“A Tourist Translation”
Passives, adjectives, terminology and cultural aspects in translation from English to Swedish in the tourist brochure *Dover Castle*

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Abstract

This study deals with difficulties of different nature encountered in the process of translating a tourist booklet on *Dover Castle*, published by English Heritage. The study focuses on grammatical aspects such as the translation of the passive, attributive adjectives, and lexical aspects such as the translation of terminology and cultural words and expressions. The analysis is based on Peter Newmark’s translation theory and translation strategies. Passives and adjectives have been divided into groups based on the translation models and strategies used, and the focus is on changes in the grammatical structure. Most passives were rendered as passives in Swedish by the use of s-passives, which involves a change in the grammatical structure. Most adjectives in the source text were translated by the use of a corresponding adjective in the target language, with no change in the grammatical structure. However, some adjectives were translated using for example a prepositional phrase or a compound noun.

The analysis of terminology and cultural aspects focuses on what translation strategies have been used and problems that may occur concerning such aspects. Most source language terms were translated by the use of corresponding target language terms found in dictionaries or parallel texts. Some of the terms were transferred into the target text in their source text form, with an added explanation.

The cultural aspects consisted mainly of names, which were dealt with in different ways. Some were transferred using the source language form, and in some cases conventionalised Swedish forms were used. The main aim of the translation has been to render the text as natural as possible in Swedish, and the main aim of the analysis has been to discuss certain aspects of difficulty that occurred in the translation process.

**Keywords:** passives, attributive adjectives, terminology, cultural aspects, translation strategies.
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Appendix
1. Introduction

“Communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original” (Newmark, 1981:39).

In an increasingly globalising world one may think that the need for translations would decrease since people learn other languages. On the contrary, the need for translations is no less today than before. The number of translations is increasing in many different areas. In order to produce a translation which is true to the original source text (ST), several different aspects have to be considered, such as the meaning, aim, content, style, connotations and the desired effect on the reader. “Translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style” (Brower, 1959:19).

This study is based on a text taken from the tourist booklet *Dover Castle*, published by English Heritage. Tourist texts are often culture-bound, which is evident in this particular text. There are many cultural aspects to consider in the translation process, mainly concerning the names of people, places and buildings. Thus part of the analysis will be dealing with the translation of such cultural aspects. Many of the names of royalties have conventionalised Swedish names, which the translator needs to find in encyclopaedias or in dictionaries. This is illustrated below:

(1) That month, *Duke William of Normandy’s* forces, fresh from victory at the Battle of *Hastings*... (15)

Trupper ledda av hertig Vilhelm av Normandie, senare känd som Vilhelm Erövraren, som nyligen vunnit slaget vid Hastings, påbörjade då…

This study will also look at the terminology that appears in the text, and how it is translated. Where there exists an established corresponding term in Swedish, this is used in the target text (TT). In some instances, the English term is kept and an explanation is added, as is illustrated below:

(2) Its shape was largely determined by a pre-existing Iron Age *hillfort*... (8)

Fästningens utformning bygger till stor del på en fornborg (borg byggd på en hög kulle med jordvallar runtom)…

Evidently, as this study will discuss, difficulties of different nature occur in the process of translation, such as grammatical, lexical and stylistic aspects. As mentioned
above, this study deals with cultural aspects and terminology, and the grammatical aspects studied are the passive construction and the translation of adjectives.

The passive constructions in the text consist mainly of constructions without agents, so-called agent-less passives (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:524). Such agent-less passives are common in writing where the agent is unknown, or when it is not possible to say who performed a certain action (Svartvik & Sager, 1996:81). This is illustrated below:

(3) ...the castle *was modernised* and its defences *extended* in the 1750s...(42) ...moderniserades slottet och dess försvarsverk utökades under 1750-talet...

In (3) the translation choice is optional since it is possible to use the auxiliary verb *bli* + the past participle of the main verb to form the passive in Swedish, as in *blev moderniserat*. Another alternative is to use *man* + an active verb as in *moderniserade man slottet*. The *s*-passive is chosen since it is the passive form most frequent in Swedish (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:310) and it is widely used in parallel texts, see for instance *Borgar i Skåne* by Anders Ödman.

Most adjectives found in the text are attributive adjectives as in:

(4) a *pre-existing* Iron Age hillfort...(9) en fornborg (…) från järnåldern som tidigare fanns här...

Therefore, the focus will be on this type of adjective; predicative adjectives will not be discussed. As can be seen in the example above, some adjectives change position when translated, from attributive adjectives to prepositional phrases (*från järnåldern*) or relative clauses (*som tidigare fanns här*) as in (4). Some of these changes are obligatory while others are optional. The terms *obligatory* and *optional* will be explained in the section on theory.

**Aim and scope**

The aim of this study is to translate an English text into Swedish and to classify and analyse the difficulties that occur in the process. What difficulties are there and how are they dealt with? What translation methods are used in the process? The focus will be on answering these questions. The following aspects will be analysed:

- The translation of the passive construction
- The translation of adjectives
- Cultural aspects and terminology
Method and material

Sixteen pages of the text were translated and during the translation process the text was thoroughly examined with focus on differentiating aspects and difficulties, grammatical as well as lexical. These aspects were later classified and certain aspects were selected to be the basis for the analysis of this study. The selected aspects were analysed and classified according to different translation models and strategies.

The primary material consists of a number of pages from the booklet *Dover Castle*, edited by Kate Jeffrey and published by English Heritage in 1997. The text is mainly addressed to tourists visiting the castle, who want to know more about its history and its buildings. The target reader of the translation would preferably be tourists who visit the castle or who are considering a visit, people who prefer reading the information in their own language, which in this case is Swedish. In this respect the text can be seen as operative since it is partly meant to make people come and visit the castle (Munday, 2001:73).

According to Katharina Reiss’s classic text typology, tourist texts are often operative since the main focus is to appeal to the reader (Munday, 2001:73). However, the text is mainly informative in the way that it is a historical text giving information on when the castle was built and restored, its function, people who lived or stayed there, and its role in wartime and in peace.

The secondary material consists mainly of several dictionaries, the Internet and parallel texts on castles and fortifications written in Swedish, in order to find the correct terms. A number of books on translation theory have been consulted and the different translation theories relevant to this study are described in the section on theoretical background. The books consulted are mainly *A Textbook of Translation* by Peter Newmark and *Introducing Translation Studies* by Jeremy Munday.

Furthermore, books on grammar have also been consulted in order to include definitions of the relevant aspects of grammar in the section on theoretical background, namely the definitions of the passive construction and adjectives. Grammar books include for example *Engelsk Universitetsgrammatik* by Jan Svartvik and Olof Sager, and *Rediscover Grammar* by David Crystal. Sources for the discussion of Swedish passives include *Swedish - A Comprehensive Grammar* by Philip Holmes and Ian Hinchliffe, and *Svenska AkademiensGrammatik*.
2. Theoretical background

This section includes a discussion of the theory on translation followed by definitions of grammar relevant for this study, namely the passive construction and adjectives.

