

Abstract

The main objective of this thesis has been to investigate whether culture-specific items in three books by Jo Nesbø have been translated using domesticating, foreignizing or exoticizing strategies in order to get an idea of the construction of the ‘Nordic’ in Nordic Noir. The descriptive approach used in this thesis has offered evidence of certain choices the translator has made in the translation of *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). The textual analysis of Jo Nesbø’ books showed that the translator has used a mix of the three strategies domestication, foreignization and exoticization with a majority of the exoticizing strategy, something that provides the target readers with a superficial insight into the Nordic culture.

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Abbreviations

AU	Absolute Universalization
CSI	Culture-Specific Item
D	Deletion
LU	Limited Universalization
N	Naturalization
ONA	Orthographic Non-Adaptation
R	Repetition
S	Synonymy
ST	Start Text
TT	Target Text

1 Introduction

Scandinavian crime fiction has become very popular in Anglophone countries during the last decades, and Norwegian writer Jo Nesbø is one of the bestselling authors when it comes to translated crime fiction. Nesbø's crime novels about detective Harry Hole have been translated to over 40 languages, and the author has received several literary awards (Wandrup & Skei, 2017, n.p.). Scandinavian crime fiction is labelled Nordic Noir as it portrays Nordic culture and geography.

Translation theorist Lawrence Venuti (2008, p. 157) finds that when it comes to translated crime fiction, the translators use forms of English most Anglophone readers are familiar with. The translated texts are assimilated into familiar forms of English – a strategy referred to as domestication. Elements of the foreign language can be transferred to the target text (TT), and the transferred elements will produce either a shallow or a deeper degree of foreignness – strategies referred to as exoticization and foreignization (Venuti, 2008, pp. 157-160). Venuti (2008, p. 160) claims that the majority of foreign elements in the text produce a shallow degree of foreignness. The strategy of exoticization is therefore more frequently used than the strategy of foreignization. Based on Venuti's (2008) research it is interesting to investigate the domesticating, exoticizing and foreignizing trends in books written by Jo Nesbø and translated by Don Bartlett. By investigating these trends, I want to take a look at the aspect of Nordic in Nordic Noir, and the construction of the phenomenon.

To investigate these trends in Nesbø's books, it is fruitful to look at how the translator has translated cultural elements from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT).¹ The main aim for this thesis is therefore to investigate whether the culture-specific items (CSIs) in Jo Nesbø's books have been translated using domesticating, foreignizing or exoticizing strategies, and to look into what the answer to this question tell us about the construction of the 'Nordic' in Nordic Noir.

In this thesis I look at three of Nesbø's crime novels about detective Harry Hole, all translated by Don Bartlett.² CSIs from the first 150 pages of the books *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000),

¹ The source text is the text translated from, and the target text is the translation produced (Pym, 2014, p. 1).

² Don Bartlett is an acclaimed translator and have translated a variety of Scandinavian literature into English (Norla, 2016, n.p.; Smith, 2014, n.p.).

Snømannen (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009) were selected, and 44 CSIs analysed in more detail.

Chapter 2 of the thesis introduces the genre of Nordic Noir, as well as the domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies in crime fiction. Literature on CSIs will also be reviewed in chapter 2, as well as strategies introduced by Aixelá (1996). The strategies provided by Aixelá (1996) are on the linguistic micro-level and are specific for CSIs in translation. Chapter 3 introduces the methodology used for this thesis, which is that of a descriptive study with specific focus on CSIs in translated crime fiction; a method that offers insight into the translation process. The analysis in chapter 4 presents 44 CSIs analysed into Aixelá's (1996) sub-strategies and whether the CSIs are domesticated, exoticized or foreignized. The discussion is presented in chapter 5, where the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir will be discussed, as well as difficulties one can encounter when deciding between the strategies exoticization and foreignization. Chapter 5 also discusses similarities and differences across and within the three books *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). Finally, the conclusion gives a brief summary, and presents ideas for further research.

2 Theoretical Background

The main objective for this thesis is to investigate the aspect of Nordic Noir, and the term will be presented in the following section. The strategies domestication, foreignization and exoticisation are essential in order to operationalise the translator's decisions, and will therefore be addressed in the following chapter. The notion of CSIs and various sub-strategies introduced by Aixelá (1996) that can be used for dealing with CSIs in translation will be presented at the end of the chapter.

2.1 Nordic Noir

The general aim of this thesis is to look at CSIs in Scandinavian crime fiction, and one of the key terms in this thesis is to take a look at a term that is typically used to label or describe the genre of Scandinavian crime fiction, namely 'Nordic Noir'. In order to address the notion of Nordic Noir, several aspects from different translation theorists will be mentioned in the following section.

When it comes to the term Nordic Noir, Agger (2016, p. 138) identifies Noir as an international term and refers to a specific film genre and style. Tuttle (1994, p. 91) on the other hand claims that there are several meanings when it comes to the term Noir, and emphasises that Film Noir is not a genre in itself, rather a cinematic style that uses certain lighting effects that creates a dark and nihilistic mood. When it comes to Noir Fiction, Tuttle (1994, pp. 91) explains that the lead character often has a self-destructive pattern, and that the genre is characterised by despair and cynicism. Noir is the French word for black, and the blackness can be expressed by a plot where the character is caught in a difficult situation (Tuttle, 1994, p. 91).

The established term Noir differs from the epithet 'Nordic', and Agger (2016, p. 138) finds that the term is open for interpretation. Agger (2016, p. 138) presumes that the term Nordic is bound to the region itself, geographically, culturally and socially, and García (2015, p. 128) emphasises that the setting is placed in Scandinavia. When nature is portrayed in Nordic books and TV-series, it is often untamed, showing or portraying images of vast areas of woods, lakes and mountains (Agger, 2016, p. 141). As for the portrayal of the social and political factors, Agger (2016, p. 141) claims that the developments of the welfare state is represented, as well as its strengths, challenges and drawbacks. Elements of the source culture can be transparent in the translated text as national stereotypes can be prevailed in fictitious

characters and images, as well as elements of the source language (Agger, 2016, p. 142). How the language is represented in the TT will be investigated further in the analysis.

Author and journalist Barry Forshaw is an acclaimed specialist on Nordic Noir, and has investigated the field of Scandinavian crime fiction. Forshaw (2012, p. 1) and linguist Ellen Rees (2016, p. 237) both describe Nordic Noir as a genre that portrays dark and gloomy settings, and Rees (2016, p. 237) adds that there is a harsh realism to the genre. Nordic Noir is a genre that describes distinctive and unique weather conditions, and often describes spectacular mountains and fjords – something translation theorists Waade and Jensen (2013, p. 191) state gives the genre a Nordic appeal. As well as the distinctive Nordic scenery, the genre can offer language elements of Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic or Finnish. The Nordic settings together with elements of the language give the genre a significant exoticism as the elements emphasise the typical Nordic features (Waade & Jensen 2013, p. 192). Waade and Jensen (2013) have researched the Nordic elements when it comes to TV-series, however the distinctive Nordic elements can be applied to crime fiction as well.

There is a growing market for Nordic Noir, and several translation theorists have therefore discussed the reasons for the increased popularity. García (2015, p. 128) explains that the genre's popularity has increased over the last decade, and Forshaw (2012, p. 1) agrees that there is an increased interest in the genre of Nordic Noir and mentions several writers that have made a success abroad. Henning Mankell, Liza Marklund and Karin Fossum are some of the writers that have made success with their Nordic writing, and the late Stieg Larsson broke sales records with his *Millenium* trilogy (Forshaw, 2012, p. 5). Stieg Larsson continues to break sale records even after his death, and Forshaw (2012, p. 6) states that Larsson's sale records cannot easily be broken, however mentions Jo Nesbø as a worthy successor as he sells extremely well with his novels about the alcoholised detective Harry Hole.

Forshaw (2012, p. 1) argues that Nordic Noir is a genre that has become respected and carries more prestige than similar crime fiction produced in Anglophone countries, and investigates why Anglophone readers tend to enjoy Nordic Noir to the extent they do. The Scandinavian countries have different and individual identities, something Forshaw (2012, p. 4) claims is obvious when reading crime fiction from the different countries. Denmark has its easy-going attitude, Sweden its exquisite lakes and enormous wooded areas, and Norway can brag about its fjords and forbidden landscapes. The different portrayal of landscapes is something that captivates Anglophone readers, as it differs from what familiar Anglophone crime novels

portrays (Forshaw, 2012, p. 4). Forshaw (2012, p. 4) emphasises that writers of Nordic Noir dig more beneath the surface and discover under-exploited situations of meaning and significance. The crime novels Anglophone readers are familiar with usually contain an engaging plotline that creates suspense and emotions, a criminal activity of some kind that is designed to suspense fear, and a character that is set on finding out the truth (Maher, n.d.; Platten, 2011, p. 19). Forshaw (2012, p. 4) explains that Scandinavian crime writers improvise with the generic form, something that makes the genre different from crime fiction written in other countries. This style of writing leads to a genre that is elevated above the most basic form of crime fiction, and the target readers become intrigued and find the Nordic style of writing captivating (Forshaw, 2012, p. 4).

As Nordic Noir describes Scandinavian features, Rees (2016, pp, 236-237) proclaims that there is an exotic feeling over the genre. The reason for the exoticness, as explained by Rees (2016, pp, 236-237) is *because* the books are from Scandinavia. Rees (2016, p. 246) also explains that the genre criticises the Nordic society, something Forshaw (2012, p. 2) states surprises and excites Anglophone readers. Forshaw (2012, p. 2) proclaims that Anglophone readers have idealised the social democratic Scandinavian society, and as it is described as complex and a society that now has endured cracks, the readers are intrigued and fascinated.

Maher (n.d.) explains that the interest for Nordic Noir has grown in the recent years, something that is explained by the genre's convenient mix of the familiar and exotic. Maher (n.d.) finds that the exotic features in translated crime fiction offer a newness that is balanced with the familiar features of the genre. Forshaw (2012, p. 4) agrees that Norwegian crime fiction creates an exotic effect as it describes the country's massive fjords and northern coasts, and believes that the newness of the genre is something the readers are captivated by. Agger (2016, p. 138) also believes that Nordic Noir manage to unite the foreign with the recognizable, something target readers are intrigued by.

Maher (n.d.) and Platten (2016, p. 21) believe that Nordic Noir is a genre that transfers well from one language to another, even though the Anglophone publishing industry is considered to be one of the most reserved to literary importation. Forshaw (2012), on the other hand believes that translation of Nordic Noir into English can offer certain difficulties. To investigate the topic further, Forshaw (2012, p. 6) interviewed one of the most respected translators of Nordic Noir, Sarah Death, about the challenges that might occur when translating Scandinavian crime fiction. She stated that cultural quirks and different areas of

the language might be challenging to translate, such as getting the right terminology for Scandinavian police ranks. The technical vocabulary involved in such terminology might be a challenging aspect of a translation, and getting the correct equivalent might therefore be a demanding task. Descriptions of the social differences might not be as challenging as the differences between two cultures such as Norway and England are not extremely different (Forshaw, 2012, p. 7). As the main objective for this thesis is to investigate the aspect of Nordic Noir in crime fictions written by Nesbø, it is essential to investigate strategies used by the translator in order to operationalise the translator's decisions.

2.2 Strategies in Crime Fiction

There are different ways to approach a translation, using strategies that range from faithful renderings of the ST where the ST plays the most important part, to free transformations of the ST in order to be faithful to the author (Croitoru, 2009, p. 115). Translation theorists use different approaches and terminologies to label the renderings or transformations of translations, such as 'target oriented' approaches, and terms such as 'equivalence'. The translation has then been transformed into a text the target readers can read fluently. Terminologies such as 'translation problem' refers to words or phrases that might be difficult to transfer from one culture to another, and the translator can then apply 'solutions' as strategies (Toury, 2012, pp. 17-18). This is something that applies for translation of Nordic Noir as well, and Lawrence Venuti (2008, p. 4-5) is one of the translation theorists that refer to target oriented translations as domestication, and the direct transfer of words and phrases from the ST to the TT as foreignization. The terms domestication and foreignization, as well as exoticization, are terms that will be used for this thesis as they have been operationalized and can be applied with the CSIs in the analysis.

2.2.1 Domesticating Strategies in Crime Fiction

A domesticated translation will, according to Venuti (2008, p. 4) avoid foreign words and phrases. The translated text is read fluently by the target reader if it has been domesticated. A fluent text is something Venuti (2008, p. 4) explains as a text that is written in a language that renders the precise meaning and with phrases that are widely used, and not phrases that have been imprinted by a foreign language. A fluent translation is something Venuti (2008, p. 5) characterises as a text the target readers find familiar. Croitoru explains that if the translator is able to "make the TT sound natural, fluent and easily readable, the translator has to use easily

flowing syntactic structures” (Croitoru, 2009, p. 117). As the translator uses strategies that make the translation fluent and domesticated, Venuti (2008, p. 5) claims that the translator becomes invisible, making the target readers believe they are reading an original text and not a translation. How fluent a translated text is depends on the degree of the translator’s invisibility, and Croitoru (2009, p. 117) states that the more invisible the translator, the more fluent the TT.

Lawrence Venuti (2008, p. 153) discusses a publication trend in realistic fiction in Anglophone countries, namely the crime novel. The number of translated fiction involving detectives and police procedurals have increased in Anglophone countries during the last decades, and Venuti (2008, p.154) proclaims that during 2000 and 2007, approximately fifteen crime novels by six Norwegian writers appeared in English, and selling extremely well. When investigating the reason for the genre’s popularity, Venuti (2008, p. 154) questions the visibility of the foreign elements in the translated books, and believes that most of the foreign elements have been erased from the TT.

Venuti (2008, p. 155) claims that when a foreign culture is described in crime fiction, readers are informed of literary styles and discourses, traditions, values and beliefs, and the interests of groups, people and institutions in that culture. As Venuti has done research on the matter, he has discovered that English translations of foreign crime novels mostly assimilate the foreign text, and that the translators use forms of English most Anglophone readers are familiar with (Venuti, 2008, p. 157). The readers will find the translation familiar as the text does not contain many foreign or interruptive words. The cultural segments are assimilated and the foreign elements have therefore been domesticated. The linguistic forms in the domesticated text are most acceptable and familiar to the target readers (Venuti, 2008, p. 157). The genre of crime fiction is said to be so culturally familiar before the translation process, that Venuti (2008, p. 159) believes there is almost no differences between the source culture and target culture at all. The conventions of the genre is followed, especially the police procedural.

2.2.2 Foreignizing Strategies in Crime Fiction

Translation theorists such as Schleiermacher in the 1800s, Steiner in the 1970s and Venuti in the mid- 1990s have called for translations that resist assimilation and signifies the differences of the foreign text (Damrosch, 2003, p. 427; Venuti, 2012, p. 19). Cultural and linguistic

differences of the foreign text are present and signified in the translated text, a strategy that foreignizes a translation (Venuti, 2008, p. 15).

Venuti (2008, p. 16) points out that the foreignizing translator seeks to do right by the source culture by keeping cultural elements of the foreign culture. The translator experiments with the foreign language and shows the target readers linguistic and cultural differences of the foreign text. The translation practice makes the foreign elements explicit, and the translator takes risks by not following domesticating rules (Venuti, 2003, p. 252). A foreignizing translation will disrupt cultural codes in the translating language as the target readers are presented with elements of a different culture they are not familiar with. This will take the target readers further away from the translated text as the reading experience will become alien and abrupt (Venuti, 2008, pp. 15-16). If the translator believes the text has exotic cultural qualities worth preserving, Kwiesiński (1998, p. 187) claims that the usage of foreign words can be justified.

The debate regarding the terms foreignization and domestication has gained prominence with many arguing that the terms lack a clear definition. Translation theorists such as Tymoczko, Pym and Folkhart (Paloposki, 2011, p. 41) have criticized Venuti's notions of domestication and foreignization stating that the terms are vague and contradictory. Tymoczko (2000, p. 34) emphasises that Venuti has not clearly defined the terms of domestication and foreignization, and claims that the necessary tool for deciding what counts as a domesticating or foreignizing translation is missing, leaving the judgement with the researcher (Tymoczko, 2000, pp. 37-38). In the same vein, Pym (1995, pp. 165-166) notes that Venuti uses a language that is complex and vague, something that makes it difficult to grasp the essence of the terms. Folkhart (Paloposki, 2011, p. 41) claims that Venuti does not pay attention to ethics, whereas Venuti (2008) argues that the terms domestication and foreignization "indicate fundamentally *ethical* attitudes towards a foreign text and culture..." (Venuti, 2008, p. 19). In his defence, Venuti (2008, p. 19) proclaims that there is a spectrum of cultural and textual effects, and that the terms must be treated as culturally variable. Venuti emphasises that the patterns of linguistic usage, literary and cultural traditions must be reconstructed by the translator as a translation is historically contingent, and that there is a relation between a translation project and the receiving culture (Venuti, 2008, p. 19). Poucke (2012, p. 139) also emphasises that neither of the two strategies can be followed in a consistent way, and offers therefore a model of measuring degree of foreignization. Poucke's model (2012, p. 144) divides the measuring into fields of strong foreignization, moderate foreignization and strong domestication. Venuti

has not implemented Poucke's model of measuring degree of foreignization in his works, however discusses a trend in translated crime fiction when it comes to different degrees of disruption of attention (Venuti, 2008).

As mentioned in the previous section, Venuti (2008, p. 157) argues that there is a domesticating trend when it comes to translated crime fiction. The degree of disruption of attention is then non-existent. Even so, he proclaims that there can be cases where the target readers experience a shallow degree of foreignization. This is something that can be compared with Poucke's field of moderate foreignization. Venuti (2008, p.160) explains that when the foreign culture is described in a crime fiction, there is usually reference to foreign geographical places, certain target culture customs, historical figures and personal names, as well as the odd foreign word, all with reference to the source culture. The description of such cultural elements will produce a shallow cultural difference, and therefore produce an exoticizing effect instead of a pure foreignizing effect (Venuti, 2008, p. 160). If a foreignizing effect is to occur, Venuti (2008, p. 160) argues that the target culture's values and beliefs have to be questioned or upset. This would happen if there are descriptions of fundamentally different ideological values.

Venuti (2008, p. 160) claims that a shallow sense of foreignness is something Anglophone readers have come to expect of translated crime fiction. Therefore, if the target readers come across for example a foreign name in the TT, the effect will be exoticizing instead of foreignizing since there is a low degree of disruption of attention. However, if the target readers come across a word that is completely unfamiliar, the effect can become foreignizing as the degree of disruption of attention is more profound. A foreignizing effect can therefore occur within one single sentence as the odd foreign word becomes an abrupt reminder of the foreign culture (Venuti, 2008, p. 161). Although Venuti investigates trends in terms of foreignization and exoticization, there is no clear definition of which words or phrases exoticize the translation, and which words or phrases foreignize the translation, as pointed out by Tymoczko (2000, p. 34). Even so, the terms can be operationalized on the basis of the given information. Foreignization occurs when there is a high degree of disruption of attention and occurs when cultural and linguistic elements are directly transferred from the ST to the TT. The cultural and linguistic elements are significantly different from the elements in the target culture. The term exoticization can be operationalized to cases where 1) there are expected types of repetition, such as geographical and personal names, 2) if there is intra or extratextual gloss, as the sub-strategies are deforeignizing, 3) if it is clear from the context

what the foreign word means, or 4) if the target audience is likely to be familiar with the foreign word from before – Norwegian orthographic structures will then not become foreignizing.

There are certain elements that work as contributing factors when it comes to the degree of foreignness, and will be discussed further in the analysis and discussion chapters.

Venuti (2008, p. 19) emphasises that domestication and foreignization are not binary opposites who can be placed to cover a wide range of fluent or resistant strategies, nor can the two terms be reduced to the true binaries (Venuti, 2008, p. 19). Venuti (2008, p. 20) also points out the importance of noticing that what might be foreignizing in one translation project might not be so in another. Cultural and social determinations are diverse, and might even be conflicting, showing that human subjectivity is of importance.

The hypotheses that will be tested have been based on Venuti's (2008) research regarding strategies in crime fiction. Hence, it could conceivably be hypothesised that there is a majority of domesticated CSIs in Jo Nesbø's books. Venuti (2008, p. 159) proclaims that there might be instances of Nordic elements in the TT, and that this will give the translation a foreignizing touch. These findings suggest that there are instances of foreignized and exoticized examples in Nesbø's books, however to a much lower degree than domesticated examples. I consider the foreignized and exoticized elements to produce different kinds of disruption of attention, and the CSIs that produce a low degree of disruption of attention will have an exoticizing effect. The CSIs that produce a high degree of disruption of attention will have a foreignizing effect.

