usage, seeks to match polyvalencies or plurovocalities or expressive stresses of the original by producing its own’ (Graham, 1985:41). And the advice to the translator is that ‘the translation should ... be as “normal” or as “strange” as the original’ (Harder, 1995:7). These are views with which many adherents of dynamic equivalence are likely to agree. Other foreignizing approaches, however, are more controversial, i.e. such as wish to reflect not only the peculiarities of the source text, but also those of the source language.

Not, this time, in the name of fidelity, but rather as a consequence of the new approaches to meaning that were presented briefly in section 1.4.1. From this point of view, there exists no kernel meaning. Signifiers do not refer to fixed signifieds, there is a perpetual negotiation and battle between them, and neither of them have fixed referents in the ‘real world’. Meaning is derived negatively, as difference from all other signifiers. Consequently, ‘translated words represent nothing but other words representing nothing but still other words representing’ (Gentzler, 1990:147). Within this framework, then, ambiguity and polysemy are typical features throughout texts, rather than limited to a small group of words or grammatical structures. And present in all kinds of texts as well, not only certain kinds of poetry. Disagreeing with Peter
Newmark’s suggestion that ‘more words in a text are “relatively context-free than context-bound”’ (Rydning, 1988:247), these scholars further undermine the faith that extra-linguistic knowledge can save translation, with their insistence that context will always be boundless, in theory and as well as in practice.

That the differences between languages in their surface structures are so great as to cause serious impediments to communication seems to be a matter of course within this discourse. Here, too, we find the insistence that language determines our view of the world, or at least that it categorizes the world in its own terms rather than as a reflection of actual categories in that world.

The fact of the matter is that the ‘real world’ is to a large extent unconsciously built upon the language habits of the group ... We see and hear and otherwise experience very largely as we do because the language habits of our community predispose certain choices of interpretation (Sapir qt. in Whorf, 1956:134).

Disagreement revolves around the extent to which this is the case, whether language determines our view of the world as much as, or more than, the world itself, in some kind of dialectical process, or whether language dominates entirely. Moreover, current speculations have revolved around the extent to which each individual acts as an autonomous agent in the construction of meaning, or functions as a ‘screen’ through which ready-made linguistically and/or socially determined concepts flow. The most common view, perhaps, and no doubt the least depressing, is to look at the human being

as neither totally subjected or constituted (that is, determined completely by the social or linguistic structures around him) nor totally individualistic or constituting (that is, the source and agent of all meaning) but rather, as both constituted and constituting (Marshall, 1992:82).

Whatever one’s stance along the above clines, however, language emerges as some kind of prison. The question becomes whether escape is possible or not. Brenda Marshall encourages: ‘although we cannot get outside the metaphysics of language, we may still use language as a means of questioning its own basis of meaning’ (ibid:135). And this, apparently, is where translation comes in.
Along with the claim that language constitutes our view of the world comes the notion of linguistic imperfection:

The world, such as we find it, is not composed of 'things' definitely separated and frankly different. We find in it infinite differences, but these differences are not absolute. Strictly speaking, everything is different from everything else, but also everything looks somewhat like everything else. Reality is a limitless continuum of diversity. In order not to get lost in it, we have to slice it, portion it out, and separate the parts; in short, we have to allocate an absolute character to differentiations that actually are only relative (Ortega y Gasset, 1992:106).

As different languages have categorized experience in different ways, and the faith in universal deep structures is discarded, translation may seem impossible. On the other hand it emerges as a vehicle of mutual critique and also enrichment.

Our translations, even the best ones, proceed from a wrong premise. They want to turn Hindi, Greek, English into German instead of turning German into Hindi, Greek, English. Our translators have far greater reverence for the usage of their own language than for the spirit of the foreign works ... The basic error of the translator is that he preserves the state in which his own language happens to be instead of allowing his language to be powerfully affected by the foreign tongue (Pannwitz qt. by Benjamin, 1992:81).

While many people might agree that the translator should retain lexical items denoting cultural phenomena not known or labelled in the target language, they are likely to feel less comfortable with foreignizing grammar. To Benjamin Lee Whorf, however, the linguistic incompatibility in terms of grammar is of far greater importance than the incompatibility of individual words and concepts (Hjørnager Pedersen, 1988:40). Some people want these features too to be reflected in the target text, a return to Walter Benjamin’s ideal of a literal rendering of the syntax (Benjamin, 1992:80).

Agreeing with the basic premise that ‘our conceptual system plays a central role in defining our everyday realities’, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) believe that this conceptual system is largely metaphorical, and that they ‘have found a way to begin to identify in detail just what the metaphors are that structure how we perceive’ (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980:4). The suggestion that language is basically metaphorical, and that
our metaphors reveal our views of the world, have caused some people to encourage not
only the maintenance of original metaphors in translation, and features from the
author’s idiolect, but also, to a greater extent, idiomatic expressions. According to this
line of thought, form and content are inseparable, it is not possible ‘to say the same
thing in a different manner’, either intra- or inter-lingually. And ‘a true or real
translation is transparent to the extent that it exhibits the literal differences of language
in translation ... it is an error to oppose form and meaning, eventually sacrificing the
one for the other, since the very aim of translation is to resonate in one language the
meaning that adheres to the form in another’ (Graham, 1985:25) (my italics).

This return to ideals from German Romanticism focuses on formal aspects of
the original more than has been common in recent years. But it is a focus that contains
other premises than the literal translations found, for instance, in late 19th century
England. The present premise, then, seems to be a definite farewell to the notion of
equivalence. Not only because it is impossible, but because, the contention goes, to
create a copy of the original is not the aim of translation. Walter Benjamin says
explicitly that his defence of literal translation is not for the sake of fidelity: ‘It is self­
evident how greatly fidelity in reproducing the form impedes the rendering of the sense.
Thus no case for literalness can be based on a desire to retain the meaning’ (Benjamin,
1992:79). And Benjamin’s essay from 1923, ‘The Task of the Translator’, has become a
major point of reference in contemporary translation discourse.

‘We must purge ourselves’, says William Frawley, ‘of this rampant notion that
identity saves translation ... the notion of identity is actually antithetical to translation’
(Frawley, 1984:168). And Leonard Neuger asks whether the translation should not

expose the strangeness of the work and consequently the insufficiency
and deficiency of the native culture and the language? In other words:
how much is it possible to expose the translation as a critique of the
translator’s own language and culture? (Neuger, 1988:217)
Apparently reminiscent of J.M. Hopkins' poetic retracements of language development, Jacques Derrida encourages 

"abusive" translation, a theory and practice, 'aimed at protecting differences, reinvigorating language with lost etymological resonances, thereby opening up new avenues of thought' (Gentzler, 1993:168).

Foreignization, then, is recommended not, as was often the case before, in the name of fidelity, but as a strategy in the service of target enrichment.

One glimpses a possible marvelous aspect of the enterprise of translating: the revelation of the mutual secrets that peoples and epochs keep to themselves and which contribute so much to their separation and hostility; in short - an audacious integration of Humanity (Ortega y Gasset, 1992:104).

And yet, no matter the extent of foreignization, a translation will always be a product of the target language, maintaining its quality of confrontation, and of third code. Lawrence Venuti insists on the dismantling of the literal-faithful collocation. 'The foreign text is privileged in a foreignizing translation only insofar as it enables a disruption of target language cultural codes' (Venuti, 1995:42) (My italics).

Apart from the appeal to 'self-improvement' on the part of the target community, the argument also appeals to a sense of honesty, as it were:

Foreignizing translations that are not transparent, that eschew fluency for a more heterogeneous mix of discourses, are equally partial in their interpretation of the foreign text, but they tend to flaunt their partiality instead of concealing it (Venuti, 1995:34).

I have tried to show how differing views regarding the aims of translation have rendered methods ranging from extreme domestication to extreme foreignization. Historically, domesticating translations of various kinds appear to have enjoyed a dominant position. The mode was applied through various stages in which fidelity to the original was not a major issue. As the sense of responsibility towards the source text increased, the domesticating mode was challenged by various kinds of foreignization. However, formal accuracy proved an inadequate means of securing fidelity, an aim that seemed better served by domestication, on a basis of dynamic equivalence.
In the present century, ideas on the aims of translation developed during the Romantic era have been taken up and caused yet another reshuffling of former dichotomies. Notions of equivalence have been discarded, both formal and dynamic. Foreignization is recommended. The aim of translation, it is claimed, is to provide us with a third code. Not in the name of fidelity, but in the name of universal understanding as well as of heightened insight into the ways in which man is affected by language.

The ideas of Walter Benjamin, for example, of translation as a striving for 'pure language' appear to enter the realms of metaphysics: 'all suprahistorical kinship of languages rests on the intention underlying each language as a whole - an intention, however, which no single language can attain by itself but which is realized only by the totality of their intentions supplementing each other: pure language' (Benjamin, 1992:75). On the other hand, a similar mystical premise is said to underlie the notion of dynamic equivalence: 'the universalist position touches closely on the mystical intuition of a lost primal or paradismatic speech' (Steiner, 1975:73).

More than two centuries ago Rudolf Pannwitz said about foreignizing translation that: 'it is not generally realized to what extent this is possible' (qt. by Benjamin, 1992:81). The statement seems equally relevant today. While contemporary translation theory is full of radical innovation, their recommendations are not, as far as I know, taken up by practitioners. And, contrary to Ortega y Gasset's claim, quoted in the section caption, that readers want foreignizing translations, it seems to me that readers expect domestication. Whether translators will be able in the future to provide foreignizing products of a kind that also satisfy reader expectations, remains to be seen.

The extent to which translation has been problematized has caused a shift in recent years from prescription to description. As translation has been so hard to define at a theoretical level, the hope has been that investigations of actual products might provide useful insight. Descriptive translation studies will be the subject of chapter 2.
CHAPTER 2
Descriptive Translation Studies: recent developments

Chapter plan:

2.1 Description vs. prescription

2.2 Methodology
   2.2.1 Polysystem theory
   2.2.2 Target orientation
   2.2.3 Translation norms

2.1 Description vs. prescription

Translation Studies began with a call to suspend temporarily the attempts to define a theory of translation (Gentzler, 1993:76).

In 1972, as a first attempt to outline and delimit the various approaches to translation somewhat haphazardly grouped under the label translation theory, James Holmes presented a prospective ‘map’ of the field and named it Translation Studies. Dividing the new discipline into a ‘pure’ and an ‘applied’ branch, Holmes included theory and descriptive studies in the former and teaching, aids and criticism in the latter. Both the name of the discipline and its internal divisions were widely adopted by translation scholars and Holmes’ essay ‘The Name and Nature of Translation Studies’ was ‘generally accepted as the founding statement of the field’ (Gentzler, 1993:92).

Within the framework of Holmes’ ‘map’ of translation studies, then, theory and description represented one side of the axis and applied branches the other. The many and often opposing views regarding equivalence had caused many scholars to question the dominant role of prescription in translation theory. Prescription was now restricted to the applied branch, in terms of translation teaching and criticism. In the ‘pure’ branch the subordination of theory to description was regarded as essential, at least temporarily, in order to break out of what was widely regarded as a theoretical deadlock. The object of theory would be ‘to establish the principles by which ...
[translation] phenomena can be explained’ (Gentzler, 1993: 92). So, while a long-term aim of translation studies would be to bridge the gap between translation theory and practice, the former was temporarily suspended, or at least subordinated to the latter.

It is important to be clear about the notion of ‘theory’. The term is here taken to mean a systematic framework for collecting, ordering and explaining data. Although a theory is first and foremost a conceptual pattern, it also functions as an instrument of explanation, and thus has both heuristic and cognitive value (Hermans, 1985:12).

However, the relationship between practice and theory within translation studies appears to be a complex one. On the one hand practitioners have tended to disclaim the prescriptions of theory as utopian, on the other they have complained when theory increasingly refrained from prescription. Defying the claim that immediate relevance to practice is the raison d’être or even a major aim for theory, Toury insists:

It has always been my conviction that it is no concern of a scientific discipline, not even in the so-called ‘sciences of man’ to effect changes in the real world of our experience ... I would hardly ascribe to the view (epitomized by Peter Newmark but shared by so many) that ‘translation theory’s main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods’. Definitely not any more than ‘linguistics’ main concern is to determine appropriate ways of language use’ (Toury, 1995:17).

According to Toury it is this demand that has caused translation theory to become predominantly concerned with prescription, a concern which in turn has brought the field to a dead end. This particular brand of translation studies, then, renounces its right to prescribe, but also insists on its right to refrain from prescription.

Gideon Toury appears to have been responsible for the most systematic and comprehensive elaboration of the ‘pure’ branch of translation studies. According to him, translation studies should aim at becoming an empirical discipline, and will have no claims to such a title until it is able to present a convincing descriptive branch. One that can describe, explain and predict phenomena, offering results that might in turn test, amend or refute the claims of theory. Earlier descriptive attempts have been criticized for their lack of textual evidence, or at best their inclusion of random examples, and Toury also insists on a systematic approach. Moreover, he emphasizes the need for an independent, translation-specific methodology. In the last decade his
name has been associated increasingly with a group of scholars known, after the publication of Theo Hermans’ *The Manipulation of Literature* (1985), by the name of the Manipulation School. The following sections will present some of their basic tenets along with the methodological aspects of descriptive translation studies.

2.2 Methodology

The growing realization that translation theory had been far removed from the reality of actual translations was reflected in an essay published in 1970 entitled ‘The Concept “Shift of Expression” in Translation Analysis’. The notion of shift was defined here as ‘all that appears as new with respect to the original, or fails to appear where it might have been expected’ (Popovic, 1970:79). Neither symptoms of incompetence nor deliberate distortion on the part of the translator, shifts in translation were now regarded as the rule rather than the exception. Inevitable, not because of linguistic incompatibility however: ‘differences in language are unavoidable and cannot be considered significant’ (ibid), but rather because of ‘differing social and literary situations, the conventional designation for which is the taste of the day’ (ibid). Anton Popovic (1970) set out to describe various methodologies of translation, e.g. form, effect, meaning and deviation, and André Lefevere, in *Translating Poetry* (1975), investigated translations of one and the same poem from different stages in history and presented seven different ‘strategies’. Echoing Yiri Levy’s recognition that ‘once initial choices are made, the translation begins to generate rules of its own, determining further choices’ (Gentzler, 1993: 95), translation scholars became increasingly concerned with the relative nature of equivalence and determining factors regarding such initial choices or translation methods. The main object of descriptive translation studies became to describe, synchronically and diachronically, different kinds of translation methods. While early translation studies maintained a certain degree of prescription, the Manipulation School has totally refrained from both prescription and evaluation, and approaches translation within the framework of a so-called polysystem theory.
2.2.1 Polysystem theory

The position of translations (as entities) and of translating (as a kind of activity) in a prospective target culture, the form a translation would have (and hence the relationships which would tie it to its original), and the strategies resorted to during its generation DO NOT CONSTITUTE A SERIES OF UNCONNECTED FACTS (Toury, 1995:24) (my emphasis).

The term polysystem was coined by the Israeli cultural theorist Itamar Even-Zohar in the 1970s. Strongly influenced by Russian formalism, Even-Zohar regarded literature as a complex and dynamic system rather than a static collection of independent texts. All texts within a given literature, from canonical centre to the most distant periphery, enter into a permanent struggle for domination.

Translated literature is only one of the elements in this battle, but the fact that Even-Zohar included it at all was significant.

It is necessary to include translated literature in the polysystem. This is rarely done, but no observer of the history of any literature can avoid recognizing as an important fact the impact of translations and their role in the synchrony and diachrony of a certain literature (Even-Zohar qt. in Gentzler, 1993:116).

This framework was taken up by Even-Zohar’s younger colleague, Gideon Toury, and elaborated in In Search of a Translation Theory (1980), and Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond (1995). Applying polysystem oppositions between centre and periphery, innovative and conserving, canonized and non-canonized etc., Toury developed a comprehensive methodology for the description of literary translations. While earlier models had automatically placed translated texts in secondary strata, Even-Zohar’s investigations showed that ‘translated literature functions differently depending upon the age, strength and stability of the particular literary “polysystem”’ (Gentzler, 1993:115). Within this dynamic view of literary evolution ‘no literary system is restricted to the periphery by virtue of any inherent limitations on its value’ (Baker, 1992:238). Investigations in the wake of Toury’s work have shown that translations at times occupy a central, innovative, canonized position, for example when a literature is young, small, weak or enters into a crisis. Conversely they tend to occupy a more
peripheral position, more conserving and non-canonized, when a culture is old, large or powerful. The claim appears to be that different literatures constitute differing polysystems, while at the same time entering into a conglomerate in which weak and 'defective' literatures will use translation to fill the 'gaps' in their own system, in terms of genre, poetic forms, themes, registers etc.

Polysystem theory stresses the importance of a systemic approach. 'By recognizing translated literature as a system in its own right, polysystemists shifted the attention away from individual literary translations to the study of a large body of translated literature in order to establish its systemic features' (Baker, 1992:238). Traditional comparisons between one source text and its translation become less dominant in this context. Corpus projects of various kinds are encouraged because they facilitate comparisons of series of texts or translation problems, for example of several translations of one source, different stages in the translation of a text, entire productions of individual translators, 'schools' of translators, and above all of translations with corpora of TL originals. It is an approach that allows room for micro-level textual studies, but that also stresses the importance of macro-level, sociological expansions of the field. In this way one hopes to gain insight into the many factors that characterize and determine the translation product. The polysystemist claim, however, is that this is only possible within a target-oriented approach.
2.2.2 Target orientation

A translation belongs to one textual system only, namely the target system (Baker, 1992:238).

Scholars within the Manipulation School insist that the description of translations be consistently target oriented. In what appears to be a relativization of textual meaning as well as the notion of equivalence, the question raised is not whether equivalence has been achieved but what kind of equivalence has been attempted. Equivalence becomes a descriptive, dynamic term for empirical matter rather than a theoretical term referring to a static, abstract ideal. The basic assumption is that ‘features are retained and reconstructed in target language material, not because they are "important" in any inherent sense, but because they are assigned importance, from the recipient vantage point’ (Toury, 1995:12). Contrasting recurring discussions within translation theory regarding the nature and range of untranslatability owing to differences between SL and TL, the Manipulation school restricts the notion of constraint entirely to the target community. In doing so they seem to assent with Roman Jakobson’s claim that 'languages differ essentially in what they must convey and not in what they may convey' (Schulte & Biguinet, 1992:149). On the other hand, and concurring with Lawrence Venuti’s point (cf p.22), they maintain that even the most foreignizing translation remains embedded in the target system and should be investigated accordingly.

It is important to bear in mind that the target orientation of the Manipulation School is a descriptive concept. The Skopos theory, for example, presented by Reiss and Vermee (1984), also focuses on the functional aspect of translations in the target culture, but within a framework that, to my knowledge, remains prescriptive. Moreover, Toury stresses the fact that his target-oriented approach indicates the methodological point of departure of descriptive translation studies.

‘Orientedness’ is far from tantamount to ‘exclusiveness’, as wrongly interpreted by many: the present approach is characterized as target-oriented because this is where its observations start. By no means should it be taken to mean that this is where these observations would also be exhausted (Toury, 1995:36).
Source orientation, apparently, with its comparison of translations with an ideal notion of equivalence, will always retain an element of prescription. According to Toury, this approach is largely to blame for the gap between theory and practice and also for the stagnation within theory itself. Despite the awareness of target constraints in earlier approaches, such constraints often counted as subsidiary; especially those which would not fall within linguistics of any kind. Many factors which govern real-life translational behaviour, and the fact that these factors have indeed resulted in a variety of very different translation traditions, were resented, or, at best, relegated to the realm of "mere" history (Toury, 1995:24).

Confronting instances from entire texts to individual words a source-oriented investigation regards any translated item that does not fit into the preconceived notion of equivalence as non-equivalence, or non-translation, and subsequently evaluates it negatively or discards it as unworthy of investigation. What with the many discrepancies regarding the view of appropriate equivalence the entire object of investigation risks vanishing into thin air. Source orientation, says Toury dooms research proceeding from it to discussing translation in basically binary terms, so that the student finds himself compelled to characterize many existing translations, if not most of them, in terms that are both negative and final; they allow him to establish only what they are not (namely, equivalent) ... and bar the way to any additional discussion of their nature and the concept of translation underlying them and expressed by them (Toury, 1980:40).

Within the target-oriented framework, on the other hand, anything is included as a literary translation that is regarded as such 'by a certain cultural community at a certain time' (Hermans, 1985:13). Gideon Toury, then, recommends investigations of what translations are, rather than what they fail to be, and presents a methodology for that purpose.
2.2.3 Translation norms

As strictly translational norms can only be applied at the receiving end, establishing them is not merely justified by a target-oriented approach but should be seen as its very epitome (Toury, 1995:53).

Appropriating a fairly general term, Gideon Toury introduces the concept of norm to translation studies. In a definition taken from sociology he explains norms as the ‘general values or ideas shared by a certain community as to what is right and wrong, adequate and inadequate - into specific performance instructions appropriate for and applicable to specific situations providing they are not (yet) formulated as laws’ (Toury, 1995:51). The term refers to a notion of a graded and dynamic cline. Norms constitute a continuum between two extremes, with formulated rules on the one hand and instances of idiosyncratic behaviour on the other. They also make up a graded system, in which certain norms are ascribed greater importance than others. Moreover, the concept has a dynamic aspect in that near-rules may fade while individual deviations acquire the status of norm, and the entire system may vary within as well as between cultures.

In a translation-specific context the notion of norm has been applied to cater for intermediate levels between langue and parole, or competence and performance. Norms, says Mona Baker, are

options which are regularly taken up by translators at a given time and in a given socio-cultural situation. In this sense, the notion of norms is very similar to that of typicality, a notion which has emerged from recent work on corpus-based lexicography and which contrasts sharply with the standard, absolute dualisms in linguistics (Baker, 92: 239).

Translation norms are regarded as independent of systemic differences between SL and TL, and are not determined by the ST. The notion thus relates to the target orientedness of the Manipulation School in that it represents the possibilities and constraints provided by the target community.
Gideon Toury speaks of norms at three different levels, preliminary, initial and operational. Preliminary norms relate to extra-textual issues, such as the position of translation within the polysystem of a target culture, and the choice of languages and texts to be translated. Initial norms relate to the opposing poles of foreignization and domestication that were presented in chapter 1. In Toury’s terminology they are referred to as adequacy and acceptability, respectively. ‘Whereas adherence to source text norms determines a translation’s adequacy as compared to the source text, subscription to norms originating in the target culture determines its acceptability’ (Toury, 1995:57). Initial norms need not be verbalized or even conscious, and on the other hand they may contradict explicit intentions. Nor does the concept refer to any chronological aspect: ‘its initiality derives from its superordinance over particular norms which pertain to lower and more specific levels’ (ibid). And a given translation need not be consistent in its adequacy or acceptability, these are theoretical poles, between which actual translations are likely to hover.

Since no translation is either entirely ‘acceptable’ (because it owes at least something to the alien adequacy pole) or entirely ‘adequate’ (owing to the obligatory pole of acceptability), one of the main objects of translation analysis is to determine its actual position between these poles (Toury, 1980:49).

The assumption is that such initial norms may be revealed through investigations of the final, operational norms. Toury subdivides the latter into matrical norms and textual norms. The former determine location, additions and deletions etc., and the latter represent linguistic choices.

According to Toury, then, a descriptive method should begin by an investigation of the target text in terms of acceptability. The second step in the analysis involves the mapping out of translational phenomena. Only then can the comparison with the source text begin, of solutions to translational problems and a definition of the relationship between members of each pair. The analysis may thus provide insights into translator notions of equivalence, which in turn reveal the overall concept of translation employed
by the translator. In his justification of consistent target-orientation, i.e. that the solution comes first, and then a comparison with the problem, Toury claims that neither source system nor source text based comparisons yield satisfactory results. The former because it risks both including superfluous phenomena, which did not pose problems in the translation being investigated, and overlooking major problems which can only be detected from the retrospective view of a particular solution. The latter because it reduces the descriptive study to a ‘simple enumeration of “sins” committed against the original text’ (Toury, 1980:26).

Toury maintains the importance of going beyond the establishment of mere check-lists related to specific linguistic phenomena. This means including a variety of operational norms as well as extra-textual contextualization in terms of initial and preliminary norms. However, the step from an analysis of a textual norm to a conclusion as to its link to initial and preliminary norms seems to me to be a critical one. Apparently representing a typically German approach within the field, Mary Snell-Hornby claims that descriptive translation studies must proceed in a top-down direction; i.e. that the investigation in a given culture of operational and initial norms must precede micro-textual studies:

Whereas linguistics has gradually widened its field of interest from the micro- to the macro-level, translation studies, which is concerned essentially with texts against their situational and cultural background, should adopt the reverse perspective (Snell-Hornby, 1988:35).

Kitty van Leuven-Zwart represents an opposite view, apparently widespread among researchers in Belgium and the Netherlands, insisting on a bottom-up approach. Her own work is based on ‘the assumption that research on the nature and frequency of microstructural shifts must precede research on macrostructural ones, in order to guarantee that findings are verifiable and the study repeatable’ (van Leuven-Zwart, 1989:151). As far as I can understand, Gideon Toury’s approach allows room for both methods.
Polysystem theory, then, has been applied increasingly in translation studies, and the notion of translation norms has come to occupy a central position. The approach has been elaborated, particularly by scholars from the Low Countries. While textual norms were the focal point of earlier investigations, the historical contextualization that Toury himself recommended has steadily become more prominent. Increasingly, translation is regarded not 'as an activity that takes place between two languages, but ... as an interaction between two cultures' (Gentzler, 1993:182). On the whole, a gradual expansion appears to have taken place in recent years regarding the view of the translation unit. Ranging from systemic comparisons of context-free words to an increasing awareness of contextual, including extra-sentential, textual aspects, the object of investigation seems now to encompass not only entire texts or even literary polysystems, but also sociological, ideological and political elements. According to André Lefevere, an analysis of translation 'must always consider not only the influence of poetics and literary systems, but also ideology and institutions of power. Any approach which foregrounds merely one or the other ... will be insufficient' (Gentzler, 1993: 189). What with the increasingly interdisciplinary implications of contemporary translation studies, demands on both capacity and method become fairly overwhelming. Werner Koller comments on the paradox that 'in a context of increasing theoretical awareness, the question of method, or methods, presents itself with ever greater urgency, since the contours of translation, as the object of study, become steadily vaguer and more difficult to survey' (Koller, 1995:4). According to Wills, translation studies 'must either grapple with a field of interest which is, in a quite literal sense, limitless, or it must opt for a selective point of view' (Wills qt. in Koller, 1995:5). As much as one may agree with arguments in favour of contextualization, individual studies will necessarily have to introduce a selective point of view.

The following chapters will concentrate on types of textual norm discussed by Gideon Toury as well as other scholars. Sandra Halverson points to a vulnerable spot in
saying 'det er opplagt at oversettelsesnormer og -strategier benyttes og formidles i den allerede eksisterende oversetterutdanningen ... Det er følgelig, fra et praktisk synspunkt, en viss fare for å drive med forskning som består i å telle forekomster bare for å bevise noe man allerede vet' (Halverson, 1995:49) She adds, however, that 'det er også en kjensgjerning at det er stor mangel på systematiske, sammenlignbare data' (ibid). Although the claim that e.g. explicitation is characteristic of translation is frequently made in general comments on translation and has been confirmed by specific investigations, case studies are few and far between, and to my knowledge no such study has yet been attempted based on translations between English and Norwegian.

It is the insistence on non-evaluative, descriptive studies, the claim that these are conducive to theory, together with the systemic aim that attract me to the polysystem theory. Depending on the kinds of norms, discrepancies and general results of my analysis, I will also be discussing the issue of adequacy vs. acceptability in the light of the competing descriptive and prescriptive views presented in the chapters above.
CHAPTER 3
Delimiting the Search

Chapter plan

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Preliminary survey
   3.2.1 Norm-confirmation
   3.2.2 Norm-disconfirmation
   3.2.3 Results
3.3 Focus of the main investigation

3.1 Introduction

Chapter 2 presented an approach to descriptive translation studies suggested by the Manipulation School and particularly Gideon Toury. While offering a general introduction to descriptive translation studies, however, the approach is not specific in terms of concrete textual analyses. Finding an appropriate framework, method and terminology for the description of the present material has therefore been a challenge and has resulted in a somewhat eclectic approach. 'As is so well known', says Toury, 'we are in no position to point to strict statistical methods for dealing with translation norms, or even to provide sampling rules for actual research (which, because of human limitations, will always be applied to samples only). At this stage we must be content with our intuitions, which being based on knowledge and previous experience, are "learned" ones, and use them as keys for selecting corpuses and hitting upon ideas' (Toury, 1995:69). While Toury has been one of the most important sources of inspiration, the present investigation deviates from his approach in certain respects and is also based on hypotheses presented by a number of different scholars, as will be seen in the following sections.
As stated in the introduction to the present thesis, William Frawley claims that 'the translation itself, as a matter of fact, is essentially a third code which arises out of the bilateral consideration of the matrix and target codes: it is, in a sense, a sub-code of each of the codes involved’ (Frawley, 1984:168). In the present investigation William Frawley’s notion of third code has been linked to views of translation presented by Gideon Toury. In 1979 Toury wrote an article referring to Larry Selinker’s concept of ‘interlanguage’ in foreign language learning.

One would be completely justified in hypothesizing ... the existence of a separate linguistic system based on the observable output which results from a learner’s attempted production of a TL norm. This linguistic system we will call ‘interlanguage’ (Selinker qt. in Toury, 1979:223).

According to Toury this concept was relevant not only to foreign language learning but to translation. ‘I would claim that the occurrence of interlanguage forms in translation follows from the very definition of this type of activity/product, this being a formal “translation universal” ’(ibid:224). A number of scholars, then, have focused increasingly on the ways in which translations differ, not only in the sense of inevitable shifts from ST and the relationship of ST to TT, but above all from original texts in TL. So, neither adequate as duplication of an ST, nor acceptable according to TL, translation apparently constitutes a distinct linguistic practice, or what has also been called a third code. This seems to be both a theoretical assumption within descriptive translation studies and an insight gained from investigations of actual translations. ‘There is no certainty ... that a translated text represents a “normal” text in TL. On the contrary, it is highly probable that there are “dialectal” differences between texts originally composed in TL and translations into it (or even of translations from different SLs into it)’ (Toury, 1980:42).

As we have seen, the concept of translation as a kind of separate sub-language is not new. It has a long tradition, both in terms of recommended foreignization (cf. ch 1.4.2), and in terms of warning or negative evaluation. In the latter case it has been known in recent years as e.g. translationese, i.e. ‘when an unusual distribution of features is clearly a result of the translator’s inexperience or lack of competence in the target language’ (Baker, 1992:248). What is new is the non-evaluative view within
descriptive translation studies of interlanguage as an *inevitable* aspect of translation. Obvious instances can be found in terms of *interference*, where the translation reflects SL features that violate systemic rules within TL. Equally relevant, however, are the more subtle deviations, which ‘do not ... manifest themselves in odd forms with regard to TL of the “non-existing” type (i.e. deviations from the code proper), but ... in odd forms of the “unusual” type, which are deviations from the norm of usage’ (Toury, 1979:226).

It is the latter kind of ‘unusual’ type, then, that will be the focus of the present investigation. This focus has been chosen in the belief that, although they undoubtedly do occur, blatant violations of TL rules are not the most typical feature of translation, neither as intentional strategy nor as result of insufficient mastery of TL. My impression of the present material confirms that belief, and while such examples may have an anecdotical function, they do not appear to provide the kind of insight into characteristic aspects of literary translation sought in the present thesis. In the present context, Toury’s hypothesis regarding deviations of the ‘unusual’ type have been linked to ‘translation patterns which are inexplicable in terms of any of the repertoires involved’ (Even-Zohar qt. in Baker, 1993:242), as opposed to instances of interference.

In her article ‘Corpus Linguistics and Translation Studies’ (1993), Mona Baker argues for the advantages to translation studies of recent computer corpora developments. Not only do such corpora provide the opportunity of studying a large number of texts, increasingly corpus-based techniques render the possibility of using the corpus as a tool. Sara Laviosa Braithwaite, for example, in her unpublished paper ‘Comparable Corpora: Towards a Corpus Linguistic Methodology for the Empirical Study of Translation’, suggests the investigation of norms in terms of e.g. automatical calculation of lexical density, word frequency profiles, retrieval of KWIC concordance etc. The present thesis however has not had access to such insights and has made use merely of a selection of material provided by the ENPC (see the Introduction).
3.2 Preliminary survey

Despite recurring tendencies of optimism, scholarly literature abounds with comments presenting translation as inevitable defeat. In his article 'Linguistic Approaches to Translation: its range and limitation', Werner Koller presents the hypothesis that translations tend to be more flat, more shallow than the original; they seem to lose part of their original colour and flavour; they make the impression of being more readable, better understandable and less ambiguous than the source language text (Koller in Chaffey, 1988:66) (My emphasis).

It was this kind of statement that originally induced me to write the present thesis. It is a view that has intrigued me - in the sense that it is easy to agree with it intuitively, and yet the lack of textual evidence has been conspicuous (Koller's article excepted). Koller asks whether it is possible to 'verify and objectivize such intuitive qualitative statements by analysing and quantifying linguistic data?' (ibid). The present investigation, then, has been launched as a search for such translation characteristics, especially such as might be said to increase readability. A preliminary survey of a small-sized material was launched in order to find out what tendencies might be worth pursuing in a more detailed investigation.

Koller's claims regarding translation correspond at several points with a tentative list of translation features presented by Mona Baker, and a combination of the two was the point of departure for the present survey. Baker's hypotheses regarding translation, based on 'small-scale studies and casual observation' (Baker, 1992: 243), include the following features:

1. Rise on the level of explicitness
2. Disambiguation
3. Simplification
4. Preference for conventional grammaticality
5. Tendency to avoid repetitions
6. Exaggeration of target language features
7. Specific type of distribution of exotic features (ibid)
For practical reasons, the survey focused on only number 1 and 2 in Baker’s list of norms, i.e. a rise in the level of explicitness and disambiguation. While these issues were the starting point of the survey, the definitions of each category deviate in certain aspects from Baker, as will be seen in section 3.2.1. Both the exaggeration of target language features, the specific type of distribution of exotic features and the preference for conventional grammaticality appeared to be difficult to measure, and the avoidance of repetition seemed less relevant in the context of readability. Two categories were added, however, i.e. specification and standardization. The category of simplification was discarded for reasons that will be discussed in section 3.2.3.

Added to norm-confirming instances, the survey included what I have called norm-disconfirming tendencies, i.e. implicitation, despecification, ambiguation and destandardization. Even if the features suggested by Mona Baker should prove to be so frequent as to justify the notion of norm, it seemed important to include possible deviations and to examine the rate and types of such instances.