Translation theory

“What is translation? Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1998:5). Newmark states that although it is always possible to carry out a translation, the impact might not be the same as the original, due to various reasons (1998:6).

Different theories on translation methods have been presented and discussed over the years, and many translation strategies are similar but named differently, such as *transference* coined by Newmark and *borrowing* by Vinay & Dalbernet, both concerned with the use of loanwords. According to Newmark, several factors have to be taken into account in the translation process. First, an analysis of the source text is required, its intention and style determined, “for the purpose of selecting a suitable translation method and identifying particular and recurrent problems” (1998:11).

In the process of translation, problems and differentiating aspects are bound to occur. In solving these problems, there are several translation strategies that can be applied. Some are obligatory while others are optional (Munday, 2001:57). Concerning the grammatical structures of the target language, the strategies used are often obligatory in order to make the translation follow the target language structure and make the text sound natural in the TT. Concerning the lexicon, many strategies are instead optional, in my experience, since the difficulty here lies in choosing a word or synonym that fits the context.

Peter Newmark’s views on translation and his translation strategies, presented in *A Textbook of Translation*, published in 1998, provided the basis for the analysis, although Vinay & Darbelnet’s views are also accounted for and brought up where relevant. Only the strategies relevant for this study are presented here. In this study the strategies used and discussed are *transference, neutralisation, transposition, modulation and literal translation*.

*Literal translation* is used when the grammatical structures of the source language are converted to the nearest target language (TL) equivalents. According to Newmark, “literal translation is correct and must not be avoided, if it secures referential and pragmatic equivalence to the original”, it is the basic translation procedure (1998:69).
Literal translation is not only concerned with word to word, as in hall-sal, but also group to group a beautiful garden-en vacker trädgård, collocation to collocation make a speech-hålla tal, clause to clause when that was done-när det var gjort and sentence to sentence the man was in the street-mannen befann sig på gatan (Newmark, 1998:69). Concerning all strategies, the context always has to be taken into account.

In this study, literal translation is the strategy used when the grammatical structure is translated according to the grammatical conventions of the target language, but also keeps the same structure as in the source text, for example when a passive construction has been translated by using the auxiliary verb bli/vara and the main verb in the past participle, as in the ground floor was always intended for storage – bottenvåningen var alltid avsedd som förrådsutrymme.

Literal translation is also used concerning adjectives, when a SL adjective is translated into a corresponding adjective in the TL, keeping the same position in the phrase, as in one of the mightiest fortresses – en av de mäktigaste fästningarna. By corresponding I mean one of the forms/terms found in dictionaries, conveying the same semantic meaning in the target language (TL) as in the source language (SL), “it is the use of a usual TL equivalent” (Newmark, 1998:75).

**Transposition** is a term coined by Vinay & Darbelnet. It is a translation method where there is “a change of one part of speech to another without changing the sense”, (Munday, 2001:57). It involves a change in grammar but no change in meaning. By meaning I mean that the semantic content of a word or phrase is retained. One example is the position of adjectives, as in:

(5)...cross-bows, as well as (perhaps dismantled) stone-throwing engines and...(432) armborst och även (kanske nedmonterade) kastmaskiner och...

In (5) the ST attributive adjective + noun is translated into a compound noun in the TT. Such transpositions are “automatic” and obligatory for the translator (Newmark, 1998:85). Others are optional due to various reasons, such as the example below:

(6) The nearby church hall forms part of this mid-Victorian renaissance...(130) Kyrksalen som ligger intill är en del av renässansen...

The transposition of the attributive adjective in (6) is optional since it is possible to use literal translation by the use of den närbelägna. Choices such as this are made due to stylistic reasons.
Modulation is, according to Vinay & Darbelnet, as quoted in Newmark, “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought” (1998:88). Modulation is used when there is a change in the semantics and point of view, as in:

(7)...guards the English end of the shortest sea crossing to the Continent. (2)

...står vakt vid Englands sydöstra kust.

In (7) the attributive adjective has been translated into a noun phrase in the genitive, producing a different point of view, thus a modulation.

The strategy of transference is concerned with transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. This has been done in this translation concerning certain cultural words, such as names of places as in Drop Redoubt, and terminology, as in burgh. However, additions by the use of “a culture-free word” are sometimes necessary in order to explain the foreign term (Newmark, 1998:83). This strategy is called neutralisation, and a functional equivalent or a descriptive equivalent is used, which neutralises or generalises the SL word (Newmark, 1998:83). When two strategies are combined, as in transference + functional equivalent (fortet Drop Redoubt) it is called a couplet. (Newmark, 1998:91), and they are common for cultural words.

Grammar definitions
This section includes grammar definitions of the passive construction and adjectives.

The passive construction
A distinction is made in grammar between the active and passive constructions. The passive is formed in English by the use of the auxiliary verb be or get and the past participle of the main verb, as in the castle was rebuilt. The passive constructions can have expressed agents as in she was hit by a car. However, according to Engelsk Universitetsgrammatik, only one in five have expressed agents (Svartvik & Sager, 1996:81). This is usually because the agent would “state the obvious” (Crystal, 2004:98).

The passive construction is particularly common in impersonal writing where there is no need for an expressed agent or when it is impossible to state who performed an action (Crystal, 2004: 98f). The passive construction is also more common in informative than in imaginative prose (Crystal, 2004:99). The text analysed in this study is mainly of informative character, which is why it is anticipated to find many passive constructions.
A passive phrase corresponds to an active phrase where the verb is in the active voice. *She was hit by a car* corresponds to *a car hit her*. When an active phrase is turned into a passive phrase the following happens:

- The active verb phrase is replaced by the passive phrase.
- The object of the active phrase is made into the subject of the passive phrase.
- The subject of the active phrase is in turn made into the agent of the passive phrase, using the preposition *by*.

There is often a choice between which phrase to use, the active or the passive. However, the active is more common than the passive, but by using the passive, the writer has the option of using an impersonal style (Crystal, 2004:96f).

The passive construction in Swedish is formed by the use of the ending –s to the main verb, as in *slottet byggdes*, or by the use of the auxiliary *bli* + the past participle of the main verb, as in *slottet blev byggt*. It is also possible to use the auxiliary verb *vara* as in *bottenvåningen var alltid avsedd som förrådsutrymme*. An alternative to the passive voice is the use of an active phrase using *man* + the verb in the active voice, *man moderniserade slottet* (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:310).

In passive constructions where there is an expressed agent, it is usually expressed by the preposition *av* in Swedish. By far the most common way of forming the passive in Swedish is by the use of the ending –s. Swedish passives are often used without agents (Teleman et al., 1999:373).