2.3 Culture-Specific Items

In order to investigate if elements in a translation has been domesticated, foreignized or exoticized, it is important to look at elements in a language that are restricted to that specific culture, and to investigate how the translator has chosen to translate those cultural elements. In order to operationalize the term used for this thesis, several relevant notions from different translation theorists will be mentioned in the following section.

Nida (2000, p. 4) talks about 'presuppositions' as a term of not being able to translate meaningfully because of cultural gaps, whereas Mayoral and Muñoz (2000, p. 136) refer to 'culturally marked segments' when referring to aspects restricted to the source culture. Antonini (2007, p. 154) states that words and concepts that are specific to a culture can refer

to different aspects of everyday life, such as education, politics, history, legal systems, and units of measurement. According to Venuti (2008, p. 160), certain aspects of the foreign culture might range from customs, cuisine, historical figures, along with proper names and the odd foreign word. Leppihalme (1997, p. viii) uses the term ‘culture-bump’ when culture-specific elements hinder the meaning of the translated text, making the target readers unable to grasp the meaning intended from one language to another. When a source language word expresses an unfamiliar concept the target culture find unfamiliar, Baker (2011, p. 18) refers to the concept as ‘culture-specific’. This is also a term that Aixelá (1996) uses and the term will be used for this thesis.

Translation theorist Javier Aixelá (1996, p. 53) points out that each linguistic community has a series of habits and systems, and the cultural aspects of those is what he calls culture-specific items (CSIs). An example of such can be local institutions, streets, historical figures, personal names, place names, and so on, similar to what Venuti (2008) and Antonini (2007) regard as culture-specific. The usage of the CSIs are restricted to the source culture, and the translation of the CSIs might be a challenging task because of the non-existent or the different value in the target culture. Aixelá has defined CSIs, and his definition will be used in this thesis:

Those textually actualised items whose function and connotations in a source text involve a translation problem in their transference to a target text, whenever this problem is a product of the nonexistence of the referred item or of its different intertextual status in the cultural system of the readers of the target text. (Aixelá, 1996, p. 58)

Aixelá explains that the definition covers the individual linguistic items, the function the linguistic items have in the translated text, whether the linguistic items pose a problem in the receiving culture, and how the receiving culture accepts the CSIs.

As a translation mixes two or more cultures, the target culture can either accept or deny the translation (Aixelá, 1996, p. 54). How the target culture find the translation depends on how the translator deals with the various types of non-equivalence. Aixelá (1996, p. 61) introduces different strategies a translator can use that ranges from conservation to substitution.

2.4 Strategies Introduced by Aixelá

The translator can choose to use several different strategies that will either domesticate or foreignize the translated text (Venuti, 2008). Aixelá (1996, p. 61) introduces a strategy that will conserve the foreign elements of the ST, and refers to the strategy as conservation. A

different strategy mentioned by Aixelá (1996, p. 63) is substitution. The CSIs in the target text have then been translated so that the target audience can easily comprehend them. The two strategies consist of several sub-strategies that will be introduced in the following chapter. Some of the sub-strategies are complemented with strategies by Baker (2011) in order to either get a more comprehensive explanation of the sub-strategy, or to offer new insight.

2.4.1 Conservation

Conservation occurs, according to Aixelà (1996, p. 54) when some of the CSIs in the ST are conserved in the TT, and the target culture accept the cultural differences. Conservation and foreignization have some similarities, however when foreignization occurs, the target audience do not always accept the differences of the reproduced cultural signs, as the differences can be obscure and disrupt the target readers' reading experience (Venuti, 2008, p. 16).

Aixelá (1996) refers to the notions below as strategies, however I will refer to them as sub-strategies in this thesis in order to separate them from domestication, foreignization and exoticization, which are referred to as strategies.

Repetition

Repetition is a sub-strategy that the translator can use when he wishes to conserve elements of the ST in the TT. Aixelá (1996, p. 61) emphasises that the sub-strategy might give the target readers an alien feeling when reading the translation as there are foreign elements directly transferred from the ST to the TT. However, the sub-strategy might not give a completely foreignizing effect as the direct transfer of a CSI might not upset any cultural values in the target culture. The sub-strategy of repetition can both exoticize and foreignize the CSI, depending on which CSI is repeated. The repetition of most toponyms might not be obscure enough to create an alien reading experience, as the repetition of geographical names might be expected of the genre. Therefore, the direct transfer of toponyms might create an exoticizing effect instead of a foreignizing effect (Aixelá, 1996, p. 61; Venuti, 2008, p. 163). Transferring a completely foreign and odd word from the ST might on the other hand, create a foreignizing effect as the translator uses obscure and completely foreign elements in the TT. The translator then takes risks and experiments with the foreign language (Venuti, 2003, p. 252).

Orthographic adaptation

When the original reference from the ST is expressed in a different alphabet from the one the target readers use, Aixelá (1996, p. 61) emphasises that the translator chooses to include the procedure of transcription and transliteration. This is a sub-strategy that will deforeignize the translation, and a sub-strategy that might even domesticate the translation. As orthographic adaptation is not a sub-strategy that conserves the foreign elements of the ST, but rather adapts the unfamiliar linguistic form to a form the target audience find familiar, I have turned to the sub-strategy of orthographic *non*-adaptation – which builds on Aixelá's (1996) sub-strategy. Orthographic non-adaptation is a sub-strategy that is used when there is repetition of for example a personal name with the exact same orthographic structure as the one in the ST. Something that is highly relevant for this thesis is the conservation of the letters 'æ', 'ø' and 'å' in the TT. These are letters that do not exist in the Anglophone alphabet, and the direct transfer of the letters might therefore produce an abrupt reading experience. The sub-strategy of orthographic non-adaptation never appears without the sub-strategy of repetition, and will therefore not be seen as an individual sub-strategy in this thesis; only as an additional sub-strategy.

Linguistic (non-cultural) translation

According to Aixelá (1996, pp. 61-62), the translator uses the sub-strategy of linguistic (non-cultural) translation when he chooses a reference that is a close reference to the original, however its comprehensibility is increased. The translator provides a target language version of the CSI, and the version can still be recognized as belonging to the cultural system of the source culture. Cultural systems as units of measurement and currencies are common examples of this sub-strategy. Aixelá (1996, p. 62) uses the following example to explain linguistic (non-cultural) translation, and explains that the English 'dollars' becomes 'dólares' in Spanish. 'Dólares' is not a currency that is used in Spain, but the translator uses an orthographic form the target readers are more familiar with. The sub-strategy does not have to be syntactically dependent, however must transform the ST version into a version the target readers find familiar (Aixelá, 1996, p. 62).

Extratextual gloss

Aixelá (1996, p. 62) claims that the translator uses the sub-strategy of extratextual gloss when there needs to be offered some sort of explanation of the meaning of the CSI. In this sub-

strategy, the gloss is distinguished from the text by being marked as a footnote, endnote, glossary, or as commentary etc. The target readers understand the reference because of the explanation offered by the translator, and the CSI has therefore been deforeignized (Aixelá, 1996, p. 62; Kwiesiński, 1998, p. 203).

Intratextual gloss

In the case of intratextual gloss, Aixelá (1996, p. 62) claims that the translator feels he can, or should include his own gloss as a part of the text. This does not usually disturb the target reader's attention, and will solve ambiguities that might occur. Baker (2011, p. 41) states that this sub-strategy specifies the meaning of the CSI, however it loses the lexical status and will not offer the same associative or expressive meaning. This sub-strategy will also deforeignize the CSI (Kwiesiński, 1998, p. 203).

When it comes to sub-strategies of extratextual and intratextual gloss, they are seen as additional sub-strategies as they always appear with repetition. The additional sub-strategies will therefore not be seen as individual sub-strategies in this thesis.

2.4.2 Substitution

The strategy that can be regarded as the opposite of conservation is what Aixelá (1996, p. 54) refers to as substitution. Substitution occurs when the CSIs in the TT have been transformed into cultural reproductions. When there is a case of cultural reproduction, the target readers read the text more or less as the original. Aixelá (1996, p. 54) finds that there is a trend in the Western World of reading the text as an original, a term that Venuti (2008) refers to as domestication. Substitution and domestication have certain similarities, however certain sub-strategies might not domesticate the text as much as others. When Venuti refers to domestication, he often uses terms like 'familiarised', 'fluent' and 'immediately recognizable' (Venuti, 2008, p. 5), terms that necessarily do not correspond with all kinds of substitution. The sub-strategies of substitution and the resemblance to domestication will be discussed in more detail in the following section.

Synonymy

When using the sub-strategy of synonymy, Aixelá (1996, p. 63) points out that the translator uses a synonym or a parallel reference to avoid repeating the CSI. An example of the strategy, as emphasised by Aixelá (1996, p. 63) is when the translator chooses not to repeat the

alcoholic beverage ‘Bacardi’ through the whole translation, and decides to replace the second reference with ‘rum’. The translator might choose second references that are not completely domesticated, as can be seen from certain examples in my analysis. The notions of domestication and substitution are therefore not equal, however the terms can be said to be closely related.

Deletion

According to Aixelá (1996, p. 64), deletion occurs when the translators consider the CSI unacceptable on ideological or stylistic grounds, or find the CSI not relevant enough for the effort of comprehension required of their readers, or that it is simply too obscure to include in the TT. The CSI will therefore be omitted in the TT (Aixelá, 1996, p. 64). As this strategy deletes the obscure CSI, the translators can be said to be invisible, leaving the target readers with a fluent reading experience of the translated text, something that domesticates the translation (Venuti, 2008, p. 5).

Limited universalization

When the translator feels that the CSI is too obscure for the target readers, Aixelá (1996, p. 63) claims that he decides to replace it. The translator then chooses another reference, a reference that also belongs to the source culture, however less specific than the original reference. Aixelá (1996, p. 63) explains that when referring to the sport American football, ‘an American football’ can be translated to ‘*un balón de rugby* [a ball of rugby]’ in Spanish. ‘A ball of rugby’ would be understood by the source culture, however ‘an American football’ would be a more specific term when referring to the sport American football.

Absolute universalization

According to Aixelá (1996, p. 63), this sub-strategy is identical to limited universalization, but the translator is not able to find a better known CSI and will therefore choose a neutral reference. An example of absolute universalization is when ‘a Chesterfield’ becomes ‘*un sofa*’ [a sofa]’ (Aixelá, 1996, p. 63).

Naturalization

Aixelá (1996, p. 63) emphasises that this sub-strategy is used when the translator brings “the CSI into the intertextual corpus felt as specific by the target language culture” (Aixelá, 1996,

p. 63). ‘Dollar’ would be translated from English into Spanish ‘duro’; a currency the target culture would find more specific (Aixelá, 1996, p. 63).³ Baker (2011, p. 29) refers to this sub-strategy as cultural substitution, and explains that the CSI is replaced with a target language item which is likely to have the same impact on the target reader; however the two items do not necessarily have the same meaning. Even though the target language item and the CSI do not have the same propositional meaning, they can evoke a similar context in the target culture. Baker (2011, p. 29) points out that the target reader can relate to the concept – a concept that is familiar. When the translator uses the sub-strategy of naturalization, the goal is to capture the reader’s attention immediately with characters and stereotypes that are interesting and familiar. Foreign characters and stereotypes are replaced with cultural substitutes that are familiar, even though the literal meaning is different. Baker (2011, p. 29) argues that this sub-strategy is used to maintain the coherence of a text, as a proper name or a type of food can disrupt the reader’s continuity if the reference is unknown.

Autonomous creation

According to Aixelá (1996, p. 64), this very-little used sub-strategy occurs when the translators decide to add some non-existent cultural reference in the source text. An example of this strategy is when film titles are changed. The original title ‘Monsters in the Closet’, a film from 1986 was translated from English to Norwegian to ‘Skapulf’ (Håkonsen, 2011, n.p.), a reference that is somewhat different than the original reference.

³ The official currency in Spain today is euro. However ‘duro’ has survived the socioeconomic change and is still being used in idiomatic and/or formulaic expressions (Rojo, 2009).

3 Method

The method used in this thesis is that of a descriptive study with specific focus on CSIs in translated crime fiction. Saldanha and O'Brien (2014, p. 50) claim that research and analysis on translated texts with a descriptive purpose will offer evidence of translators' decision making, which further allows for insight into the translation process. As previously mentioned, the primary focus of this thesis is to investigate whether the CSIs in Jo Nesbø's books have been translated using domesticating, foreignizing or exoticizing strategies, and to take a look at the construction of the 'Nordic' in Nordic Noir. The necessary approach in this thesis will therefore be to perform a textual analysis of the ST and the TT. Toury (in Munday, 2016, p. 175) believes that a descriptive, textual analysis will identify relationships between interrelated segments in the two texts, and that generalizations about the identified patterns can be made on the basis of the analysis. The methods used in this thesis will therefore give insight into decisions made by the translator regarding domestication, foreignization and exoticization of CSIs in three of Jo Nesbø's books, and give insight into the construction of the 'Nordic' in Nordic Noir. As this research is conducted on books written by Jo Nesbø, generalizations can only be made on the basis of the extracted and analysed examples.

3.1 Selection of Material

Saldanha and O'Brien (2014, p. 215) emphasise the importance of establishing clear boundaries when conducting research. Selection criteria will establish a unit of investigation, and the process of selecting texts can then begin (Saldanha & O'Brien, 2014, p. 64). In order to investigate the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir, I chose to look at Norwegian crime fiction produced in the last twenty years. A subset in Norwegian crime fiction was then chosen, and restricted to crime fiction written by Jo Nesbø and translated by Don Bartlett. The three books *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (2009) were chosen for this thesis in order to present similarities and differences between the books. By choosing three books that were written in the time span of 9 years and translated by the same translator, I could compare the translation style between the books.

In order to investigate each book in more detail, I chose to look at the first 150 pages of *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (2009). A total of 376 CSIs were found. 124 CSIs were selected from the book *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), 117 CSIs were selected from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007), and 135 CSIs were selected from *Panserhjerte*

(Nesbø, 2009). The total number of 376 CSIs are presented in a table at the beginning of the analysis chapter, table 4.1, and in more detail in the appendix. The table in the appendix shows which categories the CSIs have been divided into, and further if they have been domesticated, foreignized or exoticized. The appendix shows the listed examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000) as the gathering of the material from the other two books was conducted and listed in the exact same way.

As Toury (in Munday, 2016, p. 175) emphasises the importance of investigating subsections in the sample texts in order to identify relationships and in order to make generalizations, I chose to analyse a subset of 44 CSIs in more detail. The 44 CSIs are presented in the analysis and categorized under domesticating, foreignizing or exoticizing strategies. By choosing to look at 44 CSIs, a variety of categories of CSIs and a variety of sub-strategies could be presented in more detail. Delimiting the analysis to 44 CSIs were also motivated by space limitations, as this is a relative small descriptive study. The analysis presents 15 examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), 13 examples from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and 16 examples from *Panserhjerte* (2009). The number of examples from each book is not equal as certain sub-strategies, such as synonymy, requires several examples in order to show a pattern. This can be seen from examples 31, 32 and 33 from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009), which have been placed under the category of synonymy.

31.

ST, p.120: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.123: the county officer.

32.

ST, p.121: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.125: The officer.

33.

ST, p.122: lensmannen [the county police officer].

TT, p.125: Skai.

The analysis presents 7 domesticating examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), 5 domesticating examples from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and 8 domesticating examples from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). As mentioned above, the sub-strategy of synonymy makes the number of examples in *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009) higher than the rest of the books, as the sub-strategy requires several examples in order to show a pattern. There are 5 foreignizing

examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), 5 foreignizing examples from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007), and 4 foreignizing examples from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). The number of exoticizing examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000) is 3, 3 exoticizing examples from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007), and 4 exoticizing examples from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009).

3.2 The Analysis

In order to operationalise the notions of domestication, foreignization and exoticization in the analysis of the CSIs, sub-strategies that can be applied on the linguistic micro-level is needed. Aixelá (1996) introduces strategies that show similarities between substitution and domestication on the one hand, and conservation and foreignization on the other, as was shown in the theoretical background. The model Aixelá (1996) introduces provides a set of sub-strategies that was used for the purpose of analysing the CSIs in this thesis.

The data in the analysis is partly presented in tables, where the first table presents the total number of CSIs and the total number of domesticating, exoticizing and foreignizing strategies. The second table presents the 44 CSIs in the analysis, and shows which of Aixelá's sub-strategies have been used within each of the domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies.

The rest of the data in analysis is presented by means of selected examples. The 15 examples from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000) are presented first in the analysis and each CSI is divided into categories. The categories are summed up and can be found in the appendix. The 15 examples are further divided into domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies, as mentioned above. The 13 selected examples from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) are presented next in the analysis, also divided into categories and showing patterns in regards to domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies. The 16 examples from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009) are presented at the end of the analysis, in the same way as *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000) and *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007).

By looking at the CSIs in light of Aixelá's (1996) sub-strategies involving substitution and conservation, I was able to see whether the translator had preserved any Nordic elements in the TT, and how the Nordic elements had been preserved. I compared the ST and the TT in order to see whether any CSIs had been transferred directly from the ST to the TT, whether any CSIs had been removed or if any CSIs had gone through an orthographic change. If, for example, a Norwegian word was found in the English TT, for instance the Norwegian word

‘frøken’, the ST word and the TT word would be listed. This can be seen from the examples in the appendix. The same procedure was done with other examples of foreignizing strategies, as well as examples of domesticating and exoticizing strategies. When the first 150 pages of the three books had been searched and all the CSIs identified, the CSIs could be labelled to sub-strategies introduced by Aixelá (1996), and further categorized under domestication, foreignization or exoticization.

As I looked at the ST and the TT simultaneously, I noticed if there had happened some sort of shift from the ST to the TT, and the shifts can be seen from the numbered examples in the analysis. I then wrote down the findings, and continued to search the book, leaving further investigation about the specific sub-strategies to a later stage. I did not start to analyse each CSI as they were retrieved as I did not want to make quick assumptions or hasty decisions of which strategy the CSI belonged to. 376 CSIs were retrieved from the three books, and a subset of 44 CSIs was chosen for further analysis. The subset shows how the translator has chosen to translate certain CSIs, and which strategies and sub-strategies domesticate, foreignize and exoticize the translation.

By looking at the 376 examples retrieved from all three books, one can see that there is a majority of exoticizing examples. This can be seen from table 4.1. The direct transfer of personal names and geographical names make the quantity of exoticizing examples very high. The same regards the use of the sub-strategy repetition, as this is the only sub-strategy used with the exoticizing and foreignizing examples. Even though there is a majority of exoticizing examples in the total amount of CSIs, I chose to present more domesticating examples than foreignizing and exoticizing examples in the analysis. The reason for choosing a majority of domesticating examples in the analysis is to be able to demonstrate and discuss a greater variety of sub-strategies. The foreignizing and exoticizing sub-strategy is, without exception, repetition, and by showing a majority of foreignizing and exoticizing examples in the analysis would have been repetitive.

The following sections will demonstrate how the analysis was conducted by showing examples from the domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies.

3.2.1 The Domesticating Examples

Aixelá’s (1996) strategy of substitution is potentially domesticating, and an example of this can be seen from example 1. Example 1 is from the book *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000).

1.

ST, p. 25: rosinen i pølsa [the raisin in the sausage].

TT, p. 27: the cherry on the cake.

The first step in the analysis was placing the CSI in a category, and example 1 was placed under the category of fixed expressions. The CSI was then looked at in light of Aixelá's (1996) sub-strategies and placed under the sub-strategy of naturalization – a frequently used sub-strategy in the analysis. The CSI could then be placed under the strategy of domestication, foreignization or exoticization.

As can be seen from example 1, the use of the strategy substitution is in this case domesticating, and the rest of the cases where the substitution strategy is used will also have a domesticating effect, however to different degrees. When the translator uses the sub-strategy of, for example, deletion, he removes the obscure CSI from the TT and uses syntactic structures the target readers are familiar with. The domesticating effect will therefore become very high.

