Ina Marie Kvithyll

Lost in translation?

A study of sentence length in the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* by Norwegian writer Erlend Loe

Bachelor's project

NTNU
Kunnskap for en bedre verden

Ina Marie Kvithyll

Lost in translation?

A study of sentence length in the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* by Norwegian writer Erlend Loe

NTNU
Norwegian University of
Science and Technology

Sammendrag

Oppgaven undersøker om oversettelsene av Erlend Loes *Doppler* og *Naiv. Super.* støtter eller avviker fra Tourys lov om økende standardisering i oversatte tekster. Med spesielt fokus på setningslengde (antall ord per setning), viser analyse og diskusjon at det er andre oversettelsesfenomen enn standardisering som er mer fremtredende i det empiriske materialet for denne oppgaven. Basert på det empiriske materialet, ser det derfor ikke ut til at oversettelsene av romanene støtter Tourys lov.

Abstract

In this thesis, I investigate whether the translations of Erlend Loe's novels *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super* support Toury's law of growing standardization in translations. With focus on sentence length (words per sentence), the analysis and discussion show there are other translation phenomena than standardization which are more present in the chosen empirical data. Based on the empirical data, the two novels cannot be said to show support of Toury's law.

Table of contents

1. Introduction

There are numerous reasons for why one should investigate translated novels and texts in general. For example, one becomes very aware of the literature and techniques the translator may have used, which can give the reader a more active relationship with the work at hand. A translator holds a lot of power in terms of ways they can adapt the text to fit a special target audience or emphasize certain messages from the source text. I will discuss this further later in my thesis.

Erlend Loe is a well-known, highly recognized Norwegian writer, and for this thesis I have chosen to investigate the translations of two of his novels. The novels at hand are known for being easy-to-follow, whilst at the same time discussing a sense of a troubled state of mind and absurdity (Eriksen, 2021). Claiming his style of writing is easy-to-read is an understatement. This could perhaps be due to his continual use of incomplete sentences and stream-of-consciousness-like writing, or perhaps the witty dialogues and monologues in his work.

My investigation of the two said novels boils down to one question. Is there evidence of Toury's law of growing standardization in the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.*, in regard to sentence length, and if the translated sentences are longer, why? This question will therefore function as my research question in this thesis. I will also look at if there are any differences between the translators.

I will be looking at sentence length in a selected empirical material, comparing the exact number of words from the source text sentences to the target text sentences. From this, I will see if any of Loe's sentences in Norwegian are standardized in the target text, for example by sentences being merged in the translation, and thus being evidence for and supporting Toury's law of growing standardization.

As to why I have chosen two novels instead of one, there are a few reasons for this. Firstly, including a second source text adds a new dimension to the thesis; it opens for comparison and a broader investigation. More corpus means more reliability in my conclusion. Secondly, I can also compare translated work by different translators; in this case: three of them. *Doppler* is translated by Don Shaw & Don Bartlett, and *Naiv. Super.* is translated by Tor Ketil Solberg.

My thesis will be structured in the following manner: the first part offers theoretical background on translation studies in general before I elaborate on Toury's law of growing standardization. From there, I introduce and explain different concepts useful for my analysis and discussion. I also include findings from studies with somewhat of the same focus. The empirical data for the

thesis is presented in tables with the source text sentences and target text versions of these, along with an added column with an indicator of why the translated sentences are longer. In the analysis and discussion, I explain the emerging patterns and examples of the different translation phenomena. The conclusion of the study will express whether the findings support or contradict Toury's law of growing standardization, and what the differences are between the translators, if any.

2. Theoretical background

What exactly is translation? Toury, a pioneer in the field of translation studies, suggests the following definition: "Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions, i.e., at least two sets of norm-systems on each level" (1995:56). Catford, another important contributor to the field of translation studies, offers a more technical definition: "[Translation is] the replacement of textual material in one language (SL)[1] by equivalent material in another language (TL)[2]" (1965:20).

2.1 Translation studies

There are different approaches in translation studies. Below, I offer an elaboration of the prescriptive and descriptive approach. Since my main framework is the descriptive one, the focus and attention will revolve around this approach. More specifically I will also be looking at standardization as a translation phenomenon.