**Adjectives**

Adjectives denote for example quality, condition, kind, nature or origin of a noun or a pronoun. They can either function in attributive positions as in *a good book* or in predicative positions as in *the book is good* (Crystal, 2004:166). Intensifying words such as *very* can pre-modify adjectives, *a very good book*. English classifying adjective + noun as in *spiral stair* often correspond to compound nouns, *spiraltrappa*, in Swedish (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:149). This phenomenon is frequent in this particular study.

Attributive adjectives are mainly used in the same way in Swedish as in English (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:159). However, as this study will show, it is sometimes not possible to keep the attributive function in the translation, but the adjective is translated into for instance a prepositional phrase:

\[(8) \text{ ...the castle on its cliff-top site...} (39) \text{ Slottet med sitt läge högst upp på klippan...}\]
In (8) it was not possible to use literal translation since there is no corresponding adjective in the target language.

**Lexical aspects**

**Terminology**

The word *terminology* is defined in *Collins English Dictionary* as “the specialised words and expressions relating to a particular subject”. The terminology this essay deals with belongs to the group of military terms and terms that are associated with castles, fortifications and other buildings. In order to find suitable terms in the target language, dictionaries, parallel texts, the Internet and also a book specialised on military terms were used, secondary sources include *Norstedts Stora Engelsk-Svenska Ordbok* and *Den militära terminologin i svenskan* by Nils Törnqvist, published in 1969.

Most terms in the text presented no major problem, since they could be found in either of the above-mentioned sources. In the translation process, the strategy most frequently used is literal translation, that is, by using the corresponding terms found in the secondary sources. To be certain of the use, the Internet was consulted. The other strategies used are transference, functional and descriptive equivalents, and couplets. The main task is to find a TT term, which is as equivalent as possible to the ST term.

**Cultural aspects**

What defines a culture-specific word or expression? I would say it is a word or expression that mirrors the unique culture of every language, denoting something particularly unique for the society in which the language is used. Or as Newmark says, “I define culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression” (1998:94). Languages contain cultural deposits in grammar, forms of address as well as in the lexis (Newmark, 1998:95).

As a translator, one is often confronted by cultural words and expressions, and it is a challenge trying to find suitable descriptions that not only preserve the meaning and style of the ST words, but also make them as functional as possible in the TT, since every language has its own lexis which refers to cultural phenomena of that particular language (Tegelberg, 2005:31f). “Translating involves not just two languages, but a transfer from one culture to another” (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:28).
Most cultural words in this essay concern names of royalties, personal names, and names of buildings and sites. They presented no major problem since most historical names of kings and queens have conventionalised forms in Swedish which are used in those cases, as in *King Henry II – kung Henrik II*.

Concerning the names of sites and buildings, these are not translated since the target reader needs to be able to find the sites by looking at the signs available at Dover Castle. Hence, it would be rather misleading to translate those names. The strategy used in those cases is *transference*, since the source text names are borrowed into the target text. According to the leaflet *Translating Names* published by the Swedish Association of Professional Translators, proper names, geographical names, street names and names of sites and buildings are often borrowed (2000:5). As a translator, one has to be aware of “the purpose for which a text is to be used” (*Translating Names*, 2000:6).

According to Newmark, cultural words tend to be transferred and sometimes explained with culturally neutral terms, especially in informative texts (1998:47). Newmark mentions a few different translation strategies to be used when translating cultural aspects, of which the ones used in this study are transference, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, couplets and literal translation. However, when translating literally, there is always a risk of translation loss, that is, “a TT will always lack certain culturally relevant features that are present in the ST” (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:24). The strategies are presented in the section on translation theory. Functional and descriptive equivalents are referred to as *neutralisation*, since they “neutralise” the text by using a less specific term in the TT (Newmark, 1998:83f). The most important thing to bear in mind is that the textual context of the TT ought to express the meaning of the ST expression (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:31).

3. Analysis
This section is divided into four sections dealing with each of the aspects analysed, namely the passive construction, the translation of adjectives, terminology and cultural aspects.

**The passive construction**
In the course of the analysis it was evident early on that there was a large number of passive constructions used in the text, most of which consisted of agent-less passives,
without expressed agents. The total number of passives in the text is 119, of which 96 were agent-less passives. This is not at all unexpected, since the text in question is an informative text where in many instances it is impossible or irrelevant to state who performed an action (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:310).

According to Anna-Lena Fredriksson, who has conducted a corpus-based study on the translation of passives, the passive is used with high frequency in English (2000:83).

### 3.1.1 Agent-less passives

As Table 1 below shows, there were 96 agent-less passives, of which only 7 were translated using literal translation. In this respect, literal translation refers to clauses using the standard Swedish way of forming the passive, by the use of the auxiliary *bli/vara* + the main verb in the past participle, i.e the grammatical structure is not altered.

However, most of the passives were translated using transposition. Referring to Newmarks theories, transposition refers to changes in grammar, for instance when a passive non-finite clause has been changed into a relative clause in the passive or when the passive phrase changes into an active phrase (1988:89). The most frequent translation model is the use of the *s*-passive. This is regarded as a transposition, since, although it is a standard way of forming the passive in Swedish, it cannot be regarded as literal translation because the grammatical structure is changed. However, the semantic content remains the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation model</th>
<th>Translation strategy</th>
<th>Number of passives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive → <em>s</em>-passive</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive → <em>bli</em>-passive</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive → <em>vara</em>-passive</td>
<td>Literal</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive → relative clause beginning with <em>som</em>, followed by <em>s</em>-passive</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive → active</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transposition is the strategy most frequent in the translation of the agent-less passives, and the use of the *s*-passive by far outnumbers the use of *bli*-passives. One example of the *s*-passive is shown below:

(9) After declining in importance from the sixteenth century, the castle was modernised and its defences extended in the 1750s. (42) Efter att ha minskat i betydelse från 1500-talet och framåt, moderniserades slottet och dess försvarsverk utökades under 1750-talet...

In (9), one of the standard ways of forming the passive is used since it conveys the same meaning (Teleman et al., 1999:360) It would be possible to say *blev moderniserat och utökat*, or using an active phrase by the use of the generic pronoun *man* + the verb in the active mode: *moderniserade man slottet och utökade dess...*, but I find it more natural to use the ending –*s*, since this is the form used in parallel texts.

The *s*-passive stresses the action of the verb and time is not important, and it is often used when the agent is unknown or unimportant, which is illustrated in (9) (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:310, Teleman et al., 1999:391). By consulting parallel texts it was discovered that the *s*-passive is the most frequent passive construction used.

Only three passive constructions were translated using the auxiliary verb *bli* and the past participle of the main verb. This is illustrated below:

(10) Neither she nor her entourage were impressed with the castle, however. (238) Varken hon själv eller hennes följe blev dock imponerade av slottet.