3.2.2 The Foreignizing Examples

The strategy of conservation on the other hand is potentially foreignizing. When the translator uses, for example, the sub-strategy of repetition, he conserves elements of the foreign text. This can be seen from example 39 in the analysis, where there is a high degree of disruption of attention. Example 39 is from the book *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009).

39.

ST, p.39: frøken? [miss?].

TT, p.37: *frøken?*

Example 39 was placed in the category of politeness formulae. Examples such as 39 were quickly placed under the strategy of foreignization as the translator has chosen to italicize the CSI in the TT, something that emphasizes the foreign word (Saldanha, 2011, pp. 256-257). As the CSI had been directly transferred from the ST to the TT without any explanation in form of intra or extratextual gloss, and in addition been italicized, the CSI was placed in the category of foreignization as it produces a high degree of disruption of attention.

3.2.3 The Exoticizing Examples

As previously stated, exoticization, rather than foreignization, occurs when there is a lower degree of disruption of attention, and happens 1) if there are expected types of repetition, such as geographical and personal names, 2) if there is intra or extratextual gloss, as these sub-strategies are deforeignizing, 3) if it is clear from the context what the foreign word means, or 4) if the target audience is likely to be familiar with the foreign word from before – Norwegian orthographic structures will then not become foreignizing.

Example 26 in the analysis (see below) is placed in the category of exoticization, and under the sub-strategy of repetition. The translator has also used the additional sub-strategy of intratextual gloss. When the translator chooses to include his own gloss as a part of the text, as he has done with example 26, Aixelá (1996, p. 62) explains that the translator might solve ambiguities. The effect of the additional sub-strategy might therefore be deforeignizing (Kwiesiński, 1998, p. 203). Example 26 is from the book *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007).

26.

ST, p. 59: Ringt Norgestaxi og Oslotaxi og sjekket turene de hadde hatt i nærheten av adressen på Hoff natten før [Called Norgestaxi and Oslotaxi and checked the trips they had had nearby the address on Hoff the night before].

TT, p. 56: Rung two taxi firms, Norgestaxi and Oslotaxi, and checked the journeys they had made near the Hoff address the previous night.

Example 26 was placed in the category of local institutions. The underlined part in the example from the TT shows where the translator has added his own gloss as a part of the text, an element that has deforeignized the CSI in this example and therefore made the repetition of the CSI ‘Norgestaxi’ less disruptive. The CSI has therefore been placed under the exoticizing strategy instead of the foreignizing strategy, as there is a shallow degree of foreignness.

It is not straightforward distinguishing between foreignization and exoticization. This proved to be difficult throughout the process and the decision therefore needed careful consideration. When collecting exoticizing and foreignizing elements from the TT, all of the examples ended up being placed under the sub-category of repetition as every element is directly transferred from the ST to the TT. Elements that were quickly recognized as foreignizing were the elements that were directly transferred from the ST to the TT and italicized. The CSI were seen as a highly disruptive element in the TT. As previously stated, foreignization occurs

when cultural and linguistic elements are directly transferred to the TT, and the cultural and linguistic elements are significantly different from the elements in the target culture. However, there can also be instances of foreignization when there is a high quantity of exoticizing elements in the same sentence. This will be discussed further in 5.1.

Exoticization occurs when there is a lower degree of disruption of attention, and occurs, as mentioned at the beginning of the section, when there are expected types of repetition, when the translator uses the additional sub-strategy intratextual gloss, when the meaning of the CSI is clear from the context, and when the target readers are already familiar with the foreign word.

3.3 Limitations of the Study

When making claims about my findings, I can only make conclusions regarding the identified patterns in the analysed material (Saldanha & O'Brien, 2014, pp. 35-36; Toury in Munday, 2016, p. 175). This thesis does not engage with Nordic Noir in other Scandinavian crime fictions, as this is a relative small study and is limited to CSIs in three books by one writer. The results are therefore not generalizable to every book written by Jo Nesbø or to the genre of Nordic Noir as a whole.

The reader should also bear in mind that when conducting descriptive research, the researcher's subjective opinions might influence the results, and Gilham (2000, in Saldanha & O'Brien, 2014, p. 227) explains that "[n]ew knowledge is mainly interpreted in terms of what we already know". The representations of the raw data are therefore interpretative, as explained by Saldanha and O'Brien (2014, p. 228). The choices made in this research are based on my previous knowledge and on my subjective views together with the collected theory, and a different researcher might therefore get different results. Saldanha and O'Brien emphasises that "the assumptions that we derive from our experience as to what translators do and readers experience are exactly what can make us biased and unable to appreciate experiences different from our own." (Saldanha & O'Brien, p. 227). This shows that my previous knowledge might have influenced the results of the analysis, and that even though I tried not to conduct the analysis of the CSIs before all material was gathered, I might have made presumptions about the raw data. This especially regards assumptions about whether a CSI is exoticizing or foreignizing. Having decided on a strategy before conducting the detailed analysis, for example assuming that the CSI in example 9 in the analysis chapter is

exoticizing because of Venuti's (2008) statement about exoticization and geographical names might prove not to be correct after a thorough analysis.

9.

ST, p.87: på hjørnet av Torggata og Youngstorget [on the corner of Torg street and Youngstorget].

TT, p.116: on the corner of Torggata and Youngstorget.

Example 9 can be presumed exoticizing without a thorough analysis, as Venuti (2008, p. 160) argues that geographical names are elements that offer a shallow degree of foreignness. However, example 9 ended up being placed under the strategy of foreignization because of the high quantity of CSIs in the same sentence. A high quantity of CSIs in the same sentence might make the degree of disruption of attention high, and therefore foreignizing. Making assumptions before collecting the data might be an inefficient use of time as the researcher might make wrongful decisions. It is therefore important to measure validity of the collected data, and this can be done by looking at a sample of CSIs. When gathering CSIs for this thesis, a large number of CSIs were collected. A selected sample of 44 CSIs was then chosen to provide an insight into the details of the translation, something that gives information about the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir.

How the data is analysed and how the researcher conducts the study is of importance to reliability (Saldanha & O'Brien, 2014, p. 37). To ensure reliability in this thesis, I have tried to be as open and clear about my methodological choices as possible.

4 Analysis

The first 150 pages of *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007), and *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009) have been studied in order to identify relationships between segments in the ST and the TT, and the results are presented in the following chapter.

A total number of 376 CSIs was found (see appendix) and analysed into domesticated, foreignized and exoticizing examples. The CSIs have been organized and placed in a table, and can be found in table 4.1. The table shows that exoticization is the dominant strategy in the 150 analysed pages, and that foreignization is a strategy that does not occur as frequently. The possible effects of the strategies will be discussed in chapter 5.

	Rødstrupe (147 pages studied)	Snømannen (147 pages studied)	Panserhjerte (152 pages studied)	Total
Total number of examples	124	117	135	376
Domesticated examples	33 (27%)	16 (14%)	22 (16%)	71 (19%)
Foreignizing examples	15 (12%)	9 (8%)	14 (10%)	38 (10%)
Exoticizing examples	76 (61%)	92 (78%)	99 (74%)	267 (71%)

Table 4. 1 Total number of examples

44 out of the 376 CSIs were chosen to be analysed in more detail, and the results of the analysis of the 44 examples can be found in table 4.2. The examples were analysed in terms of Aixelá's (1996, pp. 61-65) sub-strategies, and the table shows which sub-strategy has been used with each of the domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies.

	Rødstrupe	Snømannen	Panserhjerte
Examples using domesticating strategies	7 D: 1 LU: 2 AU: 2 N: 2	5 D: 1 LU: 1 AU: 1 N: 2	8 S: 3 LU: 2 N: 3
Examples using foreignizing strategies	5 R: 7	5 R: 2	4 R: 3
Examples using exoticizing strategies	3 R: 2	3 R: 1	4 R: 4

Table 4. 2 Strategies used with the 44 examples in the analysis

There is a majority of exoticizing examples in the books, however a majority of the 44 examples in the analysis are domesticated. This is to show a variety of Aixelá's (1996, pp. 61-65) sub-strategies, as well as the patterns of the sub-strategies. As can be seen from table 4.2, there is only one sub-strategy used with the foreignizing and exoticizing examples, namely repetition. This has caused the majority of strategies presented in the analysis chapter to be domesticating, in order to avoid too much repetition of the sub-strategy repetition.

4.1 Rødstrupe

Harry Hole, an unconventional officer is looking into a case that points him in the direction of the Norwegian Neo Nazi environment and a person with the code name *Prinsen* (The Prince). The crime novel ranges from the battlefields of the Second World War to modern day Oslo. As the case unravels, Harry gets closer to the killer, who sets the stage for his final performance. This crime novel is the third in line about inspector Harry Hole. Jo Nesbø won the Glass Key prize for best Nordic crime novel for *The Redbreast* (Amazon, 2017, n.p.).

4.1.1 Examples using Domesticating Strategies

4.1.1.1 Fixed Expressions

1.

ST, p.25: og, til slutt, rosinen i pølsa [and, to the end, the raisin in the sausage].

TT, p. 27: and, last but not least, the cherry on the cake.

Example 1 refers to a conversation where four of the most important men in the world are about to arrive in Norway, and among them the president of the United States. The president of the United States is regarded as the most important one, namely ‘rosinen i pølsa’ or ‘the cherry on the cake’.

The expression ‘rosinen i pølsa’ came into existence in Norway in the 1600s as raisins used to be put in each end of a blood sausage. The raisins were seen as a treat and something to look forward to as they tasted extra good (“Rosinen i Pølsa”, 2009). Putting raisins in sausages is a tradition that still exists today, and the expression with it. People in Norway use the expression ‘rosinen i pølsa’ when referring to an extraordinary situation, a situation that has a spectacular ending, or when something good becomes even better (Eikeland, 2006, n.p.; “Rosinen i Pølsa”, 2009).

The expression ‘rosinen i pølsa’ is not used in Anglophone countries (The MotorShip, 2013, n.d.), and is therefore not likely to be understood by target readers if the translator had chosen to transfer the expression directly. The translator has found an equivalent for the expression instead of transferring it directly. In this case, the translator has chosen to use the English equivalent ‘the cherry on the cake’; an expression that is used when a good situation becomes even better (“The Cherry On The Cake”, 2016).

Naturalization

The translator has chosen to use the sub-strategy of naturalization. Aixelá (1996, p. 63) explains that the translator can be said to have used this sub-strategy when an unknown expression has been replaced by an expression the target readers find familiar. The expression ‘the cherry on the cake’ is easier to relate to (Baker, 2011, p. 29) for the target readers than the Norwegian CSI. Baker (2011, p. 29) explains that a translator will use the sub-strategy of naturalization to maintain the coherence of the target text, as an unknown reference can disrupt the target reader’s attention. The expression ‘rosinen i pølsa’ has therefore been domesticated as the translator has chosen to use the sub-strategy of naturalization.

2.

ST, p.34: Bar overkropp, hoftefeste og tenna på tork [Bare upper body, hip attachment and the teeth on dry].

TT, p. 41: Bare chest, arms akimbo and buck teeth sticking out.

When someone has ‘tenna på tork’, it means that their teeth are bulging outward (“Tennene på tork”, n.d.), and having ‘buck teeth’ means to have the upper front teeth sticking out (“Buck teeth”, n.d.). Both expressions have very similar denotation, and the conversation in the book refers to the singer Freddie Mercury, whose teeth were bulging outward.

Naturalization

The translator has used the sub-strategy of naturalization, a sub-strategy that domesticates the translation. The target readers are likely to find the expression familiar, and if they do they will read the text fluently. According to Venuti (2008, p. 4), a translated text is read fluently by the target readers if the text has been domesticated.

4.1.1.2 Politeness Formulae

3.

ST, p.78: ‘God formiddag,’ sa Betty Andersen...Følgelig hadde hun inntil for én time siden sagt ‘god morgen’, om en time ville hun si ‘god dag’, om seks timer ‘god ettermiddag’ og ytterligere to timer senere ‘god kveld’. [‘Good midmorning,’ said Betty Andersen...Consequently had she up to one hour ago said ‘good morning’, in one hour would she say ‘good day’, in six hours ‘good afternoon’ and additional two hours later ‘good evening’].

TT, p.102: ‘Good morning,’ Betty Andersen said...Thus in six hours’ time she would say, ‘Good afternoon,’ and two hours later, ‘Good evening’.

The excerpt from the book shows that ‘god formiddag’ is a way of greeting someone in Norway.

According to Dictionary.com, ‘morning’ is defined as “the first part or period of the day, extending from dawn, or from midnight, to noon” (“Morning”, n.d.). In Norway, ‘morgen’ extends from 6 am to 9 am, and ‘formiddag’ ranges from 9 am to noon (Conradi, 2011, n.p.; “Formiddag”, 2009). The English ‘morning’ covers both the Norwegian ‘morgen’ and ‘formiddag’. ‘Midmorning’, a word that can be said as an equivalent of ‘formiddag’, is said to be between 09.00 am and 10.00 am, the midpoint between sunrise and noon, or in the middle of the morning (“What time is mid-morning?”, 2017; “midmorning”, n.d.). ‘Midmorning’ can be an equivalent for ‘formiddag’, however ‘good midmorning’ is not commonly used as an expression in Anglophone countries. The phrase ‘good morning’ is more common in Anglophone speaking countries (“midmorning”, n.d.).

Deletion

The translator has deleted the expression ‘god formiddag’ from the TT as the expression ‘god formiddag’ is not a common politeness phrase in Anglophone speaking countries in its literal translation into English. ‘Good morning’ has replaced the Norwegian expression in this example, and the English politeness phrase is working as a generalized version of the Norwegian politeness phrase in this example. ‘Good morning’ is also a translation of ‘god morgen’, and has therefore two roles in the example above. The sub-strategy of deletion is likely to make the target readers read the text like an original, and the sub-strategy has therefore domesticated the translation.

4.

ST, p.25: Takk-for-sist-samtalene stoppet opp [The thanks-for-last-conversations stopped up].

TT, p.27: The nice-to-see-you conversations stopped.

‘Takk for sist’ can be transferred to ‘thank you for the last time we met’, and is a common expression used in Norway when friends or acquaintances meet again after spending time together – showing the time spent together was appreciated (Miller, 2012, n.p.). ‘Nice to see you’ is an expression used in Anglophone countries that can be used when greeting someone, or when saying good-bye (“Nice to see you”, n.d.). The Norwegian expression is more specific than the expression used in the TT, as it only refers to a situation that occurred between two people who previously met. The expression ‘nice to see you’ can refer to people who are saying goodbye, or to people who greet when they meet for the first time.

Limited Universalization

When the translator feels that the CSI is too obscure for the target readers, Aixelá (1996, p. 63) states that the translator can replace it with a less specific reference. The reference that replaces the CSI in the ST still belongs to the source culture, however is less specific. The expression ‘nice to see you’ can be translated to ‘hyggelig å se deg’, which is also an expression used in Norway, but not as specific as ‘takk for sist’. The translator domesticates the translation by using an expression that is common in most Anglophone countries. If the translator had glossed the Norwegian expression and written ‘The thanks-for-last-conversations stopped up’, the target readers most likely would have understood the sentence, however not been as familiar with the expression. By making the sentence familiar for the target readers, the translator has domesticated the translation.

4.1.1.3 Historical Concepts

5.

ST, p.45: begge brødrene var med i Nasjonal Samling, og at de gikk rundt der hjemme med bind rundt armen og angav sambygdingen for å være jøssinger [Both brothers were with in Nasjonal Samling, and that they walked around there home with bands around the arm and reporting fellow villagers for to be partisans].

TT, p.54: both brothers had joined the fascist *Nasjonal Samling* Party, and that they went around wearing bands on their arms and reporting fellow villagers they suspected of being partisans.

The term ‘jøssing’ was used about Norwegians who resisted the German occupation and someone who hoped the allied would win the Second World War (“Jøssing”, 2012). A ‘partisan’ is characterized as “a member of a guerrilla band engaged in fighting or sabotage against an occupying army.” (“Partisan”, n.d.). Even though certain source readers are not familiar with the expression ‘jøssing’ as it is an historical concept, it can be understood from the context that it is being referred to people who were against Hitler and his regime, something that can be seen from the excerpt.

Limited Universalization

The translator has used the sub-strategy of limited universalization and replaced the Norwegian CSI ‘jøssing’ with a less specific term; ‘partisan’. The term ‘partisan’ exists in Norwegian as well, but is not as specific as ‘jøssing’ as the term refers to Soviet’s and Yugoslav’s rather than Norwegians (“Partisan”, 2014). As the translator has replaced the unfamiliar CSI with a word the target readers most likely will find familiar, Venuti (2008, p. 5) claims that the target readers will read the translation fluently. The sub-strategy of limited universalization has therefore domesticated the translation as the translator has chosen to replace the CSI from the ST with an expression the target readers most likely are familiar with.

4.1.1.4 Culture-Specific Customs

6.

ST, p. 66: Så skrittet han over dørstokken til møterommet, sang ut et Nordmarka-friskt “goddag” og smilte [So stepped he over the doorstep to the meeting room, sang out a Nordmarka-fresh good day and smiled].

TT, p. 85: Then he strode over the threshold to the meeting room, sang out his hearty ‘Good morning’ and smiled.

The character in the book steps into a meeting room and greet the people sitting there with a bright smile on his face. His greeting is cheerful and the man shows good spirits.

Nordmarka is a part of the forest that surrounds Oslo, and is a popular hiking area for Norwegians and tourists visiting Oslo (“Nordmarka”, 2011). People in Norway are usually seen as reserved, however greet and smile when hiking in the forest or the mountains (Norheim, 2016, n.p.). Greeting when people are hiking is something that has become tradition for Norwegians, and might therefore be seen as a custom. The Norwegian reader is quite familiar with the hiking customs and would therefore understand the ‘Nordmarka-friskt’ reference, and might picture a healthy and resolute man who says hello with a smile on his face.

The translator uses the term ‘hearty’ instead of ‘Nordmarka-friskt’. A person who is hearty is defined as someone who is warm, genuine and jovial (“Hearty”, n.d.); something the character in the book wants to give impression of being. The meaning of the two expressions do not change to a great extent, however the expression in the TT is less specific than the one in the ST.

Absolute Universalization

The translator has chosen to replace the CSI in the TT with a neutral reference, and therefore used the sub-strategy of absolute universalization. The translator has chosen not to use the reference to Nordmarka as it might be unfamiliar to most Anglophone readers. Instead, the translator has chosen to use the term ‘hearty’, an expression that is not as specific as ‘Nordmarka-friskt’ however makes the translated text coherent as the target reader does not have to stop and think about an unfamiliar reference. Absolute universalization is a sub-strategy that domesticates a translation to a high degree, as the translator chooses a neutral reference that most likely is familiar to most target readers.

4.1.1.5 Culture-Specific Objects

7.

ST, p.74: Med respatexbordene og sofabenkene lignet det mer på røykesalongen i en ferge på Mørrekysten [With the respatex tables and the sofa benches looked it more at the smoke saloon in a ferry on Møre coast].

TT, p. 97: The plastic tables and benches made it look more like the smokers' saloon bar on a ferry along the Møre coast.

'Respatex' is the name of a table top produced by Norsk Hydro, and the name 'respatex' became the common term for the product itself; 'respatexbord'. The tables were common in Norwegian households during the 1960s and 1970s (Kiran, 2015, n.p.), and the conversation in the book refers to the interior design at a café shop, implying that the inventory is old and outdated.

Absolute Universalization

The translator has chosen the sub-strategy of absolute universalization; a sub-strategy that neutralises the specific ST reference in the TT. The translator has therefore domesticated the expression and the target readers do not have to read an expression that might have distanced them from the TT. Venuti (2008, p. 5) states that if the target readers find the text familiar, it will be read fluently, something that domesticates a translation.

4.1.2 Examples using Foreignizing Strategies

4.1.2.2 Geographical Names

8.

ST, p.21: Alt det hvite fikk farge og ble til Karl Johans gate [All the white got colour and became to Karl Johan's street].

TT, pp. 20-21: The whiteness took on colour and became Karl Johans gate.

'Karl Johans gate' is the main street in Oslo and it stretches from the central train station to the Royal Palace. In the book, a man walks down the crowded 'Karl Johans gate' towards the Royal Palace. In English, 'gate' is usually referred to as a movable barrier or some sort of access or entrance way ("Gate", n.d.). 'Gate' comes from Old Norse 'gata', and is still used in certain dialects in Northern England and Scotland today ("Gate n.2", n.d.).