Instances not included were shifts based on rule governed differences between the two languages, where identity would violate target rules - even though the shift might have an explicitating function. Nor were shifts included where convention seems so strong as to suggest near-conditionality, as in the shift from Norwegian definite article to English possessive pronoun: hun løftet armen. > she raised her arm. I have, however, included examples where convention seems less pressing, such as the shift from English intransitive to Norwegian transitive constructions, as in the following example where the translator’s lexical choice necessitates an explicitating object.

Ex. 54 <s id=ST1.1.1.s6 corresp=ST1.1.1.s6>The Queen watched with amused incomprehension for a while, before realising that the red, blue and orange computer men represented the present composition of the House of Commons.</s>
<s id=ST1.1.1.s6 corresp=ST1.1.1.s6>Dronningen betraktet opptøyet med lattermild forbløffelse, inntil det gikk opp for henne at de røde, blå og oransje mennene viste den nåværende sammensetning av Underhuset.</s>

The line between conditionality and less rigid convention does not always seem an easy one to draw, however, and distinctions may have been of a fairly subjective nature.
As one of the aims of this investigation is to situate tendencies in terms of initial norms, a rather liberal view of conditionality has been adapted, in order to include translators who seem to always opt for the most acceptable alternative as opposed to those who allow source text and even source text system features to be reflected in TT. Incidentally, Gideon Toury recommends the inclusion of obligatory shifts as well, as the realization even of the latter type of shift, e.g. the translation of -ing forms into Norwegian, a language that has no equivalent form, may occur in more than one way. Nevertheless, the present approach has aimed at excluding such shifts. They no doubt provide contrastive insight, but it seems more interesting, in the present context, to look at shifts less blatantly influenced by language differences.

While Baker distinguishes between 'universal' features of translation (Baker, 1993:242), i.e. 'product of constraints which are inherent in the translation process itself, and this accounts for the fact that they are universal (or at least we assume they are, pending further research)' on the one hand, and norms, i.e. 'translation features that have been observed to occur consistently in certain types of translation within a particular socio-cultural and historical context' (Baker, 1993:246), Rachel Weissbrod, in an investigation of explicitation in translations from English to Hebrew, refutes the claim where e.g. the category of explicitation is concerned. 'The underlying assumption of this article is that explicitation in translation is not, as previous research has suggested, solely a universal tendency or a function of translation on a literacy/orality scale. It is norm-dependent and thus changes with historical circumstances and according to the position of translated literature' (Weissbrod, 1992:153). According to Gideon Toury this distinction can only be 'gradually achieved through the combination of theoretical speculation and the accumulation of (tentative) conclusions of studies carried out along similar lines and relating to different languages/literatures and to various periods in history' (Toury, 1980:60). The present investigation will make no such distinction and applies the term norm to cover both. In analysing translations in two directions, however, it aims at transcending limits of language specificity to a certain degree.
3.2.1 Norm-confirmation

While Baker exemplifies each feature, she does not clearly delimit them and the following sections will therefore present definitions and categorizations of her suggested norms, along with examples of each type.

Explicitation

While Baker speaks of a ‘rise in the level of explicitness’, the present investigation adopted Blum-Kulka’s term explicitation to account for the kind of translation process where implicit, co-textually recoverable ST material is rendered explicit in TT, as in the following TT replacement of ellipsis by noun head:

Ex. 1  
<s id=CL1.1.1.l.s7 corresp=CLIT.l.I.l.s8>Gikk fort med halvlukkete eller halvåpne øyne.</s>

<s id=CLIT.l.I.l.s8 corresp=CLI.l.l.l.s7>Walked quickly with half-closed eyes or half-open eyes.</s>

Rachel Weissbrod, in an investigation based on Blum-Kulka’s hypothesis includes e.g. the ‘replacing pronouns with proper nouns ... and on the syntactical level, ... filling in ellipses and adding conjunctions’ (Weissbrod, 1992:153). Such shifts may occur at different levels, and instances throughout the rank scale were included, from shifts at the level of the individual word at the lowest, to the addition of finite clause at the highest level, e.g. from substitution to lexical repetition, as in

Ex. 2  
<s id=MA1.1.2.s5 corresp=MAIT.l.2.s5>It puts the nature of time in its place, and also Stephen, who calls us "the teenagers," as if he himself is not one.</s>

<s id=MA1T.1.2.s5 corresp=MA1.1.2.s5>Det setter tiden på plass, og Stephen også, som kaller oss "tenåringene", akkurat som ikke han selv er tenåring.</s>

- to shifts across the rank scale at the other, e.g. from Ø-item in ST to finite clause in TT:

Ex. 3  
<s id=BV1.1.s11>Ulykkeligvis hadde Brita vært hos bestemoren på Torshov den dagen Bendixens flyttet inn og var også gått glipp av det eventyrlig sjuskete flyttelasset.</s>

<s id=BV1T.1.s11>Unfortunately Brita had been over at her grandmother’s house on the day the Bendixens had moved in, and so she had missed seeing the vanload of dilapidated furniture which accompanied them.</s>
Specification

In order to illustrate a marked rise in explicitation, Mona Baker mentions a translation from English into Arabic, where the simple clause *The example of Truman was always in my mind* was rendered by an eight-line paragraph providing background information about the American president. As far as I can understand, hers is an example of material recoverable in a culture specific context, but not in the text itself. In order to distinguish between the two - contextually and co-textually recoverable material - I have added a category to cater for the former and called it specification. Recoverability within this category depends on extratextual knowledge. The definition of contextual recoverability seems fairly problematic, however. Specification might cover a cline from ‘universal logic’ to cultural specific connotation. What for some people seems to be a TT element taken from nowhere at all might for others be e.g. an ST connotation so weighty as to justify or necessitate specification. Specification, then, will also include the addition of items in TT that do not seem to be recoverable from the ST context, as in the following adjective insertion:

Ex. 4  
*As usual it hadn’t been the high-speed tumble that had done the damage but the half-ton of one of the other runners coming over the fence after me, his forefoot landing squarely on my boot on the baked earth of an Indian summer.*

*Som vanlig var det ikke fallet i stor fart som gjorde skaden, men et halvt tonns tramp fra en annen deltaker som kom etter meg over hinderet; forhoven landet med infam treffsikkerhet på støvelen min og knuste den mot en varm ettersommers knalltrekk bakke.*

Disambiguation

The category of disambiguation catered for shifts where the translator makes a choice between two or more interpretations of ambiguous or polysemous source text items, eliminating other possible meanings:

Ex. 5  
*This was the first link in a chain of events which was to lead to five deaths.*

*Dette var første ledd i et hendelsesforløp som skulle føre til fem drap.*
Succeeding paragraphs or chapters of the novel in question will no doubt reveal the fact that we are dealing with murder and not any kind of death. Nevertheless, the revelation at an earlier stage in TT than in ST seems to justify the label disambiguation.

While the above example did not depend on structural differences between SL and TL, the next one does:

Ex. 6  \(<s id=AB1.l.s11 corresp=AB1T.l.s11>\)Since his wife had started going to evening classes, he preferred to prepare something for himself.</s>

\(<s id=AB1T.l.s11 corresp=AB1.l.s11>\)Etter at hans kone hadde begynt å ta kveldsundervisning, foretrakk han å lage i stand noe til seg selv.</s>

The English conjunction *since* is ambiguous and remains ambiguous in the context I had access to. TT opts for temporal interpretation only where ST interpretation could be time or cause. Both kinds of disambiguation will be included.

The distinction between explicitation, specification and disambiguation is not a clear-cut one. As far as I can understand, these notions constitute clines. For example, in the case of explicitation vs. specification, sentence-internal recoverability would be the most obvious example of the former:

Ex. 7  \(<s id=TB1.l.s6 corresp=TB1T.l.s6>Han hadde tilmed hjulpet henne med innkjøpene, hadde selv dratt til Kisumu med bilen sin og kjøpt blikkplater til tak.</s>\n
\(<s id=TB1T.l.s6 corresp=TB1.l.s6>He had also helped her to buy materials and driven to Kisumu in his own car to get corrugated tin for the roof.</s>\n
What seems to be an instance of specification when the sentence is observed in isolation:

Ex. 8  \(<s id=PD13.l.l.s5 corresp=PD13T.l.l.s5>\)but when she turned the corner into the stations she saw with horror that the lights on their high poles shone down on a bleached and silent emptiness and dashing to the corner was in time to see the bus already half-way up the hill.</s>

\(<s id=PD13T.l.l.s5>\)Men da hun kom rundt hjørnet til holdeplassen, så hun til sin skrekk at lyktene på de høye stolpene lyste ned på en fargeløs og stille tomhet, og hun sprang til neste hjørne, bare for å få se den sterkt opplyste bussen midt oppe i bakken.</s>

might turn out to be explicitation if one looks at neighbouring sentences:

Ex. 9  \(<s id=PD13.l.l.s7 corresp=PD13T.l.l.s7>\)But the lights were green and she watched helplessly, gasping and bent double with a sudden cramp, as it lumbered over the brow of a hill and like a brightly lit ship sank out of sight.</s>
If the criterion is co-textual recoverability as such, explicitation might range from sentence-internal recoverability to maximum textual distance. In order to maintain the distinction between explicitation and specification one would need to have access to entire texts and maintain mental maps of them as well, and that does not seem to be compatible with corpus based studies and the search for general tendencies, nor with cognitive capacity. For the time being the category of explicitation was limited to instances of recoverability within the sentence or in adjacent sentences. Instances of recoverability beyond the immediate environment were dealt with as disambiguation, while the category of specification catered for TT insertion of features not found in the ST co-text.

**Standardization**

Baker's feature of 'preference for conventional grammaticality' was redefined in order to account for the standardization of lexical features. This group comprised instances where literary, colloquial, slang, jargon, dialectal, technical or archaic elements have been rendered in a more standardized register, as in the neutralization of technical vocabulary in the following example:

Ex. 10  
<s id=RD1.1.s13 corresp=RDIT.1.s13>Or if I were feeling lyrical that day, I might write, "It is a curious truth that grasshoppers have their hearing-organs in the sides of the abdomen."</s>

<s id=RDIT.1.s13 corresp=RD1.1.s13>Eller hvis jeg følte meg virkelig lyrisk, kunne jeg laget noe slikt som dette: "Av en eller annen merkelig grunn har gresshoppene fått ørene plassert på hver side av magen."</s>

The neutralization of similes, metaphors and collocational clashes were also included:

Ex. 11  
<s id=LSCI.1.s8 corresp=LSCIT.1.1.s9>Vinden hvirvler det rundt og rundt, så seiler det mot fontenen, som en punktert dompap.</s>

<s id=LSCIT.1.1.s9 corresp=LSCI.1.s8>The wind whirs it round and round, then it sails toward the fountain like a wounded bullfinch.</s>


3.2.2 Norm-disconfirmation

**Implicitation**

Implicitation included instances where explicit ST items are rendered by ambiguous TT items, but where recoverability in the immediate TT environment makes the item implicit rather than ambiguous, as in the following shift from lexical word to proform:

Ex. 12  `<s id=AT1.l.s6 corresp=AT1.T.l.s6>Jeans had those stiff, hard seams and those rivets.</s>`

   `<s id=AT1.T.l.s6>De hadde sånne stive, harde sommer, og så alle de naglene.</s>`

**Despecification**

Despecification catered for irrecoverable TT deletions as in the following example:

Ex. 13  `<s id=TTH1.l.s4>Den kalde luften slo imot ham som et gufs i ansiktet.</s>`

   `<s id=TTH1.T.l.s4 corresp=TTH1.l.s4>The cold air hit his face.</s>`

**Ambiguation**

Ambiguation included instances where the target co-text does not serve to disambiguate items, as in the following example, where the more general word *kjortel* replaces *surplice* (*korkappe*):

Ex. 14  `<s id=JH1.l.l.s1 corresp=JH1.T.l.l.s1>ARISTOTELES CONTEMPLATING the bust of Homer thought often of Socrates while Rembrandt dressed him with paint in a white Renaissance surplice and a medieval black robe and encased him in shadows.</s>`

   `<s id=JH1.T.l.l.s1 corresp=JH1.l.l.s1>ARISTOTELES KOM OFTE til å tenke på Sokrates når han betrakte bysten av Homer, mens Rembrandt klede ham med maling i en hvit kappe fra renessansen og en middelaldersk sort kjortel og svepte ham i skygger.</s>`

**Destandardization**

Destandardization might include the transfer of standard ST items into non-standard TT items. In the present analysis no such instances were found. However, the definition of destandardization applied in the preliminary survey will be discussed in the conclusion of chapter 4.
3.2.3 Results

There were problems both with respect to the inclusion of material and with classification. After discussing some problems of analysis, I will present a series of tables and summarize the results.

The present investigation was launched within the framework of Anton Popovic's notion of shift in translation. The use of this concept might, perhaps, be said to reveal an inconsistency, as the present approach aimed at being descriptive in Gideon Toury's definition of the term, i.e. the focus on what translations are in positive terms, rather than the ways in which they fail to be copies of ST. The shift focus has been a methodological problem for Toury himself:

Notwithstanding the enormous problems involved in its establishment, practical as well as conceptual, there is no doubt that the notion itself is valid: shifts do occur in translations, and therefore they have their place in Translation Studies. However, it is my conviction that too much emphasis has come to be placed on this notion, not least by the present author. This conviction draws primarily on the totally negative kind of reasoning required by any search for shifts, which ... would encompass all that a translation could have had in common with its source text but does not (Toury, 1995:84).

It has been my hope, however, that the investigation of shifts might be compatible with the descriptive aim, and the present approach has aimed at being as non-evaluative as possible. Shifts may be rule-governed, the result of translation norms or of universal translation features. They may be inextricably linked up with other translation decisions, they may be well-founded and successful, and the number of shifts at micro level does not necessarily result in a sense of significant shifts at macro level, i.e. in the overall interpretation of the text, although some kind of cumulative effect might be plausible. The aim here has not been to evaluate, but to test the hypothesis that explicitation, specification, disambiguation and standardization are significant characteristics of translation, characteristics that contribute to the definition of third code.

Certain classification problems were related specifically to the fragmentary nature of corpus-based studies: a shift may appear to be an instance of specification because it is not recoverable in the available co-text, when the element might be present in other parts
of the text. Other shifts might be labelled disambiguation in cases where access to succeeding source text material would reveal the fact that the there was no ambiguity in the first place. Moreover, the importance of agreement regarding the definition of categories before one decides on the existence of translation norms should be mentioned. Sara Laviosa Braithwaite in her unpublished paper ‘Comparable Corpora: Towards a Corpus Linguistic Methodology for the Empirical Study of Translation’ includes TT use of subordinate terms in the category of Simplification. In the present study shifts from subordinate terms to more general words was included in the category of ambiguation, i.e. a counteractive tendency that undermines the notion of clear-cut translation norms. Her suggestion might be a better one, but the example seems to illustrate the need for precise definitions. Kitty M. van Leuven-Zwart describes similar problems:

In the first place, the categories were not clearly defined, so that one particular shift might reasonably be considered specification, explicitation and intensification all at once. Moreover, the dividing lines between categories such as explicitation, amplification and addition on the one hand, and implicitation, reduction and deletion on the other were vague and imprecise (van Leuven-Zwart, 1989:153).

Although she operates with other categories, van Leuven-Zwart describes a major problem: not only is it not always easy to decide what kind of norm-confirming shift an example serves to illustrate; it is sometimes difficult to decide whether the shift is confirming or disconfirming, depending on one’s initial definition of the norm and one’s analysis of the example.

Table 3.1 Number of texts, sentences and shifts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Norwegian &gt; English</th>
<th>English &gt; Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texts</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifts</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 shows the number of texts taken from the parallel corpus. The Norwegian > English corpus (N>E) consisted of 270 sentences, the English > Norwegian corpus (E>N) of 254 sentences. 87 shifts within the relevant eight categories were found in N>E, as opposed to 110 in E>N. This means that the average of shifts was
higher in the translations from English to Norwegian than vice versa, i.e. 0.32 shifts per sentence vs. 0.43.

Summing up the information from the tables below, one can conclude that Mona Baker’s hypotheses were confirmed in most respects. The rate of norm-confirming shifts was significantly higher in both corpora than that of disconfirmation, i.e. 73.5% confirmation in N>E and 87.2% in E>N, as opposed to 26.4% and 12.7% disconfirmation, respectively:

Table 3.2 Number and rate of disconfirming as opposed to confirming shifts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Norwegian &gt; English</th>
<th>English &gt; Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norm-confirmation</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norm-disconfirmation</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to table 3.2 N>E had a lower rate of norm-confirming shifts than E>N; 73.5% as opposed to 87.2%. Translations into English showed a lower number both of total shifts and of confirming shifts. They also revealed a higher number of disconfirming shifts than translations into Norwegian.

It is difficult, at the present stage, to say whether these results are representative and to evaluate their significance. They might stem from the initial categorization, from differences in text genres or individual ST differences. They might also signal language system differences. Or they might be explained by differences in the two cultures regarding translation norms. These are all speculations that will form the basis for further investigation.
Table 3.3 Number and percentage of norm-confirming shifts in both corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Norwegian &gt; English</th>
<th>English &gt; Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explicitation</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>68.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disambiguation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specification</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standardization</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.3 shows the number and type of norm-confirming shifts in the two corpora. The most salient differences seemed to be in the categories of explicitation and standardization. The rate of explicating shifts in N>E was 45.5%, as opposed to 68.1% in E>N. In the case of standardization there was an opposite tendency: the translations from Norwegian into English showed a higher percentage, 20.6%, than the translations from English to Norwegian, where only 5.4% were found. Explicitation turned out to be the largest category by far in both corpora: 45.5% in N>E and 68.1% in E>N. At the other extreme disambiguation represented 1.1% only of the shifts in N>E, as opposed to 8.1% in E>N. The category of specification yielded 5.7% in N>E and 5.4% in E>N.

Table 3.4 Number and percentage of norm-disconfirming shifts in both corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Norwegian &gt; English</th>
<th>English &gt; Norwegian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implicitation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despecificiation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destandardization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.4 shows the rate of norm-disconfirmation in the two corpora. Implicitation was the only category to yield differences that might be significant. The rate of implicitation was higher in N>E than in E>N, 17.2% as opposed to 6.3%. Ambiguation accounted for 4.5% of the shifts in N>E and 3.6% in E>N. The number of instances was so low, however, that the results seemed both less reliable and less interesting. The same can be said of despecification, with 4.5 and 2.7% respectively. In the case of destandardization no examples were found.

Of explicitation, disambiguation and specification, the first seems to be the most relevant category to pursue. Not only is it the largest category, it also seems to be the one which is most amenable to verification. Explicitation was defined as a translation
procedure whereby ambiguous ST items resolved by the immediate co-text were rendered by explicit TT items. Disambiguation, on the other hand, was to cater for ambiguous ST items not disambiguated by the available co-text and where TT opts for one of several possible interpretations. Finally, specification was meant to cover TT additions of items not found in ST; absent in the corresponding sentence, and not recoverable in the co-text. The issue of recoverability within e.g. cultural context and consequences in terms of specification, turned out to be beyond the scope of this survey. The difference between explicitation on the one hand and disambiguation or specification on the other became a question of distance rather the inherent quality. As the investigation dealt with fragments rather than integral texts, it turned out to be impossible, within the scheme of the present definitions, to make definite claims regarding disambiguation and specification. The problem of indeterminacy and overlap regardless of co-text access will be further discussed in chapter 4.

The category of standardization also yielded interesting results, however. Of the 8 categories investigated, this was the only one that deviated from the general tendency of higher norm-confirmation in N>E than in E>N: 20.6 % as opposed to 5.4. Results at this stage indicate that while translators into English conform less to the norm of explicitation than their Norwegian colleagues and also more actively disconfirm it, they are more norm-bound than translators into Norwegian in the case of standardization. As suggested by Anthony Paul in his investigation of translations involving Dutch:

Another sort of flattening and elimination particularly liable to affect translations from minority languages is that of culture specific elements. All translation, in that it is a process of language accommodation, is also, whatever the policies and abilities involved, a massive process of cultural accommodation. This is always the case, however wide or narrow, however evident or however deceptively invisible the gap between the cultures in question: it is a fact that while ‘bread’, ‘pain’, ‘pane’, ‘brood’ perfectly translate one another, each word means a slightly different thing, within its language. But whereas an English-speaking reader might well be inclined to incorporate this fact into a reading of a French novel, he would be less likely to do so in reading a Dutch novel, not simply because the baguette is a well known national trade-mark, but because in general the French cultural ‘package’ is more easily exported than the Dutch, precisely because it has been much exported. Unfamiliarity breeds unfamiliarity and the untranslated remains forever untranslatable, locked in its inviolate foreignness (Paul in Werterweel & D'haen, 1990:75) (my italics).
Norwegian seems to occupy a fairly similar position to that of Dutch, compared to English and even French, so if translators into English find it necessary to neutralize culture specific features, this might be connected to Paul’s claim that linguistic items and cultural phenomena in minority language STs enter into a self-intensifying process of untranslatability; untranslatable because they were never translated.

In many of the examples found, the category of standardization related to culture specific features. Such features no doubt constitute a recurring challenge for translators, but they have also received much attention within translation studies. Explicitation, on the other hand, is a feature of translation that has not yet been thoroughly investigated, as far as I can see from reference surveys. The fact that the latter phenomenon seems to be language and culture dependent to a far lesser extent, and less related to obvious translation problems or notions of untranslatability, makes it all the more intriguing. Apparently common indeed, explicitation is an aspect of translation that has surprised me considerably, precisely because its motivation often seems to be a mystery. The material will therefore now be expanded for a more detailed investigation of explicitating shifts, linking the notion of explicitation more closely to Blum-Kulka's explicitation hypothesis.

3.3 Focus of the main investigation

While Gideon Toury provides a general methodology for descriptive translation studies, Mona Baker presents a tentative list of translation features. She offers examples rather than definitions, however, and I have spent a long time finding an appropriate framework for the definition and delimitation of the category of explicitation. In the absence of anything but very few and fragmentary case studies, I have also been in search of a somewhat unified terminology for the linguistic description of the different types of explicitating shifts. Two alternatives present themselves: either I invent my own terms or I adopt the terminology offered by some established approach, modifying it or redefining certain terms to suit the present purpose. I have chosen the latter alternative.
In 1986 Shoshana Blum-Kulka presented her so-called explicitation hypothesis, suggesting that explicitation be seen as an inherent aspect of translation: ‘The process of interpretation performed by the translator on the source text might lead to a TL text which is more redundant than the SL text (Blum-Kulka, 1986:19). The suggested redundancy ‘can be expressed by a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness in the TL text’ (ibid,19). The explicitation hypothesis postulates that this rise takes place ‘regardless of the increase tracable to differences between the two linguistic and textual systems involved. It follows that explicitation is viewed here as inherent in the process of translation’ (ibid).

While the present investigation does not distinguish between explicitation as inherent in the translation process and explicitation as translation norm, it has adopted Blum-Kulka’s use of cohesion as an overall framework, and this will be the subject of chapter 4.
CHAPTER 4
Shifts of cohesion

Chapter plan:

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Types

4.2.1 Grammatical ties
   4.2.1.1 Addition
   4.2.1.2 Specification

4.2.2 Lexical ties
   4.2.2.1 Addition
   4.2.2.2 Specification
   4.2.2.3 Neutralization

4.3 Frequencies

4.1 Introduction

The main value of cohesive markers seems to be that they can be used to facilitate and possibly control the interpretation of underlying semantic relations (Baker, 1992:218).

The notion of facilitating and controlling interpretation seems closely linked to the phenomenon of explicitation in translation, and cohesion appeared to provide an appropriate framework for the description of explicitating shifts. Blum-Kulka's hypothesis was based on the investigation of both cohesion and coherence. The present investigation restricts the search to cohesion, a decision that will be discussed in section 4.2.2. While both Blum-Kulka (1986) and Weissbrod (1992) concentrate on grammatical ties, the present study focuses heavily on lexical cohesion. Sections 4.2.1. and 4.2.2 will deal with grammatical and lexical ties respectively. The categories of ellipsis and lexical repetition will be discussed separately in the frequency section, i.e. 4.2.3, as their behaviour in translation differs from that of the remaining types.
4.2 Types

The notion of cohesive ties is broadly based on Halliday & Hasan (1976). Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 do not provide an exhaustive survey of grammatical and lexical explicitation, but aim at a presentation of characteristic types. Examples of each type have been selected from both sub-corpora, with the overall intention of achieving an even distribution. While this selection method gives a certain indication that all categories were present in both sub-corpora, questions pertaining to the frequency of each type, and possible differences in this respect between translations from English to Norwegian and vice versa, transcend the scope of the present thesis. In order to confirm or disconfirm Blum-Kulka’s explicitation hypothesis, frequency rates regarding the number of explicitating as opposed to implicitating shifts will be presented in section 4.3. And in this case, differences between the two sub-corpora will be included. While implicitating shifts have been included in the statistical material, the survey of examples includes explicitation only. Casual observation suggests, however, that implicitating shifts occur within all the categories established to account for explicitation.

In her investigation of more than 70 translations of complete prose fiction texts into Dutch, Kitty van Leuven Zwart found an estimate of more than one shift per sentence in 70% of the texts (van Leuven-Zwart, 1990:88). Evidently, one sentence may involve both explicitating and implicitating shifts and even different types of each. In the survey of types, however, only the shift pertaining to the relevant category will be commented on.

While the notion of compensation, ‘said to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part or in a contiguous sentence’ (Newmark, 1988:90), is useful for practicing translators, it has been disregarded in the present investigation and the presence of e.g. explicitation and implicitation in one sentence have been considered as two shifts.
4.2.1 Grammatical ties

The investigation of both grammatical and lexical explicitation includes the subcategories of addition and specification. In the case of grammatical ties, addition includes shifts from Ø-item in ST to e.g. conjunction in TT. The term specification has been used to account for shifts from one type of cohesive device to another, where the latter appears to be more informative, e.g. from conjunction to correlative coordination. The investigation focuses on conjunction and reference. Only coordinating conjunctions have been included; subordinating conjunctions will be dealt with in the lexical tie section, according to the type of semantic relationship they express, as will conjuncts.

4.2.1.1 Addition

The present section investigates the ENPC from the point of view of two of the four grammatical devices in English presented by Halliday and Hasan, i.e. conjunction and reference. Included in the group of explicitation were insertions in TT of conjunctions not present in ST, as in the linking of individual words:

Ex. 1 s id=NG1.1.s48 corresp=NG1T.1.s49>The definitive face that begins to emerge with adolescence was long, slender, and tenderly responsive beneath thick-browed, great black eyes ringed with dark skin as if in physical manifestation of deep thought.</s>

Ex. 2 s id=GS1.1.s13 corresp=GS1T.1.s13>Han hadde et humoristisk glimt i øynene, og en gang jeg var på vei inn, han på vei ut, sa han i forbifarten: "Inn til vanningsstedet?"</s>

The shift from asyndetic coordination to syndeton was also found in translations from Norwegian into English, as in the following coordination of clauses:

Ex. 2 s id=GS1.1.s13 corresp=GS1T.1.s13>His eyes had a humorous gleam in them and once, when I was on the way in and he was on the way out, he said as he passed me: "Going into the watering-hole?"</s>
In the above example the conjunction was added as part of the filling in of ellipsis. Conjunctions were also added in cases where TT maintains ellipsis:

Ex. 3  <s id=MD1T.1.s16 corresp=MD1T.1.s16>Kate leaned over, helped herself to one, ate it.</s>
<s id=MD1T.1.s16 corresp=MD1T.1.s16>Kate lenet seg over, tok en bit og smakte.</s>

The most common shift by far was the insertion of an additive conjunction in TT. Insertion was also found with other types of conjunction, however, such as alternative or:

Ex. 4  <s id=PDJ3T.1.s11 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s13>It was her father who laid down the rules in her family and there was never any appeal, any second chance.</s>
<s id=PDJ3T.1.s11 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s13>Hjemme var det faren som stilte opp reglene, og det var ikke noe som het å mukke eller å få en ny sjans.</s>

and inter-sentential contrast:

Ex. 5  <s id=FC1T.1.s25 corresp=FC1T.1.s24>Det var slett ikke i mine tanker.</s>
<s id=FC1T.1.s24 corresp=FC1T.1.s25>But that wasn’t what I had in mind at all.</s>

In the next example inter-sentential contrast also entails the insertion of a time adjunct:

Ex. 6  <s id=RR1T.1.s50 corresp=RR1T.1.s54>He heard the bolts shifted, the hammers in the lock fall.</s>
<s id=RR1T.1.s50 corresp=RR1T.1.s54>Men så hørte han at slåen ble slått fra og låsen gikk opp.</s>

TT also adds a coordinating conjunction to existing conjunct:

Ex. 7  <s id=SK1T.1.s2 corresp=SK1T.1.s2>He killed a waitress named Alma Frechette in 1970; a woman named Pauline Toothaker and a junior high school student named Cheryl Moody in 1971; a pretty girl named Carol Dunbarger in 1974; a teacher named Etta Ringgold in the fall of 1975; finally, a grade-schooler named Mary Kate Hendrasen in the early winter of that same year.</s>
<s id=SK1T.1.s2 corresp=SK1T.1.s2>I 1970 tok han livet av serveringsdamen Alma Frechette; i 1971 en kvinne ved navn Pauline Toothaker og gymnasiasten Cheryl Moody; i 1974 en pen pike som het Carol Dunbarger; i 1975 lærerinnen Etta Ringgold, og så til slutt, tidlig på vinteren samme år, en liten skolepike ved navn Mary Kate Hendrasen.</s>

Included in the category of reference additions were pronouns and pro-adverbs. “Though they usually have some meaning content of their own, they mainly serve as pointers to the addressee: “find the exact meaning in the surrounding text ...”
(Johansson & Lysvåg, 1986:201). In the first example TT inserts the indirect object, explicitating the semantic role of experiencer:

Ex. 8  <s id=NG1.1.s13 corresp=NG1T.1.s13>And she prompted with a twitching smile to draw my gaze from him; for I was concentrating on him the great rush of questions, answers, realizations, credulity and dismay which stiffened my cheeks and gave the sensation of cold water rising up my neck; she prompted, Hannah Plowman, of course we know each other.</s>

The patient role has also been inserted in translations from Norwegian into English. TT shifts the focus from the process, as it were:

Ex. 9  <s id=KH1.1.s37 corresp=KH1T.1.s28>Kineseren angriper bakfra.</s>

The function of tense as a cohesive tie has not been included in the investigation, but the example illustrates TT neutralization of ST tense shifts, e.g. from past to historical present. Both the above patient insertion and the tense neutralization may result from stylistic preference considerations in TL, however, an issue that will be further discussed in the section pertaining to lexical ties. Explicitations of the semantic role of receiver were also found:

Ex. 10  <s id=JSM1.1.2.s6 corresp=JSM1T.1.2.s8>"I thought he hadn't been in touch."</s>

It is not the aim of the investigation to criticize TT solutions, or to provide ‘better’ alternatives. In some cases, however, alternatives will be presented in order to show that other solutions would have been possible and that the explicitating shift is not necessarily obligatory in terms of structural differences between the two languages. In the above example, for instance, *jeg trodde han ikke hadde gitt lyd fra seg*, would have had a less explicitating effect.
In the next example the inserted prepositional phrase adds a possessive relationship:

Ex. 11  \(<s id=JCI.l.l.s38 corresp=JCIT.l.l.s38>\)The agency had arranged a band of three, two sisters and a friend.\(<s id=JCIT.l.l.s38 corresp=JCI.l.l.s38>\)

\(<s id=JCI.l.l.s38 corresp=JCI.l.l.s38>\)Byril et hadde skaffet en gruppe på tre, to søstre og en venn av dem.\(<s id=JCIT.l.l.s38 corresp=JCIT.l.l.s38>\)

Owing to proximity the referent of the personal pronoun is likely to be søstre only. The shift may therefore also have a disambiguating function. Apparently confirming the norm of standardization, translators in the ENPC both split up long sentences and merge short ones. The latter procedure often entails the insertion of grammatical ties, such as the coordinating conjunction in the following example:

Ex. 12  \(<s id=SG1.l.s47 corresp=SGIT.l.s53>\)"He did me a favor.\(<s id=SG1.l.s48 corresp=SGIT.l.s53>\)I want to say thanks.\(<s id=SGIT.l.s53 corresp=SG1.l.s47 SG1.l.s48>\)"Han har gjort meg en tjeneste, og det vil jeg takke ham for.\(<s id=SG1.l.s47 corresp=SGIT.l.s53>\)"

The example also serves to illustrate the influence of functional sentence perspective considerations, as TT inserts a fronted object pro-form. While contributing to a rise in cohesive explicitness, FSP considerations may also be considered from the adequacy vs. acceptability point of view. The structural parallelism of TT in the present example would be possible in Norwegian, e.g. *Han har gjort meg en tjeneste. Jeg vil takke ham*, but TT apparently opts for the more acceptable solution and also adds the indirect object pro-form. In the following example TT adds pronominal reference by expanding the complement:

Ex. 13  \(<s id=JSM1.l.l.s20 corresp=JSM1T.l.l.s21>\)I was aware of this whenever I played with Ruthie Ericson, whenever my mother, my sister Rose, and I went over to help can garden produce, whenever Mrs. Ericson brought over some pies or doughnuts, whenever my father loaned Mr. Ericson a tool, whenever we ate Sunday dinner in the Ericsons’ kitchen.\(<s id=JSM1T.l.l.s21 corresp=JSM1.l.l.s20>\)"

\(<s id=JSM1T.l.l.s21 corresp=JSM1.l.l.s20>\)Jeg var oppmerksom på det hver gang jeg lekte med Ruthie Ericson, hver gang mor og Rose og jeg var borte hos dem og hjalp til med å hermetisere frukt og grønsaker, hver gang fru Ericson kom innom med nybakte pauer eller smultringer, hver gang Ericson lånte redskap av far min, hver gang vi spiste søndagsmiddag på kjøkkenet hos Ericsons.\(<s id=JSM1.l.l.s20 corresp=JSM1T.l.l.s21>\)"

Again, the prepositional phrase insertion is not obligatory, cf; e.g. *var borte og hjalp til.*
As we shall see, instances of explicitation may also result from shifts in voice, as in the following agent insertion in the shift from passive to active:

Ex. 14  <s id=JSM1.1.2.s11 corresp=JSM1T.1.2.s13>It was true that butts had been busted, since the spring had been cold and wet, and no one had been able to get into the fields until mid-May.</s>

<ex id=JSM1T.1.2.s13 corresp=JSM1.1.2.s11 JSM1.1.2.s12>Det var sant at de hadde slitt hardt, for våren hadde vært kald og våt, og ingen hadde kunnet komme i gang på åkeren før midten av mai, og da kom så å si all maisen i hele bygda i jorda under to uker.</ex>

As the passivization of the fixed expression is fairly non-standard in ST, TT also contributes to the sense of standardization. The next two examples illustrate once again the effects of functional sentence perspective considerations, by way of reflexive pronoun additions, in front and final position, respectively:

Ex. 15 <s id=JBI.l.s40 corresp=JBIT.l.s40>He calls them riffs, but that's not my sort of word.</s>

<ex id=JBIT.l.s40 corresp=JBI.l.s40>Selv kaller han dem riff, men det er ikke min type ord.</ex>

In both examples the inserted reflexive pronoun explicitates the contrast with the speaker:

Ex. 16 <s id=DFI.l.s24 corresp=DFIT.l.s23>I haven't seen him.</s>

<ex id=DFIT.l.s23 corresp=DFI.l.s24>Dessverre, jeg bar ikke sett ham selv.</ex>

In the final example of pronominal addition, TT inserts the reciprocal pronoun, explicitating position:

Ex. 17 <s id=GS1.1.s29 corresp=GS1T.1.2.s29>Young, talk-hungry lads from the country, who by early afternoon had advanced so far towards evening that they couldn't get in anywhere else, were guided to a hospitable table where they scattered the last of their banknotes around them and clinked their glasses in front of one another's red-cheeked faces, before crawling out of the door on all fours some two hours later, helped on their way by the doorman, and possibly a waiter or two if they got too rowdy.</s>

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A great many of the shifts serve to explicitate the semantic roles of time and place, by way of pro-adverb insertions:

Ex. 18  <s id=TH1.1.s25 corresp=TH1T.1.s26>She crossed her legs and balanced the ashtray on one knee.</s>
         <s id=TH1T.1.s26 corresp=TH1.1.s25>Så la hun bena i kors og plasserte askebegeret på det ene kneet.</s>

TT inserts a pro-adverb of time in sentence initial position. The frequency of this type of pro-adverb insertion in translations from English to Norwegian may indicate stylistic preference rather than translation norm. Examples were also found in N>E, however, as in the following pro-adverb of time insertion:

Ex. 19  <s id=KH1.1.s35 corresp=KH1T.1.s27>En av dem får tak i øksa til tømmermannen.</s>
         <s id=KH1T.1.s27 corresp='KH1.1.s34 KH1.1.s35'>But then one of them got hold of an axe belonging to the carpenter, and they decided to take over the ship.</s>

Again, the final example of addition shows that the merging of sentences is not the only cause for clause-initial conjunction insertion.