Use of the auxiliary *bli* + past participle of the main verb is called periphrastic passive (Jörgensen & Svensson, 1986:82). According to Svenska Akademiens Grammatik, a periphrastic passive focuses on the condition after the action more than the *s*-passive does (1999:388). This is the case with the example above. Furthermore, periphrastic phrases tend to be used with animate or personal subjects, while the *s*-passive is used with inanimate or non-personal subjects (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:313). Since there is no way of stating who performed the actions in this particular text, unknown or not important, and since the text deals with things rather than people, the result is as expected, a low frequency of *bli*-passives.

Moreover, *bli*-passives tend to draw attention to the subject (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:316). This is illustrated in the example above, where the focus is on the subject *hon*
själv eller hennes följe. Bli-passives are also more limited in their meaning, the action of the phrase is seen as punctual (Teleman et al, 1999:398f).

There were also four instances in the text where the passive constructions in the ST were translated using the auxiliary verb vara and the past participle of the main verb. The verb vara is possible to use in forming the passive in Swedish (Florby & Fält, 2004:24). See example (11) below:

(11) The ground floor was always intended for storage...(197) Bottenvåningen var alltid avsedd som förrådsutrymme..

The vara-passive is often found in combination with a qualifier or an adverbial expression of time or place (Holmes & Hinclifffe, 1994:312). This is the case in (11) with the adverb alltid. They also tend to be adjectival (Holmes & Hinclifffe, 1994:316). According to Svenska Akademiens Grammatik, many transitive verbs lack the ability to use the s-passive due to the semantic roles of the subject or the object, or due to the structure of the verb or verb phrase. For instance, verbs in active phrases in which the subject represents something that signifies or brings about what is represented by the object (1999:363). The verb avse is brought up as an example in this source (Teleman et al., 1999:363).

The passive construction in (11) is obligatory, since it is not possible to use the s-passive in the TT, unless the verb is changed into for example användes. Since the use of the verb vara is considered a standard way of forming the passive in the TL, and since the grammatical structure is not changed, the translation strategy used is literal translation.

Transposition is used when there is a change in grammar in such cases as when a passive construction is changed into a relative clause beginning with som, followed by the verb in the passive voice by the use of the ending –s. This is illustrated below:

(12) Today the inner bailey is lined with barracks constructed in the mid-eighteenth century...(169) Idag kantas den inre borggården av kaserner som uppfördes under mitten av 1700-talet...

(13) The most important of these earlier buildings is Arthur's Hall, the great hall built for Henry III in 1240...(500) Den viktigaste av dessa äldre byggnader är Arthur’s Hall, den stora salen som byggdes åt Henrik III under 1240...

In (12) and (13) the passive phrases are rendered as passives with a slight change with the addition of the relative pronoun som, changing them into relative clauses. However, the verb is still in the passive. The addition of the relative pronoun is not strange since the ST
passive phrases are shortened subordinate non-finite clauses, while the TT phrases are not shortened. Non-finite clauses can be used as postpositive attributes, often instead of relative clauses (Svartvik & Sager, 1996:124).

The change is optional in (12) since it would be possible to use a subordinate clause in the TT as well, *uppförd under*.

In (14) the passive construction has been changed into an active phrase in the past tense:

(14) But when the castle was *garrisoned* for a siege...(428) Då soldater *emellertid låg* i garnison vid slottet under tider av belägring....

Since *garrisoned* does not have a corresponding single verb in the TL, transposition was necessary, using the intransitive verb *låg* followed by a prepositional phrase. Thus, the transposition was obligatory in this respect, since transpositions are required “when a SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL” (Newmark, 1998:85).

In Swedish the SL verb *garrison* corresponds to the TL verb phrase *förlägga garnison* *iförlägga i garnison* (*Prismas Engelska Ordbok*). Thus, it might on the other hand be regarded as an optional transposition since it would be possible to say *då slottet emellertid förlades i garnison*. However, I find it too formal to use in this context. The addition of *soldater* in the TT is made due to not wanting to use the noun *slott* as a personal subject.

To sum up, the agent-less passives are usually translated by the use of transposition. Most of the ST passives are rendered as passives in the TT, frequently by the ending –s. In case of changes into active phrases or relative clauses the changes are mostly optional, due to various reasons, most of which being idiomatic reasons, that the text should read naturally and at the same time conform to the TL standard form and structure. However, only a small percentage of all the passives found were changed in this manner, most of them were translated using the most common Swedish alternatives, by the use of the s-passive or by the use of bli/vara and the past participle of the main verb. According to Fredriksson, passives are not always rendered as passives in the TT, it is possible to translate by other translation equivalents that are not passives (2000:90).
3.1.2 By-passives

The frequency of by-passives, passive constructions with an agent, is not equalled to the frequency of short passives (96 instances). By-passives are fewer in the text and some of them are translated not using the Swedish standard way of forming the passive. The total number of passives constructed with agents found in the text is 23. The translation strategy used is again transposition, since there is a change in the grammatical structure, and modulation. There is no use of literal translation since none of the by-passives were translated using the auxiliary verbs bli/vara + the main verb in the past participle.

As Table 2 below shows, the by-passives were translated using the s-passive, active phrases, or with the use of a relative clause beginning with som followed by the verb in the passive by use of the ending -s.

Table 2. The translation of By-passives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation model</th>
<th>Translation strategy</th>
<th>Number of passives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passive $\rightarrow$ s-passive</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive $\rightarrow$ relative clauses beginning with som, followed by the s-passive</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive $\rightarrow$ active phrase in the present tense</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive $\rightarrow$ active phrase in the past tense</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 2 shows, transposition was used when the passive constructions with agents were translated using the s-passive in the TT. All agents were kept in the TT. This is illustrated below:

(15) North of St John’s Tower the medieval arrangements were largely replaced by a two-storey brick-vaulted caponier...(606)

Norrm St John’s Tower ersattes de medeltida arrangemangen till stor del med en två våningar hög caponier...

As can be seen in (15), the preposition has been changed in the TT, from av, which is normally used in passive constructions with agents, to the preposition med. The change is optional since it is possible to use av in this sense. According to Svenska Akademiens Grammatik, either preposition can be used (1999:375).
It is interesting to note that no by-passives were translated using a form of the auxiliary verb bli or vara and the past participle of the main verb. It would however, be possible to translate (15) into an active phrase using the generic pronoun man: Norr om St John’s Tower ersatte man de medeltida arrangemangen med.

Five of the passive constructions with agents were translated into relative clauses beginning with som. In this respect the strategy used is transposition, due to changes in the grammatical structure. The relative clauses begin with som followed by the main verb in the passive by the use of the ending –s:

(16) The immense solidity of the keep is readily apparent at this level where the two main rooms, linked by three arches...(438) Huvudtornets oerhörda soliditet är påtaglig på denna nivå, där de två huvudrummen, som förbinds genom tre valv...