2.1.1 Prescriptivism

Theorists in the prescriptivism part of the translation field claim that the key to a good translation is not necessarily being faithful to the individual linguistic items in the source text, but rather focusing on the function the source text holds (Calvo, 2018). Some claim it is the *purpose* of the source text that determines how the translation should turn out. Calvo presents a list of theoretical hypotheses that could help summarize the main prescriptivist assumptions, and one of these approaches is that "Quality is linked to functionality […]. Ideally, good, adequate translations will respond to the communicative function(s) expected by the target audience […]" (2018:20-21). The characteristic writer's style Loe has, serves a purpose to the audience: both novels, as I mentioned, present an absurd reality or a troubled state of mind, and so with a functionalist approach, the translation is expected to retain this feature.

---

[1] Source language
[2] Target language

2.1.2 Descriptivism

Toury can in many ways be said to be the founding father of descriptivism (Brownlie, 2007:136). Descriptivism differs from the prescriptive approach in translation studies, where in the latter, one usually has rules for translations, and clear goals regarding how it wants it to be. A descriptive approach will ask the question 'why the translation turned out the way it did', instead of assessing the translation and 'guide' translators in their work. Regardless of how any translation turned out, descriptivism *describes* the translation. Theorists following a descriptive paradigm will not tell anyone what they should be doing in a translation setting: they are more preoccupied with how and why. They want to know what translations may look like and explain why a given translation is the way it is – the latter is often done with reference to sociocultural matters. In short, the descriptive approach "aims to be non-evaluative" (Brownlie, 2007:135).

2.2 The law of growing standardization

Among many other things, Toury suggested there is a law of growing standardization in translations from a source text to a target text. A formulation of said law is as follows: "in translation, textual relations obtaining in the original are often modified, sometimes to the point of being totally ignored, in favour of [more] habitual options offered by a target repertoire" (Toury, 1995:268). Elaborating on this, Toury goes on to explain and give examples of such standardization processes. Standardization describes the process of having lexical items in the source text replaced with a 'lesser' lexical item in the target text, in Toury's own words (1995:269).

2.3 Other translation universals

In the translation study field, scholars have suggested there are some universals for translation processes. Mauranen states that a "number of suggestions concerning features that might be common to all translations were made by scholars before any discussion arose about universals" (2008:38). These suggestions often came from small-scale studies of language pairs, and even though some hypotheses have been supported by more recent large-scale data, others still have turned out to be based on "shakier ground" (Mauranen, 2008:38).

2.3.1 Shifts and inevitable changes in translation

The standardization process which I introduced above, is a type of shift in translation studies. The concept of "shifts" is a common phenomenon: "By shifts we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Two major types of 'shift' occur: level shifts […] and category shifts […]" (Catford, 1965:73).

Let us have a look at the latter. Catford explains that "[c]ategory shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation" (1965:73). Examples of such are structure-shifts and class-shifts, and as we will see below, these are quite common in the novels I have selected. Structure-shifts include, for example, changes in the placement of nouns, verbs and adjectives in a sentence.

Norwegian and English are two different languages, therefore, different semantic and syntactic rules apply. I mention this because there are certain inevitable shifts during a translation process that will cause the number of words to increase in English, without it necessarily being standardization. For example, the Norwegian language contains words called "sammensatte ord" (/bundled words/). The same words will however be split in English, and thus making *compound words*. Even though there is space between compound words in English, they are still considered to be only one word. A semantic shift takes place, and as we will see later, it is quite frequent in translations from Norwegian to English. In short, we can say that an obligatory shift occurs when no formal correspondence occurs in the translations, meaning there is inevitable shifts dictated by the grammar.

2.3.2 Explicitation

The explicitation hypothesis predicts that translations are more explicit than source texts; the translations tend to hold added information and linguistic material. Furthermore, Mauranen points to Baker's (1996) observations that "translations tend to contain more explanatory lexis […] and connectors […]" (2008:38). This *could* be seen as a form of standardization, especially where further elaboration is not necessary in order to understand the text.

2.3.3 Domestication

A domesticating approach in translation includes avoiding foreign words and phrases in the translation (Venuti, 2008, as cited in Herseth, 2017:6). It can also be explained in the following way: "in the domesticating translation, a translator attempts to produce a target language translation as naturally as possible. [The translator] tries to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text in the SL for TL readers through a clear and fluent style […]" (Harared, 2018:55).