Repetition

The translator transfers the street name ‘Karl Johans gate’ directly from the ST to the TT, instead of using a domesticating strategy and using the English equivalent ‘street’ and added an apostrophe: ‘Karl Johan’s street’.

As the word ‘gate’ is still used in some regions in certain Anglophone countries, the word might be familiar to some target readers. The target readers that are familiar with ‘gate’ might therefore experience a lower degree of disruption of attention, and experience exoticization. However when reading ‘Karl Johans gate’, the target readers are presented with both the street name ‘Karl Johan’ and the word ‘gate’. Even if some target readers are familiar with the word ‘gate’, they are presented with a foreign Norwegian street name, something that might disrupt their attention to a higher degree. Another disruptive element in the phrase might be the lack of the apostrophe. If the translator had added the apostrophe and written ‘Karl Johan’s gate’, the target readers’ reading experience might have been eased. The lack of the apostrophe, together with the Norwegian street name might give the target readers a foreignizing reading experience as the degree of disruption is high.

9.

ST, p.87: på hjørnet av Torggata og Youngstorget [on the corner of Torg street and Youngstorget].

TT, p.116: on the corner of Torggata and Youngstorget.

‘Torggata’ is a street in Oslo with a variety of restaurants, shops and cafés.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to repeat the CSI in the TT. According to Venuti (2008, pp. 15-16), geographical names offers a superficial degree of foreignness, and is also regarded as exoticizing in this thesis. However, when there are several geographical names in the same sentence, something that can be seen from example 9, the degree of disruption of attention might be higher, providing a foreignizing effect. Therefore, the quantity of exoticizing CSIs in the same sentence, or several exoticizing CSIs on the same page might make the degree of disruption of attention higher, making the readers experience foreignization.

4.1.2.4 Police Terminology

10.

ST, p.24: Sjefen for Politiets overvåkningstjeneste [The boss for the Police surveillance service].

TT, p.26: The head of Politiets overvåkningstjeneste, or POT, the Security Service.

In the book there is an introduction of the head of the surveillance team. ‘Politiets overvåkningstjeneste’ is a Norwegian special unit within the police force that can perform specific surveillance tasks the Police Unit is not authorised to do (“Politiets Sikkerhetstjeneste”, 2014). The word ‘surveillance’ is in the Norwegian term, and is lost from the translation. The translator uses the Norwegian term in the TT for then to explain that the term is some sort of Special Force in the Police Unit.

Repetition

The translator has transferred ‘Politiets overvåkningstjeneste’ directly from the ST to the TT. This foreignizes the translation as the target readers most likely are not familiar with the Norwegian term. The target readers are reminded of the different culture, something Venuti (2008, p. 160) states will foreignize a translation. In addition to transferring the CSI directly, the translator uses italics. This will highlight and emphasize the foreign word (Saldanha, 2011, pp. 256-257). The translator has also used the additional sub-strategy of orthographic non-adaptation, and kept the letter ‘å’ in the translation. The letter ‘å’ is not used by the target readers and might therefore be an unfamiliar element. The translator uses a second additional sub-strategy, namely intratextual gloss. Intratextual gloss is a sub-strategy that, according to Aixelá (1996, p. 62) solves ambiguities. The CSI will be deforeignized because of the additional sub-strategy, however not to a degree that makes this example exoticizing. The sub-strategy of repetition together with italics and orthographic non-adaptation will make the degree of disruption of attention high, and the element of intratextual gloss might not be deforeignizing to the extent that the CSI becomes exoticizing.

11.

ST, p. 73: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole og Bjørn Holm fra Kriminalteknisk [Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole, and Bjørn Holm from The Forensics Unit].

TT, p. 71: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole and Bjørn Holm from Krimteknisk, The Forensics Unit.

A person who works at ‘Kriminalteknisk’ investigates crime scenes in order to discover clues that identify a perpetrator. ‘Kriminalteknisk’ is a part of what is called Forensic science in English (“Kriminalteknikk”, 2009). In the book, there is a conversation about three people who work at ‘Kriminalteknisk’.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to keep certain elements of the CSI in this example. The word ‘Kriminalteknisk’ is most likely a word target readers are unfamiliar with, and the translator has chosen to shorten the word to ‘Krimteknisk’. This might ease the target readers’ reading experience, but will still foreignize the translation as the word is an abrupt reminder of the foreign culture (Venuti, 2008, p. 161). The Norwegian names that can be seen in the example make the sentence almost entirely Norwegian, except from a conjunction and a preposition, something that foreignizes the translation. Even though the translator has chosen not to italicize the CSI, a strategy that was used in the example above, the effect might still be foreignizing because of the quantity of the Norwegian CSIs in the sentence. The translator has chosen to use the sub-strategy of intratextual gloss with this example, something that gives the same deforeignizing effect as explained in the example above. The deforeignizing effect is not high enough to create an exoticizing effect, and in this example it is because of the high quantity of the Norwegian CSIs in the sentence.

4.1.2.5 Norwegian Cultural Icons

12.

ST, p.30: Noe i et dikt. “Tyske bombefly er over”. Nordahl Grieg. [Something in a poem. “German bombers are over”. Nordahl Grieg].

TT, p.34: Something in a poem. *German bombers are overhead*. Nordahl Grieg.

The character in the book has experienced the Second World War, and has flashbacks to certain events that happened during the war. He is sentimental, and his national feeling is strong, something that makes his thoughts wander to Nordahl Grieg and the poem *Kongen* [The King].

Nordahl Grieg is a Norwegian writer who is especially known for his poems written during the Second World War. Norwegians see Grieg as a symbol of the resistance during the war, and his poem *Kongen* (Grieg, 1945, n.p) refers to events that occurred during the war. Nordahl Grieg is especially known for his poem *Til Ungdommen* [To the Youth], a poem that

was used in funerals and memorial ceremonies after the attacks on Utøya July 22, 2011. Grieg is therefore known to most Norwegian readers, and his poems are influential and significant (Beyer, 2015, n.p.).

Repetition

The translator has chosen to keep the name of Nordahl Grieg in the TT even though he might not be as known to Anglophone readers as he is to Norwegian readers. The reference to the poem and to Nordahl Grieg is of contextual importance, and a Norwegian reader will understand the reference better than someone who has never heard of Nordahl Grieg. The target readers do not have to be familiar with the exact poem in the book, but it is of importance to know who Nordahl Grieg is. The target readers might get an abrupt reading experience because of the unknown reference, something that foreignizes the translation. In addition, the name Nordahl Grieg is a Norwegian-sounding name, something that might disrupt the target reader's attention, and an effect that Venuti (2008, p. 161) states will foreignize the translation.

4.1.3 Examples using Exoticizing Strategies

4.1.3.1 Restaurants / Bars / Cafés

13.

ST, p.38: Jeg hører du fortsatt sitter på Schrøder Restaurant, Harry? [I hear you still sit in Schrøder Restaurant, Harry?].

TT, p.46: I hear you're still spending your time sitting in Schrøder's, Harry?

Restaurant Schrøder is a café located in Oslo that serves traditional Norwegian food. The café is used in several other fiction books, including the ones about Harry Hole.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to transfer parts of the CSI directly from the ST to the TT. The name of the restaurant has been transferred, while the word 'restaurant' has been omitted from the TT. In addition to using the sub-strategy of repetition, the translator has used the additional sub-strategy of orthographic non-adaptation. The sub-strategy of orthographic non-adaptation gives the CSI an exoticizing character in this example, as the translator has chosen to include the letter 'ø' in the TT. The foreign element of the word is the letter 'ø', an element that might offer a low degree of disruption of attention. The effect of repeating the CSI might

in this case offer a shallow degree of foreignness, as the direct transfer might be something the target readers expect of the genre.

4.1.3.2 Geographical Names

14.

ST, p.9: Bomstasjonen på Alnabru [The toll barrier at Alnabru].

TT, p.3: Toll Barrier at Alnabru.

Alnabru is an area located in Oslo, and in the book the Toll Barrier at Alnabru is being referred to.

Repetition

As the translator has transferred the geographical name directly from the ST to the TT, he has used a sub-strategy Aixelá (1996, p. 61) refers to as repetition. The sub-strategy exoticizes the translation in this example as the target readers experience a low degree of disruption of attention. According to Venuti (2008, p. 160) the target readers expect certain elements of the foreign culture when reading translated crime fiction, and the rendering of geographical names will therefore not offer a high degree of disruption of attention. The repetition of the CSI has in this example exoticized the translation. The sub-strategy of repetition is a frequently used sub-strategy when it comes to geographical names.

4.1.3.3 Culture-Specific Objects

15.

ST, p.132: Ser ut som han har brukt sånne brede telemarkski [Looks out like he has used those broad Telemark skis].

TT, p.183: Looks like he was wearing these broad Telemark skis.

Telemark skiing is a downhill winter sport that is characterized by a ski turn where the inside foot is drawn back one boot-length, and the heels can be lifted off the skis. The discipline is named after the Telemark region in Norway (“What is Telemark Racing?”, n.d.). The conversation in the book is about two different ski types; Telemark skis being one of them.

Repetition

The translator has used the strategy of repetition. The discipline of Telemark skiing comes from Norway, and might therefore be unknown to some of the Anglophone readers. The

repetition of the culture-specific object might therefore create a superficial degree of foreignness, as the target readers understand that the reference is to a ski type:

TT, pp. 183-184: He ran a finger along the rock where it met the broad ski track. ‘Or old wooden skis’.

Even though the reference is to a specific ski type, the target readers might not get an abrupt reading experience as the only unknown word in the sentence is ‘Telemark’. The target readers understand from the context that a ski type is being referred to, and might therefore experience a low degree of foreignness, something Venuti (2008, p.160) states exoticizes the translation.

4.2 Snømannen

Harry Hole discovers that more and more women are disappearing just as the first snow hits the ground. Harry is on the verge of discovering a new serial killer, a serial killer with a brutality Harry has never experienced before. The intense hunt for the killer takes a toll on Harry and the people closest to him, and Harry realises that this is a case that might be too difficult to solve. This is Jo Nesbø’s seventh book about detective Harry Hole.

4.2.1 Examples using Domesticating Strategies

4.2.1.1 Fixed Expressions

16.

ST, p.51-52: Prisene hadde for lengst fordrevet den bergenske tjuagutten og småbarnsfamiliene til forstedene på den andre siden av fjellene [The prices had for long driven the Bergensian tjuagutten and the little children families to the suburbs on the other side of the mountains].

TT, p.49: The prices had driven young Bergensian families into the suburbs on the other side of the mountains a long time ago.

The word ‘tjuagutt’ from the 1800s is used when young boys from Bergen are being referred to. The expression was mainly used about boys who made practical jokes or someone who was a mischief maker, and later became an expression of a person who has been born and raised in Bergen (Pettersen, n.d.). As can be seen from the excerpt, the conversation in the book is about Bergen and people from Bergen who have been forced to move.

Deletion

The translator has used the sub-strategy of deletion and removed the CSI from the TT. The translator has domesticated the text by deleting the expression ‘tjuagutten’, an expression that might be difficult to transfer to a different language. Since the translator has chosen not to use an expression the target readers might be unfamiliar with, Croitoru (2009, p. 117) states that the translator has domesticated the TT by making it easily readable.

17.

ST, p.85: “‘*Veit*’? Du som bor i Holmenkollåsen sier vel egentlig ‘vet’? Er det Harry som har lært deg å snakke østkant? ” [*Know*? You who live in Holmenkollen ridge say well really know? Is it Harry that has learned you to speak eastern side].

TT, p.84: “‘How d’ya know?’ Living on Holmenkollen Ridge as you do, shouldn’t you say ‘How do you know?’ Is Harry teaching you bad habits?’”

In the book, a boy who has grown up in the Western part of Oslo uses a dialect word from the Eastern part of Oslo. The Eastern dialect in Oslo is seen as the traditional working class dialect, and the difference between the East and West refers to class more than geography. People from the Western part of Oslo are seen as more posh and well-articulated than people from the Eastern part, a distinction most Norwegians are familiar with (Jenssen, 2016, n.p.).

Limited Universalization

The translator has used the sub-strategy of limited universalization and has therefore replaced the specific CSI in the ST with a less specific CSI in the TT. The reference in the TT also belongs to the source culture, however is less specific than the original reference (Aixelá, 1996, p. 63). The reference to the Eastern part of Oslo is lost in the TT because of the sub-strategy used by the translator. The reference to the East and West side of Oslo, and which side is more articulated might be unknown to the target readers. Therefore the translator might have chosen to change the reference to something less specific in order to maintain the target readers’ attention. The translator chooses to bring the example closer to the target readers’ culture by translating the CSI and removing the part about the reference of the West and East. This domesticates the translation as the target readers read the text more or less like an original.

4.2.1.2 Politeness Formulae

18.

ST, p.16: Hei på dere [Hello on you].

TT, p.13: Hello there, boys.

‘Hei på dere’ is a cheerful and informal way of greeting someone in Norway. ‘Hello there’ is also seen as an informal way of greeting someone because of the adverb ‘there’ (“Hello”, n.d.). In the book, a man examining an apartment for fungus discovers mould behind the wallpaper. He then says ‘Hei på dere’ to imply that he has discovered fungus inside the wall, something that gives the sentence an informal and humoristic touch.

Naturalization

The translator has used the sub-strategy of naturalization, and chosen to use an expression the target readers might be more familiar with, instead of transferring the Norwegian expression directly to the TT. Venuti (2008, p. 4) explains that if the translator uses phrases that are widely used by the target culture, the text is read fluently.

4.2.1.3 Culture-Specific Food and Drinks

19.

ST, p.60: matpakke med to brødsiver [a food packet with two slices of bread].

TT, p.57: a lunch box containing two open sandwiches.

The culture specific expression ‘matpakke’ came into existence in the 1930s in Norway. A traditional ‘matpakke’ is something that can be brought to work or school, and traditionally contains slices of bread with for example ham, cheese or jam on top (Døving, 2012, n.p.). The example in the book refers to a woman who is eating her ‘matpakke’ for lunch.

Limited Universalization

The translator uses the sub-strategy of limited universalization and uses a less specific term in the TT, namely ‘a lunch box’. The expression in the TT is also an expression used in Norway, however is less specific than ‘matpakke’. The traditional Norwegian word ‘matpakke’ has therefore been domesticated and become a less specific reference the target readers most likely can relate to.

4.2.1.4 Miscellaneous

20.

ST, p.49: “Store støvler,” sa den unge krimteknikeren, en hulkinnet stril fra Sotra.
[“Big boots,” said the young crime technician, a hole skinned coastal man from Sotra].

TT, p.46: “Big boots,” said the young technician, a hollow-cheeked coastal man from Sotra.

‘Stril’ is explained as a person who belongs to the farm and fishing population on the islands around Bergen. People who come from Bergen have used the name ‘stril’ in a negative way, condescending the farmers and fishermen (“Stril”, 2009). The expression is not used in the same negative way today, but rather as a way of explaining where people are from and that they look rugged and robust.

Absolute Universalization

The translator has chosen to use a sub-strategy that uses a neutral reference instead of a specific one, in this case ‘a coastal man’ instead of the specific word ‘stril’. ‘A coastal man’ explains what a ‘stril’ is to some extent, however the reference to the place and to farming is lost. The target readers read the text more or less like an original as the translator avoids foreign words and phrases, something Venuti (2008, p. 4) states domesticates a translation.

4.2.2 Examples using Foreignizing Strategies

4.2.2.1 Politeness Formulae

21.

ST, p.52: Dette er en drapssak, frøken Hetland [This is a murder case, miss Hetland].

TT, p. 50: This is a murder case, frøken Hetland.

In Norway, ‘frøken’ is used about young, unmarried women (“Frøken”, 2009). ‘Miss’ is the English equivalent for the expression, however the translator has chosen to transfer the Norwegian term directly. In the book, a police officer uses the term to address a woman in questioning.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to transfer the word ‘frøken’ directly from the ST to the TT instead of using the English equivalent ‘miss’. Venuti (2003, p. 252) argues that when a translator experiments with the foreign language and shows the target readers certain linguistic

differences, the target readers are reminded of the fact that they are reading a translation. The reading experience will be disrupted something Venuti (2008, p. 160) states foreignizes a translation.

4.2.2.2 Newspapers

22.

ST, p.112: Becker nikket i retning av Dagbladet som lå øverst på en av papirbunkene [Becker nodded in direction of Dagbladet that lay on top of one of the paper piles].

TT, p.113: Becker nodded towards the Dagbladet newspaper lying on top of the pile of papers.

‘Dagbladet’ is a Norwegian newspaper. As can be seen from the example, the Norwegian newspaper ‘Dagbladet’ is being referred to in the book.

Repetition

The translator transfers the name of the newspaper directly from the ST to the TT and italicizes it. Saldanha (2011, pp. 256-257) explains that when a word is italicized, the target readers are reminded that the text is a translation. The foreign word is emphasized, making the foreign word explicit (Saldanha, 2011, pp. 256-257). This is likely to give the target readers a foreignizing reading experience. Even though the translator has used the sub-strategy of intratextual gloss and explained that Dagbladet is a newspaper, the sub-strategy repetition together with the italicization of the CSI works as foreignizing elements, making the disruption of attention high.

4.2.2.3 Norwegian Cultural Icons

23.

ST, p. 128: inn i et rom med veggene dekket av bøker. Mikkjel Fønhus. Kjell Aukrust. Einar Gerhardsen [in to a room with walls covered by books. Mikkjel Fønhus. Kjell Aukrust. Einar Gerhardsen].

TT, p. 130: into a room whose walls were covered with books. Mikkjel Fønhus. Kjell Aukrust. Einar Gerhardsen.

In the book, there is mentioning of three different Norwegian authors, showing a range from political biographies to portrayals of nature, and to an author who writes about fictional humorous characters; Kjell Aukrust. Kjell Aukrust is a Norwegian writer, painter and

illustrator who is known for creating many cherished characters. One of his most famous works is ‘Flåklypa Grand Prix’, a film that has been translated to more than 70 languages (Jor, 2009, n.p.).

Repetition

The translator has transferred the name of the Norwegian writer and illustrator directly from the ST to the TT, a sub-strategy Aixelá (1996, p. 61) refers to as repetition. As some of his works have been translated, Aukrust might be known to some of the target readers. The effect of reading his name might therefore not be foreignizing as it is familiar. However, the name Kjell Aukrust is, in addition to being unknown to some target readers, a fairly Norwegian-sounding name, something that makes the degree of disruption of attention high, and will therefore become a foreignizing element. If some target readers are familiar with the writer and illustrator Aukrust, the effect of seeing the name in the book might be exoticizing as the disruption of attention is low. As can be seen from example 23, Aukrust is not the only Norwegian name in the sentence, something that might make the disruption of attention high, and therefore a foreignizing element.

4.2.2.4 Culture-Specific Songs

24.

ST, p.69: “Blåmann, blåmann, bukken min.” Og Harry husket resten av linjen fra skolesangboka: “Tenk på vesle guten din. ” [Blue man, blue man, goat mine. And Harry remembered rest of the line from the school sing book: “Think on little boy yours”].

TT, p. 66: “Blåmann, blåmann, bukken min.” And Harry remembered the next line from his school songbook: Tenk på vesle guten din. Think about your little boy.

The traditional Norwegian children’s song “Blåmann” was written by Aasmund Olavsson Vinje in the 1800’s, and his literary work is still seen as a memorable part of the Norwegian national literature (Stegane, 2009, n.p.). In the book, a missing woman’s cell phone is found whilst playing the melody ‘Blåmann’. Her young son is present while the song is playing, and there is a tender and painful atmosphere because of the song’s reference to the boy, and because of the song’s melancholic tune.

Repetition

The target readers experience the sub-strategy of repetition as the translator has transferred the song lyric directly to the TT. Most target readers are not familiar with the Norwegian language and will therefore get an abrupt reading experience, something that might foreignize the translation. The Norwegian song lyric has been italicized, something that Saldanha (2011, pp. 256-257) states reminds the target readers that they are reading a translation, and the processing of information might be more difficult. The translator has chosen to include his own gloss as a part of the TT, a sub-strategy referred to as intratextual gloss. Aixelá (1996, p. 62) explains that this sub-strategy do not usually disturb the target readers' attention, and might deforeignize the translation. The rendering of the Norwegian song lyric is in this case highly disruptive, and the intratextual gloss does not provide an effect that deforeignizes the translation enough to make the CSI exoticizing. In addition, the additional sub-strategy of orthographic-non adaptation is used, a strategy that preserves the exotic quality of the CSI. The use of the sub-strategy usually causes exoticization, however when used together with italicization the effect is, in this case, foreignizing.