In (16) the preposition is once again changed, av would not fit in this context, thus it is an obligatory change. The phrase in the ST is a shortened subordinate relative clause, i.e a non-finite clause, where be and which are omitted. Thus, it could be argued whether the translation actually is literal since the TT construction is merely in full form. A shortened sentence in the ST replaces the relative clause, and it is common in English to do so (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:218).

Modulation is used in the four instances where ST passive constructions are changed into active phrases in the present tense in the TT:

(17) Its shape was largely determined by a pre-existing Iron Age hillfort...(8) Fästningens utformning bygger till stor del på en fornborg (...) från järnåldern som tidigare fanns här…

(18) The old northern entrance, blocked in the 1220s and now known as the Norfolk Towers, is backed by brick casemates dating from about 1800. (687) Den gamla norra ingången, som spärrades av under 1220-talet, är numera känd som the Norfolk Towers. Bakom ligger kasematter, bombsäkra valv av tegel som dateras till omkring 1800.

In (17) the modulation is optional due to idiomatic reasons. The phrase bygger på is a common way in the TL to express the origin of for example a building. It is however, possible to say dess form bestämdes till stor del av en fornborg.

(18) is an example of a ST verb not having a corresponding single verb in the TT, the verb backed is translated by ligga bakom. Thus, a modulation is obligatory in this respect as well, since the verb phrase in the TT cannot be used in the passive.
Two instances of the by-passives being changed into active phrases in the past tense occurred. These modulations are optional. In (19) the past tense is formed by using the verb låta, since I believe that the duke was responsible for the work on the building, but that he himself did not do all the work, which the use of the s-passive would suggest, den övre delen byggdes om till ett klocktorn av Humphrey, hertigen av Gloucester. Thus the chosen structure is the one shown in (19), using an active phrase in the past tense and with the addition of a verb:

(19) ...the top was rebuilt as a bell-tower for the neighbouring church by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. (101)

The passive phrase in (19) is changed into an active and the agent is omitted. According to Nusvensk Grammatik, the subject in the active voice represents what or who causes or starts the action of the verb, which I believe is the case in (19) (Jörgensen & Svensson, 1987:82). It is regarded as a modulation since there is a change of viewpoint, i.e. the focus changes. In the ST the focus is on the top, and in the TT the focus is on the ST agent Humphrey.

As a summary, transposition is the most frequent passive form used in the TT. The by-passives translated literally kept their agents, while the agents were omitted in some of the modulations. Equally, there were changes concerning the preposition av in some of the cases. There were not many passive constructions with agents in the text, which support the claim that agent-less passives are more common in writing where it is not known who performed an action, or when it is not relevant to give that kind of information (Jörgensen & Svensson, 1987:83).

The low frequency of periphrastic passives is not strange since they tend to be used with personal and animate subjects, and the text in question consists mainly of non-personal subjects and of abstract agents, where the s-passive tends to be used (Holmes & Hinchliffe, 1994:313).
The translation of adjectives
The main focus of this analysis is on changes that occur in the grammatical structure, that is the change of the position of the adjective. Many of the attributive adjectives were translated using other grammatical structures, such as prepositional phrases and compound nouns. Some changes are obligatory due to the TL grammatical structure, others are optional and choices made by me as a translator.

Table 3 shows the total number of attributive adjectives found in the text, the translation model used and the relevant translation strategies.

Table 3. Attributive adjectives in translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective → adjective</th>
<th></th>
<th>381</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjective → prepositional phrase</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective + noun → compound noun</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective → noun phrase in the genitive</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective → relative clause</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective → omitted</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective → other phrases</td>
<td>Modulation/Transposition</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>526</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in Table 3, the most frequent way of translating adjectives is by using literal translation, where there is no change in the grammatical structure. This strategy was used whenever possible in the translation of the adjectives. However, due to various reasons, it was not always possible to keep the ST structure with the adjective in an attributive function, but other solutions had to be applied.

Reasons for doing so can be that it is necessary to make changes in order for the text to conform to the grammatical conventions and structures of the TL. This is the case when a SL adjective + noun is translated into a compound noun in the TL (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:58). Another reason is due to choices made by the translator, in order for the text to sound natural in the TL, such as the choice of a prepositional phrase where an attributive adjective would have made the phrase complex.
3.2.1 Adjectives translated into adjectives with no change in the grammatical structure

In this section I will discuss the translation model most frequent in the analysis. 72% of the attributive adjectives were translated using literal translation, that is they were translated using a corresponding adjective in the TT and there were no changes in the grammatical structure. Thus, they kept their attributive function and the closest equivalents regarding meaning were chosen. Examples of adjectives translated in a literal fashion are shown below.

(20) During its medieval heyday this was very much a frontier fortress...(24) Under sina medeltida glansdagar var slottet till stor del en fästning vid fronten...

(21) The surrounding bank dates from the thirteenth century...(69) Den kringliggande vallen dateras till 1200-talet...

Many verbs in the past participle (as in tired) and the ing-form are used as adjectives in English (Svartvik & Sager, 1996:278). Normally, the adjective is positioned before the head noun, in Swedish as well as in English (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:159). This is the case with such adjectives as are exemplified in the examples above. The corresponding adjective kringliggande is also derived from a verb phrase, ligga kring.

According to Vinay & Darbelnet “literalness should only be sacrificed because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved” (Munday, 2001:57). In many cases of the translation of adjectives in this study, there was no need to repudiate literal translation, since using a corresponding adjective in the TL preserved the meaning as well as the structure (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:58).

Attributive adjectives are used in much the same way in Swedish and English (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:159). Thus, the results of this analysis are not surprising, i.e that most of the adjectives were used in the same way in the TT as in the ST.

3.2.2 Classifying adjective + noun translated into compound nouns

In 41 instances, the adjectives were translated into compound nouns. This kind of translation occurred where there was a classifying adjective + noun. This is not surprising
since many English classifying adjectives + nouns correspond to Swedish compound nouns (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:149).

These changes are regarded as transpositions since what changes is the word class, from adjective to noun. As Vinay & Darbelnet says “it is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense” (Munday, 2001:57). In this respect, the changes are obligatory in order to conform to the TL grammatical structure (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:58). However, the literal meaning is preserved. By literal meaning is meant “the basic literal meaning that is given in dictionary definitions” (Hervey & Higgins, 1992:87). Examples of transpositions are:

(22) ...the castle was modernised and its defences extended in the 1750s and again during the Napoleonic Wars. (43) Slottet moderniserades och dess försvarsverk utökades under 1750-talet och återigen under Napoleonkrigen.

(23) These same tunnels became in the 1960s a Regional Seat of Government in the event of nuclear war. (62) Under 1960-talet blev dessa tunnlar ett regionalt regeringssäte (...) i händelse av ett kärnvapenkrig.