2.4 Translator style

Studying how translations differ by looking at who conducted the different work is, as stated previously, an added research focus of mine in this thesis. In the introduction, I mentioned Erlend Loe's *style* in writing as characteristic for his novels: from witty perspectives on basic things to absurd dialogues and happenings, these features make up recognizable features and

characteristics in his authorship. Mastropierro suggests that "the notion of style has been traditionally seen as an attribute possessed by the source text (ST) that needs to be reproduced in the target text (TT)" (2018:240). He goes on to explain that discussions about style in translations have been mostly preoccupied with how the stylistic features of the source text are replicated in the translated text, rather than investigating the style of the translators themselves.

Perteghella and Loffredo (2006) (as cited in Mastropierro 2018:240-241) claim that the translator is the co-author of the translated text, as the translation process by no means is a passive derivative reproduction of the source text, but indeed involves a (re-)interpretation that involves the linguistic level of the original. From this, we can tell that the translator plays an important role in the translation process.

However important, it may be difficult or at least challenging to spot the style of the translator, as it can be entangled with that of the original writer (Bernardini, 2005, as cited in Mastropiero, 2018:241). Toury explains that "other variables (such as biological and bilingual age, or previous experience in translation of different kinds and for different purposes) may all turn out to be in a position to influence translational behaviour […]" (1995:270), supporting the idea of various translator styles.

2.5 Previous studies

Analyzing and investigating the translations of novels from the source language to a given target language is not a new practice. Delaere et. al. (2012) set out to investigate whether translated language is more standardized than non-translated language, like Toury suggested. Their findings showed support of Toury's law, yet they also found that the differences in translated and non-translated texts are text type dependent. There was a standardizing trend among translations, and text types with a lot of editorial control (such as fiction, non-fiction, and journalistic texts) contained more standard language than the less edited text types (for example administrative texts). This implies an expectation to the translations I have chosen to be more standardized than in their source language.

Leppihalme (2000) investigated levels of standardization in one of the Finnish author Kalle Päätalo's novels. The study's focus was regionalisms, which she describes as "dialect and sociolect" (2000:247). In her study, she found that the functions such features serve in the source text can be weakened or lost in translation because there may well be no target-language variety with sufficiently similar situational characteristics. In her study, there is evidence of loss of significant linguistic features. However, she finds that standardization is not necessarily only

7

negative in its results, "as target readers may be more interested in other aspects of the target text than its linguistic identity" (Leppihalme, 2000:247). If the reading experience is emotionally satisfying in other ways, the elements from linguistic features being weakened or lost, may not be that readily missed (Leppihalme, 2000:266).

An analysis of the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* has been done before. A study like the one I present here, however larger, and more comprehensive, were conducted by Warholm (2015) for her master's thesis. Warholm paid particular attention to style, and the study's purpose was to shed light on how the "retention of style, and the degree of foreignization and domestication varies according to whether the translators are translating into their L1 or their L2" (2015: abstract). Her finds were that the translators translating in their second language (L2) were more foreignizing, whereas the translation done by a first language English speaker was more domesticating. Furthermore, it was discovered that the L2 translator tended to preserve style to a great extent. Based on the master's thesis, a journal article was written by Warholm herself and her supervisor, Greenall, in 2018 with focus on Loe's style in translation.

3. Method

The empirical data for this thesis is selected example sentences from both novels in their source text and target text, respectively Norwegian and English. I have chosen to focus on the first few pages in each novel. The reason for this is because I believe the first pages sets the standard for the rest of the novel and are therefore a good place to start.

The sentences below are the ones that are longer (words per sentence) in their translated version than in the source text. There are several reasons for this selection, the first being that it is the focus of my thesis: I will investigate if there are evidence of standardization in the longer sentences, or if the reasons for the increase in length is caused by something else. Secondly, including sentences that are shorter or the same length in terms of words per sentence, would only serve as a distraction in my paper.

It is important to note that the sentences that showcase the same type of translation phenomenon are placed together to better illustrate the phenomena. Because of this, reading the sentences after each other in the order placed, will not make much sense. A complete list of the translations from the first few pages in each novel is provided in the appendix.

Approaching the investigation of the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.*, I will first explain why I have chosen the setup I have for the comparison. Bernardini (2011:12) suggests, with regards to translation studies,

that a tripartite corpus structure (source texts in language A, target texts in language B and comparable/reference originals in language B) is the minimal setup to start to shed light on the distinctive features of translated language.