4.2.1.2 Specification

The term specification was used in chapter 3 to account for TT additions where the information would be recoverable from an ST context as opposed to the co-text. In the present framework the term will refer to a sub-category of explicitation. Such shifts involve either expansion or substitution. The present section includes expansions in the specification of nouns, i.e. the addition of determiners, such as articles, demonstratives and possessives. It also includes replacement of one grammatical device by another, where the latter is considered more informative. Finally, the lexicalization in TT of ST pro-forms has also been included as explicitation. Conversely, implicitating shifts that will be included in the statistical material involve the reduction and replacement of proforms, as well as the pronominalization in TT of ST lexical words.
Several instances were found in which TT inserts a demonstrative determiner. The insertion adds to the already explicit specification of the noun.

Ex. 20 <s id=SG1.1.s45 corresp=SGIT.1.s51>Maybe he'd borrowed the sum from Gahan and was paying it back.</s>
<s id=SGIT.1.s51 corresp=SG1.1.s45>Kanskje han hadde lånt pengene av denne Gahan og ville betale dem tilbake.</s>

The insertion of demonstrative determiner explicitates identical reference, though it often functions as a basically stylistic device, signalling colloquial discourse, distance and sometimes condescension. It is a feature often found in detective fiction, and the shift may result from a wish to approximate to TL genre conventions. The next examples involve shifts from Ø-article to possessive pronoun. While the shift from Norwegian definite article to English possessive determiner was considered obligatory in certain cases and therefore not included, the shift from Ø-article to possessive pronoun rather than indefinite article is an optional addition of information.

Ex. 21 <s id=TB1.1.s16 corresp=TBIT.1.s17>Hun er barføtt, kledt i sitt blått skjort og en hvit kort trøye som jeg vet har en dyp fleste i ryggen.</s>
<s id=TB1T.1.s17 corresp=TBI.1.s16>She is barefoot, dressed in her blue skirt and a short white blouse that I know has a long tear down the back.</s>

Again the shift from Ø-article to possessive pronoun rather than definite article adds information, though in the next example the shift may be less optional:

Ex. 22 <s id=TB1.1.s50 corresp=TBIT.1.s50>Leonorah er første kone, hun er også lærer, på en folkeskole som ligger like ved.</s>
<s id=TBIT.1.s50 corresp=TB1.1.s50>Eleonorah is his first wife; she is a teacher too, at a primary school close by.</s>

In the above example the use of Ø-article is unusual in ST as well, however, apparently relating to cultures that practice polygamy. The TT insertion, on the other hand, suggests the more familiar notion of serial monogamy. In the next example the insertion explicitates and possibly disambiguates the sense of ownership:
Ex. 23  <s id=SL1.1.s23 corresp=SL1T.1.s23>Rickard druknet selvfølgelig ikke, ble knapt våt på fottene der han rod først med vandende fjærbusk på hjelmen, men de svere proviantvognene med kvinner og barn på toppen gikk til bunns med trekkyler og laft.</s>

<ex id=SL1T.1.s23 corresp=SL1.1.s23>As we know, Richard was not drowned, hardly got his feet wet, for he rode in the vanguard, the plumes of his helmet waving in the breeze, but the heavy provisions wagons with women and children atop went to the bottom with their draught animals and loads.</ex>

Similarly:

Ex. 24 <s id=GS1.1.s31 corresp=GS1T.1.s31>De drakk øl av mindre glass og satt med kåpene på, til kvelden led så langt at de kneppet dem opp og lot de tunge brystene stikke fram bak de blå mohair gensene som hadde vært moderne for tjue år siden.</s>

<ex id=GS1T.1.s31 corresp=GS1.1.s31>They drank their beer from smaller glasses and sat with their coats on until time wore on and they undid them, letting their heavy breasts protrude inside the blue mohair sweaters that had been fashionable twenty years earlier.</ex>

While the shift from Ø-article to possessive pronoun was included as explicitation, the shift from definite article, kåpene, to possessive pronoun, their coats, was not, as the latter is an obligatory shift, cf. ‘Norwegian regularly uses the definite form of nouns referring to parts of the body and personal belongings’ (Johansson & Lysvåg, 1987). This contrastive feature appears to influence related but not identical structures, then, such as the shift from Ø-article. In the final example the insertion of possessive determiner appears to reduce the sense of intimacy achieved by the unmodified ST apposition:

Ex. 25 <s id=TH1.1.s18 corresp=TH1T.1.s18>Men når han lukket øynene kunne han se for seg de trygge, jordete nevne til faren, de gode øyne til moren og det rynkete, gamle ansiktet til bestemor Gælion der hun satt og rugget fram og tilbake og fortalte underlige eventyr og sagn.</s>

<ex id=TH1T.1.s18 corresp=TH1.1.s18>And when he closed his eyes, he could picture his father’s protective, earth-soiled hands, his mother’s vigilant gaze, and the wrinkled, aged face of his grandmother Gælion, as she sat rocking back and forth, telling strange tales and legends.</ex>

Examples involving substitution of one grammatical tie for another have been included on the assumption that some cohesive ties contain more semantic information than others: ‘Semantically, linkage may be placed on a scale of cohesiveness: the most cohesive signals are connectives like therefore, which makes a fairly explicit relation between two clauses: that of reason. And, on the other hand, is the vaguest of connectives - it might be called a ‘general purpose link’, in that it merely says that two
ideas have a positive connection, and leaves the reader to work out what it is’ (Leech & Short, 1981:250). The first example involves the shift from ‘vague’ connective to result pro-form:

Ex. 26  <s id=ATI.l.sl corresp=ATIT.l.sl>They were supposed to stay at the beach a week, but neither of them had the heart for it and they decided to come back early.</s>

<s id=ATIT.l.sl>De skulle egentlig vært på stranden en uke, men ingen av dem hadde lyst til å bli der lenger, så de bestemte seg for å dra hjem tidligere.</s>

Similarly, the shift from coordination to subordinating conjunction explicitates the time aspect:

Ex. 27  <s id=TB1.l.s3 corresp=TB1T.l.s3>The path is narrow and we walk in single file, the sun burning our backs, while the Quaker tells us enthusiastically about his fellow believers back home who had recently sent him some money they wished to be given to a worthy cause.</s>

While the ST conjunction in both examples merely links the clauses, the shift to result adjunct explicitates the purpose/result function and the time adjunct explicitates simultaneity.

Included in the sub-category of specification by way of substitution were also shifts from e.g. negative indefinite pronoun to correlative coordination:

Ex. 28  <s id=KF1.l.s44 corresp=KF1T.l.s44>I'm neither a pickpocket nor a purse snatcher.</s>

or from negation + alternative conjunction to correlative coordination, as in the E>N example:

Ex. 29  <s id=SK1.l.s3 corresp=SK1T.l.s3 Han var hverken vampyr, varulv, likskjender eller ukjent skapning fra den forheksede skog eller de snødekte sletter.</s>

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Also included as explicitation was the shift from colloquial reaction signal, in this case signalling self-correction, to the more cohesive adversative conjunction:

Ex. 30 <s id=JB1T.l.s27 corresp=JBIT.I.s27>No, the point I'm trying to make is this: everyone else around here has changed their name.</s>

<s id=JB1T.l.s27 corresp=JBIT.I.s27>Men det jeg prøver å komme fram til, er altså følgende: Alle andre her omkring har skiftet navnet deres.</s>

as well as the shift from contrastive use of additive conjunction to explicit contrast. A doctor concludes his treatment, saying:

Ex. 31 <s id=DFIT.l.s47 corresp=DFIT.I.s50>"At least I haven't had to pin anything this time," he said.</s>

<s id=DFIT.l.s50 corresp=DFIT.I.s47>"Denne gangen slapp jeg i alle fall å bruke skruer," sa ortopeden.</s>

The succeeding sentence represents either a continuation of the doctor's comment, or the response of his patient. Either way, the coordinating conjunction is used contrastively:

Ex. 32 <s id=DF1T.l.s48 corresp=DFIT.I.s51>"And you're mad."

<s id=DFIT.l.s51 corresp=DFI.I.s48>"Men du er språ."</s>

Contradicting the near-obligatory shift from Norwegian definite article to English possessive pronoun in the case of body parts and personal belongings, the following examples contain the same shift in the opposite direction, illustrating, perhaps, the force of the explicitation tendency:

Ex. 33<s id=SGIT.l.s6 corresp=SGIT.I.s6>I went after him for the money and the next thing I knew, I was caught up in events I still haven't quite recovered from.</s>

<s id=SGIT.l.s6 corresp=SGI.I.s6>Jeg tok opp jakten på ham for å få pengene mine, og dermed kom jeg ut for begivenheter som jeg ennå ikke har kommet meg helt etter.</s>

In the next example, the shift from definite to possessive determiner makes the relationship more intimate. Whether this is a textually motivated shift or not is difficult to say owing to the fragmentary nature of the material:
Ex. 34  <s id=ABR1.1.s16 corresp=ABR1T.1.s16>Like love, Paul had joked, that night among the old stone walls of the Auberge: "Some people believe that all the later loves of one's life are just repetitions and variations of the first." </s>

<Ex id=ABR1T.1.s16 corresp=ABR1.1.s16>Lik kjærlighet, slik Paul hadde spøkt med, den kvelden mellom de gamle steinmurene på vårt Auberge: "Noen mennesker tror at all senere kjærlighet i livet bare er en gjentakelse og variasjoner av den første." </Ex>

Shifts from definite article to possessive pronoun may also contribute to the sense of standardization:

Ex. 35  <s id=GS1.s28 corresp=GS1T.l.s28>En liten kontorist, lynn i håret, med hvit skjorte og blodfattig slips, brettet forsiktig ut ettermiddagens avis, dukket ned bak halvliteren og utsatte hjemkomsten til madammen enda en halvtimme.</s>

<s id=GS1T.l.s28 corresp=GS1.l.s28>A little office worker, balding on top, in a white shirt and anaemic tie, carefully unfolded his copy of an evening paper, ducked down behind his half-litre and put off his arrival home to his wife by another half-hour.</s>

English abounds with colloquial alternatives: the wife or the missus, that neither explicitate or standardize. In the next example the shift to possessive appears to affect the tone of the narrative:

Ex. 36<s id=AB1.l.s39 corresp=AB1T.1.s38>Or first love, at the age of ten, and a game of hide-and-seek with the beloved at Nymphenburg, beside the long paths rustling with fallen leaves and the commotion of birds.</s>

<s id=AB1T.1.s38 corresp=AB1.1.s39>Eller sin første kjærlighet, i tiårsalderen, og en gang han lekte gjemsel med sin hjertenskjær i Nymphenburg, langs de lange stiene som knitteret av nedfallent løv og oppskremte fugler.</s>

While the initial shift from Ø-article to possessive pronoun seems to be obligatory or at least the result of stylistic preference differences between English and Norwegian, the shift from definite article to possessive pronoun seems to result more from the lexical choice of hjertenskjær vs. eg. elskedelutkårne etc. On the whole, both the insertions of possessive pronouns in TT and the shift from NP a game to finite clause with pronominal reference, reduce what in ST appear to be the distancing devices of a protagonist who only reluctantly relates to his past. Speculations of this kind have been systematized and elaborated in an extensive investigation by Kitty van Leuven - Zwart of the effects of micro-structural shifts on the macro-structural level. Her material consists of complete texts, however, and such comments will be made only sparingly in the present analysis, in order to suggest how apparently trivial shifts may nevertheless
affect the overall interpretation of the text. The next examples appear to relate to a similar phenomenon, as the shifts in sentences 37, 39 through 41 and sentence 43 serve to make the relationship between the narrator and her ego more intimate in a passage where the ST ‘anthropomorphizes’ the ego into a separate agent, as it were. Different kinds of shift contribute to this change in perspective, as the shift from definite form to possessive pronoun and from non-personal to 2nd person pronoun:

Ex. 37  
\(<s id=EHA1.1.1.s37 corresp=EHA1T.1.1.s36>Hvert nytt, sviende risp egoet få, legger det straks et lyserødt plaster over.</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1T.1.1.s36 corresp=EHA1.1.1.s37>Every time your ego is stung by a new scratch you immediately put a pink band-aid over it.</s>

The shift from passive to active adds to the loss of this distancing effect:

Ex. 38  
\(<s id=EHA1.1.1.s39 corresp=EHA1T.1.1.s38>Tro hva slags plaster vil bli lagt over Kiss med barnevognen?</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1T.1.1.s38 corresp=EHA1.1.1.s39>What sort of band-aid will I stick over Kit and the baby carriage?</s>

as does the shift from indefinite to personal pronouns:

Ex. 39  
\(<s id=EHA1.1.1.s40 corresp=EHA1T.1.1.s39>Eller om en gangs skyld lot hverre A plastre!</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1T.1.1.s39 corresp=EHA1.1.1.s40>Or should I give up my band-aids for once?</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1.1.1.s41 corresp=EHA1T.1.1.s40>Om en skulle skjære i stedet?</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1T.1.1.s40 corresp=EHA1.1.1.s41>What if I make a cut instead?</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1.1.1.s42 corresp=EHA1T.1.1.s42>Er det ikke slik man renser ut sår?</s>  
\(<s id=EHA1T.1.1.s42 corresp=EHA1.1.1.s43>Isn't that how you clean out a wound?</s>

As opposed to the obvious 2nd person function of you in most contexts, the personal pronoun in the final sentence seen out of co-text might have an indefinite function, but the TT environment has already created a personalized atmosphere.

Many of the examples involved the replacement of definite article by demonstrative:

Ex. 40  
\(<s id=HW1.1.s13 corresp=HW1T.1.1.s13>Det kjentes som om hodet var svelmet opp og holdt det tomne skallet flytende i rommet.</s>  
\(<s id=HW1T.1.1.s13 corresp=HW1.1.s13>It felt like her head was swollen up and held that empty shell afloat in the room.</s>
The shift increases cohesion in that the demonstrative serves as a more emphatic pointer. In a similar example, TT explicitates and possibly disambiguates an interpretation that depends upon stress:

Ex. 41  <s id=OEL1.1.s17 corresp=OEL1T.1.s17>Det forbauset ham.</s>  
<s id=OEL1T.1.s17 corresp=OEL1.1.s17>That surprised him.</s>

Depending on stress and intonation *det* could be either a pronominal or a demonstrative pronoun. In the next example the shift from demonstrative to possessive affects the focus of the utterance to an even greater extent:

Ex. 42  <s id=BV1.1.s28 corresp=BV1T.1.s27>Det ansiktet har virkelig karakter, sa Hildegun.</s>  
<s id=BV1T.1.s27 corresp=BV1.1.s28>"Her face has really got character," said Hildegun.</s>

Although the example pertains to a body part, the shift from definite article to possessive pronoun is not obligatory, and could easily have been replaced by a demonstrative. As the ST focus singles out the face, considering it as an independent entity, as it were, this effect is lost in the translation.

The next two examples involve the shift from existential construction to personal pronoun insertions that serve to explicitate the semantic role of recipient:

Ex. 43  <s id=KHI.1.s31 corresp=KH1T.1.s25>Det er tre hundre av dem om bord, de er stengt inne i lasterommel.</s>  
<s id=KH1T.1.s25 corresp=KHI.1.s31>He had three hundred of them on board, shut up in the hold.</s>

The above shift explicitates the element of ownership and fits into the description of a slave-holder and his cargo. On the one hand, this might therefore be considered a successful solution, on the other hand this kind of ‘intensification’ in TT of ST atmosphere, can be problematized, and the issue will be further discussed in the lexical section. Similar examples were found in translations from English to Norwegian:

Ex. 44  <s id=BO1.1.s8 corresp=BO1T.1.s8>There was much feasting, playing, and sorrowing.</s>  
<s id=BO1T.1.s8 corresp=BO1.1.s8>Vi festet, lekte og sørgte mye.</s>
The last example pertaining to substitution within grammatical categories illustrates explicitation resulting from the shift from word of comparison to ellipted comparative clause:

Ex. 45  "Lord, you Michael women got the sharpest tongues in the county, but I guess a man could die in a lot worst ways than being cut to death by such a beautiful mouth."</s>

Ex. 46  "Herre Jesus, dere Michael-kvinnfolk har de skarpeste tungene i fylket, men en mann kunne vel finne verre måter å dø på enn å bli skåret i hjel av en munn så delig som din."</s>

The final group of examples involving grammatical ties constitutes a link with the lexical section in that it involves the lexicalization of proforms. The first example lexicalizes, though in fairly general words, the deictic reference:

Ex. 47  "I don't know any people, fat or thin, who aren't nice to press themselves against."</s>

According to Halliday and Hasan, general nouns constitute a borderline between grammatical and lexical devices. ‘The class of general noun is a small set of nouns having generalized reference within the major noun classes, such as “human noun”, “place noun”, “fact noun” and the like’ (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:275). The degree of explicitation, then, may be lower in the case of general than fully lexicalized nouns, but they nevertheless have an explicitating effect:

Ex. 48  "Jeg kjenner ingen, tjukk eller mager, som ikke er god å lene seg mot."</s>

TT replaces the indefinite pronoun by a human noun. Similarly, the general noun substitution in the next example explicitates gender:

Ex. 49  I was so intent on the task at hand that I didn't realize anyone was standing in the doorway until the man cleared his throat.</s>

Ex. 50  Jeg var så oppslukt av arbeidet at jeg ikke la merke til at det stod en mann i døren, før han kremtet."
In the next example gender has already been specified, but TT replaces the pro-form by a lexical word:

Ex. 49 <s id=PDJ3.1.1.s35 corresp=PDJ3T.1.1.s37>Her companion hesitated, looked at her, then leaned back and released the rear door.</s><br />
<s id=PDJ3T.1.1.s37 corresp=PDJ3.1.1.s35>Den andre kvinnen nølte og så på piken, så smudde hun seg og trakk opp låseknappen på døren bak.</s>

Other lexicalizations have a more significant explicitating effect, however:

Ex. 50 <s id=EG l.l.s45 corresp=EG 1 T.l.s42>Selvsagt hadde hun venner, men etter det med Jan hadde hun ikke lyst til å være sammen med dem.</s><br />
<s id=EG 1 T.l.s42 corresp=EG l.l.s45>Of course, she had friends, but after the break with Jan she didn't feel like seeking them out.</s>

In a passage dealing with unpleasant emotions in the wake of a broken marriage, the shift could also be significant in that it removes the 'euphemistic' or distancing effect of the pronominal use. In the next example TT lexicalizes the personal pronoun:

Ex. 51 <s id=SH1.1.1.s26 corresp=SH1T.1.1.s26>Små Ømer er sliten nå, men alt står bra til med både henne og gutten.</s><br />
<s id=SH1T.1.1.s26 corresp=SH1.1.1.s26>Little Eagle is tired now, but all is well with mother and child.”</s>

Whether the unmodified lexical form can be said to be more explicit than the pronominal reference is perhaps doubtful. Moreover, TT implicitates the second item in the coordination, in terms of gender specification, i.e. from gutten to child. In the statistic material examples of this kind will count as both explicitation and implicitation, in order to avoid the problematic notion of compensation.

In the next example TT replaces the pronoun by an item that enters into a metonymical relationship with the referent:

Ex. 52 <s id=PDJ3.1.1.s43 corresp=PDJ3T.1.1.s45>She could walk it and pick it up at the stop before the Crown and Anchor.</s><br />
<s id=PDJ3T.1.1.s45 corresp=PDJ3.1.1.s43>Hun kunne gå dit og ta bussen på holdepllassen før Crown and Anchor.</s>

The referent of the pronoun was found in the preceding sentence:
Incidentally, ST contains two identical personal pronouns with different referents, i.e. walk it (half a mile) and pick it up (the bus route). TT resolves the ambiguity by explicitating both.

In a similar example TT replaces the pro-form by a lexical word that enters into a synonyrnical relationship with the item that the pronoun referred to:

Ex. 54 <s id=DF1.1.s46 corresp=DFIT.1.s49>"I don't actually like breaking them."
</s>
<s id=DFIT.1.s49 corresp=DF1.1.s46>"Jeg er jo ikke direkte glad i å knekke knokler."
</s>

The referent of the pronoun was found two sentences earlier:

Ex. 55 <s id=DF1.1.s44 corresp=DFIT.1.s46>"It's time you stopped breaking your bones," he said, giving in with a shrug and a sigh and obligingly winding the crêpe on tightly.</s>
<s id=DFIT.1.s46 corresp=DF1.1.s47>"Det er på tide du slutter å brekke bein på den måten," sa han og ga etter med et sukk.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s47 corresp=DF1.1.s44>Han snurret på meg en stram kreppforbinding.</s>

Finally, TT also explicitates the identity of the speaker in dialogues by lexicalizing pro-forms in reporting clauses:

Ex. 56 <s id=DF1.1.s47 corresp=DFIT.1.s50>"At least I haven't had to pin anything this time," he said.</s>
<s id=DFIT.1.s50 corresp=DF1.1.s47>"Denne gangen slapp jeg i alle fall å bruke skruer," sa ortopeden.</s>

The very last group of lexicalization includes the lexicalization of pro-adverbs.

Again, many of the shifts were from pro-form to general word:

Ex. 57 <s id=KF1.1.s35 corresp=KFIT.1.1.s35>Selv er jeg mest sjokkert over vulgariteten, mangelen på disiplin, jeg hadde når sagt, på yrkesetikk, der jeg sitter og betrakter den unge damens hender, fingrene, ringen som glimter mot meg idet hun åpner de øverste knappene i den kostbare kåpen (slikt har jeg øye for).</s>
As for myself, what I find most shocking is the vulgarity, the lack of discipline, I almost said professional ethics, as I inspect the young lady's hands, fingers, and the ring that gleams at me the moment she opens the top buttons of her expensive coat (I have a sense for such things).

Similarly, the shift in the next example specifies time in terms of scope, i.e. hours:

Ex. 58 - Når var det?

What time was that?

Other examples contained fuller lexicalizations:

Ex. 59 - He had never felt so happy in his life.

Similar shifts occurred in terms of place specification:

Ex. 60 - The café was only three doors along from the building where I had my office and I started to look in there three or four afternoons a week.

The final example pertaining to grammatical ties represents the ultimate specification, i.e. the replacement of pro-form by proper name:

Ex. 61 - I do know all about it," he thinks.

I was probably the first person on this island to see a motion picture, and I was the one who worked so hard to get the circulating films shown in Ramvik.
4.2.2 Lexical ties

Such things as ‘gaps in thought’ are not open to linguistic investigation (Gutwinski, 1976:27).

In 1967, i.e. the early days of text linguistics, James McCrimmon used the term *coherence* to account for the following phenomena: ‘A paragraph is said to have coherence when its sentences are woven together or flow into each other. If a paragraph is coherent, the reader moves easily from one sentence to the next without feeling that there are gaps in the thought, puzzling jumps, or points not made’ (Gutwinski, 1976:27). While coherence was to account for covert semantic relationships as opposed to the surface relations pertaining to cohesion, the terms were often used interchangeably and covered overlapping areas. In his analysis of cohesion in literary texts (1976), Gutwinski wished to distance himself from the vague and problematic area of coherence. Hence the critical comment quoted in the above caption. Neither McCrimmon nor Gutwinski were concerned with translation, however. And in the analysis of explicitating shifts the notion of gaps in thought does seem useful.

*Specification of detail* is a concept applied by Leech and Short in their course book on the stylistic analysis of literary texts. Both individual authors, genres and epochs can be analysed from this point of view:

What kinds of detail, and how much detail, should be added to fill out the ‘model of reality’ ... in deciding what to do the author ... would have artistic criteria of relevance ... On the one hand he might omit information ... in order to leave to the reader the task of guessing, inferring, of imagining ‘what actually took place’; on the other hand, he might include circumstantial information on the natural environment, the behaviour of the onlookers, the dress of the principal characters, etc; ... which might be important to bring out thematic contrasts or symbolic relationships, for example (Leech & Short, 1981:154).

The lexical means by which translators add to the specification of detail, then, and fill in gaps in thought, as it were, will be the subject of the present section.

Rachel Weissbrod observes, in her investigation of explicitation in translations of prose-fiction from English into Hebrew, that translators ‘filled in “gaps” in the
source-texts by adding small explanatory remarks' (Weissbrod, 1992:159). Weissbrod’s findings support the claim of Blum-Kulka, who found frequent evidence that ‘the translator simply expands the TL text, building into it a semantic redundancy absent in the original’ (Blum-Kulka, 1986:21).

In chapter 3 a distinction was drawn between explicitation, specification and disambiguation. While the terms pertain to factual differences at a theoretical level, in terms of textual, contextual and non-recoverability, respectively, the distinction proved to be difficult to uphold in the analysis of texts. The problem of working with text fragments was discussed in that chapter. Moreover, and as we shall see from the examples below, the categories may overlap. Finally, the distinction has been abandoned because its application involves an evaluation of whether the translator explicates what is already present in ST, or whether he merely adds elements as he sees fit. In other words, it involves the evaluation of the translator’s interpretation of the original text. A more fruitful approach seems to be to regard every translation solution as equivalent in Toury’s empirical sense of the term. This means asking questions as to the possibilities and constraints that induced the translator to act the way he did. Although the translation process and the translator’s mind remain out of reach, suggestions will be made as to possible motivations. On the one hand, related motivations will of course apply to a wide range of examples, on the other, one and the same shift may result from multiple constraints. In the list of examples, however, comments on motivation will be included with the most illustrative example in order to avoid repetition.

When McCrimmon wished to account for e.g. ‘gaps in thought’, he used the term coherence. While the preceding section on grammatical ties clearly pertains to the field of cohesion, the present section is more problematic. The effect of grammatical cohesion is relatively clear, in the latter case, however, it is not a case of there being particular lexical items which always have a cohesive function. EVERY lexical item MAY enter into a cohesive relation, but by itself carries no indication whether it is functioning cohesively or not. That can be established only by reference to the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:228).
The study of lexical cohesion apparently entails venturing into a fuzzy area between coherence and cohesion. According to Blum-Kulka, texts may cohere 'with respect to subject matter (e.g. mathematics), to genre conventions (literature) or with respect to any possible world evoked and/or presupposed by the text (Blum-Kulka, 1986:25). Halliday & Hasan, however, situate such features, i.e. the ways in which 'discourse does not wander at random from one topic to another but runs on reasonably systematic lines with a certain consistency of topic and predictability of development' (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:288) - within the framework of lexical cohesion.

Peter Newmark states that ‘the topic of cohesion ... has alsway appeared to me the most useful constituent of discourse analysis or text linguistics applicable to translation’ (Newmark qt. in Baker, 1993:219). Newmark (1988) includes aspects of both grammatical and lexical cohesion in his course book on translation:

This is the cohesive level: it follows both the structure and the moods of the text: the structure through the connective words (conjunctions, enumerations, reiterations ...) linking the sentences, usually proceeding from known information (theme) to new information (theme) ... Thus the structure follows the train of thought; ensures that a colon has a sequel ... that there is sequence of time, space and logic in the text’ (Newmark, 1988:23)

In the present investigation the choice fell on cohesion as an overall framework for several reasons. First of all, it provides a continuity between the grammatical and lexical sections. Secondly the notions of both reiteration and collocation seemed useful. Above all, the choice was made on the assumption that coherence is a mental phenomenon rather than a property of the text. Blum-Kulka suggests that ‘for the reader, the text becomes a coherent discourse if he can apply relevant schemas (e.g. based on world knowledge, subject matter knowledge, familiarity with genre conventions) to draw the necessary inferences for understanding both the letter and the spirit of the text. In Fillmore’s (1981) terms, this process leads to an envisionment of the text in the reader’s mind’ (Blum-Kulka, 1986:25) (my emphasis). In making overt the covert potential meaning relationships of ST, translators apparently get carried
away by their envisionment of the text, making explicit the implicit, or rather, the potentially implicit.

If, as Baker suggests, ‘we could say that cohesion is the surface expression of coherence relations, ... a device for making conceptual relations explicit’ (Baker, 1992:218), and if this applies not only to grammatical markers but also to ‘the role played by the selection of vocabulary in organising relations within a text’ (Baker, 1992:202), then the present analysis indicates that translators rely less on the reader’s ability to make the text cohere and resort, to a greater extent than original texts, to cohesion.

4.2.2.1 Addition

As opposed to constituent internal expansion, which will be dealt with in section 4.2.2.2, the present category includes the replacement of an ST Ø-item or below-constituent item by a constituent or proposition. In their discussion of collocation Halliday & Hasan state that

\[
\text{there is always the possibility of cohesion between any pair of lexical items which are in some way associated with each other in the language. So we will find a very marked cohesive effect deriving from the occurrence in proximity with each other of pairs such as the following, whose meaning relation is not easy to classify in systematic terms: laugh - joke; blade - sharp; garden - dig; ill - doctor; try - succeed; bee - honey; door - window; king - crown (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:286).}
\]

The terminology provided by case grammar was considered useful in this context, i.e. in the description of the semantic relationships that result from TT additions. Constituents within the argument of the proposition follow the framework presented by Johansson and Lysvåg (1986). Following Brown & Miller (1980), the term process has been used in the description of shifts pertaining to the predicate. The combination of these two approaches, i.e. cohesion and case grammar, appeared to provide more useful insight into types of explicitation than a narrowly syntactic description.
Additions within the argument covered a wide range of semantic roles. Blum-Kulka distinguishes between explicitating shifts that merely affect the style of the text and such as affect its meaning. From a monist point of view the former automatically entail the latter. No such distinction will be made in the present investigation, but effects on meaning will be commented upon to the extent that they seem relevant and are perceivable in the available co-text. In the first example the insertion of a cognate object apparently affects meaning only marginally, if at all:

Ex. 1  <s id=FW1.1.s41 corresp=FW1T.1.s40>It lived in yet another shadow, being equidistant from the Mendip Mast and Glastonbury Tor.</s>

<s id=FW1T.1.s40 corresp=FW1.1.s41>Den levde sitt liv under nok en skygge, midtveis mellom Mendip-masten og Glastonbury-varden.</s>

Nevertheless, the insertion of a cognate object increases the semantic redundancy and such examples have therefore been included.

According to Blum-Kulka, shifts in levels of explicitness in translation ‘have been claimed to be linked to differences in stylistic preferences for types of cohesive markers in the two languages involved’ (Blum-Kulka, 1986:19). The intransitive use of the verb in the next example is perhaps less acceptable in English than in Norwegian, and might thus be considered an instance of stylistic preference rather than translation norm:

Ex. 2  <s id=TB1.1.s22 corresp=TB1T.1.s22>Den hvite mannen knipser.</s>

<s id=TB1T.1.s22 corresp=TB1.1.s22>The white man clicks his camera.</s>

The ‘stylistic preference hypothesis’ apparently pertains to an intermediate stage between obligatory shifts resulting from TL rules and translation specific norms, resulting from either culture-bound conventions or, as Blum-Kulka’s explicitation hypothesis suggests, the translation process itself. While the intention has been to exclude the so-called obligatory shifts, the line between system related shifts and the stylistic preference hypothesis is not an easy one to draw, nor the distinction between the latter and the explicitation hypothesis: ‘to establish the relative validity of these
hypotheses it would be necessary to first carry out a large scale contrastive stylistic study (in a given register) to establish cohesive patterns in SL and TL, and then to examine translations to and from both languages to investigate shifts in cohesive levels that occur in translation' (Blum-Kulka, 1986:33). As such insight into contrastive features is out of reach, it has been necessary to rely on occasional informants, who often differed in opinion, and above all on personal intuition. Shifts of the above kind, lingering, perhaps, between stylistic preference and translation norm, have been included on the assumption that, while not part of the present survey, the investigation of initial norms will benefit from preliminary research that includes all occurrences. If the same attitude informs the selection of implicating shifts, there seems to be no major methodological problem involved.