(24) ...was to be surrounded by a double ring of defensive walls... (149) ...som slutligen omgärdades av dubbla försvarsmurar.

It is possible to say de napoleonska krigen since the adjective does exist (Norstedts). However, this adjective is not widely used in the TL and it has a formal tone to it, which is not appropriate in this kind of communicative text. The compound noun in (22) is a common compound concerning nouns containing the word krig, as in världskrig, vinterkriget, inbördeskrig. Furthermore, the chosen structure is the one used in parallel texts.

Nuclear is regarded as an adjective in structures such as (23) (Ljung & Ohlander, 1992:149). The Swedish correspondent cannot be anything else but a compound noun since kärnvapen is a noun.

Defensive can be regarded as either a noun or an adjective in English (Norstedts). However, it is regarded as an adjective in (24). The Swedish correspondent, however, is a noun, förvar.
3.2.3 Adjectives translated into relative clauses

Five adjectives were translated using relative clauses. This is regarded as transposition, since what changes is the grammatical structure, not the sense (Munday, 2001:57).

(25) Its shape was largely determined by a pre-existing Iron Age hillfort... (8)

Fästningens utformning bygger till stor del på en fornborg (...) från järnåldern, som tidigare fanns här.

The transposition in (25) was optional, since there is a more literal translation that could have been applied, namely the use of the adjective preexisterande (Norstedts). However, this would be too formal in this text, hence the use of a relative clause. It conveys the same meaning but in a different manner. The adjective preexisterande seems to be used mainly in contexts concerning medicine or philosophy, and had only 213 hits on the Google web site.

3.2.4 Adjectives translated into prepositional phrases

The second most frequent translation model used (56 instances) is where the adjective is translated using a prepositional phrase. This is in some cases necessary, where translating the attributive adjectives in a literal fashion is not possible. The translation strategy used is transposition. The attributive adjective is changed into a postpositive prepositional phrase. However, there is no change regarding the sense (Munday, 2001:57). This kind of translation is shown below:

(26)...the castle on its cliff-top site formed... (39)

Slottet med sitt läge högst upp på klippan utgjorde då en mycket synlig symbol...

In (26), the adjective is changed into a prepositional phrase conveying the same meaning. There is no corresponding adjective in the TL. Thus, literal translation was impossible, and an obligatory transposition had to be carried out. According to Newmark, such transpositions are required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL or when literal translation is possible to apply by grammatical means but may not accord with the natural usage in the TL (1998:85f). Further examples are illustrated in:

(27) The stairs continue up, passing a fifteenth-century doorway on the left... (271)

På vägen uppför trappan passerar man en dörröppning från 1400-talet...

(28) The two main second-floor chambers are still much as completed around 1180. (298)

De två huvudsakliga kamrarna på andra våningen står fortfarande i stort sett intakta.
The transposition in (27) is optional since one could use *1400-talsdörröppning*. This is the normal structure used in Swedish, as in *1800-talsstol*, *1600-talsarkitektur*. However, in (27) it becomes a complex compound and therefore the adjective is changed into a prepositional phrase.

In (28) it would also be possible to use a noun phrase in the genitive, *andra våningens huvudsakliga kamrar*. Thus, the transposition is optional. However, using a literal translation in this example would not sound idiomatic, *de två huvudsakliga andravåningskamrarna*. According to Newmark, “certain transpositions can be regarded as general options available for stylistic consideration” (1998:87).

### 3.2.5 Adjectives translated into noun phrases in the genitive

Fourteen adjectives were translated using a noun phrase in the genitive. Some are optional while others are obligatory changes. Such changes are regarded as modulations, such as:

(29) ...guards the *English* end of the shortest sea crossing to the Continent. (2) ...står vakt vid *Englands* sydöstra kust.

(30) ...it was used as a Fives Court and then as the *garrison* coal store. (125) ...användes det som en fivesbana(...) och senare som garnisonens kollager.

Since the phrase in (29) was difficult to translate using the ST structure, rephrasing was necessary in order for the text not to be too complex. A literal translation here would produce a complex sentence which does not sound natural in the TT, *står vakt vid den engelska änden av den kortaste sjövägen till kontinenten*. Due to the rephrasing process, the adjective *English* was changed into a noun in the genitive, *Englands*. The sense of the phrase, the context, is preserved, since it is the south-eastern coast the ST sentence deals with.

A modulation was required in (30) since *garrison* cannot be used adjectively in the TL. Thus, the modulation is obligatory. The semantic content of the ST example is, however, *used as a coal store for the garrison*, which makes the translation in the TT sound rather natural.
3.2.6 Adjectives that were omitted in the TT

In 16 instances, the adjectives were omitted in the target text, due to rephrasing. The omissions were made due to the aim of making the text sound natural in the TL, and only after considering the consequences on the semantic content of the sentence. In (31) the phrase required a different structure in the TT. However, the semantic content of the ST structure is not lost by omitting the adjective *higher*. In (32) there was no way of including the adjectives *concrete* and *anti-tank* without making the phrase complex. Hence, they were omitted.

(31)...whereby each line of defence is over-looked by a *higher* one behind it. (686) ...där varje rad av försvarsverk höjer sig över den framför.

(32) The triple line of *concrete anti-tank* defences on the western shoulder of the spur are part of these same defence works. (705) Den tredelade raden av försvarsverk vid den västra delen av utsprånget är också del av samma försvarssystem.

3.2.7 Adjectives translated into other phrases

Fifteen adjectives were translated using different phrases, such as noun phrases, verb phrases and adverbial phrases. One example of an adjective translated into a noun phrase is illustrated below:

(33)...and the evidence of numerous Saxon burials found in a graveyard...(109) ...och spåren av ett antal saxiska begravningar som har hittats på en kyrkogård...

(33) is regarded as an optional transposition since literal translation using *talrika* would be possible. The choice to use noun phrases is due to the preferred style of the text.

(34) is an example of an adjective being changed into a verb phrase. Again, literal translation is possible using *ytterligare*:

(34) Further alterations and *additional* gun batteries added in the 1870s...(47) Fortsatta förändringar och *anskaffandet av fler* kanoner på 1870-talet...

In (35) below, the attributive adjective is changed into an adverbial phrase.

(35)...the other two were at Dover, on *high* ground on either side of the small harbour. (82) De andra två fanns i Dover, *högt belägna* på var sida om den lilla hamnen.
3.3 Terminology
As mentioned earlier, the terminology in the text consists of military terms and terms that are associated with castles, fortifications and buildings. Most of the terms were translated using literal translation, by using the equivalent term found in the secondary sources.