Following Bernardini's suggestion, I have chosen to display my example sentences as a kind of coupled pairs, also including what I believe the different examples are evidence of in the rightmost column. The leftmost column contains the assigned number of each sentence, and I will refer to these numbers in the analysis for orderly reasons.

4. Data

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences	What is the reason for the increased sentence length?
1	Det var den eller meg.	5	It was either her or me.	6	Standardization
2	Stor som faen.	3	A hell of a size	5	Domestication
3	Til slutt kom det uansett en.	6	Anyway, in the end one came along.	7	
4	Det satte meg litt ut at kalven var med.	9	That put me off a bit, that did, the calf being there.	12	
5	Alltid på vei, elgene.	4	Always on the move, elk are.	6	
6	Natten før var jeg nede i Maridalen og tok høy fra en av gårdene.	14	The night before, I was down in the Maridalen district of Oslo and *helped myself to some hay*[3] from one of the farms.	23	
7	Natten før var jeg nede i Maridalen og tok høy fra en av gårdene.	14	The night before, I was down in the *Maridalen district of Oslo*[4] and helped myself to some hay from one of the farms.	23	Explicitation

[3] My italics
[4] My italics

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences	
8	Jeg begynner sant å si å bli mager.	8	I'm beginning to get quite thin, I really am.	9	
9	Og vindretningen var perfekt.	4	And the wind was coming from just the right direction.	10	
10	Jeg åpnet en høyball med kniven min og fylte sekken.	10	I cut open one of the bales with my knife and filled my rucksack.	14	
11	Med kalven diltende bak.	4	With its calf tagging behind.	5	Obligatory shift
12	Jeg hadde foretrukket at den ikke var med.	8	I would have preferred it if it hadn't been there.	10	
13	Deretter lå jeg på kanten av juvet og ventet i flere timer.	12	Afterwards I lay on the side of the ravine and waited for several hours.	14	
14	Elgene tuslet sakte mot meg.	5	The two elk were ambling slowly towards me.	8	
15	Jeg tok kniven i munnen, ikke den lille, men den store, altså storkniven, og ventet.	15	I put the knife in my mouth, not the little one, the big one, the big knife, and waited.	19	
16	Småspiste litt i lyngen og på noen av ungbjørkene nede i juvet.	12	Nibbling at the heather and some of the young birch trees down in the ravine.	15	

Table 1: Selected example sentences from *Doppler*

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences	What is the reason for the increased sentence length?
17	Jeg fylte 25.	3	It was my 25th birthday.	5	Standardization

18	En god og en dårlig.	5	One good one and one bad one.	7	
19	Gud vet hva han driver med.	6	God knows what he does for a living.	8	
20	Han er kanskje ikke like sympatisk som meg, men han er ok.	12	He might not be quite as friendly as I am, but he's OK.	13	Domestication
21	Min bror har en del penger.	6	My brother has a fair bit of money.	8	
22	Vi snakket om løst og fast.	6	We were chatting about this and that.	7	
23	Til gjengjeld får jeg bo her.	6	In return I am allowed to stay here.	8	
24	Han fortalte hvor han skulle.	5	He told me where he was going.	7	Obligatory shift
25	Min bror og jeg spiste middag hos våre foreldre.	9	My brother and I were having dinner at our parents'.	10	
26	Jeg låner min brors leilighet mens han er bortreist.	9	I am borrowing my brother's flat while he is away.	10	

Table 2: Selected example sentences from *Naiv. Super. / Naïve. Super.*

5. Analysis

For quantitative measures, I gathered the info regarding sheer numbers from the study in the table presented below.

	Sentences counted	The translated sentences were *shorter* or the same length as	The translated sentences were *longer* than the ST sentences	Percentage of longer sentences in the translated text	Evidence of *standardization* in the longer translated sentences

		their ST equivalent			
Doppler	30	15	15	50%	1/15
Naiv. Super	30	20	10	≈ 33.3%	3 / 10

Standardization as a translation phenomenon has the fewest examples in the sentences above, as shown in the quantitative table as well. However, the examples are quite apparent. In #1, #17, #18 and #19, the source language is simplified in the translation. Instead of direct translation, which still would have made the sentences readable, the formulation in said examples are replaced with a more standard variety or a more general tone in English. For example, in #17: instead of translating 'jeg fylte 25' with 'I turned 25', which would have been fine, the translator chose a more standard variety of explaining the notion of someone's birthday. This sentence does therefore show evidence of standardization.