Many of the shifts were clearly textually motivated in that added items entered into a reiteration relationship with items in the immediate co-text, as in the following insertion of instrumental object:

Ex. 3  <s id=MA1.1.2.s38 corresp=MA1T.1.2.s38>"Only I'm going to have a yappy Pekinese, and chase kids off my lawn."</s>

<s id=MA1T.1.2.s38 corresp=MA1.1.2.s38>"Bare at jeg skal ha en gneldrende pekingeser, og jage unge fra plenen med stokken min."</s>

By inserting a more general word, stokken, the translator anticipates information provided by ST in the succeeding sentence:

Ex. 4  <s id=MA1.1.2.s39 corresp=MA1T.1.2.s39>"I'm going to have a shepherd's crook."</s>

<s id=MA1T.1.2.s39 corresp=MA1.1.2.s39>"Jeg skal skaffe meg en hyrdestav."</s>

The next example also establishes an instrumental relationship:

Ex. 5  <s id=GN1.1.l.s22 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s22>"A cinnamon-red man leaned over the Michaels' front fence and clucked softly to Mattie, who was in the yard feeding the young biddies."</s>

<s id=GN1T.1.l.s22 corresp=GN1.1.l.s22>"En kanelrød mann lente seg over familien Michaels gjerde og smattet lavt med tungen til Mattie, som var ute og matet hønene."</s>
In example 2 it was suggested that the insertion of the instrumental object might result from a preference in English for a transitive construction in that particular environment. The above example might be motivated by a similar sense of stylistic preference in Norwegian, as intransitive *smatte* would change the meaning. The explicitation might also result from a sense of extra-textual logic, however, in that the tongue would be the most likely instrument from an anatomical point of view. A great many of the shifts observed in the material appear to result from this kind of inference, e.g. the following insertion of place adjunct:

Ex. 6  <s id=JGl.l.s47 corresp=JG1T.l.s44>Sofie slengte fra seg skolesekken og satte fram en skål med kattemat til Sherekan.</s>
<s id=JG1T.l.s47 corresp=JGl.l.s47>Sophie slung her schoolbag on the floor and put a bowl of cat food out for Sherekan.</s>

Once again, the shift may relate to stylistic preference. On the other hand, the example serves to illustrate yet another type of motivation. Many of the observed additions appeared to result from former decisions, e.g. lexical choice in preceding parts of the proposition. Jiri Levy compares this aspect of translation with game playing. "From the point of view of the working situation of the translator at any moment of his work (that is from the pragmatic point of view), translating is a DECISION PROCESS: a series of a certain number of consecutive situations - moves, as in a game - situations imposing on the translator the necessity of choosing among a certain (and very often exactly definable) number of alternatives" (Levy, 1969:1171). While *slengte* enters into a phrasal verb structure requiring path adjunct only, *slung* necessitates a place adjunct. Other solutions, e.g. *dropped*, might have been less explicitating.

In the next example no stylistic preference consideration can be traced. Apparently, the insertion of the place adjunct and the expansion of the time adjunct is motivated merely by the above-mentioned extra-textual logic and the need to fill in 'gaps' in the narrative:

Ex. 7  <s id=SK1T.1.s22 corresp=SK1T.1.s29 SK1T.1.s30>He got out of bed and walked half asleep toward the white light thrown in a wedge through the half-open door, already lowering his pajama pants.</s>
Han sto opp av sengen, vandret halvt i svelv mot det hvite lyset som strømmet inn gjennom dørsprekken.

Han hadde trukket ned buksene allerede før han kom ut på badet.

In the next example the insertion of a frequency adjunct, in a characterization of the polar explorer Roald Amundsen, explicitates the anecdotal function of the utterance, i.e. the description of one episode to represent a typical feature:

Ex. 8 Da avdelingen står oppstilt en søndag morgen, og kapteinen roper fram de som frivillig vil ofre seg for en kirkegang, er han den første.

When his company was on Sunday morning parade and the captain called for volunteers to sacrifice themselves for church parade, he was always the first to volunteer.

Adjuncts signalling result relations were also frequently added:

Ex. 9 Diakonissen snur bildet, de ser bare den gule pappalten, hun snakker om tro på det gode, om det godes seier.

The sister turns the picture round so that they can only see the yellow card backing, she talks about believing in goodness, about the triumph of good.

While far less common than adjunct insertions, the addition of a disjunct also occurs:

Ex. 10 Hun hadde fortalt ham at hun ikke var noen skredder som drev med målsmøn, og han hadde leende ertet benne med at hun var Norges Agatha Christie og værdsagt fikk leve opp til navnet sitt.

She had objected that she wasn't a tailor, running up suits made to measure, at which he had laughingly countered with: "Maybe not, but you are Norway's Agatha Christie, and you have a reputation to keep up."

In his shift from indirect to direct discourse, the translator also explicitates the interactional marker of partial agreement, implied in ST by the reported laughter. The insertion of a truth evaluating disjunct in the next example explicitates renewed confirmation of a fact the main character has difficulties in understanding:

Ex. 11 Han var i det kalde landet langt mot nord, der en ny, lang vinter snart stod for døra.

He really was in this frozen land so far north, with a new, long winter on the doorstep.
While this element of positive conviction can be inferred from the ST co-text, it is implied only, and depends e.g. on stress of the verb var. The explicitation of interpretation depending on stress and intonation, then, was found to be yet another motivation. The next example shows the insertion of inference adjunct:

Ex. 12  <s id=GS1.T.l.s35 corresp=GS1T.l.s36>Dukene på bordene var kulørte, og når du kom inn fra gaten, kunne det se ut som om de var plassert etter et slags mønster; men når du hadde sittet en stund, så du at de ble skiftet ut alt etter skjebnens lunefullhet så snart det ble sølt for mye øl eller aske over dem.</s>

<s id=GS1.T.l.s36 corresp=GS1.l.s35>The cloths on the table were coloured ones and, when you came in from outside, it sometimes looked as though they had been arranged in some form of pattern; but, after you had been sitting down for a while, you observed that they were changed solely according to the whim of chance - as soon, in other words, as too much beer or cigarette ash had been spilt on them.</s>

The above examples have shown additions within the argument of the proposition. Predicate insertions were also found:

Ex. 13  <s id=JSMI.T.l.s32 corresp='JSMIT.l.l.s33 JSMIT.l.l.s34'>From that bump, the earth was unquestionably flat, the sky unquestionably domed, and it seemed to me when I was a child in school, learning about Columbus, that in spite of what my teacher said, ancient cultures might have been onto something.</s>

<s id=JSMIT.l.l.s33 corresp=JSMI.l.l.s32>Sett fra den høyden var jorda ubestridelig flat og himmelen ubestridelig en kuppel, og da jeg var liten og gikk på skolen og lærte om Columbus, forekom det meg at uansett hva lærerinnen sa, måtte det være noe i de gamle kulturenes måte å se verden på.</s>

By replacing the adjunct of place by a non-finite clause, TT explicitates the type of perception involved and indicates to a greater extent the presence of an experiencer. Moreover, by inserting the verb of perception sett and repeating it in the final NP måte å se verden på, TT explicitates the issue; i.e. whether the world is flat or round. Similarly, in the next example, shifts from NPs to non-finite clauses emphasize the role of experiencer and at the same time explicitate the type of perception involved:

Ex. 14  <s id=JSMI.T.l.s32 corresp='JSMIT.l.l.s33 JSMIT.l.l.s34'>For me, it was a pleasure like a secret hoard of coins - Rose, whom I adored, sitting against me in the hot musty velvet luxury of the car's interior, the click of the gravel on its undercarriage, the sensation of the car swimming in the rutted road, the farms passing every minute, reduced from vastness to insignificance by our speed; ...

<s id=JSMI.l.l.s33 corresp=JSMI.l.l.s32>For meg var det en like stor fryd som en hemmelig skatt - å få sitte ved siden av Rose, som jeg tilba, i bilens varme, fløyelstrukne luksum, høre grusen smelle mot understallet, føle at bilen fløtt på den humpete veien, se gårdene fare forbi på et blink og de svære eiendommene redusert til ingenting av farten vår, ...

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Weissbrod notes that 'there was no objection to rather large additions (phrases, whole sentences) if they served the purpose of explicitation' (Weissbrod, 1992:163). While the above examples illustrate the addition of different types of semantic role, the following example confirms her observation in that TT also adds complete propositions, as in the following shift from Ø-item:

Ex. 15 <s id=GS1.1.s39 corresp=GS1T.1.s40>Jeg pleide å kjøpe med et par middagsaviser fra tobakkshandelen ved siden av, fant et lite bord langs en av veggene og ble sittende for meg selv.</s>

<s id=GS1T.1.s40 corresp=GS1.1.s39>I would buy a couple of evening papers at the tobacconist's next door and <b>take them in with me to read</b>, find a small table against one of the walls at the back and sit there on my own.</s>

Again, TT reveals the process of interpretation performed on ST. Finally, several instances were found in which the translator inserts a reporting clause not present in ST:

Ex. 16 <s id=EG1.1.s14 corresp=EG1T.1.s15>- Husk nå at du ikke gir fra deg så mye som en bitteliten lyd.</s>

<s id=EG1T.1.s15 corresp=EG1.1.s14>"Now remember," she <b>admonished</b>, "not a sound."</s>
4.2.2.2 Specification

The sub-category of specification includes explicitating shifts resulting from either expansion or substitution. On the one hand, TT constituents that can be traced back to ST have been elaborated by way of lexical specification. On the other, TT replaces the ST item by a more specific term. Specification within both argument and predicate were included.

As an example of 'explanatory addition' Rachel Weissbrod mentions a translation of Hemingway into Hebrew: The source sentence is: 'Someone at the counter, that I had never seen before, tried to pay for the wine, but I finally paid for it myself.' In the Hebrew translation, the verb paid has been rendered by succeeded in paying. There is no knowing, without access to the co-text, whether this expansion of the process is textually motivated or not. The co-text may motivate this solution, on the other hand, it may be seen merely as an explicitation of the fact that the main character acts against the wish of someone who tried to pay his bill. Either way, the translator adds a dimension to the translated sentence not present in the source sentence. Instances of this kind have been included as expansion of the semantic role, i.e. of the process in this case. In the following example the shift from primary verb to a more complex verb phrase appears to be significant:

Ex. 17 <s id=TTH1.1.s30 corresp=TTH1T.1.s31>Patric var en from mann som ble hellig etter at han døde. </s>

<s id=TTH1T.1.s31 corresp=TTH1.1.s30>Patric was a pious man who was made holy after his death.</s>

In expanding the verb construction TT adds an agent implication absent in ST. From being an acquired state in ST, holiness becomes something that is assigned. The shift appears to normalize the 'naive' perspective in a dialogue that takes place between mother and child. The succeeding sentence adds to this shift of perspective:

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Ex. 18

<s id=TTH1.1.s31 corresp=TTH1T.1.s32>Når St. Patrik den største helgenen i hele Irland.</s>

<s id=TTH1T.1.s32 corresp=TTH1.1.s31>Now Saint Patrie is regarded as the greatest saint in all of Ireland.”</s>

Once again, the shift from active to passive changes the utterance from a statement of fact to a question of point of view, and TT thus undermines the ST atmosphere of unquestioned faith. The example illustrates the problem of distinguishing between shifts that 'merely explicitate' and shifts that introduce changes of meaning. In a related investigation Kitty van Leuven Zwart explains her selection criteria as follows: ‘Only those shifts are determined and classified which may contain indications of interpretation or strategy. Such shifts result from a conscious or unconscious choice in the part of the translator, and may occur on any one of the levels - semantic, stylistic or pragmatic - which substantially affect meaning. Shifts with no effect on any of these levels are not taken into consideration’ (van Leuven-Zwart, 1989:155). As in the case of the style/meaning criteria suggested by Blum-Kulka, it often proved difficult to determine the extent to which a shift affects meaning. A slight change of the above kind may prove to have e.g. complex ideological implications, and van Leuven Zwart's criteria have therefore not been followed. All instances perceived to explicitate were included.

Causal relationships were also explicitated by the addition of embedded propositions, as in the following expansion from place to contingency adjunct:

Ex. 19

<s id=JC1.1.1.s50 corresp=JC1T.1.1.s50>Besides, it released Rook onto the streets for a while.</s>

<s id=JC1T.1.1.s50 corresp=JC1.1.1.s50>Dessuten frigjorde det Kråka slik at han kunne få seg en tur ut på gata for en stund.</s>

In many of the examples, expansions led to the explicitation of part-whole relationships, as in the following prepositional phrase insertion in a locative object:

Ex. 20

<s id=JG1.1.s2 corresp=JG1T.1.1.s2>Det første stykket hadde hun gått sammen med Jorunn.</s>

<s id=JG1T.1.1.s2 corresp=JG1.1.s2>She had walked the first part of the way with Joanna.</s>
and explicitations of instrumental relationships, as in the following expansion of the complement:

Ex. 21  <s id=JC1.l.l.s24 corresp=JC1T.l.l.s24>With just a little teasing and some cash, the cook's fat son would play plump tunes on his accordion.</s>

<Is>

<s id=JCIT.l.l.s24 corresp=JC1T.l.l.s24>Ved hjelp av en smule godsnakk og litt penger skulle kokkens fete sønn spille trivelige melodier på trekspillet sitt.</s>

Extremely frequent in both sub-corpora were additions in the specification of nouns, by way of determiners, pre-modifiers, appositions, explanatory noun heads, genitive constructions etc. While many of these shifts appeared to be motivated by ST features, target influence appeared to be equally strong, as we shall see from the following examples. The first examples are clearly textually motivated; TI expands NP to an appositional construction, explicitating the reference by inserting the proper name:

Ex. 22  <s id=KHI.l.s49 corresp=KHI.l.s49>Hun er ennå ikke blitt mor til polfareren.</s>

<Is>

<s id=KHIT.l.s35 corresp=KH1.l.s48 KH1.l.s35>His young wife was also on board: she had not yet given birth to Roald, the polar explorer.</s>

Proper names were also inserted to explicitative reference in ‘relationship’ nouns, as in the following genitive construction:

Ex. 23  <s id=BVI.l.s47 corresp=BV1T.l.s47>Brita syntes vitsene ble morsomme likevel, fordi faren så så trist ut</s>

<Is>

<s id=BVIT.l.s47 corresp=BV1.l.s48 BV1.l.s47>Brita thought the jokes funny anyway, because Hildegun's father looked so sad.</s>

Similarly, the next example explicitates ownership relations with the insertion of genitive constructions:

Ex. 24  <s id=EGI.l.s13 corresp=EG1T.l.s14>Hun hentet den lange lenken, festet den til halsbåndet og åpnet utgangsdøren.</s>

<Is>

<s id=EGIT.l.s14 corresp=EG1.l.s13>Karin fetched Lucky's long leash, snapped it on to the dog's collar, and opened the door into the garden.</s>

with a shift from definite article to genitive construction twice in the same sentence.

Most common by far, however, was the specification of nouns by way of determiners
and modifiers, as in the following insertion of demonstrative determiner and restricting adjective:

Ex. 25  
<s id=JB1.l.s36 corresp=JB1T.l.s36>He's a great pedant, Oliver.</s>
<s id=JB1T.l.s36 corresp=JB1.l.s36>Han er litt av en pedant, <i>den samme</i> Oliver.</s>

While the above examples served to explicitate the reference of nouns, the next example inserts a pre-modifier that explicitates the ‘universality’ of a phenomenon implied in TT:

Ex. 26  
<s id=NG1.l.s44 corresp=NG1T.l.s45>The pride the old people took in him was not just the snobbery of the poor and uneducated, that rejoices in claiming one who has moved up out of their class, and which, although their hubris hides this aspect from them, contains also, always, the inevitability of sorrow: his desertion.</s>
<s id=NG1T.l.s45 corresp=NG1.l.s44>Den stoltheten de gamle følte over ham var ikke bare den vanlige snobbete gleden hos de fattige og uopplyste <i>over at</i> en av deres egne har hevet seg opp over sin klasse, og som skjønt de sjelden er klar over det også inneholder et uunngåelig element av sorg: sorgen ved å bli forlatt.</s>

TT also anticipates the ST verb <i>rejoices</i> in a noun head position. The procedure becomes one of compensation rather than explicitation, as the ST verb is replaced by a prepositional phrase. While the notion of compensation in translation is problematic and will be discussed in the conclusion, the present instance is fairly straightforward.

Specifying noun heads were also inserted to clarify culture specific phenomena, as in:

Ex. 27  
<s id=LSC2.2.s18 corresp=LSC2T.2.s18>Jeg lente meg fram over bordet og fisket ut en Hobby.</s>
<s id=LSC2T.2.s18 corresp=LSC2.2.s18>I leaned forward over the table and fished out a <i>Hobby</i> cigarette.</s>

The above shift may result from the fact that Hobby is an unknown trademark in the target culture and the translator may therefore want to make sure the reader understands that the name refers to a cigarette, although the information is recoverable in the succeeding sentence, where the protagonist talks about the cigarette he is lighting.
In the next example the inserted noun head appears to result not from the presence of an unknown signifier, but from the fact that it is a loanword with a shorter history in the target language:

Ex. 28 <s id=JC1.1.1.s39 corresp=JCIT.1.1.s39>Perhaps, thought Rook, he ought to spray the elevator with aerosols of field dung, or play recorded birdsong on the intercom.</s>

<s id=JC1T.1.1.s39 corresp=JC1.1.1.s39>Kanskje, tenkte Kråka, burde han spraye heisen med lukt av kumsk på aerosolfasker, eller spille lydbånd med fuglesang på interkom'èn.</s>

Such insertions were not necessarily related to cultural phenomena, however. They also occurred as complements to e.g. a ‘metonymical’ focus, as in the following addition of the more common signifier:

Ex. 29 <s id=BV2.1.1.s27 corresp=BV2T.1.1.s29>Den gamle diakonissen står pAden rød fløyelen ved alteret, hun sier de skal be for freden.</s>

<s id=BV2T.1.1.s29 corresp=BV2.1.1.s27>The old sister is standing on the red velvet carpet by the altar, she says that they must pray for peace.</s>

In the next two examples the additions are surprising from the point of view of ST, but not from the point of view of common TL collocation:

Ex. 30 <s id=SK1.1.1.s7 corresp=SK1T.1.1.s9>Yet even in this enlightened age, when so many parents are aware of the psychological damage they may do to their children, surely there was one parent somewhere in Castle Rock - or perhaps one grandmother - who quieted the kids by telling them that Frank Dodd would get them if they didn't watch out, if they weren't good.</s>

<s id=SK1T.1.1.s9 corresp=SK1.1.1.s7>Men selv i vår opplyste tidsalder, da så mange foreldre er klar over hvor lett det er å påføre barn alvorlige psykiske skader, forekom det sikkert i Castle Rock at foreldre - eller kanskje en bestemor - truet med Frank Dodd hvis ungen var rampete.</s>

Similar instances were frequently found in both corpora:

Ex. 31 <s id=KH1.1.1.s26 corresp=KH1T.1.1.s22>Det var en blanding av vill dristighet og en frøkenaktig, fornem finhet i hans slekt.</s>

<s id=KH1T.1.1.s22 corresp=KH1.1.1.s26>There was a strange mixture of wild boldness and dignified gentility in the family.</s>

Both the above examples involve the insertion of evaluative additions. The explanation might be that the translator gets carried away, as it were, in his empathy with or ‘envisionment’ of ST, and adds his impressions regarding e.g. the seriousness or the strangeness of a situation.
Related to this phenomenon, as well as to examples mentioned earlier, were modifier insertions that seem to be motivated by the translator’s sense of extra-textual logic, i.e. that an old pot lid will probably be bulkete:

Ex. 32 | He’s out there, I can hear the grandmother whispering as the wind whistles down the chimney pipe and snuffles around the old pot lid crammed in the stove hole.
| Han er der ute, kan jeg høre bestemoren hviske mens vinden piper i skorsteinen og skrarnler med det gamle, bulkete kasserollelokket som noen har slengt inn i vedkumfyren.

While the above examples involved specification by way of addition, the following section involves substitution. In the first example the shift from determiner to pre-modifier apparently results from the inference that the pies one offers to one’s neighbours are usually fresh from the oven:

Ex. 41 | I was aware of this whenever I played with Ruthie Ericson, whenever my mother, my sister Rose, and I went over to help can garden produce, whenever Mrs. Ericson brought over some pies or doughnuts, whenever my father loaned Mr. Ericson a tool, whenever we ate Sunday dinner in the Ericsons’ kitchen.
| Jeg var oppmerksom på det hver gang jeg lekte med Ruthie Ericson, hver gang mor og Rose og jeg var borte hos dem og hjalp til med å hermetisere frukt og grønnsaker, hver gang fru Ericson kom innom med nybakte paier eller smultringer, hver gang Ericson lånte redskap av far min, hver gang vi spiste søndagsmiddag på kjøkkenet hos Ericsons.

The next example is related to this phenomenon in that TT opts for a term that appears to relate more closely to the vocabulary of the genre in question, i.e. detective fiction:

Ex. 40 | A good man named John Smith uncovered his name by a kind of magic, but before he could be captured - perhaps it was just as well - Frank Dodd killed himself.
| En av byens brave borgere - John Smith het han - greide som ved et under å avsløre morderens identitet.

Added to the lexicalization of the proform, the shift from name to identitet engenders a collocation common in the context of crime.
In the following example the existential construction has been replaced by a verb of perception + indefinite pronoun which explicitate the role of experiencer and the fact that the narrator is talking about a photograph:

Ex. 33  &lt;id=NG1.1.s31 corresp=NG1T.1.s31&gt;Among a work gang holding sieves of the kind used in panning for alluvial diamonds, there stood beside the white overseer a toothless grinning face with a family resemblance.&lt;/s&gt;

The final shift from prepositional phrase to adverbial clause adds to the explicitation of the experiencer role. Finally, the last example pertaining to verbal expansions shows the shift from existential to causative construction, a shift that explicitates the causal relationship:

Ex. 34  &lt;id=SK1.1.s5 corresp=SK1T.1.s7&gt;There was some shock, of course, but mostly there was rejoicing in that small town, rejoicing because the monster which had haunted so many dreams was dead, dead at last.&lt;/s&gt;

Nominal substitutions may also serve to explicitate e.g. gender, as in the following example:

Ex. 35  &lt;id=ISM1.1.s29 corresp=ISM1T.1.s30&gt;The Ericson children and the Clark children continued to ride in the back of the farm pickup, but the Cook children kicked their toes against a front seat and stared out the back windows, nicely protected from the dust.&lt;/s&gt;

The next examples apparently contrast the tendency noted by Braithwaite of translations to concretize abstract terms. 'Concretization as a feature of language mediation has been suggested by Professor J. Sinclair and it is viewed as the result of the translator having to grapple with meaning' (Braithwaite, 1994:10):

Ex. 36  &lt;id=NG1.1.s13 corresp=NG1T.1.s13&gt;And she prompted with a twitching smile to draw my gaze from him; for I was concentrating on him the great rush of questions, answers, realizations, credulity and dismay ... &lt;/s&gt;
Although the level of abstraction resulting from the shift is not that high, TT does replace the description of physical symptoms and expressions by words that interpret the phenomena. Such substitutions may involve entire propositions:

Ex. 37 Sonny read and reread them with devotion; although the gilt lettering had been eaten away by fishmoth, and the volume he wanted had to be selected blindly, his hand always went straight to it.

Sonny leste dem om og om igjen med samme hengivenhet; selv om gullbokstavene forlengst var spist opp av måll, så det bindet han ønsket måtte hentes frem i blinde, tok han alltid feil.

A similar effect arises from the replacement of onomatopoeic expressions by more conventional expressions, as in:

Ex. 39 She tried to quieten Lucky: "One bark, and in you go!"

The process of substitution also affected the predicate. In many of the instances, the shift appeared to restrict the collocational range:

Ex. 42 Once I had lunch here and ate a ladybird without noticing it.

Jeg spiste lunch her engang og da spiste jeg en marihøne uten å legge merke til det.

The shift from the unrestricted collocation *had lunch* to a more restricted one *spiste lunch* could be explained in terms of the stylistic preference hypothesis, in that English apparently uses primary verbs in many cases where Norwegian requires more specific ones, e.g. verbs indicating position, such as *was in bed* vs *lå i sengen*, *were on the table* vs *stå på bordet* etc. The hypothesis cannot account for all the shifts of this kind however; once again solutions appear to be the result of the translator’s process of interpretation:
While *went* refers to any kind of relocation, Norwegian requires a verb that specifies the manner of transportation, in this case the boy’s own feet. The translator does not stop there, however, but specifies the manner of walking in a way that fits into the scene describing a sleepy, little boy, but is nevertheless a specification, or an explicitation of potential envisions of the text.

‘In reading or listening to text, we process continuously, and therefore by the time any given lexical item is taken in, its context has already been prepared; and the preceding lexical environment is perhaps the most significant component of this context. It frequently provides a great deal of hidden information that is relevant to the interpretation of the item concerned’ (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:289). Many of the examples show how the translator, with his access to the co-text, opts for the word that most precisely fits that co-text, overlooking the fact that ST was not equally specific. In the next example ST describes a dining couple and the husband says:

Ex. 44 <s id=MD1T.l.s15 corresp=MD1T.l.s15>Men det maker klorin av gresskarene.”</s>
<s id=MD1T.l.s15 corresp=MD1T.l.s15>But the courgettes taste of chlorine.”</s>

When the next sentence depicts the partner in the dialogue in the following manner:

Ex. 45 <s id=MD1T.l.s16 corresp=MD1T.l.s16>Kate leaned over, helped herself to one, ate it.</s>

one naturally infers that she does this in order to taste the food and confirm or disconfirm the preceding statement, hence:

Ex. 46 <s id=MD1T.l.s16 corresp=MD1T.l.s16>Kate lenet seg over ham, tok en bit og smakte.”</s>

But the fact remains that in ST she merely *ate*, with none of the indication of purpose that *smakte* serves to explicitate. In the next example, the translator restricts the collocational range in a context where Norwegian would allow the pro-verb:
Ex. 47 <s id=JB1.l.s32 corresp=JB1T.l.s33>I did it deliberately, probably just to annoy Oliver.</s>

<s id=JB1T.l.s33 corresp=JB1.1.l.s32>Jeg sa det med vilje, antagelig bare for å irritere Oliver.</s>

The fact that similar examples were found in translations from Norwegian into English should be an indication that the stylistic preference hypothesis alone cannot account for the tendency to narrow down such collocations:

Ex. 48 <s id=TB1.l.s6 corresp=TB1T.l.s6>Han hadde tilrned hjulpet henne med innkjøpene, hadde selv dratt til Kisumu med bilen sin og kjøpt blikkplater til tak.</s>

<s id=TB1T.l.s6 corresp=TB1.1.l.s6>He had also helped her to buy materials and driven to Kisumu in his own car to get corrugated tin for the roof.</s>

Here it is the Norwegian verb that denotes movement while the English solution specifies manner of transportation. In their discussion of collocational relations Halliday & Hasan suggest that 'the relatedness is a matter of more or less; there is no clearly defined cutoff point ... but we can say that [a word] is more closely related to some than to others; it is the closeness of the relationship that determines the cohesive effect' (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:289).

Examples were also found in which the translator opts for a term that is more specific in terms of the atmosphere created by ST:

Ex. 49 <s id=SK1.l.s24 corresp=SK1T.l.s32>He pulled the covers up, and that was when he saw the creature in his closet.</s>

<s id=SK1T.l.s32 corresp=SK1.1.l.s24>Det var først da han hadde lagt seg ned med teppet trukket helt oppunder haken, at han oppdaget uhyret i skapet.</s>

By substituting saw for oppdaget in a passage relating the fear of a little boy as he wakes up at night, the translator explicitates the aspect of shock. The substitution of creature for uhyret further explicitates the sense of fear. Once again, the translator apparently gets carried away by his envisionment of the text.
4.2.2.3 Neutralization

Within the notion of collocational range one finds the opposition also between normal and unusual collocation. ‘There is the possibility of four obviously distinct stylistic modes: normal collocations and normal grammar, unusual collocations and normal grammar, normal collocations and unusual grammar, unusual collocations and unusual grammar’ (Mcintosh qt. in Carter, 1987:54). The present section has been included on the assumption that if the restriction of collocational range contributes to the cohesive effect, the shift from collocational clash to conventional combination may have a similar function.

Added to shifts from wide to more restricted ranges, then, instances have been included that involve shifts from unusual to more common collocations, as in the following neutralization of synaesthesia:

Ex. 50  <s id=JC1.1.1.s24 corresp=JC1T.1.1.s24>With just a little teasing and some cash, the cook’s fat son would play plump tunes on his accordion.</s>

Ex. 51  <s id=JC1.1.1.s24 corresp=JC1T.1.1.s24>Ved hjelp av en smule godsnakk og litt penger skulle kikkens fete sønn spille trivelige melodier på trekkspillet sitt.</s>

Similarly, the next example appears to familiarize the collocation as a result of restricting the range:

Ex. 51  <s id=BV2.1.1.s36 corresp=BV2T.1.1.s38>Der får de sitte på røde fløyelsputer, hun sitter tett inn til Margaret og diakonissen snakker med bløt stemme, ansiktet hennes er også av fløyel.</s>

Ex. 51  <s id=BV2.1.1.s38 corresp=BV2.1.1.s36>There they can sit on red velvet cushions; she sits close against Margaret and the sister speaks in a soft voice, her face is also velvet.</s>

The instance illustrates the notion of false friends at the level of stylistic equivalence: although soft would correspond to bløt in the case of e.g. tactile sensation, the use of bløt to characterize sound is rare in Norwegian, whereas the English collocation is a common one. Similarly, while pristinely white might semantically correspond to nyfødt blankt, the former collocation is more common:
Ex. 52 Arket i skrivemaskinen var like skinnende nyfødt blankt som da hun satte det inn i valsen for en time siden.

The sheet of paper in her typewriter was as pristinely white as when she had inserted it over an hour ago.

Many of the examples appear to be related to Gideon Toury’s claim that translations tend to produce repertoremes rather than textemes. Texteme seems to be synonymous with Halliday’s notion of instantial meaning: ‘Without our being aware of it, each occurrence of a lexical item carries with it its own textual history, a particular collocational environment that has been built up in the course of the creation of the text and that will provide the context within which the item will be incarnated on this particular occasion’ (Baker, 1992:205). According to Toury, translators often fail to capture the complex web of these relationships and instead produce ready-made cliché oriented structures, i.e. repertoremes. The notion of repertoreme might apply to the strategy of dynamic equivalence in general, but seems to be particularly relevant in the case of neutralizing collocational clashes.

In the next example, in which the narrator talks about the advantages of a sensible diet, it is the replacement of a metonymical expression by a more common signifier that causes the familiarization of the collocation:

Ex. 53 He defended this practice, as he defended all his habits, as sensible: his own glossy head was his best justification.

Ex. 54 Just now the shopkeeper has come out and is starting to roll empty oil containers over to the loading platform and he says hello to Karl Magnus Skogmann as he goes clattering past.
Apart from the somewhat unusual collocation arising from human + skranglar, ST inserts an adjunct of place rather than the expected instrumental role. TT neutralizes this feature by inserting a more conventional main verb. This replacement of expected instrumental role by place adjunct can be seen in the next example as well:

Ex. 55 <s id=EG1.l.s11 corresp='EG1T.l.s11 EG1T.l.s12'>Hun reiste seg, og seiersbevisst logret Laura ned trappen og satte seg avventende foran døren.</s>
<s id=EG1T.l.s11 corresp=EG1.l.s11>She rose to her feet.</s>
<s id=EG1T.l.s12 corresp=EG1.l.s11>Victorious, his tail wagging furiously, Lucky bounded down the stairs and expectantly took up his stance in front of the door.</s>

Once again the translator has inserted a common motion verb, and relegated the more descriptive verb to non-finite position.

Included in the investigation were also instances where TT neutralizes metaphorical expressions. While not directly related to the rise on the level of cohesive explicitness, they have been considered as explicitating shifts in that they reduce the processing effort and thus increase readability. The assumption is that ‘readability refers ... to the time and effort needed to comprehend a written text. As time and effort decrease, readability increases. As suggested by Amiran and Jones (1982:20-22), readability increases with explicitness’ (Weissbrod, 1992:108). Added to the filling in of ellipsis, the first example illustrates the shift from metaphor to simile:

Ex. 56 <s id=SK1.l.s26 corresp='SK1T.l.s34 SK1T.l.s35'>And its eyes rolled to follow him as he sat up, his scrotum crawling, his hair standing on end, his breath a thin winter-whistle in his throat: mad eyes that laughed, eyes that promised horrible death and the music of screams that went unheard; something in the closet.</s>
<s id=SK1T.l.s34 corresp=SK1.l.s26>0g øynene fulgte ham der han satte seg opp i sengen og kjente hvordan håret reiste seg på hodet og en prøkende følelse bredte seg i skraket.</s>
<s id=SK1T.l.s35 corresp=SK1.l.s26>Pusten lød som en hes fløyte i halsen hans: forrykte øyne flirte mot ham, øyne som lovet en forferdelig død, skrik som ingen ville høre; et utryre i skapet.</s>

Such examples have been included because similes explicitate the relationship that holds between tenor and vehicle. TT also omits the final genitive metaphor, i.e. the music of screams. The next example seems related to the shift from metaphor to simile in that TT, added to its removal of the unusual collocation promising dreadfully, inserts a counter-factual element:
Ex. 57  As they came in, he peered through his fingers and saw it there in the closet, snarling, promising dreadfully that they might come, but they would surely go, and that when they did...

Ex. 58  They stand huddled together, scared, just behind the white man with the camera.

Ex. 59  Ruth has taken Anita's arm, they put their heads together and whisper.

Ex. 60  For me, it was a pleasure like a secret hoard of coins - Rose, whom I adored, sitting against me in the hot musty velvet luxury of the car's interior, the click of the gravel on its undercarriage, the sensation of the car swimming in the rutted road, ...