4.2.2.5 Miscellaneous

25.

ST, p. 72: store ulykker som Alexander Kielland [Big accidents like Alexander Kielland].

TT, p. 70: disasters like the Alexander Kielland oil rig.

In 1980, the Alexander Kielland oil rig capsized, disastrously killing 123 people (Ryggvik, 2017, n.p.). In the book, the disastrous accident is being referred to.

Repetition

The translator has used the sub-strategy of repetition and transferred the Norwegian CSI directly from the ST to the TT. By doing so, the translator has foreignized the translation as the unknown reference to the oil rig might be a disruptive element in the TT. The translator has chosen to use the additional sub-strategy of intratextual gloss with this example, and explained that Alexander Kielland was an oil rig. The sub-strategy of intratextual gloss is a sub-strategy that usually works as a deforeignizing element, however the target readers are still faced with a name that is unknown, and a reference to an accident that might not be familiar to most target readers. The target readers might therefore experience a high degree of disruption of attention. The additional sub-strategy of intratextual gloss will deforeignize the

CSI, however not always to the degree that it exoticizes the CSI. The CSI might be foreignizing and unfamiliar, however to a less degree, even though the degree is not so low that it has become exoticizing.

4.2.3 Examples using Exoticizing Strategies

4.2.3.1 Local Institutions

26.

ST, p. 59: Ringt Norgestaxi og Oslotaxi og sjekket turene de hadde hatt i nærheten av adressen på Hoff natten før [Called Norgestaxi and Oslotaxi and checked the trips they had had nearby the address on Hoff the night before].

TT, p. 56: Rung two taxi firms, Norgestaxi and Oslotaxi, and checked the journeys they had made near the Hoff address the previous night.

Norgestaxi is a taxi company in Norway.

Repetition

The translator uses the sub-strategy of repetition as the Norwegian CSI has been transferred directly from the ST to the TT. In addition, the translator has used the additional sub-strategy of intratextual gloss and explained that Norgestaxi is a taxi firm. Intratextual gloss is, according to Aixelá (1996, p. 62), a sub-strategy that makes explicit in the TT something that is partially mentioned in the ST. The strategy of intratextual gloss might therefore be a deforeignizing strategy in this example.

The word 'taxi' is the same in Norway as in Anglophone countries, however 'Norgestaxi' might be unfamiliar. In addition, compound words are more common in Norway than in Anglophone countries, and might therefore create an exoticizing reading experience. As can be seen from the example, there are two Norwegian CSIs in the sentence, something that might make the degree of exoticization somewhat higher. However because of the CSIs' orthographic form and the intratextual gloss, the degree of disruption of attention is not seen as foreignizing.

27.

ST, p.115: Og du sa at tvillingene var på Kon-Tiki-museet etter et legebesøk [And you said that the twins were at Kon-Tiki-museum after a doctor's visit].

TT, p.116: And you said the twins were at the Kon-Tiki Museum after a visit to the doctor's.

The Kon-Tiki Museum is located in Oslo and exhibits Thor Heyerdahl's raft among a series of archaeological artefacts from Heyerdahl's expeditions ("Kon Tiki Museet", 2016). As can be seen from the example, the Kon-Tiki Museum is being referred to.

Repetition

The translator has used the sub-strategy of repetition and transferred the Norwegian CSI directly from the ST to the TT. By doing so, he has used a sub-strategy that Axielá (1996, p. 61) states conserves the foreign elements of the text. This example provides an exoticizing effect as the CSI has an orthographic structure that is not immensely different from the Anglophone structure. The Norwegian CSI might not be difficult for the target readers to articulate, and will therefore provide a low degree of disruption of attention.

4.2.3.2 Units of Measurement

28.

ST, p.49: "Store støvler," sa den unge krimteknikeren, en hulskinnnet stril fra Sotra. "Minst 48. Sikkert en røslig kar" ["Big boots," said the young crime technician, a hole skinned coastal man from Sotra. At least 48. Surely a muscular guy].

TT, p.46: "Big boots," said the young technician, a hollow-cheeched coastal man from Sotra. "At least size 48. Guy must have been pretty beefy".

There are different ways of measuring shoe sizes, and it is normally done differently in Anglophone countries and Norway. A size 48 in Norway would be a size 14.5 in the UK and a size 15 in the US (Shoesize, n.d.). From the context, target readers understand that the person being referred to have big boots as the conversation revolves around it.

Repetition

The translator has transferred the shoe size directly from the ST to the TT. In this case, the direct transfer of the CSI becomes exoticizing, as it offers a shallow degree of foreignness. Venuti (2008, p. 160) states that Anglophone readers might expect some sort of foreignness when reading translated crime fiction, and that the odd foreign word might not disturb their

attention. Therefore the repetition of the CSI might become exoticizing in this example, as the degree of disruption of attention is not high enough to create a foreignizing effect. In addition, the translator has chosen not to emphasise the foreign shoe size by not using italics, a strategy that normally emphasizes the foreign element (Saldanha, 2011, pp. 256-257). The target readers that are not familiar with a size 48 get an explanation from the context that a big shoe size is being referred to. As shoe sizes can be different between Anglophone countries as well, target readers might be used to different sizes and measurements. This shows that the repetition of the CSI might create an exoticizing effect.

4.3 Panserhjerter

Two women are found dead, both drowned in their own blood. There are few to no clues, and the one man who is able to help is hiding from the police in Hong Kong, getting high on opium. Back in Norway, the killer strikes again, and Harry Hole returns from his hiding place in Hong Kong, ready to get back to work. Even though there are few to no clues, Harry understands that he is dealing with a psychopath who will put him to the test as never before. This crime novel is the eight in line about detective Harry Hole.

4.3.1 Examples using Domesticating Strategies

4.3.1.1 Fixed Expressions

29.

ST, p.121: “Gerhardsen-hytter,” sa lensmannen. “Her slipper du stresset nedover gullkysten hvor du må konkurrere med naboen om største båten og flotteste tilbygget til hytta” [“Gerhardsen-cabins,” said the county officer. “Here let you the stress down the gold coast where you have to must compete with the neighbour about the biggest boat and the fanciest addition to the cabin”].

TT, p.124: “Basic cabins,” the officer said. “Here you’re free from the stress down on the gold coast, where you have to compete with your neighbour for the biggest boat or the most attractive cabin renovation.”

In the ST, ‘Gerhardsen-hytter’ refers to simple cabins without fancy and expensive equipment. Former Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen laid the foundation for the simple Norwegian cabins as he chose to focus on the plain and simplistic. The expression ‘Gerhardsen-hytter’ became a symbol of the plain cabins without modern plumbing, water or

electricity. The cabins were built with the help of friends and family, and not by proficient carpenters or by companies (Busterud, 2016, n.p.). The conversation in the book refers to people who rent simple cabins without fancy equipment.

Absolute Universalization

The translator has chosen the sub-strategy of limited universalisation as the specific CSI ‘Gerhardsen-hytter’ has been replaced with a less specific one, namely ‘basic cabins’. Aixelá (1996, p. 63) explains that the translator decides to replace the CSI if it is too obscure for the target readers, something ‘Gerhardsen-hytter’ might be. ‘Basic cabins’ is a term that is used in Norway as well, however is not as specific as the term ‘Gerhardsen-hytte’. A ‘Gerhardsen-hytte’ specifies that the cabins do not have electricity, water or modern plumbing, and the term a ‘basic cabin’ do not specify the same. A ‘basic cabin’ can have electricity, and still be simplistic. By using the strategy of absolute universalization, the translator has domesticated the translation.

30.

ST, p.37: den som søringer gjerne kalte “nordnorsk” og “ramsalt” [the one who southerners happily called “northern Norwegian” and “very salty”].

TT, p.35: which southerners liked to call “northern Norwegian” and “gritty”.

In the book, a person from Southern Norway refers to a person from Northern Norway as ‘ramsalt’. When ‘ramsalt’ is used about a person, the person has a sharp and witty humour (“Ramsalt”, 2016), something the character in the book has.

Naturalization

The translator has used the sub-strategy of naturalization, and chosen to use an expression the target audience most likely will find familiar. The translator has chosen to use an example with a slightly different meaning than the one in the ST, however does not change the meaning of the sentence by doing so.

4.3.1.2 Police Terminology

31.

ST, p.120: Lensmannen i Ytre Enebakk [The county police officer in Ytre Enebakk].

TT, p.123: the county officer for Ytre Enebakk.

'Lensmann' is the oldest government service that still exists in Norway to this date. Today, there is almost no difference between a police officer and a 'lensmann'. One of the differences is that the two have developed from two different government systems and that a 'lensmann' is in charge of a municipality (Politiet, 2009). In the ST, 'lensmann' is used about the county police officer of Ytre Enebakk, a municipality in Norway. When the translator refers to the 'lensmann' in the TT, the translator has chosen to use 'county officer', 'officer' and the name of the officer; 'Skai':

32.

ST, p.121: Lensmannen så uttrykksløst på Bjørn Holm og ristet langsomt på hodet [The county police officer looked blankly at Bjørn Holm and shook slowly on head].

TT, p.125: The officer sent Holm a blank look and shook his head slowly.

33.

ST, p.122: "Etter Simonsen var det ingen som ville overta," sa lensmannen og så seg rundt ["After Simonsen was it no one who wanted overtake", said the county police officer and looked himself around].

TT, p.125: "No one wanted to take over after Simonsen," Skai said, looking around.

Synonymy

As can be seen from the examples above, the translator has chosen to use the sub-strategy of synonymy and has therefore used a parallel reference. Aixelá (1996, p. 63) explains that the translator chooses the sub-strategy of synonymy in order to avoid repeating a CSI. As stated previously in the thesis, Sarah Death (Forshaw, 2012, p. 6) stated that Scandinavian police ranks might be challenging to translate. The translator has chosen to use three different translations of the word 'lensmann', something that might ease the target readers' reading experience. By using the sub-strategy of synonymy, the translator has domesticated the translation.

34.

ST, P, p.53: Jeg har fått tilbud om å forelese på Politihøgskolen [I have received an offer to lecture at the Police academy].

TT, P, p.52: I've had an offer to lecture at a police college.

'Politihøgskolen' is the Police University College in Norway, and educates police men and women. In the book, the Police University College in Oslo is being referred to.

Limited Universalization

Aixelá (1996, p. 63) states that the sub-strategy of limited universalization is used when the translator feels that the CSI is too obscure for the target readers. The translator will therefore replace the CSI, and will choose a reference that belongs to the source culture, which ‘a police college’ does, however it is not as specific as ‘Politihøyskolen’. By replacing the CSI with a less specific one, the translator domesticates the translation. The target readers understand the meaning of ‘a police college’, and will not have an alien reading experience. The sub-strategy of limited universalization has therefore domesticated the translation, as the translator has avoided foreign words (Venuti, 2008, p. 4).

4.3.1.3 Units of Measurement

35.

ST, p.40: åtti kilometer i timen [eighty kilometres an hour].

TT, p.38: fifty miles an hour.

The conversation in the book revolves around how fast a car was driving. ‘Kilometer i timen’ is the Norwegian way of measuring speed, and the translator has transferred it to ‘miles an hour’.

Naturalization

The translator has chosen to use a unit of measure that is used in certain Anglophone countries, instead of using the Norwegian way of measuring speed. Therefore the expression is closer to the target audience, and has become domesticated.

4.3.1.4 Politeness Formulae

36.

ST, p.15: Så travel, frøken? [So busy, miss?].

TT, p.11: Are you in such a hurry, miss?

In the book, a woman is in Bangkok looking for Harry Hole. She meets a local man who calls her ‘miss’. In Norway, ‘frøken’ is used about young, unmarried women (“Frøken”, 2009).

Naturalization

The translator uses the sub-strategy of naturalization and uses a word the target readers most likely will find familiar. As the translator uses a term the target audience might find familiar Venuti (2008, p. 4) states that the translator has domesticated the translation.

4.3.2 Examples using Foreignizing Strategies

4.3.2.1 Local Institutions

37.

ST, p.133: Tre hundre skritt senere, nøyaktig klokka tjue, steg han opp steintrappa til Stortingets hovedinngang [Three hundred steps later, exactly clock twenty, stepped he up the stone steps to Stortinget's main entrance].

TT, p.137: Three hundred paces later, at exactly eight o'clock, he mounted the stone steps to the main entrance of Stortinget, The parliament building.

'Stortinget' is the Norwegian parliament building located in Oslo. The translator has chosen to keep the original name in the TT and has explained that 'Stortinget' is the Norwegian parliament building.

Repetition

As the translator has chosen to transfer the name 'Stortinget' directly from the ST to the TT, he has used the sub-strategy of repetition. Venuti (2008, p. 160) states that there will be an effect of foreignization if there are linguistic differences in the text the target culture do not expect. This is something that occurs with this example, as the name of the Norwegian parliament building 'Stortinget' might be an abrupt reminder of the foreign culture. Words can offer different degrees of disruption of attention, and some words that are repeated in the TT might offer an exoticizing effect where other words can offer a foreignizing effect.

38.

ST, p.134: Dette er Trappehallen [This is Trappehallen].

TT, p.137: This is the hall known as Trappehallen.

As explained in the book, Trappehallen is a hall in the Norwegian parliament.

Repetition

The translator has transferred the Norwegian CSI from the ST to the TT. The translator has chosen to add his own gloss, a sub-strategy Aixelá (1996, p. 62) believes solves eventual ambiguities without disrupting the target readers' attention. The CSI is still under the category of foreignization because of the orthographic structure. According to Croitoru (2009, p. 117), the target readers will find a translation easily readable if the translator has used syntactic structures they find familiar. As Trappehallen is a Norwegian word, and a hall in a Norwegian

parliament, the effect of transferring the CSI directly from the ST to the TT most likely provides a foreignizing effect. This especially regards the target readers that are not familiar with the Norwegian syntactic structure. Even though examples 37 and 38 have been deforeignized as the translator has used intratextual gloss, the examples are regarded as foreignizing. This has to do with the mentioned orthographic structure, and the high quantity of CSIs in the same page.

4.3.2.2 Politeness Formulae

39.

ST, p.39: Alt i orden, frøken? [Everything in order, miss].

TT, p.37: Are you all right, *frøken*?

In the book, a Norwegian man asks a woman who has just fallen over how she is doing. In Norway, 'frøken' is used about young, unmarried women ("Frøken", 2009). 'Miss' is the English equivalent for the word.

Repetition

By transferring the Norwegian expression 'frøken' directly from the ST to the TT instead of using the English equivalent 'miss', the translator foreignizes the translation as the Nordic elements from the ST becomes visible in the TT. The translator reminds the target readers that they are reading a translation by transferring the Norwegian word to the TT. The foreign word is emphasized because of the italicization, and the target readers' reading experience will most likely be disrupted, something Venuti (2008, p. 15-16) states foreignizes a translation.

4.3.2.3 Newspapers

40.

ST, p.36: Forklaringen til redaktøren i Finnmark Dagblad [The explanation to the editor in Finnmark day magazine].

TT, p.34: The *Finnmark Dagblad* editor's explanation.

'Finnmark Dagblad' is a local newspaper of the Finnmark region in Northern Norway.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to transfer the CSI directly from the ST to the TT. As the translator has italicized the CSI, Saldanha (2011, pp. 256-257) explains that the foreign words will stand out to a greater extent, and that the target readers' reading experience will be disrupted to a

higher degree than if the word has not been italicized. Because of the sub-strategy repetition and the choice of italicization with this example, the translator has foreignized the translation.

4.3.3. Examples using Exoticizing Strategies

4.3.3.1 Personal Names

41.

ST, p. 36: Marit Olsen.

TT, p. 34: Marit Olsen.

Marit Olsen is one of the characters in the book. Both Mari and Olsen are common Norwegian names.

Repetition

As the translator has chosen not to translate the name of the character in the ST to a name that is more common in Anglophone countries, he has used the sub-strategy of repetition. This is a common sub-strategy used with a majority of fiction names in the book, and a sub-strategy that produces a shallow degree of foreignness, something that exoticizes the translated text. Venuti (2008, p. 160) states that the target readers have come to expect a shallow sense of foreignness from translated crime fiction, and that the rendering of names will offer a superficial difference between the two texts. The strategy of repeating personal names might therefore exoticize the translation as the degree of disruption of attention is not high enough to create a foreignizing effect.

42.

ST, p.34: Harry Hole.

TT, p.32: Harry Hole.

Harry Hole is the protagonist of the book and his name is therefore often mentioned. The translator has chosen to use the protagonist's original name in the TT, even though the pronunciation might be difficult for some target readers.

Repetition

As the translator has chosen to transfer the name directly from the ST to the TT, he has used the sub-strategy of repetition. The name 'Hole' is pronounced /hu:le/ in Norwegian, a pronunciation that might be difficult for target readers. However, the target readers might not read the name with the Norwegian pronunciation, and instead pronounce the name in the

Anglophone way; /høul/. The name ‘Harry Hole’ might therefore not be experienced as exoticizing at all since it can be pronounced in a way target readers are more familiar with. However, if the target readers pronounce the name as it is pronounced in Norwegian, the target readers might experience exoticization.

4.3.3.2 Currency

43.

ST, p.26: “Hundre og femti tusen dollar,” sa han. Kaja regnet i hodet. Det skulle bli rundt hundre og tretti tusen norske kroner. Omtrent det dobbelte av hva hun hadde fått rammer til [“Hundred and fifty thousand dollars,” said he. Kaja counted in the head. It should be around hundred and thirty thousand Norwegian kroner. Around the double of what she had got frames for].

TT, p.23: “One hundred and fifty thousand dollars,” he said. Kaja did some mental arithmetic. That would be about 130,000 Norwegian kroner. Roughly double what she had been authorized to pay.

‘Kroner’ is the currency used in Norway, and as can be seen from the TT, the translator has chosen to use the Norwegian currency instead of a currency Anglophone readers might be more familiar with. The target readers will most likely understand from the context that money is being referred to.

Repetition

The translator has chosen to transfer the currency ‘kroner’ directly from the ST to the TT. The currency ‘kroner’ is not used in Anglophone countries, and might therefore be unknown to some target readers. As it becomes explicit from the context that money is being referred to, the target readers might experience the repetition of the currency as exoticizing. The target readers might be expecting a certain degree of foreignness from the genre (Venuti, 2008, p. 160), and an unknown currency might therefore not be disrupting the target readers’ reading experience to a high degree.

4.3.3.3 Culture-Specific Objects

44.

ST, p.14: jogging i Dæhli-trikotene sine [jogging in Dæhlie-tights their].

TT, p.10: jogging in their Bjørn Dæhlie tights.

Bjørn Dæhlie was a Norwegian cross country skier who might be known to some target readers as he became the second most winning athlete in the winter Olympics. Dæhlie retired as an athlete in 2001, and started a clothing line with sports equipment after his retirement, personalized with his own logo and especially adapted for winter activities (Bryhn, 2014, n.p.).

In the book it is winter time without snow, and people are outside jogging with their Bjørn Dæhlie tights impatiently anticipating the snow. Wearing Bjørn Dæhlie tights is something people in Norway wear when it is winter time in Norway, and people might find it peculiar if someone were to wear the sports equipment during summer time. The Bjørn Dæhlie tights have become a common winter garment in Norway.

Repetition

The translator transfers parts of the CSI from the ST to the TT, and uses therefore the sub-strategy of repetition. The surname ‘Dæhlie’ has been directly transferred, and the first name ‘Bjørn’ has been added, and the translator has therefore used the additional sub-strategy of intratextual gloss. Target readers might be familiar with the skier Bjørn Dæhlie, however might not be as familiar with the cultural garment. The translator acknowledges some the foreign elements in the ST and uses them in the TT, however changes the word ‘tricot’ in the ST to ‘tights’ in the TT. This might ease the target readers reading experience, and might deforeignize the translation to some extent. The target readers also experience the additional sub-strategy of orthographic non-adaptation as the translator has added the name ‘Bjørn’ to the TT, as well as the ‘æ’ in the surname ‘Dæhlie’. The overall experience of the repetition of the CSI might be exoticizing, as there is a shallow degree of disruption of attention.