Some terms were transferred using the SL form. However, many of the transferred terms have an added explanation in the ST, whereby the explanation was literally translated in the TT. It is thus not regarded as an addition, simply as translation. Another strategy used was neutralisation, by using paraphrase whereby the grammatical structure was changed in order to convey the meaning of the ST term. Examples of terms translated literally are shown below:

(36) On the north side of the tower, a drawbridge protected by a portcullis…(591)
Norrm om tornet fanns en vindbrygga skyddad av fällgaller…

(37) …a fortified town within the Iron Age ramparts. (114)
…en befäst stad, innanför fästningsvallarna från järnåldern.

(38) Central to the great rebuilding was the massive new keep...(147)
Det centrala i den omfattande ombyggnaden var det massiva nya kärntornet…

The examples in (36) through (38) are terms associated with castles and fortifications. The terms were literally translated using the terms found in dictionaries, parallel texts, and in the book specialised on military terms.

Regarding (38), the term huvudtorn was found in the dictionaries. However, the chosen term kärntorn was found in parallel texts and in the military terminology and this seems to be the term used in this kind of context. Furthermore, when consulting the Internet, kärntorn received far more hits than huvudtorn, 180 opposed to 50. Further examples of literal translation are:

(39)…barrels of ale, firewood, arrows, long-bows and cross-bows, as well as (perhaps dismantled) stone-throwing engines and their missiles. (431)
...tunnor med öl, brasved, pilar, ländbågar och armborstart och även (kanske nedmonterade) kastmaskiner med tillhörande kastvapen.

(40) Along this, firing loops on both sides allowed defenders to sweep the moat with carronades (large-bore, short-range naval guns) and muskets. (610)
Längs med denna kunde försvarstrupperna bestryka vallgraven genom skottgluggar placerade på båda sidor, med karronader (grovkalibriga korthållskanoner) och musköter.

The examples in (39) and (40) consist of military terms, of which the equivalent terms were found in parallel texts and the military terminology source (Törnqvist, 1969). Since
equivalent terms conveying the same meaning were easily found, literal translation was sufficient.

As mentioned above, some terms were transferred using the ST word, with an added explanation. However, since the explanation exists in the ST as well, it is not regarded as an addition. But instead is regarded as literal translation. Examples of transference is shown below:

(41) The Roman pharos or lighthouse was originally an octagonal... (91)
    Ursprungligen var det romerska pharos, fyrstolen, ett åttakantigt...

(42) ...were largely replaced by a two-storey brick-vaulted caponier (a protected communication way)... (607)
    ...ersattes de medeltida arrangemangen till stor del med en två våningar hög caponier (en skyddad kommunikations-passage) med ett välvt tegeltak...

Here, the strategy of transference was used since an equivalent term could not be found. Thus, literal translation was not possible.

The strategy of neutralisation by the use of a descriptive or functional equivalent, or couplets, was used regarding some of the terms. This means generalising by the use of a neutral term (Newmark, 1998:103). Neutralisation is illustrated below:

(43)...constructed the first earthwork castle before continuing... (18)
    ...påbörjade då uppförandet av det första slottet med en jordvall som försvarsverk runtom, innan de fortsatte...

(44) Its shape was largely determined by a pre-existing Iron Age hillfort... (8)
    Fästningens utformning bygger till stor del på en fornborg (borg byggd på en hög kulle med jordvallar runtom).

(45) Towards the bottom, the passage cuts through a rough-hewn cross-gallery which lies at a slightly higher level. (574)
    På vägen mot de nedre delarna går passagen genom ett grovhugget tvärgående galleri som ligger på en något högre nivå.

In (43), the compound noun earthwork castle does not exist in Swedish as such, and a paraphrase has to take place in order to convey to the target reader what is meant. The compound noun in the ST is translated into the TT using a noun phrase with a prepositional phrase after the head noun. This is regarded as a couplet, since literal translation (slottet) is combined with a descriptive equivalent in the form of the prepositional phrase. In (44) a descriptive equivalent is combined with literal translation in order to clarify to the target reader what kind of building is meant. Example (45)
illustrates the use of a descriptive equivalent since the noun *cross-gallery* is not to be found in the TL.

When consulting the parallel texts it was discovered that explanations of terms such as these are often added, depending on the target readers and their expected knowledge. Explanations were given in the text directly after a term, as notes, or in a glossary at the end of the book. Since the target readers of the text translated for this study can be assumed to have different levels of knowledge on castles and military building, it is justified adding explanations. The explanations could have been given as footnotes, which the text probably would have benefited from. However, I chose to add them in the text.

To conclude, most terms were thus translated literally using the equivalent terms found in the secondary sources. A fairly small number of terms were translated using other translation strategies, namely transference and neutralisation. As mentioned earlier, the terminology in the text was not difficult to deal with since the secondary sources provided sufficient material.

### 3.4 Cultural aspects

Most cultural words and expressions in this text presented no major problem, since most of them are names, which are either transferred or used in the conventionalised Swedish forms. Some of the cultural aspects were translated using the strategy of descriptive or functional equivalent, couplets or literal translation.

#### 3.4.1 The translation of names

When dealing with the names in the text there were quite straightforward strategies. Concerning royal names, there are already conventionalised forms established, thus these were used in the TT. According to *Translating Names*, “the rendition of historical names is not a question of translation between Swedish and English as such, but the use of parallel, but different, forms taken from a common source” (2000:19). This appears to be the case with the names of kings and queens mentioned in the source text. When consulting the secondary sources, especially the parallel texts, it was evident that the conventionalised forms are used.

Adapting names to conform to the target language graphic and phonic structures was quite common in former times, giving rise to different forms (*Translating Names*,
The translation of royal names might therefore be regarded as translated using naturalisation (adapting the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL) (Newmark, 1998:82). However, this is not a choice made by me, I have used already established forms, whereby one can only speculate how they originated. Examples of royal names are shown below:

(46)...but Colton’s Gateway, built by King John...(139)
...men Colton’s Gateway, uppförd av kung Johan...

(47)...and again in 1539 when Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves stayed here. (233)
...och igen under 1539 när Henrik VIII och Anne av Cleves vistades här.

Personal names, such as Hubert de Burgh, were kept in their ST form. According to Translating Names, proper names are often borrowed across language boundaries (2000:5).

Since the translated text in this essay is a communicative text addressed to tourists visiting the castle, or who plan a visit, the purpose of the text has to be considered (Translating Names, 2000:6). The booklet Dover Castle also contains maps and directions to the buildings and sites presented in the text, thus translating these names would be rather misleading since the signs leading to the sites at Dover Castle are in English. It is not possible to follow a map leading to English sites if the names are in Swedish.

Thus, the names of the buildings and sites in the text were not translated. They were transferred, borrowed, into the TT. According to Newmark, cultural borrowing is frequent in texts on history, social or political matter (1998:31). Place names can also “provide a unique source of information about a society’s history, structure, customs and values” (Crystal, 1995:140). This is certainly the case regarding the place names in this particular source text, since they are part of expressing the history of Dover Castle, and life in the castle. Consider the example below:

(48) It was once topped by a medieval curtain wall linking to the eastern defences near Pencester’s Tower and running westwards to Peverell’s Tower via Colton’s Gateway. (135)
Ursprungligen kröntes den av en medeltida ringmur, en förbindelse till de yttre försvarsverken i öster nära Pencester’s Tower och västerut mot Peverell’s Tower via Colton’s Gateway.