The sense of neutralization stems from the removal of the animate element present in the verb swimming and the shift to the wider collocational range of fløt. Metaphorical language of the kind that combines the concrete and physical with abstract expressions were also neutralized, as in the following example:
Ex. 61 <s id=JSM1.1.1.s35 corresp=JSM1T.1.1.s37>But when I listened to their duet then, I nestled into the certainty of the way, through the repeated comparisons, our farm and our lives seemed secure and good.</s>

<s id=JSM1T.1.1.s37 corresp=JSM1.1.1.s35>Men da jeg lyttet til duetten deres den gang, ga de gjenom sammenligningene meg klare bevis for at vi hadde det trygt og godt på gården vår.</s>

in which TT describes an emotional process in physical terms. Similarly, the next example neutralizes the concrete/abstract combination by rendering slipped by ble:

Ex. 62 <s id=JSM1.1.2.s2 corresp='JSM1T.1.2.s2 JSM1T.1.2.s3 JSM1T.1.2.s4'>He left for a commonplace reason - he was drafted - but within a few months of Harold's accompanying his son to the bus depot in Zebulon Center, Jess and everything about him slipped into the category of the unmentionable, and no one spoke of him again until the spring of 1979, when I ran into Loren Clark at the bank in Pike and he said that Harold was giving a pig roast for Jess's homecoming, would all of us come, no need to bring anything.</s>

<s id=JSM1T.1.2.s2 corresp=JSM1.1.2.s2>Grunnen til at han reiste hjemmefra var vanlig nok - han ble innkalt til militærtjeneste.</s>

<s id=JSM1T.1.2.s3 corresp=JSM1.1.2.s2>Men noen måneder etter at Harold hadde fulgt sønnen sin til bussterminalen i Zebulon Center, ble Jess og alt som angikk ham et av de emnene man ikke kom inn på, og ingen snakket om ham mer før våren 1979.</s>

Sylfest Lomheim, in his article on the translation of metaphor, relates metaphor to irony: ‘Ein metafor fortel nemleg noko anna enn det som står. Slik sett er metaforen i slekt med ironien (Ironi er å meina det motsette av det ein seier eller skriv’ (Lomheim, 1991:232). Lomheim observes that both phenomena tend to be activated only at a late stage in the native language acquisition of children. The notion of cohesive explicitness may have been stretched too far already, but the neutralization of irony has been included as it helps ease the processing effort. Thus, in the following example, TT removes the ironical element present in ST, as the term season is nonsensical in a description of the Californian climate:

Ex. 63 <s id=SG1.1.s18 corresp='SG1T.1.1.s20 SG1T.1.1.s21'>It was a typical California season, but it felt like fall and I was responding with inordinate good cheer, thinking maybe I’d drive up the pass in the afternoon to the pistol range, which is what I do for laughs.</s>

<s id=SG1T.1.1.s20 corresp=SG1.1.s18>Det var en typisk kalifornisk ikke-årstid, men det føltes som om det var høst, og jeg reagerte med et ulogisk godt humør og tenkte jeg kanske skulle kjøre til en skytebane oppe i passet den ettermiddagen.</s>

<s id=SG1T.1.1.s21 corresp=SG1.1.s18>Det er det jeg pleier å more meg med.</s>

Instances were also included that involved the shift from direct to indirect speech act, as in the following example, where TT inserts an inference clause to signal a question rather than a statement:  

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Ex. 64  
<s id=EH1.1.1.s31 corresp=EH1T.1.1.s34> - Godkveld, Marianne, du skal med ferja til Ramvik, du skal på arbeid i morgon att.</s>

<s id=EH1T.1.1.s34 corresp=EH1.1.1.s31>Got to be at work tomorrow, I guess."</s>

Finally, in the last example, the interpretation of the ST interrogative depends on intonation. The co-text depicts a couple on not very friendly terms as they drive home from their holidays:

Ex. 65  
<s id=AT1.1.s35 corresp=AT1T.1.s35>"Putting on my glasses would help you to see?"</s>

<s id=AT1T.1.s35 corresp=AT1.1.s35>"Det hjelper vel ikke deg om jeg tar på meg briller?"</s>

While TT opts for an identical sentence type, the insertion of modal particle + negative appears to explicite the atmosphere of animosity.

The above survey has aimed at presenting the most typical types of explicitation. Shifts involving both grammatical and lexical ties were shown to contribute to a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness by either addition, expansion or substitution. The survey of types has tried to illustrate how the addition of connectives and semantic roles in TT appeared to result from a series of different and also overlapping constraints and motivations. Appendix 3 contains all examples found in the two sub-corpora pertaining to both explicitation and implicitation. In the appendix, however, examples have not been categorized, but appear chronologically. The final section will now present results of the investigation in terms of frequencies.
4.3 Frequencies

The present section gives the general results of the main investigation and discusses selection and classification problems.

Table 4.1 Number of sentences and shifts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifts</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 shows the size of the material. The 50 first sentences of 40 novels and their translations were investigated, i.e. 20 aligned extracts in each direction. The total number of shifts, both explicitating and implicitating, amounted to 496 in the translations from English into Norwegian and 324 from Norwegian into English.

Table 4.2 Number of shifts in 1000 sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explicitation</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implicitation</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 shows that a total number of 347 instances of explicitation were found in translations from English into Norwegian, i.e. an average of 17.3 shifts per text. In the opposite direction there were 248 explicitating shifts, i.e. an average of 12.4. Implicitating shifts amounted to 149 and 76, averaging at 7.45 and 3.8 respectively. Contrasting with the results of the preliminary survey in chapter 3, where N>E contained less explicitation but more implicitation than E>N, the present material shows that the translators into English applied less of both explicitating and implicitating shifts than their Norwegian colleagues. This difference between the preliminary and the main survey may be incidental, but may also result from changes in
categorization. While chapter 3 focused on mainly on syntactic criteria, chapter 4 shifted the focus to cohesive ties and semantic roles, and included shifts that had not been observed in the preliminary survey.

A large-scale investigation (34 fiction extracts, consisting of 10-15000 words each, and their translations) of word increase in ENPC translations showed ‘an average increase of about 10 % in the English translations as compared with the Norwegian originals’ (Johansson & Ebeling:1995:5). The increase in the opposite direction was only 1 % (ibid:6). The higher number of implicating shifts in E>N found in the present investigation concurs with the lower increase of words observed by Johansson and Ebeling. In terms of explicitation, however, the present observation that E>N contained a considerably higher number, contradicts, or at least complicates the general picture, the observed increase in word number. Johansson and Ebeling suggest that the lower increase in translations into Norwegian may result from e.g. Norwegian compounding and ‘the marking of the definiteness of nouns by suffix rather than by an independent word’(ibid). According to Johansson and Ebeling the use of translation in ‘contrastive studies is limited ... by the fact that they may reveal as much about the translators and the process of translation as about the relationship between the languages involved’ (Johansson and Ebeling, 1994:5). As mentioned earlier in the present chapter, in terms of selection principles, obligatory shifts and stylistic preference, the present focus on translation features and norms may be hampered by a similar problem, and apparent third code features may result from contrastive rather than translation-specific features. Further research might therefore benefit more from the comparison of target translations and target originals than the present comparison of TT with ST. This issue will be further discussed in the final section.

Table 4.3 Grammatical vs. lexical explicitation in the two sub-corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grammatical ties</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical ties</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

105
Table 4.3 shows that lexical explicitation was the most common in both sub-corpora. The translations from English into Norwegian contained 112 grammatical as opposed to 235 lexical shifts. In the translations in the opposite direction grammatical shifts were found in 82 instances as opposed to 166 lexical shifts.

Table 4.4 Grammatical vs. lexical explicitation in the two sub-corpora.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implicitation</th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grammatical ties</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexical ties</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows that lexical shifts were also the most dominant in terms of implicitation. Translations from English into Norwegian contained 40 shifts involving grammatical implicitation, as opposed to 109 involving lexical implicitation. In translations in the opposite direction the grammatical shifts amounted to 28 instances whereas 48 instances were found to involve lexical implicitation.

Table 4.5 Number of grammatical addition vs. specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical explicitation</th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specification</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling in ellipsis</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5 shows that in E>N the addition of grammatical ties constituted 49 of the 112 instances of grammatical explicitation. 48 instances involved specification, i.e. the shift from a less to a more informative grammatical tie (cf. 4.2.2.2) or the lexicalization of pro-forms. 15 instances involved the filling in of ellipsis. In N>E on the other hand, only 17 of the instances involved addition, 51 pertain to specification and 14 to the filling in of ellipsis. The most marked difference, then, was found in the case of addition, i.e. 49 in E>N vs. 17 in N>E. More comprehensive investigations of the ENPC confirm this tendency, i.e. in the case of additive conjunction, showing that ‘in the Norwegian translations there is a considerable increase ... of og ... as compared with and ...’ (Johansson & Ebeling:1995:14). In the present investigation additional og
was found in 30 of the 49 instances of grammatical addition. In N>E additional *and* constituted only 7 out of 17 grammatical additions. While the insertion of additive conjunction in translations from English into Norwegian is often connected with *-ing* form substitution, the tendency apparently remains strong even when examples involving the latter are excluded, as they were in the present investigation.

Table 4.6 Instances of grammatical deletion vs. despecification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical implicitation</th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deletion</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despecification</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellipsis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.6 shows that deletion constituted the most frequent type of grammatical implicitation in both sub-corpora and that the general tendency is maintained, i.e. 23 deletions in E>N as opposed to 15 in N>E. 11 instances of grammatical despecification were found in both sub-corpora. Finally, 6 instances of TT ellipsis where ST contained full versions were found in E>N as opposed to only 2 in N>E.

Table 4.7 Instances of lexical addition, specification and neutralization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical explicitation</th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specification</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutralization</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.7 shows that lexical addition, i.e. shifts from Ø-item or below-constituent item to constituent or proposition (cf. 4.2.2.1), was involved in 37 instances in E>N as opposed to 43 in N>E. The most marked difference was found in the case of lexical specification, either by expansion of constituent or replacement by more specific item (cf. 4.2.2.2): E>N contained 173 shifts as opposed to the 105 found in N>E. Neutralization, i.e. of *collocatio*, by way of shifts from metaphor to simile, from original metaphor to conventional, as well as the neutralization of irony and shifts from indirect to direct speech acts, accounted for 25 of the instances included in E>N as opposed to 18 in N>E. Only very few of the instances included as lexical explicitation
appeared to result from cultural differences, e.g. unknown or unlabelled phenomena in the target culture.

Table 4.8 Instances of lexical deletion, despecification and deneutralization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical implicitation</th>
<th>English - Norwegian</th>
<th>Norwegian - English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deletion</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despecification</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deneutralization</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.8. shows that both deletion and despecification in terms of lexical features were more frequent in E>N than in N>E, i.e. 41 and 20, respectively. The only instance included as deneutralization was found in N>E, i.e. a shift from simile to metaphor. Parallel to the case of specification, cf. table 4.7, lexical despecification constituted the most frequent implicitating shift in both sub-corpora, and more so in E>N than in N>E, i.e. 68 as opposed to 27, respectively.

Table 4.9 Number of shifts in the different translations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English-Norwegian</th>
<th>Explicitation</th>
<th>Implicitation</th>
<th>Norwegian-English</th>
<th>Explicitation</th>
<th>Implicitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MA1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>KA1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JB1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>TB1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABR1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FC1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>LSC1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JC1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>KF1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>KFL1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>EG1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>JG1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EHA1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TTH1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JH1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EH1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDJ1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>SH1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>KH1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>SL1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OEL1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CL1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSM1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GS1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GN1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>BV1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>BV2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FW1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>HW1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table 4.9 shows the distribution of explicitating and implicitating shifts in the different translations in both sub-corpora. Explicitating shifts in E>N range from 3 to 42 as opposed to 1 to 30 in the opposite direction. Only three translations, both from N>E, had more implicitation than explicitation, i.e. KF1: 1 vs. 2, SH1: 3 vs. 6 and JG: 7 vs. 11. In the same corpus LSC2 had an even number of both, i.e. 1 vs. 1. Although the extent may vary, then, explicitation is a general tendency in both sub-corpora. The lower number of explicitating shifts in translations from Norwegian into English also results from a fairly general tendency. 9 of the 20 translations in N>E contained less than 10 explicitating shifts, as opposed to only 4 out of the 20 translations in E>N. At the other extreme, E>N contained 3 texts with more than 30 shifts, while N>E had none.

Summing up the results of the main investigation, one may safely conclude that, within the framework of the present analysis, Blum-Kulka’s explicitation hypothesis has been confirmed. Confirmation was stronger in translations from English into Norwegian than in the opposite direction. The higher number of shifts stem from a general tendency: N>E contained more explicitation but also more implicitation. According to the above tables, the overall tendency results from an increase in almost all categories. Grammatical specification, lexical addition and deneutralization were the only categories to yield a higher number in N>E than in E>N, and the differences in all three cases were marginal, cf. tables 4.5, 4.7 and 4.8 respectively. Although there were considerable differences within each sub-corpora, the results also reflect a general tendency among the translators into Norwegian to both explicitate and implicitate more than the translators into English. The fairly even distribution may point to contrastive differences, despite the attempt to exclude instances resulting from differences between the language systems. They may also result from the force of translation norms in the respective target communities.
Rachel Weissbrod points to the parallel existence of competing norms, an aspect that may further complicate selection principles in an investigation searching for translation characteristics:

Following Toury (1978), it may be suggested that explicitation, its absence, or even implicitation, result from an interaction between several factors: the universal tendency to accompany translation by explicitation, the position of the languages involved in the act of translation on an orality/literacy scale, and the translational norms operating in a certain section of a given culture at a given time. These norms may encourage the tendency to explicitate or, on the contrary, undermine and even overpower it. Such an approach to the question of explicitation makes it possible to explain how it is that the intensity and manner of explicitation vary greatly in translations that were produced in different literary systems (canonized vs. non-canonized, for instance), or at different times (Weissbrod, 1992:155).

In her investigation of both canonized and non-canonized Hebrew literature in a period spanning the 1960s and 70s, Weissbrod found that the tendency to explicitate was restricted in canonized literature by language norms pertaining to native texts, e.g. a heavy reliance on archaic Hebrew elements and a strong tolerance for the maintenance of ST original metaphors. In non-canonized literature, on the other hand, especially at the beginning of the period, ‘the desire for a high degree of readability was responsible for extreme explicitation of the source texts’ (ibid:167). By the time of the late 70s, however, the differences between canon and non-canon had been narrowed down considerably, and Weissbrod argues that ‘the heterogeneous and flexible nature of the phenomenon of explicitation shows that it is not just a universal tendency or a result of the languages involved in the process of translation, but a norm-oriented procedure’ (ibid:167).

The material in the main investigation consisted mainly of so-called general fiction (cf. appendix 2). Explicitation was not found to be more frequent in the four texts belonging to children’s literature. Five of the texts included in E>N belong to the detective genre, however, as do two of the texts in N>E. In the first, the average of explicitating shifts was 23.6 per 50 sentences, i.e. slightly higher than the general average of 17.3. In the latter, the average was 20.5 as opposed to 12.4. Although the increase represents only seven texts altogether this might indicate a similar tendency to
that observed by Weissbrod in terms of differences between canonized and non-
canonized literature. Aspects pertaining to competing norms lie beyond the scope of the
present thesis, but Erik Egeberg comments on a characteristic feature in translations
into Norwegian in the 1950s, at least in translations from Russian, that contrast with the
present results:

I Martha Grundts, Thomas Christensens og Elsa Uhlens versjoner av
Dostojevskij's store romaner møter vi en tendens som også før har vært
merkbar, men som nu blir overmåte påfallende: trangen til å forkorte.
Det er ikke så mye tale om større avsnitt som forsvinner, som om
utelatelsler og forenklinger i det små ... Det er ikke vanskelig å gjette
årsaken til denne måten å oversette på. For det første har vi det rådende
synet på norsk i denne perioden, da sprogreformen av 1938 fremdeles var
fersk. ... Den som gikk på skolen dengang, vil nok huske alle
opfordringene om å skrive enkelt, norsk skulle være kort og greit, et
slags speiderguttsprog i korte bukser (Egeberg, 1996).

Added to general language norms in the target community, Egeberg comments that the
tendency to shorten resulted from a prevalent view of Dostojevskij as a major thinker
but a minor artist, and translators therefore felt free to 'improve' his style. In general
the notion of the translator’s right, or obligation, to improve the original text according
to his own ideals appears to have faded in the latter half of the present century, in
proportion to the increased focus on equivalence. Pertaining to initial norms, i.e. views
within the target community regarding foreignization vs. domestication, fidelity vs.
freedom etc, these are aspects that will have to be dealt with in another context.
Whatever initial norms inform the translator, however, the conscious or sub-conscious
desire to improve on the original is as likely to lead to explicitation as implicitation.
Egeberg also mentions the economic aspect: at a time when translators were apparently
paid by the hour rather than per page, the tendency to delete and reduce may have
resulted from a survival instinct in underpaid translators.

Finally, a note on ellipsis and lexical repetition. Halliday and Hasan (1976)
include ellipsis as a device that enhances cohesion. In translation, however, the
economy provided by this device tends to be overruled by demands for clarity.
Concurring with Weissbrod (1992), the present results show that translators tend to fill
in ellipsis. As shown in table 4.5 the filling in of ellipsis constituted 15 of the instances
pertaining to grammatical explicitation in E>N and 14 in N>E. Conversely, 6 instances were found in E>N of TT replacement of full versions by ellipsis and only 2 in N>E. More surprising, however, is the tendency noted by Baker (1993) for translators to avoid lexical repetition. While this type of reiteration would seem to be useful in the service of explicitation, translators appear to shun it. In the present investigation 11 instances were found in N>E in which the ST repetition has either been omitted or replaced by a synonym. In E>N the number was 13. Conversely, the insertion of lexical repetition was found in only 1 instance in each sub-corpus. In the case of repetition, then, the tendency to explicitate is apparently restricted by more powerful concerns. Personal experience confirms this desire to avoid lexical repetition, but what I believed to be a question of individual taste is apparently a matter of general preference that typically occurs in translation.

The case of lexical repetition introduces another aspect pertaining to the question of selection principle. In the present context of explicitation the omission of lexical repetition has been included as implicitation and consequently counted as a disconfirming feature. But the avoidance of repetition apparently does confirm another suggested translation norm and therefore nevertheless contributes to the make-up of the third code. As mentioned above, with reference to Weissbrod (1992), competing norms may create a complex web of constraints operating simultaneously on TT. Casual observation of implicitating shifts in the present material showed that the tendency to explicitate was apparently often overruled by e.g. the tendency to standardize. Thus, the additive conjunction in initial position was deleted in several cases:

<s id=PDJ3.1.1.s26 corresp=PDJ3T.1.1.s28> And then came salvation.</s>

<s id=PDJ3T.1.1.s28 corresp=PDJ3.1.l.s26>Da kom redningen.</s>

and, in N>E:

<s id=KF1.1.1.s36 corresp=KFI1T.1.1.s36>Og jeg morer meg med å takse re stenen, femten hundre, kanske to tusen; jeg er blitt dyktig til sånt etterhvert; ingen formue, men likevel ikke så dårlig til hverdagsbruk.</s>
It amuses me to appraise the stone, fifteen hundred kroner, maybe two thousand; I've gradually become good at this; no fortune, surely, but not bad for an ordinary day.

Similarly, the device of structural parallelism in terms of e.g. initial pro-adverb was removed in the following example, despite the possibility that the ensuing 'monotony' might enhance the sense of undigested emotion as a son discovers that his father has a mistress:

Then he signalled a go-along-and-enjoy-yourself gesture, she murmured politely, and they left me as measuredly as they had approached.

Then I ran from the cinema foyer, my vision confined straight ahead like a blinkered horse so that I wouldn't see which way they were going, and I took a bus home, home, home where I shut myself up in my room, safe among familiar schoolbooks.

In the present survey, then, instances have been included as norm-disconfirming only according to their relevance in the particular context of explicitation. But this does not mean that implicitating shifts may not result from norm-confirming behaviour in other respects. An interesting question might be, for instance, whether implicitation in translation results from a negotiation between competing norms, e.g. explicitation and acceptability, to a greater extent than explicitation. The issue points to a dilemma in investigations of the third code in terms of scope. While relatively narrow approaches may simplify selection procedures to a certain extent, they may turn out to be misleading in a wider context. On the other hand, Daniel Gile offers the following advice: 'Research subjects should be well defined and not overly ambitious. A completed project can be extended or followed up, but many first projects are never completed because sights are set too high' (Gile, 1991:170). The aim of situating results of the main investigation on a scale between adequacy and acceptability, thereby contextualizing the survey of textual norms within a framework of initial norms, proved to transcend the scope of one hovedfag thesis. Hopefully, however, the accumulation of textual studies will provide a useful starting point for more comprehensive approaches in the future.
Conclusion

As the title of the present thesis implies, the project involved a search for the object of investigation, as it were. The starting point was the common impression that translations differ from native texts. Suggestions presented by a number of scholars were considered before the focus was narrowed down to Blum-Kulka's explicitation hypothesis. Within the types of explicitation and implicitation defined in the present approach, the material proved to confirm Blum-Kulka's observations, at least to the extent that explicitating shifts were found in all texts and that 33 out of the 40 texts, or 82.22% contained more explicitation than implicitation (cf. table 4.9). Out of the remaining 7 texts, 4 contained an equal number of both types of shift, and in the 3 cases of dominating implicitation the differences were fairly small (cf. table 4.9).

The question remains as to whether these results serve to illuminate the nature of the third code. The fact that the investigation was conducted in two directions, and that both subcorpora yielded confirming results, should be a strong indication that the process of explicitation reaches beyond contrastive differences. This appears to be a justifiable conclusion, even considering the possibility that the two languages differ qualitatively rather than quantitatively in their levels of explicitness. What the results basically provide is the confirmation that explicitation is a characteristic feature of the translation process. They are less illuminating in terms of defining the translation product. As the third code pertains to product rather than process, future investigations are likely to benefit more from the comparison of translations with native texts in the target language. Projects of this kind have been carried out, e.g. Gellerstam's (1988) investigation of 'Translationese in Swedish novels translated from English', in which he found e.g. that translations involved a higher frequency of loan words and a lower frequency of colloquial features than the native texts. While his survey focuses on 'systematic influences on ... TL ... from ... SL' (Gellerstam, 1988:88), a
norm-oriented focus would of course be possible and recent developments within translation studies have resulted in a call for ‘a shift away from comparing either ST with TT or language A with language B to comparing text production per se with translation’ (Baker qt. in Braithwaite, 1995:4).

The ENPC has been compiled in a manner to facilitate both types of comparison, but lack of access to case studies (fragments of Gellerstam and Braithwaite excepted) of the latter kind, as well as the problems of determining comparable phenomena contributed to the present process focus. While developments within corpus linguistics provide an increasing range of tools facilitating quantitative approaches, the acquisition of necessary insight transcended the capacity of the present project. Notwithstanding the somewhat controversial focus on shifts, mentioned in 3.2.3, the evident relationship between source and target text appeared to offer a less problematic starting point. The ST/TT comparison also appeared to be more fruitful in view of the underlying auto-pedagogical aim of the project. Moreover, insight into aspects of the translation process may serve as a preliminary stage, as it is likely to indicate to a certain extent types of feature to investigate in future TT/native text comparisons. The rise on the level of cohesive explicitness from ST to TT does not mean that all, or even most, translated texts would prove to be more cohesive than native texts. The latter will necessarily differ considerably in terms of cohesive density. Nevertheless, the observed rise may suggest that translated texts approximate the level of cohesion found in the most cohesive native texts. The present results, then, turn out at best to provide a partial definition of the third code. It is the level of cohesion, combined with other aspects found to be typical in translation, that may serve as guidance in the search for the distinguishing characteristics of translation. The third code apparently consists of a series of characteristics, present in individual translations to a greater or lesser extent. The presence of a series of certain features in typical combinations, such as e.g. a high level of cohesive explicitness combined with a specific type of distribution of exotic features (Baker 1993), a low degree of lexical repetition (ibid), a relative absence of colloquialism (Gellerstam 1988) as well as of
occasional metaphor (Kjær in Koller, 1988) - although each individual feature and sub-combinations appear in native texts as well - may prove to constitute parameters within which to identify a text as a translation.

Chapter 1 presented prescriptive oppositions between foreignization and domestication, or source and target approximation, respectively. While situating texts along such clines could be the subject of comprehensive studies, impressions from the present investigation will only be briefly commented on. On the one hand, the very fact that it was possible to compare the versions at sentence, constituent and even below-constituent level indicates a high degree of source orientation. - Incidentally, one ENPC text (JM1) was excluded from the survey on the grounds that the translation had removed as well as added entire paragraphs and sentences. While generally interesting from the point of view of descriptive translation studies, it proved impossible to analyse within the present framework of detailed analysis. - On the other hand, other aspects of the material pointed towards marked domestication. My general impression was that the notion of equivalence, in terms of dual responsibility towards source and target, provides the guiding principle among translators into English as well as into Norwegian. Apparently, Peter Newmark’s (1988) dogma that source orientation be maintained within the limits of acceptability in TL is generally followed, i.e. source concerns do have their say but acceptability gets the final word. In terms of the rise in cohesive explicitness, Blum-Kulka suggests that ‘research is likely to reveal “that cohesive patterns in TL texts are neither TL nor SL norms oriented, but form a system of their own”’ (Blum-Kulka qt. in Baker, 1993:245). A possible reason might be that, from the sense of joint responsibility to ‘fidelity’ and fluency, translators are reluctant to let go of ST cohesion and at the same time insert ties that concur with target conventions.
While explicitation and domestication will at times represent competing interests (cf. p. 54), they usually appear to combine in the joint cause of clarity and fluency. According to Lawrence Venuti (1995), contemporary Anglo-American translation is steeped in the tradition of fluency and has been so for the last two centuries.

A translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or non-fiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities make it seem transparent, giving the appearance that it reflects the foreign writer’s personality or intention or the essential meaning of the foreign text - the appearance, in other words, that the translation is not in fact a translation, but the ‘original’. The illusion of transparency is an effect of fluent discourse, of the translator’s effort to ensure easy readability by adhering to current usage, maintaining continuous syntax, fixing precise meaning. What is so remarkable here is that this illusory effect conceals the numerous conditions under which the translation is made, starting with the translator’s crucial intervention in the foreign text (Venuti, 1995:1).

While the present results may be more informative in terms of process than product, the analysis of explicitating shifts offers interesting insight into such types of intervention or mediation as are concealed within the paradigm of fluent translation, and which, in their subtlety, might remain concealed in comparisons with native texts. Without hypotheses regarding shifts that occur from source to target, (e.g. Blum-Kulka) and investigations that test such hypotheses, TT/native text comparisons are more likely to maintain the ST influence focus applied by e.g Gelsestam. Although translationese remains an important issue within descriptive translation studies, it is a combination of the latter with the investigation of ‘translation patterns which are inexplicable in terms of the two repertoires involved’ (even-Zohar qt. in Baker, 1992:242) that may eventually lead to a more precise definition of the third code.

It is also the combination of bottom-up approaches, as has been the aim of the present investigation, and top-down foci, that may serve to further explain the dynamics of the third code. Although translation literature is replete with mutual rejection, a certain rapprochement appears to have taken place in recent years between such scholars as view translation as a
view translation as a purely linguistic field, basically dismissing literary translation ‘as being
deviant language inaccessible to rigorous analysis or scientific explanation’ (Snell-Hornby,
1988:23), and scholars who concentrate on literary texts and regard translation as a complex
process of cultural and ideological transfer. The demand for both specialization and overview
may overwhelm the individual, but as far as I can see, it is this combination of detailed
linguistic investigations and wide-spanning cultural surveys that can benefit the field.

Finally, a note on the value of both theory and descriptive studies for trainees and
practicing translators. The present project aimed at being non-evaluative, to the extent that
such a thing is possible in terms of selection, focus etc. Nevertheless, both the acquaintance
with central theoretical controversies and with results of descriptive investigations may have a
consciousness-raising function and affect future translation decisions and strategies.
Personally, I draw the following conclusions from this project in terms of aspects that I would
consider: From a common sense point of view, explicitation seems to be a natural
consequence of the joint demands of source and target. In his mediating position between
source text and target reader, a conscientious translator will do his best to reduce the damages
of the transfer process to a minimum, and it seems better to end up with some redundancy
than with major loss. The results of the present investigation induce me to agree with the
claim, however, (cf. p. 22) that the desire to unify and make sense is an inevitable aspect of
interpretation and hence of translation, and that one might rightfully caution against excess.
While shifts in meaning (cf. e.g. Blum-Kulka, 1986) may be a typical feature of translation,
my experience with the present material was not so much that I disagreed with the translator’s
interpretation as that many of the solutions tend to drive the point home too clearly, and that
less remains between the lines. If explicitation is found to constitute a norm of translation
(Weissbrod, 1992), or an inherent part of the translation process (e.g. Baker, 1992 &
Chesterman, 1993), trainees ‘can be taught how to behave; not only in accordance with the
the law (which is what one tends to do anyway, otherwise it would hardly have emerged as a
law in the first place), but also contrary to it, if this is deemed appropriate, be it for the sake of

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sheer exercise or for any other reason - fully aware, however, of the deviation from prevalent
patterns of behaviour, and hence ready to take the consequences’ (Toury, 1995:273).

In terms of the opposition between ‘fidelity’ and ‘freedom’, foreignization and
domestication, what strikes me most is the relative homogeneity of the methods of translation,
at least in the present material; a fairly strict adherence to the source text within the
boundaries of target acceptability. At least to my eyes, translationese in terms of obvious
source language influence was rare. The translator of Marcel Proust’s *À La Recherche Du
Temps Perdu* into Norwegian warns against ‘en skrivemåte som opphever den (oversettelsen
som “fremmedtekst” og gjenskaper originalen i et språk som blir likt for alle tekster, et
anonymt “oversettelsesspråk”’ (Anne Lise Amadou qt. in Valen, 1986). According to Sylfest
Lomheim, too, excessive domestication is a greater problem in present-day Norway than
interference:

Ei altfor uavhengig haldning til forma i originalen kan føra til at
omsetjaren svekker den opphavelege friskleiken - av misforstått hensyn
til kva som er kurant og idiomatisk norsk. Hjå drevne omsetjarar er dette
trueg ein større fare enn det motsette; interferens frå originalen. Med eit
lesarvenleg og straumlina språk for auga (omsyna i forlaga kan forståeleg
nok gå i den lei) får det særmerkte trongare kår (Lomheim in Qvale,

As far as I can see, many of the arguments in favour of foreignization are both fascinating and
convincing. As a starting point I would personally settle for the more moderate versions (cf.
p.22), in which e.g. occasional metaphors, collocational clashes, discontinuous syntax etc. are
retained. Such strategies require ever-expanding insights into the ways in which source texts
relate to and possibly deviate from the conventions of the source language. It seems to me,
however, that the more radical types of foreignization require experience and great skill.
Moreover, there is the issue of the relationship between the two languages involved, both in
terms of proximity and influence. In translations between relatively close languages, such as
English and Norwegian, foreignizing strategies seem less interesting than in translations
between e.g. Chinese or Swahili and Norwegian. In the latter instances I would personally
accept and even desire attempts at strong foreignization: versions that show how differing
cultures are reflected in language. In the case of translations from English into Norwegian
there is also the aspect of translating from a world language into a minority language.
According to Toury, ‘tolerance of interference - and hence the endurance of its manifestations
- tend to increase when translation is carried out from a “major” or highly prestigious
language/culture, especially if the target language/culture is “minor”, or “weak” in any other
sense’ (Toury, 1995:278). While I did not find this to be a conspicuous tendency in the
present material, the influence of English has already affected the Norwegian language and
culture to such a degree that I would instinctively seek a more protectionist strategy. Whether
national languages are worth protecting, and whether they benefit from purism rather than
massive influence are complex issues, but insights into existing translations at any given time
or in any given culture may at least increase the translator’s awareness and enable him to act
as he sees fit. Lawrence Venuti insists that the translator face such challenges, and that
despite the influence of reader expectations, publisher demands and translation norms, ‘the
freelance literary translator always exercises a choice regarding the degree and direction of
violence at work in any translating’ (Venuti, 1995:19). Notwithstanding the sophistication of
contemporary translation studies, both theoretical and descriptive, I think the translator will
go on living in a state of perpetual schizophrenia, as it were, he may consciously and firmly
opt for source or target orientation, but the dual responsibility, I think, will continue to
torment him, and affect his product.

And provide ample material for the descriptive researcher. Translation criticism,
within descriptive studies, has not been abandoned as much as it has been subject to a change
of focus. Insisting that ‘the canons of accuracy are culturally specific and historically
variable’, Venuti recommends a ‘symptomatic reading of translations; rather than assessing
the freedom or fidelity of a translation, one that uncovers these canons of accuracy’ (Venuti,
1995:37). An aspiration that may hopefully benefit from the more detailed kind of
investigation that has been the aim of the present project.
In the 19th century, Goethe (in Schulte & Biguinet, 1993:60) divided translation into three phases, suggesting that they take place in a chronological order, depending on the relation between source and target languages and cultures. According to him the development went from domestication, in the meeting with a new and distant culture and language, to phases of increasing foreignization. Whether one agrees with his analysis or not, it seems to me that, added to the possibility of more or less 'natural' developments, both target communities and source text would benefit from a wide range of simultaneous strategies, as well as from different translations of one and the same text. Rather than dismiss interpretations that do not fit one’s own, one might learn to welcome and enjoy the differences. One of the most fundamental attractions of the Manipulation School, to my mind, is its multi-faceted approach to translation and the frank admission that the process is one of confrontation. Confrontation, yes, defeat, no, or that at least is not the only perspective within which to study its products. It is a frank admission but a positive one. It seeks to reveal the complex and often serious implications involved, but also emphasizes the advantages of Babylonian confusion. Translation constitutes an important part of human history and will, despite increasing homogenization, hopefully remain so.

By maintaining the present multiplicity of idioms we are reminded that 'it is difficult to translate and thus to understand' (Derrida), whereas we might otherwise be tempted to believe that the words mirror an extra-linguistic structural order (Lindegaard, 1995:29).
### APPENDIX I

**Material used in the preliminary survey**

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<td>Nørgaard, Jan</td>
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Codes for the translated texts follow the codes for the originals + T.
### APPENDIX 2

**Material used in the main investigation**

**Abbreviations:**
- FG = Fiction Childre (youth literature and children’s literature)
- FD = Fiction Detective (detective and spy novels)
- FG = Fiction General (all other fictional literature)

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**Norwegian originals and English translations:**

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<td>Simpson, Allen</td>
<td>The House with the Blind Glass Windows</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX 3

SHIFTS INCLUDED IN THE MAIN INVESTIGATION

Explicitation in translations from English into Norwegian

Ex.1 <s id=ABIT.!.s2 corresp=ABI.T.!.s2> The ensuing mélange of tastes and aromas pleased him profoundly, as did the blue tracery of smoke above the white linen tablecloth, the spray of yellow carnations in the silver vase, and his manicured hand on which the wedding ring fitted loosely, without those deep indentations that afflict the man who has gained weight or age, a man to whom in any case his wedding might be presumed to be an affair of the irrelevant past.</s>

Ex.2 <s id=ABIT.!.s4 corresp=ABI.T.!.s4>My dears, you do not look well, thought Hartmann. Your complexions are not clear, your haircuts unbecoming.</s>

Ex.3 <s id=ABIT.!.s5 corresp=ABI.T.!.s5> You give your time and attention to business and save too little for yourselves.</s>

Ex.4 <s id=ABIT.!.s6 corresp=ABI.T.!.s6> There is not a lot of point in talking about a zero-growth scenario, as you are apparently prepared to do, if you are going to dispatch a lobster cocktail followed by steak and kidney pie: mineral water will not save you.</s>

Ex.5 <s id=ABIT.!.s7 corresp=ABI.T.!.s7> He himself ate sparingly, grilled fish with a vegetable, followed by coffee.</s>

Ex.6 <s id=ABIT.!.s10 corresp=ABIT.!.s10> That would come much later, after his frugal dinner.</s>

Ex.7 <s id=ABIT.!.s12 corresp=ABIT.!.s12> Before going back to the office he would select and buy cheese: another treat, another exercise in worth.</s>

Ex.8 <s id=ABIT.!.s19 corresp=ABIT.!.s19> Hartmann’s joy was apparent in his beautifully cut hair, his expensive suit, his manicured hands, the faint aura of cologne that heralded his approach; in his mild and habitually smiling face, too, his expressive walk, in which the body, leaning slightly forward, seemed to indicate amiability, a desire to please.</s>

Ex.9 <s id=ABIT.!.s19 corresp=ABIT.!.s19> Hartmann's glede kom til utrykk i hans velkappede hår, hans kostbare dress, hans velpilede hender, den svake duften av eau-de-cologne som var selv hans komme; og også i hans vanligvis smilende ansikt og hans utrykksfulle gange, der den lett foroverbøyde kroppen syntes å indikere elskverdighet, et ønske om å behage.</s>

Ex.10 <s id=ABIT.!.s23 corresp=ABIT.!.s23> Now in his sixties, he felt himself to be unchanged from his earlier self, but noticeably improved on the miserable boy whom he tried not to remember.</s>

Ex.11 <s id=ABIT.!.s24 corresp=ABIT.!.s24> There were in fact certain memories that Hartmann had consigned to the dust, or to that repository that can only be approached in dreams.</s>

Ex.12 <s id=ABIT.!.s24 corresp=ABIT.!.s24> Det fantes faktisk visse minner som Hartmann hadde kastet i papirkurven, eller henvist til det gjennomnet det man bare kan nenne seg i drømme.</s>
Jeg defended this practice, as he defended all his habits, as justification.