#22 is a good example of domestication: "Vi snakket om løst og fast" [we talked about loose and firm] is quite a common phrase in Norwegian, but it is translated into an equivalent well-known English phrase instead of going with the direct translation. Moreover, in #19, should one have translated it directly, it would say 'God knows what he is doing', and in Norwegian, 'for a job' is implied due to the circumstances in the narrative, yet this indication would possibly be lost in translation if the translator wrote 'God knows what he is doing' or 'God knows what he is up to'. This shows a clear example of domestication in the translated sentence.

One sentence from my empirical data contains both explicitation and domestication, as shown in #6 and #7. The domesticating feature in this sentence is where the phrase "tok [høy fra en av gårdene] in the source text is replaced with the English idiom "helped myself to [some hay]" in the translation, a clear example of domestication. As we recall from the explanation above, explicitation includes more extensive wording in translated work than in their source text form. In #5, the translation is "The Maridalen district of Oslo", whereas in the source text it only says "Maridalen", because the Norwegian audience is likely to know where this is. By adding this information, the translator helps the audience with placement of the story.

Lastly, most of the translations showcase obligatory shifts, including adding the obligatory 'the' in English. The article 'the' is needed when the source text word is written in defined form singular, even though, like in Norwegian, this is determined in the ending of each word. As we see from the examples, it happens quite frequently, at least in *Doppler*, for example in #7: "natten" - "the night", and #15 "kniven" - "the knife". This is an example of Catford's structure shifts from the source text to the target text.

The other translation phenomenon included in the term 'obligatory shift' is compound wording; as mentioned previously, this causes an increase in sentence length, even though there is no 'new information' added. Some Norwegian words (written with just one word) are divided into two words in English, for example in #15: "storkniven" – "(the) big knife", whereas other compound words require a three-word division, for example in #16: "ungbjørkene – "(the) young birch trees". Structure shifts like the inevitable extra word 'the' and compound words cannot be said to be examples of standardization.

6. Discussion

As we recall, standardization as a translation phenomenon is when a source text feature is replaced with something of 'less value' in the target text. It could also include the merging of two incomplete sentences, like I introduced in the theory section. Some of the sentences above could have been standardized by being conflated, among other things. It is also, for example, grammatically incorrect to start a sentence with "and". However, in sentences #9, it is done, nonetheless. This is quite typical in Loe's writing style, and by not merging sentences like this, the translators retain Loe's essence and characteristic style in the target text as well. The marked Loe structure is therefore transferred to the target text.

The qualitative analysis, along with the quantitative table, tells us that there are other translation phenomena than standardization that are more prominent in the translations of the two chosen novels. Even though many of the translated sentences I investigated were longer than their source text equivalents, I would not go as far as stating they are more standardized. The translated sentences are still alike the source text versions. This is seen in the analysis, as most of the translations were bound to happen anyway, precisely because of the grammatical and orthographical differences between Norwegian and English. Another interesting find from the analysis is that fewer sentences from *Naiv. Super,* (translated by a L2[5] translator) are longer

---

[5] Second language

than their source text equivalent. This shows support of the findings in Warholm's study (2015), as presented in section 2.5.

This is to be said: there is no undisputable, one-sided uniformity between sentence length and standardization, but it is a good indicator of it. Something with X number of words in a sentence in Norwegian can be standardized and still contain fewer words in English. However, my thesis has showed that standardization is the least prominent translation phenomenon in, at least, the empirical data chosen for this thesis.

The temporal and spatial limitations of this study have naturally impacted the thesis. I believe the research question I chose could be a starting point for an even larger study, for example a master thesis. In this case, of course, the empirical material would have been much larger, and more of the respective novels, and perhaps even more novels could have been included. A bigger project would most definitely include a bigger corpus to better support my arguments. I am aware that the more examples I have to support my arguments, the more reliable they are. However, this was not something I saw fit with the limitations to my thesis. Furthermore, it would mean I would have to compromise other parts of the thesis.