5 Discussion

In the hypotheses, I stated that I expected there to be a majority of domesticating strategies with respect to CSIs in Jo Nesbø's books. This has proved not to be the case as there is a majority of exoticizing CSIs. The total number of domesticated CSIs from the first 150 pages from all three books was 71, while there were 267 examples that produced a shallow degree of foreignness, and therefore characterized as exoticizing. The examples that produced a deep degree of foreignness, namely the foreignizing examples, were at a lower amount of 38.

When it comes to the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir, I claimed in the hypothesis that the translator would likely not have transferred many Nordic elements from the ST to the TT. As most of the strategies proved to be exoticizing, the Nordic in Nordic Noir is something the target readers will most likely notice, however to a low degree. If the main trend had been foreignization, the Nordic in Nordic Noir would have been noticed by the target readers to a higher degree.

5.1 Foreignization vs. Exoticization

One of the challenging aspects of the analysis was dividing into either foreignizing or exoticizing strategies as there is no clear distinction of where one strategy stops and the other takes over. This has affected my research in fundamental ways, and the different aspects of the distinction of the two strategies are therefore discussed in more depth in the following section.

A phrase that is frequently used in the analysis when it comes to foreignization and exoticization is 'degree of disruption of attention'. When talking about degree of disruption of attention, a line can be made where domestication is to the far left, and foreignization is to the far right, as can be seen from figure 5.1 (see below). Exoticization is set somewhere in the middle of the line where the disruption of attention begins, however is low. This can be seen from the yellow line. Moving further to the right will disrupt the degree of attention to a higher degree, something that is presented by the red line. It is important to keep in mind that domestication and foreignization are not binary opposites that can be placed to cover a wide range of fluent or resistant strategies (Venuti, 2008, p. 19), and a visual line might in future research be a helpful tool in order to present the different degrees of disruption of attention.

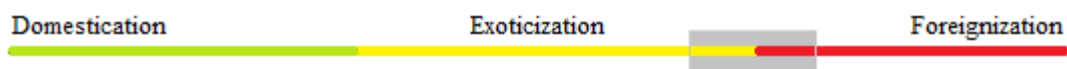


Figure 5. 1 Degree of disruption of attention

There are different aspects that will influence where on the line the disruption of attention is placed. When there is no degree of disruption of attention, the X is placed on the green line, as it represents domestication. When there is a shallow degree of disruption of attention, the X is placed on the yellow line, as it represents exoticization. The X is placed on the red line when there is a high degree of disruption of attention, as it represents foreignization. The grey area symbolises the difficulties one can run into when deciding between exoticization and foreignization. This can happen if the translator uses several different sub-strategies with one CSI, when there are several instances of repetition in one sentence, and when the translator uses italics.

The translator has shown a frequent use of several sub-strategies both when it comes to a single word or expression, and when it comes to sub-strategies used in addition to the word or expression – the latter referring to intra or extratextual gloss. Repetition is usually the sub-strategy that is combined with other sub-strategies. When it comes to the use of several sub-strategies with one CSI, it can be a difficult process determining whether the CSI has an exoticizing or foreignizing effect as the translator might use sub-strategies that are both foreignizing and deforeignizing with the same example (see 5.1.1.1). The translator has also shown instances of using the sub-strategy repetition in the same sentence. When the translator uses several exoticizing CSIs in the same sentence, it might be difficult to decide between exoticisation and foreignization. Each individual CSI might be seen as exoticizing, however when placed together in a sentence, the degree of disruption of attention might become so high that the effect becomes foreignizing. The use of italics is also an element that makes the degree of disruption of attention high. However there are certain factors that might blur the picture, for instance when the translator is inconsistent with the use of italics. As a translator can choose to italicize a foreign word in one text, and not use italics with the same word in another text, the degree of disruption of attention is lower when the translator chooses not to use italics, however not low enough for the word to be exoticizing. The target readers' potential prior knowledge is also a decisive factor when it comes to deciding between foreignization and exoticization, and the section below will demonstrate how the mentioned

factors have influenced my analytical decisions. The factors will be discussed in more detail and include some examples from the analysis. A line will demonstrate where the degree of disruption of attention is placed.

5.1.1 The Use of Several Strategies

5.1.1.1 Repetition and Additional Sub-Strategies

The following example shows that the translator has used sub-strategies that both foreignize and deforeignize the CSI. The translator has used the sub-strategy of repetition with example 10 from *Rødstrupe* (see below), and the additional sub-strategies of orthographic non-adaptation and intratextual gloss. The translator has transferred the Norwegian letter ‘å’ and the CSI’s alphabet directly from the ST to the TT, and therefore used the sub-strategy orthographic non-adaptation. If the target readers are unfamiliar with the CSI’s orthographic structure, the effect of the sub-strategy orthographic non-adaptation will most likely be foreignizing, however if the target readers are familiar with it, the effect might be exoticizing. The target readers’ prior knowledge have an impact on whether the CSI is exoticizing or foreignizing, and will be discussed in more detail in section 5.1.3.

The sub-strategy of intratextual gloss can be seen after the underlined part in example 10. The translator has added his own gloss, and the sub-strategy will most likely provide the target readers with a deforeignizing effect as the translator has offered some explanation of the meaning of the CSI. When the strategy of intratextual gloss is used together with repetition, the sub-strategy can potentially deforeignize the translation since ambiguities are solved. The strategy of conservation is therefore not consistently foreignizing, as there can be elements of foreignization, exoticization and deforeignization.

The use of repetition, orthographic non-adaptation and intratextual gloss with the same CSI shows that the translator has used strategies that are both foreignizing and deforeignizing. In addition, the translator has used italics when repeating the CSI in the TT, an element that will offer a high degree of disruption of attention. When looking at the strategies as a whole, the effect might be more of a foreignizing one, even though there are elements that provide a shallow degree of foreignness and deforeignizes the CSI. The deforeignization of the intratextual gloss will probably not produce an effect that is deforeignizing enough to provide an exoticizing effect.

10.

ST, p.24: Sjefen for Politiets overvåkningstjeneste [The boss for the Police surveillance service].

TT, p.26: The head of Politiets overvåkningstjeneste, or POT, the Security Service.

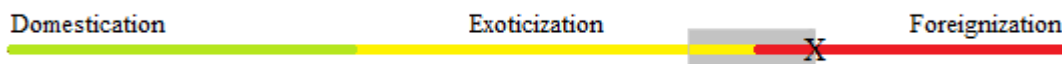


Figure 5. 2 Degree of disruption of attention with several strategies

The X marks the assumed degree of disruption of attention with example 10. As can be seen from the line, the degree of disruption of attention is placed on the red line, as it represents foreignization. The X is placed to the left on the red line, showing that there has been an instance of deforeignization, however not enough for the X to be placed on the yellow line that represents exoticization.

5.1.1.2 Several Instances of Repetition in One Sentence

Deciding between foreignization and exoticization might be challenging in cases where there are several CSIs in one sentence. This is especially challenging when the CSIs are initially regarded as exoticizing, such as personal names. Having one personal name in the sentence will produce a shallow degree of foreignness, however three personal names in the same sentence might make the degree of disruption of attention higher. The high quantity of exoticizing CSIs in the same sentence might lead to a foreignizing reading experience. This might especially be the case for the target readers that are unfamiliar with the genre of Nordic Noir.

When the target readers are introduced to a sentence or a page with several personal names that have been transferred directly from the ST to the TT, the reading experience might be an abrupt one. This is something that might lead to foreignization, even though each individual CSI is seen as exoticizing. How the target readers experience the degree of disruption of attention is subjective, and Venuti (2008, p. 160) emphasises the importance of remembering what might be foreignizing in one translation project might not be so in another.

Having one Norwegian personal name in the TT might disrupt the target readers' attention to the degree that can be seen from figure 5.3. The X signalises the assumed degree of disruption of attention.

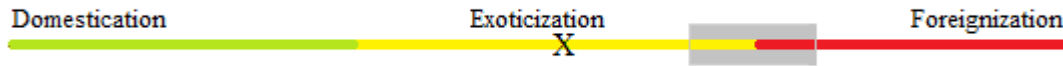


Figure 5.3 Degree of disruption of attention with one personal name

The X in figure 5.4 signalises the assumed degree of disruption of attention with three personal names.

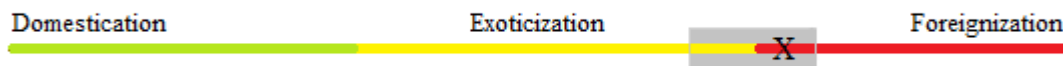


Figure 5.4 Degree of disruption of attention with three personal names

Even though personal names are regarded as exoticizing in this thesis, example 11 from *Rødstrupe* is placed under the strategy of foreignization in the analysis because of the high quantity of personal names.

11.

ST, p. 73: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole og Bjørn Holm

TT, p. 71: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole and Bjørn Holm

As can be seen from figure 5.4, the X that marks the degree of attention has been placed in the grey area. This is because the individual CSI is regarded as exoticizing, however when placed together in the same sentence the effect might be foreignizing. As there is no finite area or specific definition of where exoticization stops and foreignization begins, the grey area shows the difficulties of pinpointing the exact place of examples such as example 11. Deciding between exoticization and foreignization depends on several different factors, and what is exoticizing for some target readers might not be so for other target readers.

5.1.2 The Use of Italics

As previously mentioned, the use of italics provides an effect that emphasizes the foreign element of the TT (Saldanha, 2011, pp. 256-257). When the translator decides to transfer a CSI directly from the ST to the TT and use italics, the effect produces a high degree of disruption of attention. When the translator transfers a CSI directly from the ST to the TT without using italics, the degree of disruption of attention is lower, however not low enough for the CSI to become exoticizing. This depends on other factors as well, such as the category of the CSI. When the CSI is inherently foreignizing, the CSI still produces a highly disruptive effect even without italicization as it is regarded as a foreign object the target readers are unfamiliar with. This can be seen from examples 21 and 39 as the word ‘frøken’ has not been italicized in the book *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) however has been italicized in *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009).

21.

ST, p.52: frøken [miss].

TT, p. 50: frøken.

39.

ST, p.39: frøken? [miss?].

TT, p.37: *frøken?*

As the use of italics emphasizes the foreign word, example 39 provides a higher degree of disruption of attention than in example 21. The repetition of the word ‘frøken’ in example 21 does not provide an exoticizing effect even though the word has not been italicized. The disruption of attention might be lower, however not low enough to produce an exoticizing effect as the Norwegian word ‘frøken’ is disruptive even without italics. Figures 5.5 and 5.6 visualises how the target readers might experience the degree of disruption of attention with and without italicization.

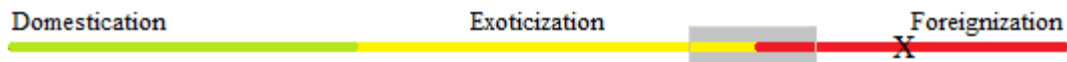


Figure 5. 5 Foreignizing effect without italicization

As can be seen from figure 5.5, the X signals where foreignization might occur with example 21 and the X in figure 5.6 shows where foreignization might occur with example 39.

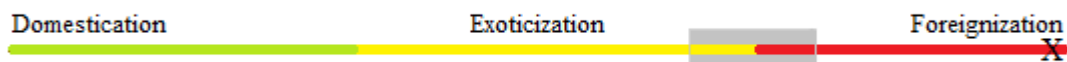


Figure 5. 6 Foreignizing effect with italicization

The word ‘frøken’ is more noticeable in example 39 as it has been italicized and therefore made more explicit (Zanettin, 2011, p. 117), something that foreignizes the translation to a higher degree.

5.1.3 The Target Reader

It is important to keep in mind the target reader’s prior knowledge when it comes to their experience of exoticization vs. foreignization. Target readers who have read Nordic Noir previously might have a better knowledge of elements of the Norwegian language than target readers who have never encountered the genre of Nordic Noir. The target readers with prior knowledge might therefore experience a less degree of disruption of attention when reading certain CSIs. The target readers that have experienced aspects of the Norwegian language, or target readers who have read a certain degree of Nordic Noir at a previous stage might experience exoticization where other target readers who never have encountered the Norwegian language or Nordic Noir will experience foreignization. As previously mentioned in this thesis, Venuti (2008, p. 160) argues that the target readers experience exoticization when they come across a foreign word that is expected from the genre. There might be target readers that never have encountered the genre of Nordic Noir before, and might therefore only experience cases of foreignization when coming across a foreign word, even if it is a personal name or a geographical name as they do not know what to expect from the genre. The target readers have different knowledge of the Norwegian language and culture, and will therefore

have different experiences of the degree of disruption of attention. The findings in the analysis are based on Venuti's (2008) sense of domestication, foreignization and exoticization, and therefore based on target readers that have encountered some degree of familiarity with the genre of Nordic Noir on a previous stage.

As personal names and geographical names are generally considered to be exoticizing in this thesis (see below), the amount of exoticizing examples becomes very high as there often are references to places and people. Even though the findings in my analysis are based on target readers that have encountered the genre of Nordic Noir on a previous stage, there might be personal and geographical names that provide a high degree of foreignness. Certain Norwegian and Anglophone words have different orthographic structures, and Norwegian names might therefore be difficult to read, something that can be seen from example 12, extracted from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000).

12.

ST, p. 30: Nordahl Grieg

TT, p. 34: Nordahl Grieg.

The disruption of attention might be high because of the Norwegian structure of the name, and is represented in figure 5.7.

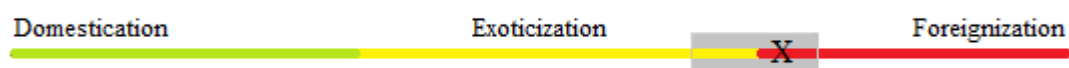


Figure 5.7 Foreignizing effect caused by unfamiliar Norwegian structure

The high quantity of CSIs in the same sentence was discussed in 5.1.1.2, however the degree of disruption of attention might be even higher for the target readers that are unfamiliar with the genre of Nordic Noir. This is something that can be seen from example 11, extracted from *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000).

11.

ST, p. 73: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole og Bjørn Holm

TT, p. 71: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole and Bjørn Holm

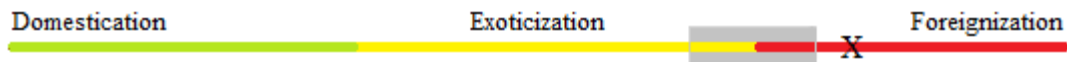


Figure 5. 8 Foreignizing effect caused by unfamiliar Norwegian structure

Figure 5.8 and figure 5.4 represent the same example, however provide different degrees of disruption of attention. This is to emphasise the target readers' prior knowledge, and that it is important to keep in mind that the target readers might react to personal names and geographical names differently as the reading experience is a subjective one. Figure 5.8 shows a higher degree of disruption of attention with three personal names. This proves that some of the geographical and personal names might foreignize the translation to a higher degree than others based on how familiar the target readers are with Nordic Noir. If the target readers never have encountered the genre of Nordic Noir on a previous stage, there might be a higher degree of disruption of attention. It is also important to keep in mind the structure of the personal and geographical names, as too many orthographic differences might make the translation disruptive, even though target readers are familiar with the genre.

5.1.4 Different Degrees of Domestication

The different aspects of deciding between exoticization and foreignization have influenced the analysis in fundamental ways, however it is important to keep in mind that domestication also provides different degrees of disruption of attention.

As previously discussed, Aixelá's (1996, p. 63) notion of substitution and Venuti's (2008) notion of domestication show similarities, however cannot be said to be identical. Venuti (2008) emphasises the importance using only familiar words and expressions when referring to domestication, something that is true for some substitutional sub-strategies but not all.

The similarities between substitution and domestication will be true for Aixelá's (1996, p. 64) sub-strategy of deletion as the TT has been transformed into a cultural reproduction. The foreign word or expression is removed from the text, and the CSI has been completely domesticated. This can be seen from example 16 in the analysis. Example 16 is extracted from *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007).

16.

ST, p.51-52: Prisene hadde for lengst fordrevet den bergenske tjuagutten og småbarnsfamiliene til forstedene på den andre siden av fjellene [The prices had for long driven the Bergensian tjuagutten and the little children families to the suburbs on the other side of the mountains].

TT, p.49: The prices had driven young Bergensian families into the suburbs on the other side of the mountains a long time ago.

The assumed degree of disruption of attention is represented by figure 5.9.

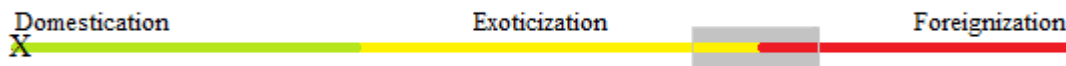


Figure 5. 9 Degree of disruption of attention with deletion

When the translator uses the sub-strategy of synonymy, which also is placed under the category of substitution, the degree of attention might be higher, even though the sub-strategy is domesticating. The translator has used synonymy with examples 31, 32 and 33 in the analysis, extracted from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009).

31.

ST, p.120: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.123: the county officer.

32.

ST, p.121: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.125: The officer.

33.

ST, p.122: lensmannen [the county police officer].

TT, p.125: Skai.

The reason for the higher degree of disruption of attention with the sub-strategy synonymy is because the translator has not domesticated example 33, however used a reference that might ease the target readers' reading experience. Example 33 is not regarded as exoticizing, even though the translator uses a foreign name in the TT, as it is connected with the reference to 'the county officer' and the 'officer'. The context makes the name 'Skai' domesticated, and is

in this example working in a role that is familiar to the target readers. The assumed degree of disruption of attention is represented by figure 5.10.

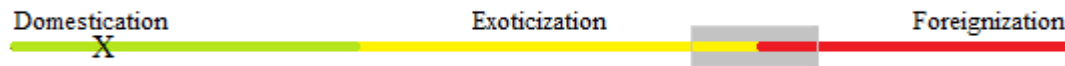


Figure 5. 10 Degree of disruption of attention with synonymy

As can be seen from figures 5.9 and 5.10, there can be different degrees of disruption of attention with domestication as well. This has not influenced my analysis to the same fundamental way as deciding between exoticization and foreignization, however it does have impact on the two different terms substitution and domestication.

5.2 Similarities and Differences between the Novels

5.2.1 Similarities

The translator shows a certain degree of consistency when it comes to the use of strategies and sub-strategies in relation to the various types of CSIs in the analysis, across the three books, and across two books. This will be discussed here, beginning with the use of strategies across the three books. The overall effect of what the strategy use has to say for the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir will be discussed in section 5.3.

5.2.1.1 Consistency in the use of Domesticating Strategies across the Three Books

The correlation between domestication and fixed expressions is interesting as the translator shows consistency with the strategy and the category in all three books. This is the only domesticating strategy that is consistently used with one category across the three books. The reason for the domestication of fixed expressions might be that the target readers would not have been able to comprehend the meaning of a word for word translation of fixed expressions. As the translator uses sub-strategies the target readers find familiar, they are not provided with an insight into the Nordic culture in this particular respect. If the translator had chosen to transfer the Norwegian fixed expressions word for word from the ST to the TT, the target readers might have experienced a new insight into the Norwegian culture. The translator might have had to offer some sort of explanation in form of gloss if the fixed expressions had been transferred to the TT. As the translator has chosen to domesticate the

fixed expressions, he has chosen not to translate the fixed expressions word for word, rather deciphered the meaning of the fixed expressions and translated the expressions in a way that is suitable for the target readers.

5.2.1.2 Consistency in the use of Domesticating Strategies across Two Books

When it comes to domesticating strategies across two books, the translator has either shown inconsistency with the third book, or examples from the given category from the third book was not retrieved. This will be specified.

The translator has used domesticating strategies with the category food and drinks in *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000) and *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) as Norwegian food and drinks might not be familiar to Anglophone readers if directly transferred to the TT. No examples from this category were retrieved from *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). The lack of Nordic elements causes the target readers to read the text more fluently, and the translator might see it as more important for the target readers to get a fluent reading experience instead of being introduced to Norwegian food and drinks.

There are two examples of domesticated geographical names in *Panserhjerte* and one domesticated geographical name in *Rødstrupe*. There were no domesticated geographical names from *Snømannen*. As there is a majority of exoticized geographical names in the TTs, the translator has made an exception with these few examples in *Panserhjerte* and *Rødstrupe*. This might be evidence of the translator's inconsistency, but may also have to do with the degree of disruption of attention the examples provide. If the translator feels that the examples would lead to a deep degree of disruption of attention if directly transferred to the TT, he might want to domesticate the examples. As there might be many geographical names in a sentence or a page, the translator might remove the examples he feels as superfluous in order to provide the target readers with a more fluent reading experience. The direct transfer of the removed geographical names might have led to an isolated exoticized reading experience, however when seen together with several other exoticized geographical names, the total reading experience might become a foreignizing one. The domestication of these few examples might be caused by the high quantity of exoticized examples in one page, and therefore a strategy used in order to avoid foreignization.