Ex. 12 <s id=ABIT1.s25 corresp=ABIT1.s25>For this reason Hartmann took a sedative every night and ensured untroubled sleep.</s>

Ex. 13 <s id=ABIT1.s25 corresp=ABIT1.s26>Derfor tok Hartmann et bcroligende middel hver kveld og sikret seg derved en rolig søvn.</s>

Ex. 14 <s id=AB l.l.s26 corresp=AB IT .l.s26>He remembered his father, in a magnificently odorous and gleaming emporium, pointing with his cane to a pineapple, a box of peaches, and asking for them to be taken out to the car.</s>

Ex. 15 <s id=ABIT1.s32 corresp=ABIT1.s32>But in the interests of damage limitation he had struck a bargain with the fates: he would, in so far as he could, employ the maximum good will at his disposal in an effort to screen out the undesirable, the inadvertent, those shocks against which the mere mortal is powerless.</s>

Ex. 16 <s id=ABIT1.s32 corresp=ABIT1.s33>He remembered his father, in a magnificently odorous and gleaming emporium, pointing with his cane to a pineapple, a box of peaches, and asking for them to be taken out to the car.</s>

Ex. 17 <s id=ABIT1.s38 corresp=ABIT1.s38>Or first love, at the age of ten, and a game of hide-and-seek with the beloved at Nymphenburg, beside the long paths rustling with fallen leaves and the commotion of birds.</s>

Ex. 18 <s id=ABIT1.s46 corresp=ABIT1.s45>And he was here, in this hotel dining-room, waiting for his bill, replete, contented, even lively.</s>

Ex. 19 <s id=JBIT.l.s8 corresp=JBIT.l.s8>But that's not all. It's a small story, but it's quite a good story. Here's the first part: I didn't particularly like the name at first; I got called things like Stew and Stew-Pot at school; but I've got used to it.</s>

Ex. 20 <s id=JBIT.l.s46 corresp=JBIT1.s46>Og her satt han, i spissens on sitt spieselle hotell, og ventet på regningen, mett og fornøyd, ja, nærmest munter.</s>

Ex. 21 <s id=JBIT1.s8 corresp=JBIT1.s8>I didn't particularly like the name at first; I got called things like Stew and Stew-Pot at school; but I've got used to it.</s>
Ex.27  «<id=JB1.I.s33 corresp=JB1.IT.s34>Vi hadde nemlig en voldsom krangel med Oliver.</id>
Ex.28  «<id=JB1.I.s36 corresp=JB1.I.T.s36>He's a great pedant, Oliver.</id>
Ex.29  «<id=JB1.I.s38 corresp=JB1.I.T.s38>Soon after Gill met him; that's my wife, Gillian; she said to me, "You know, your friend talks like a dictionary."</id>
Ex.30  «<id=JB1.I.s40 corresp=JB1.I.T.s40>He calls them riffs, but that's not my sort of word.</id>
Ex.31  «<id=JB1.I.s42 corresp=JB1.I.T.s42>That's what he did then.</id>
Ex.32  «<id=JB1.I.s43 corresp=JB1.I.T.s43>What kind of dictionary am I?</id>
Ex.33  «<id=PDJ1.I.s2 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s2>As always she had left it until the last minute to leave the disco and the floor was still a packed, gyrating mass of bodies under the makeshift strobe lights when she broke free of Wayne's clutching hands, shouted instructions to Shirl about their plans for next week above the raucous beat of the music and left the dance floor.</id>
Ex.34  «<id=PDJ1.I.s5 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s5>Men da hun kom rundt hjørnet til holdeplassen, så hun til skrek at lyktene på de høye stolpe lysed ned på en fargeløs og stilte tomhet, og hun sprang til neste hjørne, bare for å få se den sterkt opplyste bussen midt opp i bakken.</id>
Ex.35  «<id=PDJ1.I.s6 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s6>There was still a chance if the lights were against it and she began desperately chasing after it, hampered by her fragile, high-heeled shoes.</id>
Ex.36  «<id=PDJ1.I.s7 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s7>But the lights were green and she watched helplessly, gasping and bent double with a sudden cramp, as it lumbered over the brow of a hill and like a brightly lit ship sank out of sight.</id>
Ex.37  «<id=PDJ1.I.s11 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s11>It was her father who laid down the rules in her family and there was never any appeal, any second chance.</id>
Ex.38  «<id=PDJ1.I.s13 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s13>Hjemme var det faren som stille opp reglene, og det var ikke noe som het å måke eller å få en ny sjans.</id>
Ex.39  «<id=PDJ1.I.s15 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s15>It put her down at the Crown and Anchor at Cobb's Marsh, only fifty yards from her cottage.</id>
Ex.40  «<id=PDJ1.I.s30 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s32>Anywhere Cobb's Marsh direction.</id>
Ex.41  «<id=PDJ1.I.s32 corresp=PDJ1.IT.s32>Jeg skal utover mot Cobb's Marsh.</id>
The final desperate plea left the driver unmoved.

After the first time one never fully comes to know a new place from the inside.

Surely Provence was just about the farthest I could hope to get away from District Six.

If we hadn't spent the weekend at the Loire four years later;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If we hadn't spent the weekend at the Loire four years later;

If I hadn't brought me here to Provence to "find my feet" once it was all over (all over?);

If he hadn't brought me here to Provence to "find my feet" once it was all over (all over?);

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;

If I hadn't turned to Frank for help in Paris;
Ex.57 <s id=ABRI.l.l.s45 corresp=ABRIT.l.l.s44 >I thought it was just part of his male way of thinking.</s>
Ex.58 <s id=ABRIT.I.I.s44 corresp=ABRI.I.I.s45>Jeg trodde det bare var hans maskuline tenkemåte.</s>
Ex.59 <s id=ABRIT.l.l.s47 corresp=ABR l.l.l.s46 >Uansett hva som skjer i ethvert gitt øyeblikk, så kan det ha ligget latent i blodet i flere år.</s>
Ex.60 <s id=JCI.I.I.s48 corresp=ABRI.I.l.s48>Du kan ta det for gilt at du er frisk.</s>
Ex.61 <s id=JCI.l.l.s18 corresp=JCI.IT.l.l.s18>The fiction in his mind was this: that he would sit surrounded by his friends beneath a canvas awning.</s>
Ex.62 <s id=JCI.l.l.s24 corresp=JCI.l.l.l.s24>With just a little teasing and some cash, the cook's fat son would play plump tunes on his accordion.</s>
Ex.63 <s id=JCIT.l.l.s26 corresp=JCI.T.I.I.s26>Simple, cheap, and attainable for country people living earthbound on a farm, say, thirty years ago, but a dream beyond the reach of cheques and fax machines for a man whose home is twenty-seven storeys and a hundred metres up, with views all round, through tinted, toughened glass, and tinted, toughened air, of office blocks and penthouses and malls.</s>
Ex.64 <s id=JCIT.I.I.s38 corresp=JCIT.I.I.s38>The agency had arranged a band of three, two sisters and a friend.</s>
Ex.65 <s id=JCIT.I.I.s39 corresp=JCI.T.I.I.s39>Perhaps, thought Rook, he ought to spray the elevator with aerosols of field dung, or play recorded birdsong on the intercom.</s>
Ex.66 <s id=JCI.l.l.s50 corresp=JCIT.l.l.s50>Besides, it released Rook onto the streets for a while.</s>
Ex.67 <s id=RRIT.I.s9 corresp=RR l.l.s9>The discovery was made in Martin's car just before nine on the morning of Monday 13 May on the way to Kingsmarkham Comprehensive.</s>
Ex.68 <s id=RRIT.I.s10 corresp=RR l.l.s10>Kevin's briefcase, insecurely fastened, had fallen off the back seat and some of its contents had come out on to the floor.</s>
Ex.69 <s id=RRIT.l.s11 corresp=RR l.l.l.s11>Kevins veske, som ikke var ordentlig lukket, falt ned fra baksetet, og en del av innholdet trillet på gulvet.</s>
Ex.70 <s id=RRIT.l.s13 corresp=RR l.l.l.s13>In the morning he found a gun in the case his son took to school.</s>
Ex.71 <s id=RRIT.l.s15 corresp=RR l.l.l.s15>They called it a satchel in his day but it was a briefcase now.</s>
Da han selv gikk på skolen, gikk de med ransel, men nå måtte det være stresskoffert. 

Ex.72 Unless you believe our days are numbered. 

Om man da ikke tror at menneskets dager er talte. 

Ex.73 This was the first link in a chain of events which was to lead to five deaths. 

Dette var første ledd i et hendelsesforløp som skulle føre til fem drap. 

Ex.74 Martin had made this arrangement by phone two days before but that did not prevent the receptionist reacting as if she had never heard of him, or the only available mechanic shaking his head and saying it was just possible, it could be done, but Les had been called out unexpectedly in an emergency and Martin had better let them phone him. 

Martin hadde bestilt time to dager før, men det forhindret ikke at resepsjonstuen lot som om hun aldri hadde hørt om ham, eller at den eneste ledige mekanikeren ristet på bedet og sa at kanskje, kanskje kunne de gjøre det, men Les var uventet blitt kalt ut i en hastetjobb, så de fikk heller ringe til Martin. 

Ex.75 At last Martin got a promise of sorts out of him that the job would be done by ten thirty. 

Til slutt fikk Martin et slags løfte om at bilen skulle være ferdig klokken 10.30. 

Ex.76 Martin thought this might have its drawbacks as well as its advantages, but anyway he couldn't imagine such a measure getting through Parliament. 

Martin tenkte at dette kunne ha sine fordeler, men også sine uheldige sider. 

Ex.77 He wondered whether he should tell his wife about the gun, he seriously wondered if he should tell Chief Inspector Wexford. 

Han lorte på om han skulle fortelle sin kone om revolven, og overveide alvorlig om han skulle si det til førstebetjent Wexford. 

Ex.78 Tonight, of course, whatever else he decided on, he must have a serious talk with Kevin. 

Men uansett hva han bestemte seg for, måtte han ha en alvorlig samtale med Kevin i kveld. 

Ex.79 The bank was still closed, its solid oak front door firmly shut, but there was the automatic bank, installed in the granite façade for his convenience. 

Banken var fremdeles stengt, den tunge eikdøren var forsvarlig låst, men han disponerte minibanken, som var plassert i granittfasaden. 

Ex.80 Somewhere he had written down the vital number. 

Et eller annet sted hadde han notert kodenummeret slitt. 

Ex.81 He heard the bolts shifted, the hammers in the lock fall. 

Men sl1 hørte han at sliken ble slått fra og låsen gikk opp. 

Ex.82 They were supposed to stay at the beach a week, but neither of them had the heart for it and they decided to come back early. 

De skulle egentlig vrørt på stranden en uke, men ingen av dem hadde høyt til å bli der lenger, så de bestemte seg for å dra hjem tidligere. 

Ex.83 Chips of cloudy sky showed through her tangled brown curls. 

Glimt av den overskyede himmelen var synlig mellom de uryddige, brune krøllene hendes. 

Ex.84 Jeans had those stiff, hard seams and those rivets. 

De hadde inne stive, hard seams and those rivets. 

Ex.85 They might have been returning from two entirely different trips. 

De så ut som om de kom hjem
Just past the start of the divided highway, the sky grew almost black and several enormous drops spattered the windshield.

Ex.92 There was a moment of watery blindness.

Ex.93 The drops on the windshield grew closer together.

Ex.88 It was a Thursday morning.

Ex.87 Det var en torsdag morgen, og ikke mye trafikk.

Ex.89 De var akkurat kommet inn på motorveien da himmelen ble nesten svart og noen kolossale draper sprutet på frontruten.

Ex.91 "Ja, det hjelper vel ikke deg om jeg tar på meg briller?"

Ex.94 "Putting on my glasses would help you to see?"

Ex.95 Aristotle could not have said why a blind man would want to sing.

Ex.96 "Aristotel had ingen formening om hvorfor en blind mann falt slik trang til å syng.

Ex.97 De hadde aldri slitet noen blikkonglasses.

Ex.98 Five hundred guilders was eight times the amount, Don Antonio Ruffo complained angrily in writing nine years later, that he would have had to pay to an Italian artist for a picture the size he had commissioned.

Ex.99 Fem hundre glyderen var åtte ganger det beløpet, klaget den Antonio Ruffo for at i brev ni år senere, som han ville ha måttet betale en italiensk kunstner for et bilde på den størrelsen som han hadde bestilt.

Ex.100 "Of course," Macon said.

Ex.101 "Ja, naturligvis," sa Macon.

Ex.102 There was a moment of watery blindness till the truck had dropped behind.
Amsterdam, with a population just about one-third that of ancient Athens in the age of Pericles, was the dominant commercial power on the European continent and the nerve center of a far-flung overseas empire more extensive than anything dreamed of by the most ambitious Greek merchant or military leader, other than Alexander.

On this parcel, in time, would rise the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the City of New York, a building of deplorable look, in which the painting Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer would come to rest after a journey of three hundred seven years, an odyssey much longer in time and miles than Homer’s original and one richly provided with chapters of danger, adventure, mystery, and treasure, and with comical episodes of mistaken identity.

Amsterdam, with a population just about one-third that of ancient Athens in the age of Pericles, was the dominant commercial power on the European continent and the nerve center of a far-flung overseas empire more extensive than anything dreamed of by the most ambitious Greek merchant or military leader, other than Alexander.

It vanished from Sicily when the Ruffo line ended.

Det var en typisk Califoria season, but it felt like fall and I was responding with inordinate good cheer, thinking maybe I’d drive up the pass in the afternoon to the pistol range, which is what I do for laughter.

When the Ruffo line ended, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the City of New York, a building of deplorable look, in which the painting Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer would come to rest after a journey of three hundred seven years, an odyssey much longer in time and miles than Homer’s original and one richly provided with chapters of danger, adventure, mystery, and treasure, and with comical episodes of mistaken identity.
Jeg var oppslukt av arbeidet at jeg ikke merket til at det stod en mann i døren, før han kremtet.

Ex.109
Jeg reagerte med et lite hopp som man åpner kveldsavisen og en cdderkopp kommer krypende ut av den.

Ex.110
Han var femtarene og litt magrere enn sun! var.

Ex.111
Han var i femtårne og litt magrere enn sun var.

Ex.112
Hans øyne var harel, hans gaze remote.

Ex.113
Han held a slip of paper which he'd folded twice, and he fiddled with that self-consciously.

Ex.114
Jeg prøvde å la være å vise meg så overrasket som jeg faktisk var.

Ex.115
Jeg prøvde å sette den folk som Gahan og ville betale dem til bakke.

Ex.116
Jeg prøvde å sette den folk som Gahan og ville betale dem tilbake.

Ex.117
Jeg held a slip of paper which he'd folded twice, and he fiddled with that self-consciously.

Ex.118
As usual it hadn't been the high-speed tumble that had done the damage but the half-ton of one of the other runners coming over the fence after me, his forefoot landing squarely on my boot on the baked earth of an Indian summer.

Ex.119
The hoof mark was imprinted on the leather.

Ex.120
Medical minds have a macabre sense of humour.

Ex.121
She was both brisk and hesitant, and one could understand why.

Ex.122
Those three words, I thought with an accelerating heart, must be among the most ominous in the language.

Ex.123
At least he was alive, I thought numbly.
Ex.124  <s id=DF!T.l.s21 corresp=DFIT.l.s21>"... and the doctors think you should be told."</s>
<s id=DFIT.l.s21 corresp=DF!T.l.s21>"... og legene mener at De bør understrekes."</s>
Ex.125  <s id=DF1.1.s24 corresp=DFIT.1.s23>"I haven't seen him."</s>
<s id=DFIT.1.s23 corresp=DF1.1.s24>"Dessverre, jeg har ikke sett ham selv."</s>
Ex.126  <s id=DFIT.1.s27 corresp=DF1.1.s26>"He was involved in an accident," she said.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s26 corresp=DFIT.1.s27>"Han ville klare ulykke," jeg takket høm, not knowing exactly who.</s>
Ex.127  <s id=DFIT.l.s33 corresp=DF1.1.s32>Men akkurat den dagen var smertene på sitt høyeste, og selv med smertestillingen midlere og kalde omslag var ankelen varm uten vanskjer.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s32 corresp=DFIT.1.s33>Jeg takket høm, prøvde jeg å innkle meg.</s>
Ex.128  <s id=DF1.1.s34 corresp=DFIT.1.s34>"He would be all right, I told myself."</s>
<s id=DFIT.1.s33 corresp=DF1.1.s34>Men akkurat den dagen var smertene på sitt høyeste, og selv med smertestillingen midlere og kalde omslag var ankelen varm uten vanskjer.</s>
Ex.129  <s id=DFIT.1.s37 corresp=DF1.1.s36>"I shut out the anxiety to work prosaically instead on the practicalities of getting from Hungerford in Berkshire, where I lived, to Ipswich in Suffolk, about a hundred and fifty miles across country, with a crunched ankle."</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s36 corresp=DFIT.1.s37>Jeg skjøv engstelsen til side og koncentrerte meg i stedet om de praktiske problemene med å ta meg fra Hungerford i Berkshire, hvor jeg bodde, til Ipswich i Suffolk.</s>
Ex.130  <s id=DFIT.1.s38 corresp=DF1.1.s37>Det dreide seg om en tjuelfem mils reise med knust ankel.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s37 corresp=DFIT.1.s38>Men akkurat den dagen var smertene på sitt høyeste, og selv med smertestillingen midlere og kalde omslag var ankelen varm uten vanskjer.</s>
Ex.131  <s id=DFIT.1.s40 corresp=DF1.1.s39>Owing to my hatred; not to say phobia; about the damaging immobility of plaster of Paris I had spent a good deal of the previous day persuading a long-suffering orthopaedic surgeon to give me the support of a plain crepe bandage instead of imprisonment in a cast.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s39 corresp=DFIT.1.s40>Men akkurat den dagen var smertene på sitt høyeste, og selv med smertestillingen midlere og kalde omslag var ankelen varm uten vanskjer.</s>
Ex.132  <s id=DFIT.1.s41 corresp=DF1.1.s40>He was himself a plate-and-screw man by preference and had grumbled as usual at my request.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s40 corresp=DFIT.1.s41>Selv var han av typen som foretrakk metallplater og skruer, og var som vanlig sørde lite villig til å føye meg.</s>
Ex.133  <s id=DFIT.1.s43 corresp=DF1.1.s42>"I'll be racing much quicker with a bandage."</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s42 corresp=DFIT.1.s43>"Med vanlig bandasje vil det ta meg kortere tid før jeg kan begynne å ri løp igjen."</s>
Ex.134  <s id=DFIT.1.s46 corresp=DF1.1.s44>"It's time you stopped breaking your bones," he said, giving in with a shrug and a sigh and obligingly winding the crepe on tightly.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s44 corresp=DFIT.1.s46>Til slutten sa han og ga etter med et suk.</s>
Ex.135  <s id=DFIT.1.s47 corresp=DF1.1.s46>"Det er på tide du slutter å bruke bein på den måten," sa han og ga etter med et suk.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s46 corresp=DFIT.1.s47>Han snurret på meg en stram kreppforbinding.</s>
Ex.136  <s id=DFIT.1.s49 corresp=DF1.1.s48>"I don't actually like breaking them."</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s48 corresp=DFIT.1.s49>"Jeg er jo ikke direkte glad i å knække knokler,"</s>
Ex.137  <s id=DFIT.1.s50 corresp=DF1.1.s49>"At least I haven't had to pin anything this time," he said.</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s49 corresp=DFIT.1.s50>"Denne gangen slapp jeg i alle fall å bruke skruer," sa ortopeden.</s>
Ex.138  <s id=DFIT.1.s51 corresp=DF1.1.s50>"And you're mad."</s>
<s id=DF1.1.s50 corresp=DFIT.1.s51>"Men du er språk,"</s>
Ex.l38 It was my brother Stephen who told me that, when he wore his ravelling maroon sweater to study in and spent a lot of time standing on his head so that the blood would run down into his brain and nourish it.

Ex.l39 You don't look back along time but down through it, like water.

Ex.l40 Sometimes this comes to the surface, sometimes that, sometimes nothing.

Ex.l41 Others are bulgy, dumpy, with clamped self-righteous mouths, their arms festooned with shopping bags; these we associate with sales, with bargain basements.

Ex.l42 We think that their bizarre costumes, their verbal tics, are chosen, and that when the time comes we also will be free to choose.

Ex.l43 Nonetheless, I reached seventeen with nothing more than a valentine from Wayne Carmeelee and three kisses stolen by a Danish Eagle Scout under the bleachers at the county fair in Sandpoint, Idaho.

Ex.l44 "Only I'm going to have a yappy Pekinese, and chase kids off my lawn."
Hvem vet hvordan det hadde gitt hvis hun hadde sendt Birgitta i stedet.<fox>

Noo svar fikk hun ikke, men likevel slapp hun av seg ryggsekken og lot den falle blant de spede brenneslene hun sto i, et levende teppe på bakken, de prøvde å ernoere seg av rustne hermetikkslker og engangglass av plast.<fox>

Ex.158 <s id=DL2T.l.s11 corresp=DL2T.l.s11>Ingen behøvde å fortelle henne at hun, for sin del, hadde fjøset sitt på, et ansiktssmykke han pleide å karakterisere som tilspegelig.</s></fox>

Ex.159 <s id=DL2T.l.s13 corresp=DL2T.l.s13>Hans hand shot out, and her wrist was encircled by hard bone.</s></fox>

Ex.160 <s id=DL2T.l.s16 corresp=DL2T.l.s16>And, as she had known he would, he said, "It is a question of whether we will accept them."</s></fox>

Ex.161 <s id=DL2T.l.s17 corresp=DL2T.l.s17>Og han sa det hun hadde visst han ville si: "Det spør vi heller om vi kommer til å gi dem."</s></fox>

Ex.162 <s id=DL2T.l.s19 corresp=DL2T.l.s19>They did not have slates missing and broken windows.</s></fox>

Ex.163 <s id=DL2T.l.s20 corresp=DL2T.l.s20>I de andre husene var rutene hele, og ingen takstein manglet.</s></fox>

Ex.164 <s id=DL2T.l.s22 corresp=DL2T.l.s22>"Profit, of course," he said, and pressed the bell, which did not ring.</s></fox>

Ex.165 <s id=DL2T.l.s27 corresp=DL2T.l.s27>The windows were covered by blankets, leaving not a chink of light.</s></fox>

Ex.166 <s id=DL2T.l.s28 corresp=DL2T.l.s28>A black youth looked up from his family of drums, his cheeks and teeth shining in candlelight.</s></fox>

Ex.167 <s id=DL2T.l.s29 corresp=DL2T.l.s29>En svart unggutt formet foran vinduene, ikke en lyststripe fant veien inn i rommet.</s></fox>

Ex.168 <s id=DL2T.l.s29>Det hang utlepper foran vinduene, ikke en lyststripe fant veien inn i rommet.</s></fox>

Ex.169 <s id=DL2T.l.s29>A black youth looked up from his family of drums, his cheeks and teeth shining in candlelight.</s></fox>

Ex.170 <s id=DL2T.l.s18 corresp=DL2T.l.s18>Det var en bred gatedør, solid og selvsikker, i en liten søidegate og omgitt av velstelte hager og bekvemme borgerlige hus.</s></fox>

Ex.171 <s id=DL2T.l.s18>Det var en bred gatedør, solid og selvsikker, i en liten søidegate og omgitt av velstelte hager og bekvemme borgerlige hus.</s></fox>

Ex.172 <s id=DL2T.l.s18>Det var en bred gatedør, solid og selvsikker, i en liten søidegate og omgitt av velstelte hager og bekvemme borgerlige hus.</s>

Ex.173 <s id=DL2T.l.s18>Det var en bred gatedør, solid og selvsikker, i en liten søidegate og omgitt av velstelte hager og bekvemme borgerlige hus.</s></fox>
Ex.167 <id=DL2.1.s29>

"Hei," sa han, finge og fatter danset over trommene, det så ut som om han satt inne i et slags mosjonsapparat.</id>

Ex.168 <id=DL2.1.s30>

Men Alice hadde en sannsynlighetsradar som reagerte, og hun noterte seg engstelse eller kanskje sorg, som var den egentlige first impression of anxiety or even sorrow, which was the real message her nerves were getting from him.</id>

Ex.169 <id=DL2.1.s31>

Denne smilende svarte gutten kunne minne om en brosjyre fra et reisebyrå, reklame for avslappet ferie i et slags mosjonsapparat.</id>

Ex.170 <id=DL2.1.s35>

Well, said Jasper, in the clumsily pleating way she knew was meant as love, "I suppose you'll put a stop to that."

Ex.171 <id=DL2.1.s39>

"Na ja," sa Jasper, med det kosette, forsønnelige tonefallet som skulle uttrykke kjerlighet, "det får vel du satt en stopper for, om jeg kjenner deg rett."

Ex.172 <id=DL2.1.s40>

"I'm not going to find it easy after that."

Ex.173 <id=DL2.1.s42>

"Don't forget you've been living soft for four years."

Ex.174 <id=DL2.1.s43>

"Hei,

Ex.175 <id=DL2.1.s47>

"Lyset falt inn i rommet, inn over gislsighet og hva verre var, fare: Hun sto der og så på elektriske ledninger som var flenget ned fra veggene og hang og slang med nakne, uisolerte ender.

Ex.176 <id=DL2.1.s44>

The broken windows had admitted rain water which lay in puddles everywhere.

Ex.177 <id=MD1.1.s2>

Hugo watched her, and then said (for many things that Kate did were little performances, requiring applause, enquiry or comment), "What are you looking for?"

Ex.178 <id=MD1.1.s4>

"Once I had lunch here and ate a ladybird without noticing it."

Ex.179 <id=MD1.1.s5>

"Jeg spiste lunch her engang og da spiste jeg en marahane uten å legge merke til det."
Ex.180 <s id=MD1.T.l.s9 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s9> Anyway, I'd kind of half seen it out of the corner of my eye."</s>
<s id=MD1.T.l.s9 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s9>Had jeg ikke</s>

Ex.181 <s id=MD1.T.l.s10 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s10> Satisfied with her investigation she looped up a mouthful, and ate it.</s>

Ex.182 <s id=MD1.T.l.s13 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s13> How's your steak?"</s>

Ex.183 <s id=MD1.T.l.s16 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s16> Kate leaned over, helped herself to one, ate it.</s>

Ex.184 <s id=MD1.T.l.s20 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s20> Loyalty, I suppose."</s>

Ex.185 <s id=MD1.T.l.s32 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s32> Or Middle Eastern affairs, perhaps," said Hugo, for Kate had just been complaining about her latest visitor, a student from Iraq, who had arrived unannounced and seemed to be intending to stay indefinitely.</s>

Ex.186 <s id=MD1.T.l.s40 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s42> A letter from the American Express, addressed to her husband Stuart, asking him why he didn't give his wife the freedom of an Express Card.</s>

Ex.187 <s id=MD1.T.l.s42 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s44> (Kate had been a card-holder for some years: Stuart's credit, as she had no need to explain to Hugo, was not good.)</s>

Ex.188 <s id=MD1.T.l.s44 corresp=MDIT.T.l.s46> MDIT.T.l.s47> A life insurance leaflet with much the same message, but less sensational portraying a happy family sitting over its cornflakes, the wife in a striped apron, the unsuspecting husband with a heart attack just round the corner, despite the fine executive panache with which he was reading his up-market newspaper.</s>

Ex.189 <s id=FW1.T.l.s6 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s6> And before you know it black clouds begin to edge up all around the horizon, like muddy water welling from a blocked drain, and close the sky over with cloud, drizzle and depression, and your quivering glimpse of eternity, good or bad, is gone.</s>

Ex.190 <s id=FW1.T.l.s7 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s7> There's just the bus to catch or the washing up to get on with.</s>

Ex.191 <s id=FW1.T.l.s14 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s14> The radio alarm switched itself on: music and chat came through loud and clear.</s>

Ex.192 <s id=FW1.T.l.s19 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s19> Natalie took twenty minutes washing, dressing, plucking, preening.</s>

Ex.193 <s id=FW1.T.l.s21 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s21> She let Jax the Alsatian out and Tweeny her little grey cat in.</s>

Ex.194 <s id=FW1.T.l.s21 corresp=FWIT1.T.l.s21> Hun slapp ut Jax, schnufferen, og slapp inn Tweeny, den lille grå katten sin.</s>
Ex.194 <s id=FWIT.l.s7 corresp=FWIT.l.s7>Ja, ville ikke alle som hadde sett dette ekstra hjemmekostelige opptrinnet i glitrende solskinn, ha vært fulle av beundring og misunnelse.<br/>
Ex.195 <s id=FWIT.l.s41 corresp=FWIT.l.s41>Den levede sitt liv under nok en skygge, midtveis mellom Mendip-masten og Glastonbury-varden.</s><br/>
Ex.196 <s id=FWIT.l.s42 corresp=FWIT.l.s42>This latter is the solid, ancient hummocky hill which dominates the flat lands in the Somerset Southwest, and from some angles looks like a lady's breast.</s><br/>
Ex.197 <s id=FWIT.l.s46 corresp=FWIT.l.s46>And this is it, if you ask me.</s><br/>
Ex.198 <s id=NGIT.l.s7 corresp=NGIT.l.s7>Min far var langt fra velstlende, men både han og mor ville at min syster og jeg skulle få en bedre oppvekst enn de selv hadde hatt, og lønnemangene mine var rikeligere enn deres vanskelige økonomiske stilling på den tiden skulle til.<br/>
Ex.199 <s id=NGIT.l.s8 corresp=NGIT.l.s8>So I was in the foyer waiting to get into a five o'clock performance at one of the cinemas in a new complex and my father and a woman came out of the earlier performance in another.</s><br/>
Ex.200 <s id=NGIT.l.s11 corresp=NGIT.l.s11>Then he came towards me with her in the dazed way people emerge from the dark of a cinema to daylight.</s><br/>
Ex.201 <s id=NGIT.l.s13 corresp=NGIT.l.s13>And she prompted with a twitching smile to draw my gaze of questions, answers, realizations, credulity and dismay that stiffened my cheeks and gave the sensation of coldness under my heel, buried along with it.</s><br/>
Ex.202 <s id=NGIT.l.s19 corresp=NGIT.l.s19>They managed to smile, almost laugh, almost make the exchange commonplace.</s><br/>
Ex.203 <s id=NGIT.l.s20 corresp=NGIT.l.s20>But it was so: the title of the film I had planned to see was already banished from my mind, as this meeting would have to be, ground away under my heel, buried along with it.</s><br/>
Ex.204 <s id=NGIT.l.s24 corresp=NGIT.l.s24>And the voice was an echo from another life, where he was my father giving me his usual measured, modest advice.</s><br/>
Ex.205 <s id=NGIT.l.s25 corresp=NGIT.l.s25>Then he signalled a go-along-and-enjoy-yourself gesture, she murmured politely, and they left me as measuredly as they had approached.</s><br/>
Ex.206 <s id=NGIT.l.s30 corresp=NGIT.l.s30>He thought his great-grandfather might have come from the diamond diggings in Kimberley; a photograph had
survived while oral family history had gone to the grave.

Ex.207 <s id=NGIT.I.s31 corresp=NGIT.l.s31>Men del finnes ingen identifikasjon</s> on the back of the photograph.

Ex.212 <s id=NGIT.l.s43 corresp=NGI.l.s43>德育 faithes son ikke</s> ikke til synt, som et utslag av kultursnobberi.

Ex.213 <s id=NGIT.l.s44 corresp=NGI.l.s44>Sonne leste dom om og om igjen med samme hengivenhet; selv om gullbokstavene forlengst var spist opp av fiskmoth, så det bindet han ønsket måtte hentes frem i blinde, tok han aldrig.</s>

Ex.217 <s id=NGI.l.s49 corresp=NGI.I.s49>Even de hands that emerged from the pudgy paws of early childhood were at once extraordinary, the fingers growing very long in proportion to the curve of the palm, nervous in their alert touch and deftness, yet bestowing calm when resting in handshake or as a caress.</s>

Ex.214 <s id=NGI.l.s45 corresp=NGIT.l.s45>The pride came from an instinct, like the water-diviner's for the pull of his twig, for Sonny's distinction.</s>

Frank Dodd killed deilig plantene som engang hadde a crowded windowsill. overfylt vinduskarm. of her life to pay for would now have to fight for light on Alle de som betydde at plantene hennes ikke ville skydekket, og solstrålere kunne kjennes snarere enn ses bak det tette for seg selv i hjemmet hun hadde brukt tredve cracks in the wall that stood only six feet from her building. Mattie saw that the wall reached just above the apartment's fence, which meant the northern light would be blocked from her plants. The blood rushed to Mattie's face, and an insult at him, he slid his eyes evenly over to the barrel at the side of the house. The cinnamon-red man leaned over the Michaels' front fence and clucked softly to Mattie, who was in the yard feeding the young biddies.

A good man named John Smith uncovered his name, dere Michael-vinnfolk har de skarpeste tungene i fylket, men en mann kunne vel finne verre måter å dø på enn å bli skutt i hjel av en munn så delig som din.

He killed a young biddie. A kanelrød mann lente seg over familien Michaels' gate og smuttet the young biddies. The sun's dying rays could be felt rather than seen behind the leaden evening sky, and snow began to cling to the cracks in the wall that stood only six feet from her building.