One slight change has been made in the TT because the names of buildings, sites and rooms are in italics in the TT, as a clarification for the target reader. When a name is
transferred in this manner, with no added explanation, it is regarded as a *transference* (Newmark, 1998:81).

Some of the names were transferred in combination with the addition of a functional or descriptive equivalent, simply as clarification. When two translation strategies are combined in this manner, it is called a *couplet*. This is illustrated below:

(49) Later the chapel was dedicated to Thomas Beckett, the archbishop murdered in *Canterbury Cathedral*...(367)  

Kapellet tillägnades senare ärkebiskopen Thomas Beckett, som mördades i katedralen i Canterbury..

(50) The foundations of the western lighthouse can be seen at *Drop Redoubt on Western Heights* on the far side of the town. (84)  

Det västra fytorntens grund kan ses vid *fortet Drop Redoubt vid försvarsverken Western Heights* i bortre änden av staden.

In (49) the descriptor (the descriptive noun *Cathedral*) is translated. This is the normal procedure when a place-name or name of a building consists of a name and a descriptor (*Translating Names*, 2000:15f). (50) has added functional equivalents, thus they are couplets combining transference and neutralisation.

### 3.4.2 The translation of other culture specific words and expressions

Although most cultural words in the text were names, there are a few others that require mentioning. Most of them were translated using neutralisation or literal translation, or a combination of strategies in couplets. Below is an example of literal translation:

(51)...*fresh from victory at the Battle of Hastings*...(16)  

...*som nyligen vunnit slaget vid Hastings*...

(51) is a cultural expression literally translated. Unavoidably, there is a loss of connotation. The connotation a British person receives from the expression in (51) is not possible to transfer to people who are not British.

(52) below is an example of descriptive equivalent, i.e describing the meaning of a cultural word by other means (Newmark, 1998:83):
On some occasions it was necessary to add explanations to the translations, thus using neutralisation in the form of couplets. In the examples below, literal translation is combined with descriptive or functional equivalent:

(53) During the Napoleonic Wars (1803-15) it was used as a Fives Court and then as the garrison coal store. (124)

Under Napoleonickrigen (1803-15) användes den som en fivesbana (fives är ett slags squashlik-nande spel där man använder sina handsk-beklädda handflator istället för racketar) och...

(54) Georgian and Victorian military engineers further fortified this area. (753)

Senare förstärktes detta området ytterligare av georgianska och viktorianska militäringenjörer under 1700-talet och 1800-talet.

(55) These same tunnels became in the 1960s a Regional Seat of Government in the event of nuclear war... (63)

Tunnlarna blev på 1960-talet ett regionalt regeringssäte (ett byggnadskomplex av armes-rad betong, oftast under jord) i händelse av ett kärnvapenkrig.

In (53) literal translation is combined with the addition of a functional equivalent. This is done in order to explain to the target reader what a *fivesbana* was used for. The adjectives in (54) are translated literally and an addition is made using descriptive equivalents stating the eras in which the actions took place. This is done since it cannot be assumed that all readers know what the adjectives refer to. One important thing about the message in (54) is *when* the action took place, wherefore an addition is required in the TT.

In (53) through (55) literal translation is used in combination with neutralisation, since I want the reader to understand what is meant. There is of course a risk of being too explicit, and it might slow the reading down. However, as a translator one has to assess that risk.
4. Conclusion

The aim of this study was to translate and analyse the text taken from the tourist booklet *Dover Castle* edited by Kate Jeffrey and published by English Heritage. The analysis was based on four grammatical and lexical aspects, namely the passive construction, the translation of adjectives, terminology and cultural aspects. Each aspect was discussed in separate sections, regarding translation model and translation strategy.

The translation theories of Peter Newmark were used in this study, with features of Vinay & Dalbernet. The analysis began with the section on the passive construction, dividing the passives into agent-less passives and *by*-passives. They were then further divided according to translation model and the strategy used. The most frequent way of translating passives is by the use of the Swedish *s*-passive, that is, by using transposition where there is a change in the grammatical structure, but no change in meaning. The *s*-passive is one of three standard Swedish forms that are used to form the passive.

The other ways of forming the passive, by using literal translation, with the use of the auxiliary *bli/vara* and the main verb in the past participle, was not used to a great extent. On the contrary, such constructions were very infrequent, which may be due to the fact that the *s*-passive is the form mostly used in this kind of informative writing. Some passives were translated into active phrases, at times using the pronoun *man* and the verb in the active mode. A number of passives were also translated into relative clauses with the verb in the *s*-passive form.

This study also looked at the attributive adjectives, how they were translated with the focus on their position in the phrase. Most of the adjectives were translated using literal translation, by using the correspondent adjective found in dictionaries and the attributive function was kept, being positioned before the head noun or pronoun. The second most frequent way of translating the adjectives was by using transposition, whereby the adjectives were changed into prepositional phrases, compound nouns, relative clauses and other phrases. When the adjectives were changed into noun phrases in the genitive, this was considered modulation, since it is a change in the point of view. Some adjectives were also omitted, due to rephrasing.

Furthermore, terminology and cultural aspects were looked at and discussed in the study. The terms consisted mainly of military terms and terms that are associated with castle buildings. Most terms were translated literally, since equivalent terms were found in dictionaries, in secondary sources and in parallel texts. When literal translation was not possible, when a corresponding term could not be found, other translation strategies had to
be applied. The other strategies used were transference and neutralisation, by the use of a neutral word or phrase describing the term or explaining its function. When a term was transferred, it was borrowed into the TT in its ST form.

The cultural aspects consisted mainly of names. Royal names were used in their established conventionalised Swedish forms, whereby they were not translated as such. Personal names and the names of buildings and sites were transferred, sometimes with the addition of neutralisation, by the use of a descriptive or functional equivalent. When two strategies are combined, it is called a couplet. Transference was used since it is not common to translate names, and tourists need to be able to find their way round at the site, by looking at the signs. Translating the names of buildings and sites would be misleading.

This study has shown that many of the aspects analysed were translated using literal translation or transposition, the main focus being to preserve the meaning of the text. Some of the changes were obligatory due to grammatical conventions and structures of the TL while others were optional for various reasons. Just as there are differences between languages, there are differences between cultures and although it is always possible to translate a text, it might not have the same impact as the original.

However, the most important factors to consider in the process of translation are to bear in mind the purpose of the text, the target reader, that it reads naturally in the target language and, above all, that it preserves the meaning of the source text.
5. References

Primary Source:

Secondary Sources:
**Parallel Texts**


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