5.2.1.3 Consistency in the use of Domesticating Strategies within One Book

When it comes to the book *Rødstrupe*, the translator is consistent with the use of domestication and historical concepts and politeness formulae. Historical concepts might be challenging to transfer from the ST to the TT as they might require explanation in form of intratextual or extratextual gloss. The translator might therefore choose to use forms of the language the target readers find familiar, and no insight into the Nordic culture is provided.

When it comes to *Panserhjerte*, the translator has showed consistency when it comes to domestication and the categories of culture-specific customs, units of measurement, culture-specific songs and political parties. This indicates that the translator uses forms of the language the target culture find familiar, and that they are not provided with insight into the Nordic culture when it comes to the mentioned categories.

The translator shows consistency across the three books, and other times only consistency across one book. This may have to do with the translator inconsistency, but also the context surrounding the CSI. If the translator feels that there are several instances of repetition in one sentence or page he might domesticate certain CSIs in order to make the reading experience fluent. This might lead to inconsistent use of certain strategies. The different publishing companies might also be a decisive factor when it comes to the inconsistent use of certain strategies.

5.2.1.4 Consistency in the use of Foreignizing Strategies across the Three Books

The translator is consistent with the use of foreignization and the categories newspapers and Norwegian cultural icons in all three books. The translator has transferred the CSIs directly from the ST to the TT, and used italics with the newspapers. This provides a specific insight into the Nordic culture as the target readers become aware of the Norwegian names of newspapers. The direct transfer of the Norwegian cultural icons have been placed in the strategy of foreignization as the target readers most likely will not know much about the cultural icons. As stated in the analysis, it is of contextual importance to know who the cultural icons are, and if the target readers do not have the knowledge about the cultural icons, the effect of the direct transfer will most likely be foreignizing. The target readers are provided with an insight into the Nordic culture as the names of the newspapers and cultural icons have been directly transferred from the ST to the TT.

5.2.1.5 Consistency in the use of Foreignizing Strategies across Two Books

The translator is consistent with the use of foreignization and the category police terminology in *Rødstrupe* and in *Snømannen*. The translator uses a mix of strategies with the category in *Panserhjerte*. The direct transfer of police terminology in *Rødstrupe* and *Snømannen* provides the target readers with an insight into the Nordic culture. The translator provides the target readers with an explanation to some of the directly transferred police terminology, however the CSIs are still regarded as foreignizing as the reading experience will be an abrupt one. The translator has italicized most of the police terminology, something that makes the target readers notice the foreign word to a higher degree.

5.2.1.6 Consistency in the use of Foreignizing Strategies within One Book

Political parties in *Rødstrupe* are consistently foreignized. The translator is also consistent with the use of italics when it comes to the directly transferred political parties. There were no political parties retrieved from *Snømannen*, and the translator uses a different strategy in *Panserhjerte*. The direct transfer of the CSIs will provide an insight into the Nordic political parties, something the translator might regard as an important introduction to the Norwegian culture.

When it comes to the category culture-specific songs, the translator is consistent with foreignization in *Snømannen*. There were no such category retrieved from *Rødstrupe*, and the translator uses a different strategy in *Panserhjerte*. The translator might regard the song as an important part of the Norwegian culture, or that it is important for the fictional universe in the book to provide a direct transfer. As songs and song titles might be challenging to transfer from one culture to another, the translator might have chosen to transfer the song directly from the ST to the TT and provide the target readers with a direct insight into the fictional universe.

5.2.1.7 Consistency in the use of Exoticizing Strategies across the Three Books

The translator repeats most geographical and personal names in the TTs, an effect that is mainly exoticizing as it is expected from the genre. The repetition of personal and geographical names is consistently done in the 150 analysed pages of all three books.⁴ The effect of repeating personal and geographical names becomes foreignizing when the quantity

⁴ As previously mentioned, there are instances of domestication; however the overall effect is seen as exoticizing as there are so few domesticated examples in the category.

is high and when the translator uses several strategies – as was discussed in section 5.1.1. The target readers are provided with a glimpse of how Norwegian names and places are written as the translator transfers the CSIs directly from the ST to the TT. The translator might see it as important that the target readers experience elements of the Nordic culture when it comes to names, and might therefore include them in the translation. As the overall quantity of personal and geographical names is so high, the target readers are often reminded of the Nordic culture, however the degree of disruption of attention is still shallow as the names are placed over a wide range of pages.

The translator has chosen to repeat the names of each restaurant, bar and café in all three books. The effect is mainly exoticizing as the repetition of the names might be something the target readers expect from the genre. In addition, when there is a direct transfer of a restaurant, bar or café, it is often clear from the context that the CSI is a restaurant, bar or café. This provides the target readers with a shallow introduction to the Nordic culture.

The translator is consistent when it comes to the direct transfer of currency in all the three books. The Norwegian currency ‘kroner’ is directly transferred in all three books and the effect is seen as exoticizing. The transfer of the currency provides the target readers with an insight into the Nordic culture, as they are reminded of the Norwegian elements in the text.

5.2.1.8 Consistency in the use of Exoticizing Strategies in One Book

There were not any exoticizing strategies showing consistency across two books.

The category of units of measurement is consistently exoticized in *Snømannen*. A different strategy was used in *Panserhjerte*, and no such category was retrieved from *Rødstrupe*. As the translator has transferred units of measurement directly from the ST to the TT in the book *Snømannen*, he shows the target readers how certain elements are measured in Norway. This provides the target readers with an insight into the Nordic culture.

Culture-specific objects are consistently exoticized in *Panserhjerte*. Different strategies are used in *Rødstrupe*, and no such category was retrieved from *Snømannen*. The direct transfer of the culture-specific objects in *Panserhjerte* might give the target readers a certain insight into the Nordic culture as the object might say something about Norwegian traditions.

5.2.2 Differences

The translator shows an inconsistent use of strategies both when it comes to differences across the three books, and when it comes to inconsistencies within one book itself. The various differences from the analysis will be presented and discussed in this subsection, starting with the inconsistencies across the books. Various examples from the analysis will demonstrate the differences.

5.2.2.1 Domesticating vs. Foreignizing Examples across the Books

Police terminology

The translator shows inconsistencies with the category of police terminology when it comes to the different books. The translator has used strategies that foreignize the text in *Rødstrupe*, as seen from example 10, however has used domesticating strategies in *Panserhjerte*. This can be seen from examples 31, 32 and 33 where the translator has used the domesticating strategy of synonymy.

10.

ST, p.24: Politiets overvåkningstjeneste [the Police surveillance service].

TT, p.26: Politiets overvåkningstjeneste.

31.

ST, p.120: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.123: the county officer

32.

ST, p.121: Lensmannen [The county police officer].

TT, p.125: The officer.

33.

ST, p.122: lensmannen [the county police officer].

TT, p.125: Skai.

The target readers are more likely to notice differences between strategies when it comes to one book than between two books, nonetheless might still be affected by the use of strategies between books. The translator has chosen to use strategies that domesticate the police terminology in *Panserhjerte*, however uses more domesticating examples in the analysed pages of *Rødstrupe* in total. The total number of domesticating examples from the analysed pages in *Rødstrupe* is 33, while the total number of domesticated examples *Panserhjerte* is

22. As the total number of domesticating strategies is somewhat low in *Panserhjerte*, the translator might choose to include domesticating strategies with police terminology in *Panserhjerte* to compensate for the high number of foreignizing strategies. By using the domesticating strategy, the reading experience becomes more fluent. Another reason for the inconsistent use of strategies between the two books might be the different publishing companies. The translated version of *Rødstrupe* is published by Harvill Secker while the translated version of *Panserhjerte* is published by Vintage Crime. The different publishing companies might have different requirements, something that might be the reason for the different use of strategies between the books.

5.2.2.2 Domesticating vs. Exoticizing Examples across the Books

Units of Measurement

The translator shows an inconsistent use of strategies with units of measurement between *Snømannen* and *Panserhjerte*. No such category was retrieved from *Rødstrupe*. The translator chooses an exoticizing strategy in *Snømannen* and example 28, while choosing a domesticating strategy with *Panserhjerte* and example 35. The translated version of *Snømannen* is published by Harvill Secker, while the translated version of *Panserhjerte* is published by Vintage Crime, as mentioned above. The reason for the inconsistent use of strategies might therefore be the different publishing companies. The target readers are introduced to the Nordic culture when it comes to units of measurement in *Snømannen* but not in *Panserhjerte*.

28.

ST, p.49: Minst 48 [At least 48].

TT, p.46: At least size 48.

35.

ST, p.40: åtti kilometer i timen [eighty kilometres an hour].

TT, p.38: fifty miles an hour.

5.2.2.3 Foreignizing vs. Exoticizing Strategies across the Books

Local Institutions

The translator might use exoticizing and foreignizing sub-strategies in the same category. As discussed previously, the translator adds his own gloss when it comes to local institutions, and by doing so he solves eventual ambiguities. Even so, the strategy of intratextual gloss does not

always assure exoticization, as the orthographic form of the CSI might create a high degree of disruption of attention. Example 26 in *Snømannen* is placed under exoticization as the CSI might provide a shallow degree of foreignness. Examples 37 and 38 in *Panserhjerte* are placed under the strategy of foreignization because of the CSI's orthographic form, and because of the high quantity of CSIs in the same page. This might provide a high degree of disruption of attention.

26.

ST, p. 59: Ringt Norgestaxi og Oslo taxi [Called Norgestaxi and Oslo taxi].

TT, p. 56: Rung two taxi firms, Norgestaxi and Oslo taxi.

37.

ST, p. 133: Stortingets hovedinngang [Stortinget's main entrance].

TT, p. 137: the main entrance of Stortinget, The Parliament building.

38.

ST, p. 134: Dette er Trappehallen [This is Trappehallen].

TT, p. 137: This is the hall known as Trappehallen.

The target readers are presented by elements of the Nordic culture with each of the mentioned examples above, regardless of the degree of disruption of attention.

5.2.2.4 Foreignizing Strategies across the Books

Politeness Formulae

The translator has transferred the CSI 'frøken' directly from the ST to the TT in *Snømannen* and in *Panserhjerte*. The translator has chosen not to italicize the CSI in the book *Snømannen*, as can be seen from example 22, whereas chosen a different strategy in *Panserhjerte* as can be seen from example 39.

22.

ST, p.52: frøken [miss].

TT, p. 50: frøken.

39.

ST, p.39: frøken? [miss?].

TT, p.37: frøken?

Both of the examples are regarded as foreignizing, yet the different use of italics provides a different degree of disruption of attention, as mentioned in section 5.1.2. As previously discussed, the different publishing companies might be a possible reason for the different use of sub-strategies across the books. The target readers experience elements of the Nordic culture in both example 22 and 39, and to a higher degree in example 39. Another reason for the inconsistent use of italics might regard the context. The text surrounding the CSI might determine the reason for the use of italics, and the translator might therefore regard the emphasising of certain Nordic elements in *Panserhjerte* as important. As the translator has not transferred, for example, food or drinks directly from the ST to the TT, yet chosen to transfer the word ‘frøken’ directly to the TT without any further explanation of the CSI, he might regard the politeness formulae especially important for the context, or might consider that the word might arouse the target reader’s curiosity or interest for the Nordic language and culture.

As previously mentioned in the thesis, repetition is usually followed by the additional sub-strategies intratextual gloss and orthographic non-adaptation. The translator is not consistent with the use of repetition and intratextual gloss something that can be seen from examples 13 and 25. Example 13 is from *Rødstrupe* and example 24 is from *Snømannen*. The translator offers an explanation with example 24 where he has added his own gloss as a part of the text, but not with example 13. The underlined part in example 24 is the translator’s own gloss, and the underlined part in example 13 shows the repetition of the CSI.

13.

ST, p.38: Jeg hører du fortsatt sitter på Schrøder Restaurant, Harry? [I hear you still sit in Schrøder Restaurant, Harry?].

TT, p.46: I hear you’re still spending your time sitting in Schrøder’s, Harry?

24.

ST, p.69: “Tenk på vesle guten din.” [“Think on little boy yours”].

TT, p. 66: *Tenk på vesle guten din.* Think about your little boy.

In example 13, the translator has removed parts of the CSI from the TT and chosen not to add intratextual gloss. The target readers might understand from the context that a restaurant is being referred to, and the translator might therefore find the use of the sub-strategy intratextual gloss superfluous. The target readers are provided with Nordic elements in both examples, however experiences a higher degree of disruption of attention with example 24. The translator might transfer the song in example 24 directly from the ST to the TT in order to

provide an insight into the fictional universe. In order for the target readers to comprehend the meaning of the CSI, the translator has to offer some sort of explanation. This can be seen from the underlined part in example 24.

5.2.2.5 Differences within One Book

Police Terminology

The translator shows inconsistencies when it comes to the use of italics within one category of the book *Rødstrupe*, namely police terminology. This can be seen from examples 10 and 11, where a police terminology has been italicized in example 10 and the CSI in example 11 has not been italicized.

10.

ST, p.24: Politiets overvåkningstjeneste [the Police surveillance service].

TT, p.26: *Politiets overvåkningstjeneste*.

11.

ST, p. 73: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole og Bjørn Holm fra Kriminalteknisk [Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole, and Bjørn Holm from The Forensics Unit].

TT, p. 71: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole and Bjørn Holm from Krimteknisk, The Forensics Unit.

Even though the translator has chosen not to italicize example 11, both examples have been placed under the strategy of foreignization. The reason why example 11 is a foreignizing example has to do with the use of several CSIs in one sentence. This might create a higher degree of disruption of attention, as there are several Nordic elements in the text the target readers have to take into account. A possible explanation for the inconsistent use of italics within the same category might have to do with the orthographic form of the CSI. As can be seen from example 10, the CSI might be difficult to comprehend, even without italics, because of the orthographic form. The translator might have chosen to italicize the CSI in order to emphasise the foreign elements to a higher degree, making the target readers extra aware of the foreign element. Another possible explanation might be that the translator regards the CSI as an important part of the Nordic culture, and therefore include the italicized CSI in the TT.

Culture-Specific Objects

When it comes to the category of culture-specific objects in *Rødstrupe* and example 7, the translator has chosen to domesticate the expression and use the sub-strategy of absolute universalization. The translator has not shown consistency throughout the 150 pages studied, and has chosen to exoticize a different culture-specific object in *Rødstrupe*, something that can be seen from example 15. The translator has used the sub-strategy of repetition in example 15, and the effect can be seen as exoticizing because of the superficial degree of foreignness.

7.

ST, p.74: Med respatexbordene og sofabenkene lignet det mer på røykesalongen i en ferge på Mørrekysten [With the respatex tables and the sofa benches looked it more at the smoke saloon in a ferry on Møre coast].

TT, p. 97: The plastic tables and benches made it look more like the smokers' saloon bar on a ferry along the Møre coast.

15.

ST, p.132: Ser ut som han har brukt sånne brede telemarkski [Looks out like he has used those broad Telemark skis].

TT, p.183: Looks like he was wearing these broad Telemark skis.

As can be seen from example 7, the translator has domesticated the Norwegian CSI 'respatexbordene'. What is also evident from the example is a reference to the interior design in a Norwegian ferry and the direct transfer of the geographical name 'Møre'. The translator might therefore have chosen to domesticate 'respatexbordene' in order to ease the target readers' reading experience as too many foreign elements in a sentence is likely to make the TT foreignizing. By domesticating 'respatexbordene', the total reading experience of the sentence is likely to be exoticizing. If the translator had included the CSI 'respatexbordene' the sentence might have been foreignizing.

The target readers experience elements of the Nordic culture with example 15. The reason for the inconsistent use of strategies with culture-specific objects might have something to do with the target readers' comprehension of the meaning of the CSI. The translator might want to show the target readers elements of the Nordic culture and culture-specific objects when the target readers might have some understanding of what it is being referred to, something

the target readers might have with example 15. The translator shows elements of the Nordic with example 15, and the target readers experience a shallow degree of foreignness.

Politeness Formulae

The translator shows inconsistencies when it comes to the strategy of politeness formulae when it comes to using domesticating and foreignizing strategies within the same category in *Snømannen*. The translator has chosen to use a strategy that domesticates the CSI in example 18, and a strategy that foreignizes the CSI in example 21.

18.

ST, p.16: Hei på dere [Hello on you].

TT, p.13: Hello there, boys.

21.

ST, p.52: Dette er en drapssak, frøken Hetland [This is a murder case, miss Hetland].

TT, p. 50: This is a murder case, frøken Hetland.

By using domesticating strategies together with strategies that provide elements of the Nordic culture in the same category, the total reading experience might be an exoticizing one as the target readers both experience elements from the Nordic culture, and elements from the familiar Anglophone culture.

Another aspect of politeness formulae regards the direct transfer of the word ‘frøken’. The translator chose to transfer the word ‘frøken’ directly one place in *Panserhjerte*, however chose not to use the strategy of repetition in a different part in *Panserhjerte*. This can be seen from examples 36 and 39.

36.

ST, p. 15: frøken? [miss?]

TT, p. 11: miss?

39.

ST, p.39: Alt i orden, frøken? [Everything in order, miss].

TT, p.37: Are you all right, frøken?

The examples above show that the translator is not consistent with the use of repetition when it comes to the same individual CSI. The reason for the inconsistency might be that the politeness phrase in example 39 was uttered by a Norwegian man, and the politeness phrase in

example 36 was uttered by a man from Bangkok. This shows that the translator might want to emphasise aspects of the Norwegian culture only when it is used by people from Norway.

As can be seen from the examples above, the translator shows inconsistencies when it comes to categories within one book, inconsistencies with the use of italics, different strategies with one word, and different strategies between the books. The differences have impact on the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir, and will be discussed further in section 5.3.

5.3 The Construction of the ‘Nordic’ in Nordic Noir

In sum, the translator shows a consistent use of domestication with the category fixed expressions in all three books. This produces no degree of disruption of attention as the translator uses familiar forms of the language. The domesticating sub-strategies used with fixed expressions provide the target readers with no insight into the Nordic culture. Instead of a word for word translation in regards to fixed expressions, the translator has provided a translation that makes the reading experience fluent as he has deciphered the meaning of the fixed expressions and offered familiar Anglophone elements. The overall use of the domesticating strategy captivates the target readers as too many disruptive elements is likely to make the reading experience an abrupt one, something that might cause a sense of unsettlement. The translator also sometimes shows an inconsistent use of domesticating sub-strategies in the translated texts, such as with the categories police terminology and units of measurement. The inconsistent use of the domesticating strategy will give the target readers an insight into the Nordic culture, and experience elements from their own culture as well.

As regards the foreignizing strategy, the translator shows consistency across all three books when it comes to the repetition of newspapers. This will provide the target readers with elements of the Nordic culture, and the effect might be highly disruptive. The remaining foreignizing strategies show consistency across one or two books, such as the repetition of police terminology and political parties. This provides the target readers with specific insight into the Norwegian culture, and as the elements are foreignizing, they provide a high degree of disruption of attention. The translator might see it as important to give the target readers insight into the Nordic culture, even though the unexpected elements produce a deep degree of disruption of attention. If the elements in the TT had been domesticated or exoticized, and not foreignized, the total reading experience might have been too similar to the Anglophone crime fictions, and therefore not experienced as Nordic Noir.

The translator is consistent with the repetition of personal and geographical names in all three books, an effect that is inherently exoticizing. The translator might have chosen to repeat the personal and geographical names as the construction of the names are different from Anglophone names, yet comprehensible by the target readers as the elements produce a shallow degree of disruption of attention. The translator also shows inconsistent use of exoticizing elements, such as units of measurement. By adding elements from the source culture that produce a shallow degree of disruption of attention, the target readers get a glimpse of the Nordic culture. When it comes to the high quantity of exoticizing elements, such as the repetition of names and places, the exoticizing elements might become foreignizing. If the quantity of the repeated personal and geographical names becomes too high – especially together with other exoticizing and foreignizing elements in the TT – the effect might eventually become foreignizing. Every exoticizing element in the TT might therefore become foreignizing if the quantity is high enough.