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En av byens brave borgere - John Smith het han - greide som ved et under å avsløre morderens identitet.

Men før noen rakk å arrestere ham tok Frank Dodd sitt eget liv - og det var kanske like bra.

Hendelsen forårsaket naturligvis både sjokk og forferdelig blant folk, men det var allikevel glede og lettelse som sprede seg i den lille byen, glede over at monsteret som hadde hjemsøkt så mange drømmer, endelig var død.

En hel mørketid konsentrerte seg i Frank Dodd hus (for hans mor havde en hjerte- og selvmordsfusk kort tid etter) og den svarte, hvide stue med Frank Dodd i sin blanke, svarte plastregenfrakk, Frank Dodd som hadde kvalt... og kvalt...

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A town’s arrestere ham tok Frank Dodd sitt eget liv - og del var nok barn som var alllkevel glede og kvalt.

Men selv i denne slåttetiden, da så mange forblirde er klar over hvor lett det er å få sann med livet, kan jeg høre bestemoren hviske mens vinden piper i skorsteinen og skramler med det gamle, bulkete kasserolleløkket som noen har slengt inn i vedkommenden.

Yet even in this enlightened age, when so many parents are aware of the psychological damage they may do to their children, surely there was one parent somewhere in Castle Rock - or perhaps one grandmother - who quieted the kids by telling them that Frank Dodd would never return.

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And surely a hush fell as children looked toward their dark windows and thought of Frank Dodd in his shiny black vinyl raincoat, Frank Dodd who had choked... and choked... and choked.

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There were nightmares to be sure, and children who lay wakeful to be sure, and the empty Dodd house (for his mother had a stroke shortly afterwards and died) quickly gained a reputation as a haunted house and was avoided; but these were passing phenomena - the perhaps unavoidable side effects of a chain of senseless murders.

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Ex.240 <s id=SK1.T.1.s23 corresp=SK1.T.1.s31>He urinated forever, flushed, and went back to bed.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s31 corresp=SK1.T.1.s23>Han tisset, dro ned, og tuset tilbake til sengen.</s>

Ex.241 <s id=SK1.T.1.s24 corresp=SK1.T.1.s32>He pulled the covers up, and that was when he saw the creature in his closet.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s32 corresp=SK1.T.1.s24>Det var først da han hadde lagt seg ned med tippet trukket helt oppunder haken, at han oppdaget uhyret i skapet.</s>

Ex.242 <s id=SK1.T.1.s25 corresp=SK1.T.1.s33>Low to the ground it was, with huge shoulders bulging above its cocked head, its eyes amber-glowing pits - a thing that might have been half man, half wolf.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s33 corresp=SK1.T.1.s25>Det satt sammenkrøpt på gulvet, med veldige skuldre stikkende opp som to pukler, og skittengule onde øyne - et dinge som kunne ha vært halvt menneske, halvt ulv.</s>

Ex.243 <s id=SK1.T.1.s26 corresp=SK1.T.1.s34>And its eyes rolled to follow him as he sat up, his scrotum crawling, his hair standing on end, his breath a thin winter-whistle in his throat: mad eyes that laughed, eyes that promised horrible death and the music of screams that went unheard; something in the closet.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s34 corresp=SK1.T.1.s26>Og øyne fulgte han der han satte seg opp i sengen og kjente hvordan håret restet seg på hodet og en opprinnelig følelse bredte seg i skrøttet.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s35 corresp=SK1.T.1.s26>Pusten løft som en høst flyte i halen hans; forsynt øyne flerte mot ham, øyne som lovet en forferdelig død, skrik som ingen ville høre; et uhøye i skapet.</s>

Ex.244 <s id=SK1.T.1.s28 corresp=SK1.T.1.s37>Tad Trenton clapped his hands to his eyes, hitched in breath, and screamed.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s37 corresp=SK1.T.1.s28>Tad Trenton gjemte ansiktet i hendene, trakk pusten med et hikst og skrek.</s>

Ex.245 <s id=SK1.T.1.s32 corresp=SK1.T.1.s41>As they came in, he peered through his fingers and saw it there in the closet, snarling, promising dreadfully that they might come, but they would surely go, and that when they did.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s32 corresp=SK1.T.1.s41>11yne llirte han det uhyre i skapel.</s>

Ex.246 <s id=SK1.T.1.s34 corresp=SK1.T.1.s43>Vic and Donna Trenton came in, he peered through his fingers and saw it there in the closet, snarling, promising dreadfully that they might come, but they would surely go, and that when they did -</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s34 corresp=SK1.T.1.s43>Vic og Donna Trenton kom inn, kikket han ut mellom fingrene og så det der i skapet, snarrenderende, som om det sa: de kan ikke oppsi, de går nøgnet igjen, og da.</s>

Ex.247 <s id=SK1.T.1.s36 corresp=SK1.T.1.s46>Tad dared to look into the mouth of his closet again.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s36 corresp=SK1.T.1.s46>Tad ville ha sette seg inn i de uhyrene bedlingsstuve.</s>

Ex.248 <s id=SK1.T.1.s38 corresp=SK1.T.1.s48>Instead of whatever hungry beast he had seen, there were two uneven piles of blankets, winter bedclothes which Donna had not yet gotten around to taking up to the cut-off third floor.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s48 corresp=SK1.T.1.s38>1/stedet for det utsatte bestiet han hadde sett, var det bare to uryddige stabler med ulltreper.</s>

Ex.249 <s id=SK1.T.1.s47 corresp=SK1.T.1.s52>Different and baleful amber eyes, there were the friendly brown glass balls from which his Teddy observed the world.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s52 corresp=SK1.T.1.s47>Risti og onde amber-gjøye, det var de godmodige brune glasskuleøyne til bamsen.</s>

Ex.250 <s id=SK1.T.1.s46 corresp=SK1.T.1.s57>His mommy sat with him; they held him between them, soothed him as best they could.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s57 corresp=SK1.T.1.s46>Mamma sa ti han; de holdt han mellom seg og soothe ham som best de kunne.</s>

Ex.251 <s id=SK1.T.1.s49 corresp=SK1.T.1.s60>His mommy explained how shadows could sometimes look like the bad things they sometimes saw on TV, or in the comic books, and Daddy told him everything was all right, fine, that nothing in their good house could hurt him.</s>

<s id=SK1.T.1.s60 corresp=SK1.T.1.s49>Hans mor forklarte hvordan skygger noen ganger kunne se ut som de vau tingene han av og til så på TV, eller i tegneseriebladene.</s>
Tidligere kunne verdenskarl kunne riktig overbevise meg om at det var slik, selv om han visste at det ikke var sant.

Ex.253 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s3 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s3>On the western edge of Cabot, it became Zebulon County Scenic Highway, and ran for three miles along the curve of the Zebulon River, before the river turned south and the Scenic continued west into Pike.</s>

Ex.254 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s5 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s5>From that bump, the earth was unquestionably flat, the sky unquestionably domed, and it seemed to me when I was a child in school, learning about Columbus, that in spite of what my teacher said, ancient cultures might have been onto something.</s>

Ex.255 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s6 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s6>No globe or map fully convinced me that Zebulon County was not the center of the universe.</s>

Ex.256 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s8 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s8>because the intersection was on this tiny rise, you could see our buildings, a mile distant, at the southern edge of the farm.</s>

Ex.257 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s9 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s9>A mile to the east, you could see three silos that marked the northeastern corner, and if you raked your gaze from the silos to the house and barn, then back again, you would take in the immensity of the piece of land my father owned, six hundred forty acres, a whole section, paid for, no encumbrances, as flat and fertile, black, friable, and exposed as any piece of land on the face of the earth.</s>

Ex.258 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s10 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s10>if you looked west from the intersection, you saw no sign of anything remotely scenic in the distance.</s>

Ex.259 <s id=JSMI.l.l.s18 corresp=JSMIT.l.l.s18>Acreage and financing were facts as basic as name and gender in Zebulon County.</s>
Ex. 263 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s23 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s24> For another, I thought it appropriate and desirable that the great circle of the flat earth spreading out from the T intersection of County Road 686 and Cabot Street Road be ours. 

Ex. 264 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s24 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s23>Og for det andre syntes jeg det ville være rett og rimelig at hele den store runding av flat jord som lå utstrakt omkring T-krysset der fylkesvei 686 og Cabot Street-veien møttes, var vde.</id>

Ex. 265 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s28 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s30> That year my father bought his first car, a Buick sedan with prickly gray velvet seats, so rounded and slick that it was easy to slide off the backseat into the footwell every minute, reduced from vastness to insignificance by our speed; the unaccustomed sense of leisure; most important, though, the reassuring note of my father's and mother's voices commenting on what they saw - he on the progress of the yearly work and the condition of the animals in the pastures, she on the look and size of the house and garden, the colors of the buildings.

Ex. 266 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s32 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s33>For me, it was a pleasure like a secret hoard of coins - Rosé, whom I adored, sitting against me he hans ut the back windows, nicely protected from the dust.</id>

Ex. 267 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s32 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s33>Til tross for bensinprisen kjørte vi mange millimeter det året, noe bønder sjelden gjør og far min aldri gjorde mer etter at Caroline ble født.</id>

Ex. 268 <id=JSMIT.I.I.s32 corresp=JSMI.I.I.s33>Karoline ble født.</id>

Ex. 269 <id=JSMIT.I.2.s2 corresp=JSMI.I.2.s3>Men da jeg lyttet til duetten deres den gang, ga de gjenutte sammenligningene meg klare bevis for at vi hadde det trygt og godt på gården vår.</id>
been cold and wet, and no one had been able to get into the fields until mid-May.

Ex.272 Then almost all the corn in the county had been planted in less than two weeks.

Ex.273 Whatever he said, I knew he was feeling a little heroic, just as the men around our place were feeling.

Ex.274 I thought of something.

Ex.275 There was much feasting, playing, and sorrowing.

Ex.276 We disliked the rigours of existence, the unfulfilled longings, the enshrined injustices of the world, the labyrinths of love, the ignorance of parents, the fact of dying, and the amazing indifference of the Living in the midst of the simple beauties of the universe.

Ex.277 We feared the heartlessness of human beings, all of whom are born blind, few of whom ever learn to see.

Ex.278 Our king was a wonderful personage who sometimes appeared in the form of a great cat.
Explicitating shifts in translations from Norwegian into English

Ex.1 <s id=TB1.l.s8 corresp=TB1.T1.s8>Stien er antal, vi går en og en etter hverandre, sola steiker oss i ryggen og kvekeren forteller oppgått om trosfellene sine hjemme som for en tid tilbake sendte noen penger de ville han skulle gi til et veldedig formål.</s>

Ex.2 <s id=TB1.l.s5 corresp=TB1.T1.s5>Han hadde vært og besøkt henne, og synet av Rose i det gamle huset hadde fått ham til å gi henne pengene for at hun skulle bygge nytt.</s>

Ex.3 <s id=TB1.l.s5 corresp=TB1.T1.s5>He had visited her, and the sight of Rose in the run-down old house had prompted him to give her the money to build a new one.</s>

Ex.4 <s id=TB1.l.s8 corresp=TB1.T1.s8>Selv Rachel som alltid plener å være full av prat og latter, går uten å si noe.</s>

<s id=TB1.l.s8 corresp=TB1.T1.s8>Even Rachel, usually laughing and talkative, goes along without a word.</s>

Ex.5 <s id=TB1.l.s11 corresp=TB1.T1.s12>Han har underslått et helt års skolepenger, overkæreren altå, og nå har han kjøpt seg en liten bus, en matatu, som han frakter folk rundt i og tjener pengar på, mens skolen seler sin egen sjå...</s>

Ex.6 <s id=TB1.l.s12 corresp=TB1.T1.s12>This headmaster has embezzled a whole year's school funds and has bought a small bus, a matatu, which he drives people around in, earning money for himself and leaving the school in the lurch.</s>

Ex.7 <s id=TB1.l.s16 corresp=TB1.T1.s17>Hun er barføtt, kledd i blått skjørt og en hvit kort tøy som jeg vet har en dyp fleste i ryggen.</s>

Ex.8 <s id=TB1.l.s17 corresp=TB1.T1.s17>She is barefoot, dressed in her blue skirt and a short white blouse that I know has a long tear down the back.</s>

Ex.9 <s id=TB1.l.s19 corresp=TB1.T1.s22>The white man clicks his camera.</s>

Ex.10 <s id=TB1.l.s50 corresp=TB1.T1.s50>Leonorah er første kone, hun er også lærer, på en folkeskole som ligger like ved.</s>

Ex.11 <s id=KF1.l.s44 corresp=KF1.T1.s44>Eleonorah is his first wife; she is a teacher too, at a primary school close by.</s>

Ex.12 <s id=SL1.l.s10 corresp=SL1.T1.s10>Det var myrledt der Lyon idag har fått en mektig, asfaltert plass med monument, og en langstrakt, skogkledd by ute i Rhône har blitt botte under motorvei og leiegårder.</s>

Ex.13 <s id=SL1.l.s17 corresp=SL1.T1.s17>Ved siden av nybroen stakk det opp paler fra fundamentet på middelalderbroen som en gang, flere hundre år før Louise ble født, segnet under Rikard Løvehjerte og hans korsførelse.</s>

Ex.14 <s id=SL1.l.s23 corresp=SL1.T1.s23>Beside the new bridge could be seen the piles of the medieval bridge that one day, centuries before Louise was born, collapsed under Richard the Lion Heart and his crusaders.</s>
yellow card backing, she talks about believing in goodness, about the triumph of good.

Ex.29  <s id=EGIT.l.s10 corresp=EGI.l.s10>"All right, all right, you win," Karin said.</s>

Ex.34  <s id=EGIT.l.s11 corresp=EGI.l.s11>EGIT.l.s12>Hun reiste seg, og seiersbevisst logret Laura ned trappen og satte seg avventende foran døren.</s>

Ex.33  <s id=EGIT.l.s10 corresp=EGI.l.s10>Åleit, Åleit, du vinner.</s>

Ex.30  <s id=EGIT.l.s11 corresp=EGI.l.s11>Hun hadde fortalt ham at hun ikkc var noen skredder som drev med flakk, og han hadde leende etet henne med at hun var Norges Agatha Christie og værsløg fikk leve opp til navnet sitt.</s>

Ex.31  <s id=EGIT.l.s11 corresp=EGI.l.s11>She warned him, "It's only a dog like Lucky?"</s>

Ex.29  <s id=EGIT.l.s10 corresp=EGI.l.s10>"You leave a single window open on the ground floor."</s>

Ex.39  <s id=EGIT.l.s25 corresp=EGI.l.s25>Hun hystet på Laura.</s>

Ex.40  <s id=EGIT.l.s28 corresp=EGI.l.s28>Men hva brydde vel Laura seg om det?!</s>

Ex.32  <s id=EGIT.l.s9 corresp=EGI.l.s9>"Now remember," she admonished, "not a sound."</s>

Ex.37  <s id=EGIT.l.s17 corresp=EGI.l.s17>Lucky, who figured in the register of pedigrees as Golden Boy II, began barking joyfully the moment he was out of the house.</s>

Ex.41  <s id=EGIT.l.s29 corresp=EGI.l.s29>"Are you to be quieten Lucky?"</s>

Ex.42  <s id=EGIT.l.s30 corresp=EGI.l.s30>Når den som våget å bruke veien utenfor hekken, for den også tilhørte henne!</s>

Ex.38  <s id=EGIT.l.s22 corresp=EGI.l.s22>Hun kunne hvertken da dører eller vinduer åpne i første eneje på grunn av Laura.</s>

Ex.39  <s id=EGIT.l.s26 corresp=EGI.l.s26>Hun hystet på Laura.</s>

Ex.43  <s id=EGIT.l.s31 corresp=EGI.l.s31>"Karen Marie ga opp, tørket svetten av pannen og gikk opp på kontoret, stirret nedtrykt på det blanke arket i valsen og sukket."</s>
Tankene hadde fått det med å flakke.

Ellers ville han vel ikke ganske enkelt ha kunnet flytte inn i et annet og større hus.

Hun hadde kjørt forbi det og måtte innrømmets at det var flott, og så lå det så imponerende til i terrenget.

Hun hadde kjørt forbi det og måtte innrømmets at det var flott, og så lå det så imponerende til i terrenget.

Hvordan skulle hun begynne?

Selvsagt hadde hun venner, men etter det med Jan hadde hun ikke lyst til å være sammen med dem.

Det virket som om piken hadde ligget i solen i tre uker og fortsatte med det.

Reber så opp på mannen som hadde levert papirene og oppdaget at det var den tause Erling som stod der.

Det virket som om de hadde gått der i ukevis og at de var i ferd med å bli en del av omgivelsene.

Hun var hevnet med et rollglimt og bar en plastpose.

De hadde forbauset ham.

Folk hadde det med å grave og sørre, selv de som burde vissle bedre.

Hun hadde hatt hva hun mente var en god ide helt til Jan dukket opp for to dager siden.

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Det virket som om de hadde gått der i ukevis og at de var en del av omgivelsene.

Hun visste ikke når hun først ble klar over den: Farligheten.

Hun visste ikke når hun først ble klar over den: Farligheten.

Mostly when her mother was working the night shift at the fish packing plant and didn't get home until late.
Det kjentes som om hodet var svulmet opp og holdt del tomme skallet flytende i rommet.

1t felt like her head was swollen up and held that empty shell afloat in the room.

Henrik hadde hånden i skulderen og pekte henne helt ut over.

Her mother's voice sounded scared when she begged Henrik to move back.

She could hear the echoes tumbling beneath her on the rocky slope every time he took a breath to send another burst of laughter into the abyss.

That was the danger.

At the end of the road there was a sharp bend, known as Captain's Bend.

Sometimes she stayed until she was stiff with cold or until she heard her mother's footsteps on the gravel path.

Mora hadde tette, men lette skritt.

Her mother had footsteps that sounded tired but light.

Sometimes she stayed until she was stiff with cold or until she heard her mother's footsteps on the gravel path.

Her mother had footsteps that sounded tired but light.

He didn't have footsteps either, he just shambled in.

He didn't have footsteps either, he just shambled in.

She had walked the first part of the way with Joanna.

They had been discussing robots.

When they got to the supermarket they went their separate ways.

At the end of the road there was a sharp bend, known as Captain's Bend.

People seldom went that way except on the weekend.

Her mother had footsteps that sounded tired but light.

Her mother had footsteps that sounded tired but light.

They had been discussing robots.

When they got to the supermarket they went their separate ways.

If people manage to make the climb they will get a view of the entire country, all time, right now.
Ex.76
Det hører med en suvenirbutikk innredet i borgens kjøkken, rett over kamrene i kjelleren med torturinstrumenter jeg er for feig til å beskrive.

Ex.77
De ble likevel vist frem for meg, jeg ble tvunget gjennom.

Ex.78
Walked quickly with half-closed eyes or half-open eyes.

Ex.79
My bangs are as long as a horse's mane.

Ex.80
Panneluggen lang som hesteman.

Ex.81
Jeg kjenner ingen, tjukk eller mager, som ikke er god å lene seg mot.

Ex.82
Noe med Mats som gjorde meg trengt.

Ex.83
En som oppfyller alle behov, seksuelle, min grådighet til å gi og ta.

Ex.84
Two men stepped out.

Ex.85
Two men stepped out.

Ex.86
"I walked to the corner to do some shopping."

Ex.88
"What time was that?"

Ex.89
When I think of worn-out housewives slaving sixteen and eighteen hours a day, I don't feel I have anything to complain about, sitting here in my modern apartment, with a full stomach, with no one but myself to consider.

Ex.90
But I knew she was married of course - happily married they said - and that she had children.

Ex.91
Hvert nytt, svine ris over egent, legger det langs et lysedætt plaster over.
Every time your ego is stung by a new scratch you immediately put a pink band-aid over it.

Ex. 92

What sort of band-aid will I stick over Kit and the baby carriage?

Ex. 93

Or should I give up my band-aids for once?

Ex. 94

What if I make a cut instead?

Ex. 95

Isn't that how you clean out a wound?

Ex. 96

That it is always unpleasant to sit waiting could have explained their reserved behaviour and the fact that the emancipated man didn't sit down but merely remained standing while he seemed to be awkwardly explaining something.

Ex. 97

That everything was now as it had been before.

Ex. 98

That perhaps sounds a trifle self-confident, but I've gradually acquired an uncommonly good knowledge of the food on these beautiful islands, so, if you follow my advice, you will be able to share in some quite exquisite meals.

Ex. 99

You will no doubt have learned in life, it is only from people who are near to one that one has anything to conceal.

Ex. 100

He stops to buy the local newspapers from Romsdal County at a Narvesenkiosk in downtown Oslo on a rainy evening near the end of October.

Ex. 101

He ought to be familiar with the places the papers mention, but he can't seem to find anything he recognizes in a single one of them.

Ex. 102

Han skulle kjøre det landskapet avsene snakkar om, men han finn ikke fram i ei ei ansætt.

Ex. 103

What will people think about the rest of the map?

Ex. 104

He scatters around some islands of your average Norwegian variety and some very small ones with clusters of trees on them.

Ex. 105

Then he enters some extra routes into the network of boats run by Romsdal County and inserts a remote municipality no one has ever heard of before: Ramvik.

Ex. 106

A metal stake planted in the smooth, sloping rock at the edge of the water will measure the high tide.
Ex. 107 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s20 correps=EHIT.1.1.s19>Er det i orden nå? sier han, kan alle forstå kva vi skal snakke om? vi kan gaût.</sid>

Ex. 108 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s21 correps=EHIT.1.1.s23>Han er i ei gammalt hus på ferjeleiet på Eikøy og like før han tar på seg størvulene uto i den mørke gangen, kastar han eit blikk bak seg og ser eit portrett på veggen, med handskrevet signatur: Christopher Bruun.</sid>

Ex. 109 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s22 correps=EHIT.1.1.s24>He is in an old house at the ferry landing on Eik Island, and just before he tuggs his boots on in the dark hallway, he casts a glance behind him and sees a photograph on the wall with a handwritten signature: Christopher Bruun.</sid>

Ex. 110 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s23 correps=EHIT.1.1.s25>Who might he have been, this fellow who allowed himself to be photographed in the prime of his life in such a serious pose?</sid>

Ex. 111 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s24 correps=EHIT.1.1.s26>Han er den penejonerne postmesteren på øya, som går i tide for å felleie med siste båtanslep.</sid>

Ex. 112 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s26 correps=EHIT.1.1.s28>He is the retired postmaster on the island, walking down in time to watch the last ferry arrival of the day.</sid>

Ex. 113 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s27 correps=EHIT.1.1.s29>Det er Karl Magnus Skogmann som stansar under eit forblåse i veikanten og trykker hatten ned i nakken for ordens skyld.</sid>

Ex. 114 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s30 correps=EHIT.1.1.s32>Karl Magnus Skogmann går borttil og seier: "Hello, Marianna, I see you're taking the ferry back to Ramvik."

Ex. 115 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s31 correps=EHIT.1.1.s34>- Godkveld, Marianne, du skal med ferja til Ramvik, du skal på arbeid i morgon att.</sid>

Ex. 116 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s33 correps=EHIT.1.1.s36>Got to be at work again tomorrow, I guess.</sid>

Ex. 117 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s37 correps=EHIT.1.1.s40>He can svare når du spør, eller dei gjer ikkje.</sid>

Ex. 118 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s39 correps=EHIT.1.1.s42>In the darkness he can envision the head of every rusty nail in the wall behind her, and he knows the different sounds made by the corrugated tin roof above her with every shift in wind direction.</sid>

Ex. 119 <sid=EHIT.1.1.s41 correps=EHIT.1.1.s44>Der heng plakatane for Ramvik kino og restar etter gamle plakater og rusta teiknestiftar.
Ex.120 <id=EHI.T.1.1.s43 corresp=EHI.T.1.1.s46>- Kva er det som går på kino i Ramvik nå i kveld, nå igjen, serer handelsmannen som hentar fleire tomme oljefat og spør etter meninga med eit oppslag han har på huset sit.</id>

Ex.121 <id=EHI.T.1.1.s45 corresp=EHI.T.1.1.s48>Da våggar Karl Magnus Skogmann seg bort til og utkr og nikkar mot plakatane: at Nat King Cole var ein vedunderleg musikanl borti Amerika.</id>

Ex.122 <id=EHI.T.1.1.s47 corresp=EHI.T.1.1.s50>Det har eg greie og han, eg var kanskje den første som såg levande film på denne øya, og eg som har arbeid for å få bygdekinen hit.</id>

Ex.123 <id=EHI.T.1.1.s48 corresp=EHI.T.1.1.s52>- Men dei vart ikkje.</id>

Ex.124 <id=EHI.T.1.1.s52 corresp=EHI.T.1.1.s48>- But they don't know that.</id>

Ex.125 <id=GSIT.1.1.%1 corresp=GSIT.1.1.%1>- Da han, eg kjente meg igjen.</id>

Ex.126 <id=GSIT.1.1.%1 corresp=GSIT.1.1.%1>- The cafe emerged from the place where I had my office and I started to look in there three or four afternoons a week.</id>

Ex.127 <id=GSIT.1.1.%1 corresp=GSIT.1.1.%1>- Even at the entrance you couldn't help noticing some of the cafe's distinguishing characteristics for, at no matter what time of the day or night you were about to go in, someone would always be on their way out, and those who emerged from the place were seldom very steady on their feet.</id>

Ex.128 <id=GS1.1.%15 corresp=GS1.1.%15>- Kafecn lå tre hus bortenfor dere jeg hadde kontoret mitt, og det var blitt til at jeg stakk innom tre-fire ettermiddager i uken.</id>

Ex.129 <id=GS1.1.%16 corresp=GS1.1.%16>- The cafe was only three doors along from the building where I had my office and I started to look in there three or four afternoons a week.</id>

Ex.130 <id=GS1.1.%17 corresp=GS1.1.%17>- Even at the entrance you couldn't help noticing some of the cafe's distinguishing characteristics for, at no matter what time of the day or night you were about to go in, someone would always be on their way out, and those who emerged from the place were seldom very steady on their feet.</id>

Ex.131 <id=GS1.1.%19 corresp=GS1.1.%19>- The doorman was helpfulness personified: he would point out the direction you should take, or stand there holding you upright until your taxi arrived.</id>

Ex.132 <id=GS1.1.%19 corresp=GS1.1.%19>- Rett innenfor døren var det no som gav lokalet et nesten internasjonalt preg.</id>
Ansiktene rundt deg var tunge, mange av alder, flere av alkoholinnmat.

Her kom tjenestemennene inn etter stengeløsning, med store, røde never, enkel med striper av fiskeblod i furene.

Her kom tjenestemennene inn etter stengeløsning, med store, røde never, enkel med striper av fiskeblod i furene.

Here, after closing-up time, came the market stallholders with their large red hands, the furrowed skin of which still retained street dust, the bloody hands.

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telefonansvarer for å høre en trett sekunder omtalte av en av dagens filmer.</Ex.143

Ex.147 <s id=KHl.l.s15 corresp=KHIT.l.s13>Vi ser Roald Amundsen på noen som rekrutter: før reefvene går, springer han opp og tar en treningstur i terrenget.</s>

Ex.148 <s id=KHl.l.s16 corresp=KHIT.l.s14>Da avdelingen står oppstilt en søndag morgen, og kapteinens roper fram de som frivillig vil ofre seg for en kirkegang, er han den første.</s>

Ex.149 <s id=KHl.l.s17 corresp=KHIT.l.s16>Det var en blanding av vill dritighet og en frøkenaktig, fornem finhet i hans slekt.</s>

Ex.150 <s id=KHl.l.s18 corresp=KHIT.l.s17>Han bygger hus til dem, nær sitt eget, der lever de sitt innesittliv med potteplanter og lavendel.</s>

Ex.151 <s id=KHl.l.s19 corresp=KHIT.l.s18>Selv er faren slavehandler - etter noen mening, etter andres den hvite hersker som overlever da en flokk fargede banditter gjør opprørt.</s>

Ex.152 <s id=KHl.l.s20 corresp=KHIT.l.s19>Faren seler en last kinesiske koller fra China til Havana.</s>

Ex.153 <s id=KHl.l.s21 corresp=KHIT.l.s20>Det er tre hundre av dem om bord, de er stengt inne i lasterommet.</s>

Ex.154 <s id=KHl.l.s22 corresp=KHIT.l.s21>En av dem får tak i plask til sømmerevnenen.</s>

Ex.155 <s id=KHl.l.s23 corresp=KHIT.l.s22>Kineseren angriper bøkfrua.</s>

Ex.156 <s id=KHl.l.s24 corresp=KHIT.l.s23>Skipperen snur seg brutt.</s>
said Hildegun solemnly as she tossed back her curly hair
in a newly-acquired gesture.

Ex.161  <s id=BVIT.l.s5 corresp=BV1.l.s5>Brita og
Hildegun stanset på hjørnet, slapp skoleveskene på
fortuet og satte seg på muren.

Ex.162  <s id=BV1.l.s6 corresp=BV1.l.s6>Muren
rammet inn den skrinende grøsbacken som lå nedenfor
leiegården de bodde i, det begynte å bli tyst grønt grøs
i bakken.

Ex.163  <s id=BV1.l.s7 corresp=BV1.l.s7>Her kunne
de snakke sammen uten å bli ropt inn for å gå i
melkbutikken eller til bakken.

Ex.164  <s id=BV1.l.s8 corresp=BVIT.l.s8>Det var
ennå en stund til Hildegun skulle gå tur med Merete, som
hun passet flere ettermiddager i uken.

Ex.165  <s id=BV1.l.s9 corresp=BV1.l.s9>Hvordan
du at Judith og Tom også er kunstnere? spurte Brita
urolig.

Ex.166  <s id=BV1.l.s10 corresp=BV1.l.s11>Ulykkeligvis
hadde Brita vært hos bestemoren på
Torshov den dagen Bendixens flyttet inn og var også gått
gikk av det eventyrlig sjuskele flyttelasset.

Ex.167  <s id=BV1.l.s12 corresp=BV1.l.s11>Unfortunately
Brita had been over at her grandmother's house on the
day the Bendixens had moved in, and so she had missed
seeing the vanload of dilapidated furniture which
accompanied them.

Ex.168  <s id=BV1.l.s13 corresp=BV1.l.s12>På
tørskensoren over komføryen hang som vanlig fult av
strømper og undertøy, strømperen hang to og to sammen
i ryddige par, alle festet med en klype i tøn.

Ex.169  <s id=BV1.l.s14 corresp=BV1.l.s13>Over the
cooker was a string for drying things, and as usual it was full
of stockings and underclothes; the stockings hung neatly
two by two, fastened at the toe with a clothes peg.

Ex.170  <s id=BV1.l.s15 corresp=BV1.l.s14>Det
ansiktet har virkelig karakter, sa Hildegun.

Ex.171  <s id=BV1.l.s16 corresp=BV1.l.s15>Her face has
really got character," said Hildegun.

Ex.172  <s id=BV1.l.s17 corresp=BV1.l.s16>"How do you
know that Judith and Tom are artists as well?" asked Brita
doubtfully.

Ex.173  <s id=BV1.l.s18 corresp=BV1.l.s17>Hildegun
rolled her eyes in suffering towards the ceiling and answered
with brazen politeness.

Ex.174  <s id=BV1.l.s19 corresp=BV1.l.s18>Den
koster også penger.
Brita gjorde skamfullt på den halvfullte tekoppen.

Det unge kvinna vaggar tungt! over golvet, med breie hofter og stiv rygg og baljen crept out of the kitchen again, and went and sat in the living-room and listened to the radio.

Så tuslet faren ut fra kjøkkkenet, han sat i stuen og hørte radio.

So her father crept out of the kitchen again, and went and sat in the living-room and listened to the radio.

The young woman waddles heavily across the floor, with broad hips and a stiff back and the tub in her outstretched arms.

Det er bære å prøve å følge fotspora til den der, så vil dei nok finna ut at det blir mange omvegar å gå.

Just try and follow the tracks of that little guy there, and you'll find out there's lots of roundabout ways to go.

The old woman does not say anything more.

She hears the noise from the wooden washtub and vat begin again inside the cellar.

He runs swiftly toward the gate of the outlying pasture.

The boy they have both heard before.

The boy they have both heard before.

Det gamle svarer ikkje.

Ho høyrer skramlinga med kjørel og kar ta til igjen inne i kjellaren.

She hears the noise from the wooden washtub and vat begin again inside the cellar.

Then I'm sure Grandfather will carve you a hiking stick.

Det er seismomar, det har regna, sola skin, og nå er det varmt igjen, og friskt under fotolane.

It is late summer, they have had rain, the sun is shining, and now it is warm and fresh under the soles of his feet.

Han spring stølbsvegen så sola og sorpa skvett.

He runs along the stølbsveg - the road between mountain farms - sending up small showers of mud and dust.

Mannen hennes, Raske Hjort, sto i ly under en heller og stirret mot kvisthytten deres.

Her husband, Swift Deer, stood in the shelter of an overhanging cliff gazing at their home, a cabin built of twigs.

Elkhertene stakkars stillefødte mennesker nå når du drar forbi. Skrem ikkje den nyfødte og skad han ikkje. La alt være vel når du er borte.

Elk Heart looked anxiously up into the darkness and prayed in a low voice: "Hear my voice, Grandfather Lightning. Be kind to us poor humans as you pass by. Do not frighten the newborn one and do not harm him. Let all be well when you have gone."
Between the peals of thunder Swift Deer could hear the faint crying of the newborn child in the cabin and his heart beat fiercely.

Ex.188 His hands searched frantically along the cold, stone wall until he found the opening and pulled out the rag that darkened the hole.

Ex.189 He had never felt so happy in his life.

Ex.190 He really was in this frozen land so far north, with a new, long winter on the doorstep.

Ex.191 And suddenly he remembered why he had slept so uneasily this night.

Ex.192 Det var jo i natt det skulle skje.

Ex.193 Det var i natt de måtte komme seg av gårde.

Ex.194 Defor holdt Digralde vakt.

Ex.195 Det faltes som et helt liv siden han var hjemme i Irland.

Ex.196 It felt as if a whole lifetime had passed since he was seized from his home in Ireland.

Ex.197 Men når han lukket øynene kunne han se for seg de trygge, jordete nesene til faren, de gode øyne til moren og det rynkete, gamle ansiktet til bestemor Gaillon der hun satt og nugget fram og tilbake og fortalte underlige eventyr og sagn.

Ex.198 Ja, han husket til og med at den droype kua fikk tvillingkalver den sommeren, og at på nabogarden kom den tønne ungen til verden.

Ex.199 Han hadde ledd og tatt ham på fanget: - Du er oppkalt etter en som levde i Irland for lenge, lengre siden, sa hun.

Ex.200 Yes, he even remembered that their dappled cow bore twin calves that summer, and on the neighbouring farm, that family's tenth child came into the world.