Thus, as regards the exoticizing strategy, the translator shows consistency when it comes to personal and geographical names, and the repetition of each restaurant, bar and café in all three books. The high amount of repeated names in the TT will provide the target readers with Nordic elements that provide a degree of disruption of attention, either to a high or low degree. The Nordic aspects might also be perceived in different ways by the target readers if the CSIs are not well known, not expected or well explained by the translator. The effects will therefore not regard different degrees of disruption of attention, but different ways of perceiving the CSIs.

The translator shows both consistent and inconsistent use of domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies in order to provide a mix of the familiar and the Nordic elements. As there is a mix of the familiar and exoticizing elements, Agger (2016, p. 138) states that the target readers are intrigued, as they read familiar elements and elements from the source culture. When the translator is consistent in his use of substituting strategies, the domesticating sub-strategies replaces the specific Nordic elements with less specific Anglophone words and phrases the target culture find familiar. The 38 foreignizing CSIs from the analysed pages show a consistent use of the sub-strategy of repetition, and therefore a rendering of the Nordic elements from the ST. The degree of disruption of attention with the use of sub-strategy varies.

I consider the translator's inconsistency with certain strategies to be justified by the fact that he wishes to show language elements the target readers are familiar with, as well as introducing elements of the Nordic culture. The translator has sometimes used both domesticating and foreignizing strategies within a single category, and when it comes to single words within one book. The inconsistent use of domesticating and foreignizing strategies with the word 'frøken' shows that the translator transfers the Norwegian CSI only when it is being said by a Norwegian person. This provides the target readers with a specific insight into the Norwegian culture, and a rendering of the Nordic in Nordic Noir. As most of the strategies in the analysis proved to be exoticizing, the Nordic in Nordic Noir is something the target readers will most likely notice, however to a low degree.

The inconsistent use of the domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies provides the target readers with a mix of the foreign Nordic elements and the familiar Anglophone aspects. The 71 domesticated examples, 38 foreignized examples together with the 267 exoticizing examples from the analysed pages has provided a mix of familiar Anglophone elements and unfamiliar Nordic elements, and an overall effect that might be exoticizing.

My hypothesis about domestication proved not to be confirmed as Nordic language elements are prominent in the TT. The majority of foreign elements in the text have a low degree of disruption of attention, and are seen as exoticizing. Even though Venuti (2008) states the exoticizing elements in a TT provides a shallow degree of foreignness, the target readers might get a new and possibly profound understanding of the Nordic culture because of the high quantity of exoticizing CSIs. What Venuti (2008) regards as a shallow representation of the foreign culture might provide a high degree of disruption of attention because of the quantity, and therefore offer a new and profound insight into the Nordic culture.

6 Conclusion

The main objective of this thesis was to investigate whether the CSIs in Jo Nesbø's books had been translated using domesticating, foreignizing or exoticizing strategies, and to take a look at the construction of the 'Nordic' in Nordic Noir. The methods used in this thesis have offered evidence of certain choices the translator has made in the translation of *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000), *Snømannen* (Nesbø, 2007) and *Panserhjerte* (Nesbø, 2009). The textual analysis of Jo Nesbø's books showed that the translator has used a mix of the three strategies domestication, foreignization and exoticization, with a majority of exoticizing strategies, something that provides the target readers with a certain degree of insight into the Nordic culture. As the translator shows both consistent and inconsistent use of domesticating, foreignizing and exoticizing strategies, there is a mix of specific Anglophone words and phrases with unfamiliar Nordic elements.

Returning to the hypothesis posed at the beginning of this study, it is now possible to state that it was not confirmed. I believed there to be a majority of domesticated CSI in Nesbø's books, however the textual analysis of the crime fictions proved the majority of strategies to be exoticizing. The total number of domesticated CSIs from the first 150 pages from all three books was 71, while there were 267 examples that produced a shallow degree of foreignness, and therefore characterized as exoticizing. The examples that produced a high degree of foreignness, namely the foreignizing examples, were at a lower amount of 38.

The terms exoticization and foreignization have been operationalized, and foreignization occurs when there is a high degree of disruption of attention and occurs when cultural and linguistic elements are directly transferred from the ST to the TT. The cultural and linguistic elements are significantly different from the elements in the target culture. The term exoticization can be operationalized to cases where 1) there are expected types of repetition, such as geographical and personal names, 2) if there is intra or extratextual gloss, as the sub-strategies are deforeignizing, 3) if it is clear from the context what the foreign word means, or 4) if the target audience is likely to be familiar with the foreign word from before. However there are elements that make the decision between the two strategies problematic, something that can be seen from the discussion in this thesis. This can regard elements such as the high quantity of exoticizing strategies in one sentence or page, when the translator uses several additional sub-strategies together with repetition, and the target readers' prior knowledge. It is also important to keep in mind that a different researcher might get different answers as there is no straightforward answer when it comes to exoticization and foreignization. Nevertheless,

I have tried to ensure a certain degree of reliability by being as open and detailed about my methodological choices and my decision-making process as possible.

As this research provides insight into the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir in three books written by Jo Nesbø, it might be interesting to investigate several books by Nesbø, or different books in the genre of Scandinavian crime fiction. This might provide a broader insight into the construction of the Nordic in Nordic Noir. Looking at several books translated by Don Bartlett might also give a complete insight into the translators' translating style.

The distinction between the two strategies foreignization and exoticization in this thesis is based on Venuti's (2008) research and on sub-strategies introduced by Aixelá (1996), and further research on how the target readers experience the effect of the CSIs could be applied in a different research paper. Further investigation on the target readers' subjective opinions might be important in order to clarify how the target readers experience the distinction of the two strategies foreignization and exoticization.

The line in figure 5.1 that provides insight into degree of disruption of attention can be applied to the examples in the analysis in order to visualize the degree of disruption of attention with each CSI. The line was not applied to all the examples in this thesis because of time and space limitations, however the line is a tool that can be applied to further research on the notion of CSIs in translation.

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Appendix A

Culture-Specific Items in *Rødstrupe* (Nesbø, 2000)

147 pages studies, 124 CSIs divided into 17 categories

Restaurants / Bars / Cafés

Exoticization

1.

ST, p.37: Schrøder Restaurant.

TT, p.43: Schrøder's café.

2.

ST, p. 73: et Kaffebrenneri [a coffee roasting facility].

TT, p. 96: a Kaffebrenneri.

Fixed Expressions

Domestication

3.

ST, p.20: De prøvde seg hjemme hos meg [They tried themselves home at me].

TT, p.19: They tried to break into my place.

4.

ST, p.25: Rosinen i pølsa [The raisin in the sausage].

TT, p. 27: The cherry on the cake.

5.

ST, p.34: Tar rotta på oss hver gang [Take rat on us every time].

TT, p.40: And him making monkeys of us every time.

6.

ST, p.34: Tenna på tørk [Teeth on dry].

TT, p. 41: Buck teeth sticking out.

7.

ST, p.35: Holdt kjeft [Held jaw].

TT, p. 42: Kept quiet.

8.

ST, p.48: Han er dau. Som en sur sild [He is dead. Like a sour herring].

TT, p.59: He's had it. A goner.

9.

ST, p.92: Jasså, er det den karen? [Really is it that fellow].

ST, p.125: Well now, is that him?

Personal Names

Exoticization

10.

ST, p.16: Johan Krohn.

TT, p. 14: Johan Krohn.

11.

ST, p. 17: Sverre Olsen.

TT, p. 14: Sverre Olsen.

12.

ST, p.17: Herman Groth.

TT, p.15: Herman Groth.

13.

ST, p. 19: Harry Hole.

TT, p.19: Harry Hole.

14.

ST, p. 21: Konrad Buer.

TT, p.21: Konrad Buer.

15.

ST, p.24: Bernt Brandhaug.

TT, p. 25: Bernt Brandhaug.

16.

ST, p.24: Bjarne Møller.

TT, p.26: Bjarne Møller.

17.

ST, p. 24: Anne Størksen.

TT, p. 26: Anne Størksen.

18.

ST, p.24: Kurt Meirik.

TT, p.26: Kurt Meirik.

19.

ST, p.32: Ellen Gjelten.

TT, p.37: Ellen Gjelten.

20.

ST, p.39: Tom Waaler.

TT, p.47: Tom Waaler.

21.

ST, p.39: Weber.

TT, p. 47: Weber.

22.

ST, p.45: Gudbrand.

TT, p.53: Gudbrand.

23.

ST, p.45: Daniel Gudeson.

TT, p.53: Daniel Gudeson.

24.

ST, p.45: Sindre Fauke.

TT, p. 54: Sindre Fauke.

25.

ST, p.46: Tormod.

TT, p. 56: Tormod.

26.

ST, p. 47: Edvard Mosken.

TT, p.56: Edvard Mosken.

27.

ST, p.48: Hallgrim Dale.

TT, p. 57: Hallgrim Dale.

28.

ST, p. 63: Vorpenes.

TT, p. 81: Vorpenes.

29.

ST, p.66: Rakel.

TT, p.85: Rakel.

30.

ST, p.66: Lise.

TT, p.86: Lise.

31.

ST, p.78: Betty Andersen.

TT, p.102: Betty Andersen.

32.

ST, p.87: Roy Kvinset.

TT, p.116: Roy Kvinset.

33.

ST, p.87: Gregersen.

TT, p.117: Gregersen.

34.

ST, p. 102: Konrad Buer.

TT, p. 139: Konrad Buer.

35.

ST, p. 107: Helena Lang.

TT, p. 145: Helena Lang.

36.

ST, p. 107: Brockhard.

TT, p. 145: Brockhard.

37.

ST, p.107: Henrik Lang.

TT, p.146: Henrik Lang.

38.

ST, p.115: Maja.

TT, p.158: Maja.

39.

ST, p.116: Konrad Åsnes.

TT, p. 161: Konrad Åsnes.

40.

ST, p.131: Ove Bertelsen.

TT, p.183: Ove Bertelsen.

41.

ST, p.131: Folldal.

TT, p.183: Folldal.

42.

ST, p.138: Bård Ovesen.

TT, p.193: Bård Ovesen.

Geographical Names

Domestication

43.

ST, p.17: Valkyria var navnet på en av gjengene som hadde vært en del av det nynazistiske miljøet rundt Sæterkrysset på Nordstrand [Valkyria was the name on one of the gangs that had been a part of the neo-nazi environment around Sæterkrysset on Nordstrand].

TT, p: 14: -⁵

44.

ST, p.92: Containerhavna i Bjørvika [The container port in Bjørvika].

TT, p.124: The container port.

Foreignization

45.

ST, p. 21: Karl Johans gate.

TT, p.20: Karl Johans gate.

Exoticization

46.

ST, p.9: Alnabru.

TT, p.3: Alnabru.

⁵ Removed from TT.

47.

ST, p.9: Ullensaker kommune.

TT, p.3: Ullensaker.

48.

ST, p.9: Oslo.

TT, p.3: Oslo.

49.

ST, p.10: Trosterud.

TT, p.5: Trosterud.

50.

ST, p.10: Furuset.

TT, p.5: Furuset.

51.

ST, p. 11: Lørenskog.

TT, p. 8: Lørenskog.

52.

ST, p. 12: Karihaugen.

TT, p.8: Karihaugen.

53.

ST, p. 12: Romerike politidistrikt [Romerike police district].

TT, p.8: Romerike police district.

54.

ST, p. 17: Dronningens gate.

TT, p.15: Dronningens gate.

55.

ST, p. 32: Grønland.

TT, p.37: Grønland.

56.

ST, p.32: Ekeberg.

TT, p.37: Ekeberg.

57.

ST, p. 36: Sofies gate.

TT, p. 43: Sofies gate.

58.

ST, p.39: Akershus.

TT, p.47: Akershus.

59.

ST, p.45: Gudbrandsdalen.

TT, p.54: Gudbrandsdalen region.

60.

ST, p. 47: Den sindige mjøndølen.

TT, p. 56: The calm soldier from Mjøndøl.

61.

ST, p.60: Tynset.

TT, p.77: Tynset.

62.

ST, p.73: Ullevålsveien.

TT, p. 95: Ullevålsveien.

63.

ST, p.74: Mørkysten.

TT, p. 97: The Møre coast.

64.

ST, p.78: Holbergs plass.

TT, p.102: Holbergs plass.

65.

ST, p.83: Fløyen.

TT, p.109: Mount Fløyen.

66.

ST, p. 84: Kirkeveien.

TT, p.112: Kirkeveien.

67.

ST, p.85: Fredriks gate.

TT, p. 113: Fredriks gate.

68.

ST, p.87: Torggata.

TT, p.116: Torggata.

69.

ST, p.87: Youngstorget.

TT, p.116: Youngstorget.

70.

ST, p.91: Storgata.

TT, p.123: Storgata.

71.

ST, p.95: Pløens gate.

TT, p.128: Pløens gate.

72.

ST, p.103: Egertorget.

TT, p.142: Egertorget.

73.

ST, p.113: Bislett.

TT, p.155: Bislett.

74.

ST, p.113: Majorstua.

TT, p.156: Majorstuen.

75.

ST, p.114: Dovregata.

TT, p. 157: Dovregata.

76.

ST, p.114: Waldemar Thranes gate.

TT, p. 157: Waldemar Thranes gate.

77.

ST, p.122: Østlandet.

TT, p.168: Østland region.

78.

ST, p.122: Trondheim.

TT, p.168: Trondheim.

79.

ST, p.122: Skien.

TT, p.168: Skien.

80.

ST, p.122: Siljan.

TT, p.168: Siljan.

81.

ST, p.123-124: Siljan ligger i Telemark [Siljan lies in Telemark].

TT, p.171: Siljan isn't in Buskerud.

Local Institutions

Domestication

82.

ST, p.84: Jernia

TT, p. 112: A hardware shop.

83.

ST, p.85: Sfinx-apoteket [The Sfinx-pharmacy].

TT, p. 112: A chemist's.

Exoticization

84.

ST, p.10: Gardermoen.

TT, p.5: Gardermoen Airport.

85.

ST, p. 18: Tostrupkjelleren [The Tostrup basement].

TT, p.16: The Tostrupkjeller bar.

86.

ST, p.68: Aker sykehus.

TT, p.88: Aker Hospital.

Politeness Formulae

Domestication

87.

ST, p. 22: Den gamle mannen hadde foretrukket “De”. [The old man had preferred you].

TT, p.22: The old man would have preferred a little less familiarity.

88.

ST, p.34: Vær så god. [Be so good].

TT, p. 41: There you are.

89.

ST, p.78: ‘God formiddag,’ sa Betty Andersen...Følgelig hadde hun inntil for én time siden sagt ‘god morgen’, om en time ville hun si ‘god dag’, om seks timer ‘god ettermiddag’

og ytterligere to timer senere ‘god kveld’. [Good mid-morning,’ said Betty Andersen...Consequently had she up to one hour ago said ‘good morning’, in one hour would she say ‘good day’, in six hours ‘good afternoon’ and additional two hours later ‘good evening’].

TT, p.102: ‘Good morning,’ Betty Andersen said...Thus in six hours’ time she would say,

‘Good afternoon,’ and two hours later, ‘Good evening’.

90.

ST, p.86: Beklager hvis vi skremte Dem [Sorry if we scared you].

TT, p. 114: My apologies if we frightened you.

Police Terminology

Foreignization

91.

ST, p.24: Sjefen for Politiets overvåkningstjeneste. [The chief of the Police surveillance service].

TT, p.26: The head of Politiets overvåkningstjeneste, or POT, the Security Service.

92.

ST, p. 73: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole og Bjørn Holm fra Kriminalteknisk [Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole, and Bjørn Holm from The Forensics Unit].

TT, p. 71: Katrine Bratt, Harry Hole and Bjørn Holm from Krimteknisk, The Forensics Unit.

93.

ST, p.122: KRIPOS.

TT, p.168: Kripas, the Norwegian CID.

Currency

Exoticization

94.

ST, p.34: Tusen kroner.

TT, p.41: Thousand kroner.

Newspapers

Foreignization

95.

ST, p.17: Så løftet han en avis i været med en trett bevegelse. ‘Dette er Dagbladet fra femogtyvende januar [Then lifted he a newspaper in the air with a tired movement. This is Dagbladet from twenty-fifth of January].

TT, p.16: With a fatigued movement, he raised a newspaper aloft. ‘This is Dagbladet from 25 January.

96.

ST, p.26: Han hadde funnet setningen i Aftenposten [He had found the sentence in Aftenposten].

TT, p.28: He had found the reference in Aftenposten.

97.

ST, p.32: Dagsavisen.

TT, p.37: Dagsavisen.

Norwegian Cultural Icons

Foreignization

98.

ST, p.30: Nordahl Grieg.

TT, p.34: Nordahl Grieg.

99.

ST, p.114: Bjørneboe.

TT, p.157: Bjørneboe.

100.

ST, p. 363: Aukrust-tegninger [Aukrust drawings].

TT, p. 518: Kjell Aukrust's cartoon characters.

Culture-Specific Food and Drinks

Domestication

101.

ST, p.51: Fårikål. [Sheep in cabbage].

TT, p. 63: Lamb stew.

102.

ST, p.116: Raspeball [Minced ball].

TT, p.159: Dumplings.

Culture-Specific Customs

Domestication

103.

ST, p.9: Julenissen. [Father Christmas] [Santa Claus].

TT, p.3: Father Christmas.

104.

ST, p.50: Jeg leste til og med Fadervår. [I read to and with Fader our].

TT, p. 61: I even read the Lord's Prayer.

105.

ST, p. 66: Så skrittet han over dørstokken til møterommet, sang ut et Nordmarka-friskt “goddag” og smilte [So stepped he over the doorstep to the meeting room sang out a Nordmarka-fresh good day and smiled].

TT, p. 85: Then he strode over the threshold to the meeting room, sang out his hearty ‘Good morning’ and smiled.

106.

ST, p.103: God jul [Good Christmas].

TT, p.142: Happy Christmas.

Foreignization

107.

ST, p.74: Skål [Cheers].

TT, p. 97: Skål.

Historical Concepts

Domestication

108.

ST, p.45: Jøssinger.⁶

TT, p. 54: Partisans.

Swear Words

Domestication

109.

ST, p.85: Pokker [Damn].

TT, p.113: Damn.

110.

ST, p.87: Sotrøra [Soot pipes].

TT, p.117: Blacks.

⁶ A Norwegian who resisted the German occupation and someone who hoped the allied would win the Second World War (Jøssing, 2012).

111.

ST, p.95: Fy faen [Damn / Fuck].

TT, p.129: Ooh, fuck.

Political Parties

Foreignization

112.

ST, p.45: Begge brødrene var med i Nasjonal Samling.

TT, p.54: Both brothers had joined the fascist Nasjonal Samling Party.

113.

ST, p.87: Nasjonalalliansen.

TT, p.116: Nasjonalalliansen.

114.

ST, p.87: Fedrelandspartiet.

TT, p.116: Fedrelandspartiet.

Culture-Specific Objects

Domestication

115.

ST, p. 34: Vaskebrettmage. [Washboard stomach].

TT, p.40: A six-pack.

116.

ST, p.74: Respatexbordene [The respatex tables].

TT, p. 97: The plastic tables.

Foreignization

117.

ST, p.32: En grønn Go'morn yoghurt boks. [A green Good Morning yoghurt box].

TT, p.37: A green Go'morn yoghurt pot.

Exoticization

118.

ST, p.132: Telemarkski.

TT, p.183: Telemark skis.

Miscellaneous

Domestication

119.

ST, p.24: Latissimus dorsi – langrennsmuskulaturen [Latissimus dorsi – the cross country muscles].

TT, p.25: *Latissimus dorsi* – the upper back muscles.

120.

ST, p.63: Tele [Frozen layer in the ground].

TT, p. 81: - ⁷

121.

ST, p.73: *Over-sløyt* [Over slow.]⁸

TT, p. 95: Too much.

122.

ST, p.83: Noen godslige tjuaguttstreker [Some good-natured tjuagutt⁹-pranks].

TT, p.109: A few good-natured pranks.

123.

ST, p.86: Gamlefar [Old father].

TT, p.114: Grandad.

124.

ST, p.145: Brødfø [Bread feed].

TT, p. 204: Feed.

⁷ Deleted from TT.

⁸ Reference to jazz music.

⁹ The word 'tjuagutt' from the 1800s is used when referring to young boys from Bergen (Pettersen, n.d.).

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