Ex.201 Patrik was a pious man who was made holy after his death.

Ex.202 Now Saint Patrik is regarded as the greatest saint in all of Ireland.
Her green eyes glittered jokingly as she continued.

"Old people say that children usually acquire the same qualities as the person they are named after."

Men du blir viss ingen helgen, din vesle røver!

But I can't quite believe that you will ever be a saint, my dear little pirate!"

Så ofte han kunne snek han seg unna arbeidet på garden.

As often as he could, he tried to get out of working there: on the farm.

Han listet seg innover de hemmelighetsfulle stiene i skogen og gjente seg i lauvkronene på de gamle, knudrete eiketrate.

He slipped quickly over secret paths into the forest and hid in the tops of old, knotted oak trees.

Men etter sommeren kommer høsten for oss alle.

But you know that after summer comes autumn, for us all.

Patric knew enough to be ashamed.

I leaned forward over the table and fished out a Hobby cigarette.

Write it down and say it aloud, just the way it is, instead of hiding your head like an ostrich.
Implicitating shifts in translations from English into Norwegian

ex.1 <s id=AB1.1.s1 corresp=ABIT.1.s1>Hartmann, a voluptuous, lowered a spoonful of brown sugar crystals into his coffee cup, then placed a square of bitter chocolate on his tongue, and, while it was dissolving, lit his first cigarette.</s>

Hartmann, en riktig levmann, lot en teskje brunst synke ned i kaffekoppen, plasserte en rute bitter mørk sjokolade på tungen, og mens den smeltet, tente han sin første sigarett.</s>

Ex.2 <s id=AB1.1.s19 corresp=ABIT.1.s19>Hartmann's joy was apparent in his beautifully cut hair, his expensive suit, his manicured hands, the faint aura of cologne that heralded his approach; in his mild and amiability, a desire to please.</s>

Hartmann, en riktig levmann, lot en teskje brunst synke ned i kaffekoppen, plasserte en rute bitter mørk sjokolade på tungen, og mens den smeltet, tente han sin første sigarett.</s>

Ex.3 <s id=AB1.1.s26 corresp=ABIT.1.s26>He defended this practice, as he defended all his habits, as sensible: his own glossy head was his best justification.</s>

Han forsvarte dette, slik han forsvarte alle sine vaner, som ren fornuft: hans eget glansfullc hår var hans beste argument: "Jeg spiser godt."</s>

Ex.4 <s id=AB1.1.s30 corresp=ABIT.1.s30>However, no man is free of his own history.</s>

Men ingen er fri fra sin egen historie.</s>

Ex.5 <s id=AB1.1.s47 corresp=ABIT.1.s46>What mattered was to intensify the pleasure, to ensure that it might be repeated.</s>

Det gjaldt å forsterke nytelsen, sikre seg at den kunne gjentas.</s>

Ex.6 <s id=JB1.1.s12 corresp=JBIT.1.s12>People have told me that before.</s>

Det har jeg føtt høre før.</s>

Ex.7 <s id=JB1.1.s30 corresp=JBIT.1.s30>What did you notice how I said everyone followed by their?</s>

Now, did you notice how I said everyone followed by their?</s>

Ex.8 <s id=JB1.1.s39 corresp=JBIT.1.s39>Det var on a beach just up from Frinton, and when Oliver heard Gill's remark he went into one of his spits.</s>

La du merke til at jeg sa navnet dereks?</s>

Ex.9 <s id=PD1.1.s2 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s2>As always she had left it until the last minute to leave the disco and the floor was still a packed, gyrating mass of bodies under the makeshift strobe lights when she broke free of Wayne's clutching hands, shouted instructions to Shirl about their plans for next week above the raucous beat of the music and left the dance floor.</s>

Nok enn det, så ga hun ikke til den neste uke, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>

Ex.10 <s id=PD1.1.s6 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s6>There was still a chance if the lights were against it and she began desperately chasing after it, hampered by her fragile, high-heeled shoes.</s>

Som vanlig hadde hun utsatt til siste øyeblikk å gå fra diskoteket, og gulvet var fortsatt en tett, virvelende masse av kropper under den provisoriske discobelysningen da hun gjorde seg fri fra Waynes faste grep; gjennom den skjærende musikken røpte hun beskjeder til Shirl om hva de skulle gjøre i neste ute, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>

Ex.11 <s id=PD1.1.s7 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s7>Men lyse! var noen mulighet hvis den fikk rødt lys, og hun løp fortvilet etter den i de tynne musikken ropte hun instruksjoner til Shirl om hva de skulle gjøre i neste uke, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>

Det var en mulighet hvis den fikk rødt lys, og hun løp fortvilet etter den i de tynne musikken ropte hun instruksjoner til Shirl om hva de skulle gjøre i neste uke, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>

Ex.12 <s id=PD1.1.s10 corresp=PDJ3T.1.s10>Men lyse! var noen mulighet hvis den fikk rødt lys, og hun løp fortvilet etter den i de tynne musikken ropte hun instruksjoner til Shirl om hva de skulle gjøre i neste uke, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>

Men lyse! var noen mulighet hvis den fikk rødt lys, og hun løp fortvilet etter den i de tynne musikken ropte hun instruksjoner til Shirl om hva de skulle gjøre i neste uke, og forlot dansegulvet.</s>
Ex.13  <s id=PDJ1.1.s23 corresp=PDJ1.1.s25>Her first desperate thought was to hire a taxi and to chase the bus, but she didn't know where the cab rank was and she hadn't enough money; she was sure of that.</s>

Ex.14  <s id=PDJ1.1.s25 corresp=PDJ1.1.s23>I fortvilelsen tenkte hun først på å ta en drosje og innehente bussen, men hun viste ikke hvor drosjeholdeplassen var, og hadde sikkert ikke nok penger på seg heller.</s>

Ex.15  <s id=PDJ1.1.s27 corresp=PDJ1.1.s25>Men Wayne was always skint and Shirl for giergj, og i alle fall ville tiden gå fra henne.</s>

Ex.16  <s id=PDJ1.1.s26 corresp=PDJ1.1.s28>Da kom redningen.</s>

Ex.17  <s id=ABR1.1.s12 corresp=ABR1.1.s12>And what I still couldn't tell was this: was it because of my colour, this smooth brown skin so loved by Brian and later Paul?</s>

Ex.18  <s id=RR1.1.s3 corresp=RR1.1.s2>That year, however, it was a Monday and quite bad enough, though Martin was scornful of superstition and would have engaged in any important enterprise on 13 May or gone up in a plane without a qualm.</s>

Ex.19  <s id=RR1.1.s6 corresp=RR1.1.s5>The gun was among a jumble of textbooks, dog-eared exercise books, crumpled paper and a pair of football socks, and for a single frightening moment Martin thought it was real.</s>

Ex.20  <s id=RR1.1.s13 corresp=RR1.1.s12>Ved skoleporten måtte han så vidt adje og så seg ikke tilbake.</s>

Ex.21  <s id=RR1.1.s24 corresp=RR1.1.s23>Martin had made this arrangement by phone two days before but that did not prevent the receptionist reacting as if she had never heard of him, or the only available mechanic shaking his head and saying it was just possible, it could be done, but Les had been called out unexpectedly in an emergency and Martin had better let them phone him.</s>

Ex.22  <s id=RR1.1.s28 corresp=RR1.1.s27>The people he passed were commuters on their way to the British Rail station.</s>

Ex.23  <s id=RR1.1.s33 corresp=RR1.1.s33>For òvrig kunne han ikke forestille seg at en slik forordning ville gå igjennom i Parlamentet.</s>

Ex.24  <s id=RR1.1.s42 corresp=RR1.1.s44>He was heading for the bank, intending to draw out enough to cover the garage charges as well as pay for petrol, lunch for two, incidental expenses in Eastbourne, and have a bit left over for the next couple of days.</s>

Ex.25  <s id=RR1.1.s44 corresp=RR1.1.s42>He satte kursen mot banken.</s>

Ex.26  <s id=RR1.1.s45 corresp=RR1.1.s42>Han ville ta ut å låne det detektert verksted regningen, bensin, lunsj for to, diverse utgifter i Eastbourne og nok til at han kunne ha litt til overs for de nærmeste dagene.</s>
stickers from a hundred scenic attractions.

and there was a gentle patter on the roof.

Ex.29

Ex.30

Ex.31

Ex.32

Ex.33

Ex.34

Ex.35

Ex.36
of Fifth Avenue at Eighty-second

contained in the vast network of Dutch trading posts and christened the New Netherland and encompassing in its indissolubly.

Manhattan with which Aristotle was to become joined than halfway around the globe was an immense stretch of

reached from the Chesapeake Bay in the south up to Newfoundland in the north, the whole of this expanse fertile land on the eastern shores of the new world that,

Ex.39 <id=JH1.1.2.s24 corresp=JHIT.1.2.s27> Contained in the vast network of Dutch trading posts and territorial possessions that extended east and west more than halfway around the globe was an immense stretch of fertile land on the eastern shores of the new world that reached from the Chesapeake Bay in the south up to Newfoundland in the north, the whole of this expensive christened the New Netherland and encompassing in its ranging borders those few precious acres on the west side of Fifth Avenue at Eighty-second Street on the island of Manhattan with which Aristotle was to become joined indissolubly.</id>

Ex.40 <id=JH1.1.2.s42 corresp=JHIT.1.2.s45> The word breestraat, by which the excellent thoroughfare was known in its diminutive, translates literally into "broad street."</id>

Ex.41 <id=SG1.1.s1 corresp=SGIT.1.s1> Later, I found out his name was John Daggett, but that's not how he introduced himself the day he walked into my office.

Ex.42 <id=SG1.1.s10 corresp=SG1.1.s12> I'm also plagued with the sort of doggedness that makes private investigation a viable proposition for someone with a high school education, certification from the police academy, and a constitutional inability to work for anyone else.</id>

Ex.43 <id=SG1.1.s14 corresp=SGIT.1.s16> It was late October, the day before Halloween, and the weather was mimicking autumn in the Midwest; clear and sunny and cool.

Ex.44 <id=SG1.1.s15 corresp=SGIT.1.s17> Driving into town, I could have sworn I smelled woodsmoke in the air and I half expected the leaves to be turning yellow and rust.

Ex.45 <id=SG1.1.s29 corresp=SGIT.1.s33> I got up and shook hands with him across the desk and then suggested that he take a seat.

Ex.46 <id=SG1.1.s30 corresp=SGIT.1.s35> My first fleeting impression had been that he was a derelict, but on second glance, I couldn't find anything in particular to support the idea.

Ex.47 <id=SG1.1.s35 corresp=SGIT.1.s40> The suit he wore was an odd shade of green.
Dressen hans var i en underlig nyans av grønt.

Ex.48

His hands seemed huge, fingers long and bony, the knuckles enlarged.

Ex.49

Han hadde store never med lange, knoklene fingrer og utstårde knoker.

Ex.50

Such a bandage as I was demanding might be better in the end for one's muscles, but it gave no protection against knocks, as he had reminded me on other occasions, and it would be more painful, he said.

Ex.51

Vi har lange ullkåper med knyltbcclter og kragcne oppsldtt som filmstjerner, og gum misstøvler med nedbreltede skaft med tykke herresokker inni.

Ex.52

They wear scarlet outfits or purple ones, and dangly earrings, and hats that look like stage props.

Ex.53

Their slips show at the bottoms of their skirts, slips of unusual, suggestive colours.

Ex.54

One of these days you'll crack something serious.

Ex.55

Andre ser fattigere ut og fremmedartede, og har mørke sjal vikler om hode og skulder.

Ex.56

A light, light blue-green.

Ex.57

Han tente sigaretten, og øynene hennes smilete.

Ex.58

She lit the cigarette and over the top of it, her eyes were smiling.

Ex.59

We both knew that what Tante Elfie said probably never had much effect on what my mother did.

Ex.60

Vi visste begge at det !ante Elfie sa sannsynligvis haddc litcn innvirkning pfi hva min mor gjorde.

Ex.61

Lys blågrøne.
seemed he was dancing as he sat, or was perhaps on some kind of exercise machine.

"Hi," he said, all his fingers and both feet at work, so that it seemed he was dancing as he sat, or was perhaps on some kind of exercise machine.

Ex.69  <s id=DL2.1.s30 corresp=DL2.T.1.s31>"This smiling jolly black boy who looked like an advertisement for an attractive holiday in the Caribbean struck Alice's organ of credibility falsely, and she tugged away a little memo to herself not to forget a first impression of anxiety or even sorrow, which was the real message her nerves were getting from him."</s>

Ex.70  <s id=DL2.1.s35 corresp=DL2.T.1.s36>"Well, said Jasper, in the clumsily placating way she knew was meant as love, 'I suppose you'll put a stop to that.'</s>

Ex.71  <s id=DL2.1.s36 corresp=DL2.T.1.s37>"At once, feeling her advantage, she said, 'Don't forget you've been living soft for four years.'</s>

Ex.72  <s id=DL2.1.s43 corresp=DL2.T.1.s44>"The cooker was pulled out and lying on the floor."</s>
 contrary had been rather ill and was now rather miserable, with some cause.

Ex.79  "That's a very unfeminist remark," said Hugo, provocatively.

Ex.80  "En meget ukvinnelig bemerkning," sa Hugo provosérende.

Ex.81  Da de ble sortert og forklart, viste det seg at bunken inneholdt:

Ex.82  Hun fortsatte å smile, og hun begynte å grave i den store bagen hun hadde bløkt over skulderen i åresvis; "her, se på alt dette;" og hun slengte en stor, rote bunke av bøk og konvolutter og brosjyrer ned på bordet.

Ex.83  Da de ble sortert og forklart, viste det seg at bunken inneholdt:

Ex.84  "Hun"; og hun begynte å grave i den store bagen hun hadde bløkt over skulderen i åresvis; "her, se på alt dette;" og hun slengte en stor, rote bunke av bøk og konvolutter og brosjyrer ned på bordet.

Ex.85  "Hun"; og hun begynte å grave i den store bagen hun hadde bløkt over skulderen i åresvis; "her, se på alt dette;" og hun slengte en stor, rote bunke av bøk og konvolutter og brosjyrer ned på bordet.
snakket trakk han seg
komme til
seksAringens sjenerthel foran en !ante eller fetter.

drew it from me; we were back again in our little house
ved Benoni, og jeg ble presset til
overcome the surly shyness of a six-year-old presented
jeg skulle lese sammen med en kamerat hjemme hos ham,
og snek meg avgårde på kino.</p>

Ex.86 <id=NGI.1.s5 corresp=NGIT.1.s5> Jeg hadde sagt at jeg skulle lese sammen med en kamerat hjemme hos ham, og snek meg avgårde på kino.
</id>

Ex.87 <id=NGI.1.s6 corresp=NGIT.1.s6> Cinemas had been open to us only a year or so; it was a double freedom I took; to bunk study and to sit in the maroon nylon velvet seat of a cinema in a suburb where whites live.
</id>

Ex.88 <id=NGI.1.s15 corresp=NGIT.1.s15> He drew it from me; we were back again in our little house across the veld from Benoni and I was being urged to overcome the surly shyness of a six-year-old presented with an aunt or cousin.
</id>

Ex.89 <id=NGI.1.s17 corresp=NGIT.1.s17> While he spoke to me he drew back as if I might smell her on him.
</id>

Ex.90 <id=NGI.1.s20 corresp=NGIT.1.s20> But it was so: the title of the film I had planned to see was already banished from my mind, as this meeting would have to be, ground away under my heel, buried along with it.
</id>

Ex.91 <id=NGI.1.s21 corresp=NGIT.1.s21> The Bertolucci film; italiensk; den er meget god, sa han og unngikk taktfullt å legge til "synes vi".
</id>

Ex.92 <id=NGI.1.s24 corresp=NGIT.1.s24> And the voice was an echo from another life, where he was my father giving me his usual measured, modest advice.
</id>

Ex.93 <id=NGI.1.s25 corresp=NGIT.1.s25> Then he signalled a go-along-and-enjoy-yourself gesture, she murmured politely, and they left me as measuredly as they had approached.
</id>

Ex.94 <id=NGI.1.s26 corresp=NGIT.1.s26> I watched their backs so I would believe it really had happened; that woman with her bare pink bottle-calves and clumsy sandals below the cotton outfit composed of a confusion of styles from different peasant cultures, him in his one good jacket that I had taken to the dry-cleaner for him many times, holding the shape of his shoulders folded back over my arm.
</id>

Ex.95 <id=NGI.1.s27 corresp=NGIT.1.s27> Then I ran from the cinema foyer, my vision confined straight ahead like a blinkered horse so that I wouldn't see which way they were going, and I took a bus home, home, home where I shut myself up in my room, safe among familiar schoolbooks.
</id>

Ex.96 <id=NGI.1.s28 corresp=NGIT.1.s28> He was a schoolteacher in one of the towns that had grown up long ago along the reef of gold-bearing rock east of the city; Johannesburg.
</id>

Ex.97 <id=NGI.1.s29 corresp=NGIT.1.s29> Where his great-grandfather or grandfather had come from nobody had recorded; the rough hands of those
generations did not write letters or keep notes; bricklayers and carpenters, the only documentation of their lives was their work-papers and the various, much-folded slips entitling them to be employed in the town and to live in the area, outside the town, designated by the municipality for their kind.</p>

<s id=NGIT.l.s29 corresp=NG1T.l.s29>Hvor hans<br>oldefar og bestefar kom fra er det ingen som vet, de grove<br>hendene som etter hvert vokste ut av de ubene småbarnslørkene<br>var spesielle, fingrene var lange i forhold til håndflaten,<br>smidige og nervøse, og likevel utstrakte de ro i et<br>håndtrykk eller et kjertegn.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s45 corresp=NG1T.l.s45>Den stoltheten<br>de gamle følte over ham var ikke bare den vanlige snobbele<br>gleden hos de fattige og uopplyste over at en av deres<br>egne har hevet seg opp over sin klasse, om som skjønt<br>de sjelden er klar over det også inneholder et unngåelabel<br>element av sorg: sorgen ved å bli forlat.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s46 corresp=NG1T.l.s46>And<br>this in spite of the fact that he had turned out darker<br>than lighter-skinned than the rest of the family; something<br>that, normally, might have down-graded him<br>among them.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s47 corresp=NG1T.l.s47>Og dette til tross<br>for at han var kommet til verden mørkere enn resten<br>av familien, noe som normalt kunne ha nedgradert ham.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s48 corresp=NG1T.l.s48>Den var<br>flankert! Det fantes ingen<br>til pynt, som et utsig av kultursnobbcri.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s49 corresp=NG1T.l.s49>Selv hendene<br>som etter hvert vokste ut av de ubene småbarnslørkene var<br>spesielle, fingrene var lange i forhold til håndflaten,<br>smidige og nervøse, og likevel utstrakte de ro i et<br>håndtrykk eller et kjertegn.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s50 corresp=NG1T.l.s50>Den lange<br>vend over at han var kommet til verden mørkere enn resten<br>av familien, noe som normalt kunne ha nedgradert ham.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s51 corresp=NG1T.l.s51>His<br>hands that emerged from the pudgy paws of early<br>childhood were at once extraordinary, the fingers<br>growing very long in proportion to the curve of the palm,<br>nervous in their alert touch and deftness, yet bestowing<br>calm when resting in handshake or as a caress.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s52 corresp=NG1T.l.s52>De stod der ikke<br>til pynt, som et utslag av kultursnobbcri.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s53 corresp=NG1T.l.s53>Ex.103 &lt; id=NG1T.l.s53 corresp=NG1T.l.s53>It was<br>flanked by a battered gypsy<br>cab that also drove<br>respectfully over the hidden patches of ice under<br>the dayold snow.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s54 corresp=NG1T.l.s54>The<br>pride the old people took in him was not just the snobbery<br>of the poor and uneducated, that rejoices in claiming one<br>who has moved up out of their class, and which,<br>although their hubris hides this aspect from them,<br>contains also, always, the inevitability of sorrow: his<br>desertion.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s55 corresp=NG1T.l.s55>Ex.104 &lt; id=GN1T.1.l.s55 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s55>Someone was<br>cooking on the first floor, and the aroma<br>seeped through the misted window and passed across her<br>nose.</s>

<s id=NGIT.l.s56 corresp=NG1T.l.s56>Noen i<br>første<br>etasje holdt på å lage mat, og duften svøt ut gjennom det<br>duggete vinduet og forbi nesen hennes.</s>

<s id=NG1T.l.s6 corresp=NG1T.l.s6>Ex.105 &lt; id=GN1T.1.l.s6 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s6>A<br>cinnamon-red man leaned over the Michaels' front fence<br>and clucked softly to Mattie, who was in the yard<br>feeding the young biddies.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s7 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s7>En kanelbli<br>mann lente seg over familien Michaels' gjerde og smaatt<br>lavet med tungen til Mattie, som var ute og matet<br>humene.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s8 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s8>She<br>purposely ignored him and ran her fingers around the<br>pan to stir the mash and continued calling the<br>chickens.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s9 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s9>Hun<br>viste<br>ham ikke, trakk fingrene gjennom føtet for å røre i<br>bifforet og fortsatte å røre på humene.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s10 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s10>Ex.106 &lt; id=GN1T.1.l.s10 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s10>His<br>long, upturned mouth, which always seemed ready to<br>break into a smile, spread into a large grin, and he raced<br>to the other edge of the fence and gave a deep<br>exaggerated bow in spite of the fact that he had turned out<br>darker than lighter-skinned than the rest of the family;<br>something that, normally, might have down-graded him<br>among them.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s11 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s11>Ex.107 &lt; id=GN1T.1.l.s11 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s11>His<br>long, upturned mouth, which always seemed ready to<br>break into a smile, spread into a large grin, and he raced<br>to the other edge of the fence and gave a deep<br>exaggerated bow in front of her.</s>

<s id=NG1T.1.l.s12 corresp=GN1T.1.l.s12>Den lange<br>munnen hans som alltid virket på nippet til å smile, videt<br>seg ut til et bredt glis, og han spurtet bort til den andre<br>enden av gjerdet og bøyde seg galant i støvet foran<br>humene.</s>
And he threw her a look over his bowed shoulders that was a perfect imitation of the mock humility that they used on white people.

"Butch Fuller, you were born a fool and you'll die a fool."

Now that I done gone through all that, I hope I can get the kids by telling them that Frank Dodd would get them if they didn't watch out, if they weren't good.

Men selv i vår opplysede tid, halvet menneske, halvet ulv.

"Now the monster never dies."

Except that the monster never dies.
høret reiste seg på hodet og en prikkende følelse bredte seg i skreitett.</p>

Ex.120 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>He heard its purring growl; he smelled its sweet carrion breath.</s>

Ex.121 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>A scared cry of "What was that?" from the same room - his mother.</s>

Ex.122 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>Vic and Donna Trenton came to his bed and exchanging a look of concern over his chalky face and his staring eyes, and his mother said - no, snapped, "I told you three hot dogs was too many, Vic!"</s>

Ex.123 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>And then his daddy was on the bed, Daddy's arm around his back, asking him what was wrong.</s>

Ex.124 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>"There was a monster!" Tad cried.</s>

Ex.125 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>And he burst into tears.</s>

Ex.126 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>Hans mor forklarte hvordan skygger som noensinne kunne se ut som de fæls tingene han av og til så på TV, eller i tegneseriebladene.</s>

Ex.127 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>Pappa sa at alt var bra nå, at det ikke fantes noe i det trygge huset deres som kunne gjøre ham noe.</s>

Ex.128 <s id=SKIT.T.l.s35 corresp=SKI.T.l.s35>Cabot Street Road was really just another country blacktop, except that five miles west it ran into and out of the town of Cabot.</s>

Ex.129 <s id=JSMIT.T.l.s35 corresp=JSMIT.T.l.s35>Fra veikrysset på den ørindle høyden kunne du se gårdsbygningene våre som lå halvannen kilometer unna, på sørside av eiendommen.</s>

Ex.130 <s id=JSMIT.T.l.s35 corresp=JSMIT.T.l.s35>If you looked west from the intersection, you saw no sign of anything remotely scenic in the distance.</s>

Ex.131 <s id=JSMIT.T.l.s35 corresp=JSMIT.T.l.s35>You saw only this, two sets of farm buildings surrounded by fields.</s>

Ex.132 <s id=JSMIT.T.l.s35 corresp=JSMIT.T.l.s35>Det eneste du så var to gårder omgitt av åkerer.</s>

Ex.133 <s id=JSMIT.T.l.s35 corresp=JSMIT.T.l.s35>In the nearer set lived the Ericsons, who had daughters the ages of my sister Rose and myself, and in the farther set lived the Clarks, whose sons, Loren and Jess, were in grammar school when we were in junior high.</s>
Ex. 133: Acreage and financing were facts as basic as name and gender in Zebulon County.

Ex. 134: Eiendommens størrelse og økonomiske status var like grunnleggende fakta som navn og kjønn i Zebulon.

Ex. 135: That was the year my father bought his first car, a Buick sedan with prickly gray velvet seats, so rounded and slick that it was easy to slide off the backseat into the footwell when we went over a stiff bump or around a sharp corner.

Ex. 136: The Ericson children and the Clark children continued to ride in the back of the farm pickup, but the Cook children kicked their toes against a front seat and stared out the back windows, nicely protected from the dust.

Ex. 137: Ericson-ungene og Clark-ungene ble fortsatt fraktet bak på lastebilene, mens Cook-småpikeene hadde et fløyelstrukket forsete å sparke mot og bakruter å kikke ut av og var beskyttet mot veislætten.

Ex. 138: He gave me a long look and a slow smile, then said, "I notice he waited till we busted our butts finishing up planting before staging this resurrection."

Ex. 139: With our spirit companions, the ones with whom we had a special affinity, we were happy most of the time because we floated on the aquamarine air of love.
Implication in translations from Norwegian into English

Ex.1  <s id=TB!T.l.sl1 corresp=TB!T.I.sl1>Han har undertalt et helt års skolepenger, overlæreren alså, og nå har han kjøpt seg en liten bus, en matatu, som han frakter folk rundt i og tjener penger på, mens skolen søker sin egen sjå.</s>

Ex.2  <s id=TB!T.l.s14 corresp=TB! T.l.s15>Nå står de i en forskrent klump litt bakfor den hvite mannen med kameraet.</s>

Ex.3  <s id=TB!T.l.s23 corresp=TB!T.I.s23>Det gode hunstøtt hans fra turen på stien er botte, han ser oppgitt på Rose, tar enda et bilde av henne, sier at han ikke vil komme tilbake før huset er fertig, han sier at det ikke er lenge til han kommer tilbake likevel, og da vil han ta fra henne blikkplattene om ingenting mer har hønd.</s>

Ex.4  <s id=TB!T.l.s26 corresp=TB!T.I.s26>Hun går ut av skyggen, vender ryggen til monstret av trær og blikk, vender ryggen til oss alle og går sakte bortover mot det gamle huset sitt; ei rund vindeskjell lilla jordhytte med tak av stø.</s>

Ex.5  <s id=KF1.L.s15 corresp=KF1.I.s15>Slik er vi tyver blitt en del av fellesskapet.</s>

Ex.6  <s id=KF1.L.s36 corresp=KF1.I.s36>It amuses me to appraise the stone, fifteen hundred kroner, maybe two thousand; I’ve gradually become good at this; no fortune, surely, but not bad for an ordinary day.</s>

Ex.7  <s id=SL1.L.s12 corresp=SL1.I.s12>Folk kom på besøk til en bondegård i hest og vogn, andre jaktet til hest over de åpne markene rundt byen.</s>

Ex.8  <s id=SL1.L.s21 corresp=SL1.I.s21>People visited an old lying farmhouse by horse and carriage, others went hunting in the open country around the town.</s>

Ex.9  <s id=SL1.L.s36 corresp=SL1.I.s35>Den jenta kunne kalle seg en mann, så god som hun er til alt mennes kan, både med sverd og penn.</s>

Ex.10 <s id=EG1.I.s1 corresp=EG1.I.s1>Laura ville ut.</s>

Ex.11 <s id=EG1.I.s2 corresp=EG1.I.s3>Karen Marie Ullestad lot som om hun ikke oppfattet det, for akkurat da var hun opptatt med å tenke.</s>

Ex.12 <s id=EG1.I.s3 corresp=EG1.I.s4>Arket i skriveområdet var like skinnende nyfødt blank som da hun satte det inn i vansen for en time siden.</s>

Ex.13 <s id=EG1.I.s5 corresp=EG1.I.s6>"Det beste ville være om du kunne få dem inn på side tre."</s>

Ex.14 <s id=EG1.I.s25 corresp=EG1.I.s24>"Likevel merket Karen Marie ikke så mye som en anytning til luftning."</s>
But all the upstairs windows and the double door opening on to the balcony were wide open - not that it seemed to help.

Ex.15 Dermed forstod han at hun visste det hele.

Ex.16 Og det rullet kast i kast ned i ura for hver gang han dro pusten.

Ex.17 Da hoppet hun heller i støvlene og dro kåpen utover nattkjolen og sprang i gården, enten det var sommer eller vinter.

Ex.18 Det var en av de første dagene i mai.

Ex.19 Hun plente å legge en julekulle på kjøkkenbordet før hun gikk opp på rommet sitt og begynte på leksene.

Ex.20 Det var alt, det stod ikke hvem brevet var fra.

Ex.21 Det contained only a slip of paper no bigger than the envelope.

Ex.22 It read: Who are you?

Ex.23 They had all been given to her to make up for the fact that her mother never got home from work until late in the afternoon and her father was away so much, sailing all over the world.

Ex.24 As psychologists write in the newspapers: Children are incredibly tolerant, devoted and loyal with regard to their parents.

Ex.25 As psychologists write in the newspapers: Children are incredibly tolerant, devoted and loyal with regard to their parents.
Det er Karl Magnus Skogmann som stansar under eit forblåse i vegkanten og trykker hatten ned i nakken for ordens skyld.

That's Karl Magnus Skogmann stopping beneath a wind-lashed tree alongside the road to pull his hat down more firmly, for the sake of order.

Han blir var noko som rører seg borte ved lagerskuret til handelsmannen: der sit ei jente på sin koffert tett inntil veggen, med anorakkhetta trek saman over hovudet og ansiktet vendt mot gressen.

Det er Karl Magnus Skogmann looking with his letters that came to the island.

That was Karl Magnus Skogmann looking with his letters that came to the island.

For at varen holdt seg.

For å drive det til her, var å levere inn tippekupongene ditt før fem om onsdagen uten å få regn i håret.

Behold the windows brownish ceramic reliefs hung against a green background.

Både der sit ei jente som sliler med bankeskuffen, uten nreringssorger, uten andre enn meg selv å tenke på.

Men han liker å sitte og ser gjennom nikotingule gardiner, og mellom vinduene hang det brunaktige keramikkrelieffer.

But, when he risked being number two, he made use of this tremendous willpower - and dishonesty.

Og han blir var noko som rører seg borte ved lagerskuret til handelsmannen: der sit ei jente på sin koffert tett inntil veggen, med anorakkhetta trek saman over hovudet og ansiktet vendt mot gressen.

Hans evne til lojalitet mot sine venner var ikke mindre, - så lenge vennene så sin overmann i ham og han kunne dra nytte av dem.

Så lenge vennene så sin overmann i ham og han kunne dra nytte av dem.

For to dine litt før fem om onsdagen uten å få regn i håret.

For å drive det til her, var å levere inn tippekupongene ditt før fem om onsdagen uten å få regn i håret.
specific cash value - so they were let out on deck for an hour at a time, in small groups of ten or twelve.

But then one of them got hold of an axe belonging to the carpenter, and they decided to take over the ship.

The Chinese were driven back into the hold, where they started a fire to force their way out.

The Chinese were driven back into the hold; thin green blades of grass were beginning to appear.

The Chinese were driven back into the hold, where they started a fire to force their way out.

The skipper was bleeding profusely.

The wall enclosed the grass slope below the block they lived in; thin green blades of grass were beginning to appear.

Unfortunately Brita had been over at her grandmother's house on the day the Bendixens had moved in, and so she had missed seeing the vandol of dilapidated furniture which accompanied them.

But then one of them got hold of an axe belonging to the carpenter, and they decided to take over the ship.

He whirled swiftly round and the edge of the blade slashed his cheek, instead of striking his head.

He hurried past Beinhola, where the bones of a man or a calf lie, and ran past Den gamle Gamleleiren.
The rain slashed at the earth, violent gusts of wind tore at bushes and trees.


Elk Heart looked anxiously up into the darkness and prayed in a low voice: "Hear my voice, Grandfather Lightning. Be kind to us poor humans as you pass by. Do not frighten the newborn one and do not harm him. Let all be well when you have gone."

Raske Hjort var lilt over middels høy, sennet og sterk.

Swift Deer was tall, sinewy and strong.

He wore leather clothes and ankle-length moccasins.

Her face was lit up by the blue lightning flashes and Swift Deer could see she was smiling.

Små Ørner er sliten nå, men alt står til med både henne og gutten.

Little Eagle is tired now, but all is well with mother and child.

The cold air hit his face.

Outside, he caught a glimpse of silver grey trees with branches grasping towards the moon, stretching high up into the heavens.

He wore leather clothes and ankle-length moccasins.

He could understand why they called Ireland the greenest of all islands in the whole world.

Det fortelles at han ble tatt til fange av et fremmed folk, og at han måtte slite som trell i mange år før han endelig ble satt fri.

Legend says that he was captured by a foreign people, and that he was a slave for many years before he was finally set free.

Og så klopp hun ham vennskapelig i krunet.

And she pinched him lovingly on the cheek.

Nei, moren hadde nok rett i det.

Men fikk faren fatt i ham, grep han tak i luggen hans: - Nå må det snart bli slutt med at du tumbler slik rundt i skog og mark, sa han, og øyenbrynen trakk seg sammen som mørke tordenskyer.

When his father caught him, he pulled him up by the hair and said, "There had better be an end to the likes of this tumbling around of yours."

His eyebrows drew together like dark thunder clouds.

Det var Jo sant det faren sa.
What his father said was true.

Ex. 73 Garden de bodde på, lå i utkanten av landsbyen like inntil murene på et kloster.

Ex. 74 Their farm was on the edge of a village, close to the walls of a monastery.

Ex. 77 Han så tydelig for seg de tre små steinhusene med halmtak og det frodige beitelandet som strakte seg helt ned til stranden, der den droplete kua og fire langrøggete geiter gikk og gresset.

Ex. 78 He could clearly see the three small stone houses with their thatched roofs and the lavish grazing lands that stretched down to the sea, where their dappled cow and four ragged goats grazed.

Ex. 79 Det var ingen prangende annonse, ingen var kjære, dypt savnede, eller umistelige, ingen kolonner med hyggelige navn som ville minnes meg med vemod.

Ex. 80 It was no spectacular announcement.
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