7. Conclusion

In this thesis, I set out to investigate whether the translations of *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* supported the idea of a general law of growing standardization posed by Toury. Relevant research and theories on the subject were presented to stake out the course for the thesis, including relevant concepts within the translation study field. From there, I provided sentences from both novels in tables and explained what I saw the translations as examples of, and why I think the translations turned out the way they did. My analysis showed that there were mostly obligatory shifts, and generally a very little amount of standardization examples. Regarding translator style, findings in this thesis can only support what Warholm's master's thesis (2015) suggested; the translators of the different novels do indeed differ in their translations style, as presented in section 2.5.

Circling back to the research question, it becomes clear that my findings from these examples in *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* do not support nor confirm Toury's law of growing standardization. One of the reasons for this is that the sentence length is circa the same in nearly all of the examples. As I pointed out, the inevitable shifts, including compound words and the article 'the' makes them longer, but this is required in order for the sentences to be valid and

readable. There is therefore little to no evidence that these specific translations of the novels have undergone standardization in any way.

8. Bibliography

Bernardini, S. (2011). Monolingual comparable corpora and parallel corpora in the search for features of translated language. *SYNAPS,* 26, 2-13. http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2393975.

Brownlie, S. (2007). Situating discourse on Translation and Conflict. *Social Semiotics*, 17(2), 135-150. https://doi.org/10.1080/10350330701311439.

Calvo, E. (2018). From translation briefs to quality standards: Functionalist theories in today's translation processes. *Translation & Interpreting,* 10(1), 18-32. http://doi.org/10.12807/ti.110201.2018.a02.

Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford University Press.

Delaere, I., De Sutter, G., & Plevoets, K. (2012). Is translated language more standardized than non-translated language? Using profile based correspondence analysis for measuring linguistic distances between language varieties. *Target,* 24(2), 203-224. https://doi.org/10.1075/target.24.2.01del.

Eriksen, C. B. (2021). Men in/and crisis: The cultural narrative of men's midlife crises. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 57(6). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaging.2021.100926.

Greenall, A. K. & Warholm, S. S. (2018). *Erlend Loe's style in translation: The differing voices of first- and second-language translators*. Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet. NTNU Open. http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2582878.

Harared, N. (2018). Foreignization and Domestication Ideology in Cultural Term Translation of Novel Tuesday With Morrie: Category Household Goods and House Surroundings. Jurnal Arbitrer (Online), 5(2), 54-59. https://doi.org/10.25077/ar.5.2.54-59.2018.

Herseth, T. M. (2017). *Culture-Specific Items in Nordic Noir - A Descriptive Translation Study with Focus on Three Novels by Jo Nesbø* [Master's thesis, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet]. NTNU Open. http://hdl.handle.net/11250/2457678

Leppihalme, R. (2000). The Two Faces of Standardization. *The Translator*, 6(2), 247-269. https://doi.org/10.1080/13556509.2000.10799068.

Loe, E. (1996). *Naiv. Super*. Cappelen Damm.

Loe, E. (2000) *Naïve. Super*. (T. K. Solberg, translator). Canongate.

Loe, E. (2004). *Doppler*. Cappelen Damm.

Loe, E. (2012) *Doppler* (D. Bartlett & D. Shaw, translators). Head of Zeus Ltd.

Mastropiero, L. (2018). Key clusters as indicators of translator style. *Target*, 30(2), 240-259. https://doi.org/10.1075/target.17040.mas.

Mauranen, A. (2008). Universal Tendencies in Translation. *Incorporating Corpora: The Linguist and the Translator*, G. M. Anderman, M. Rogers (eds.). Multilingual Matters.

Toury, G. (1995). *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*. John Benjamin Publishing.

Warholm, S. S. (2015). *Translating Naïvism* [Master's thesis, Norges teknisk-naturvitenskapelige universitet]. NTNU Open. http://hdl.handle.net/11250/299629.

The first 30 sentences from *Doppler* and *Naiv. Super.* and their English translations.

Doppler

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences
1	Min far er død.	4	My father is dead.	4
2	Og i går tok jeg en elg av dage.	9	And yesterday I took the life of an elk.	9
3	Hva kan jeg si.	4	What can I say?	4
4	Det var den eller meg.	5	It was either her or me.	6
5	Jeg var utsultet.	3	I was starving.	3
6	Jeg begynner sant å si å bli mager.	8	I'm beginning to get quite thin, I really am.	9
7	Natten før var jeg nede i Maridalen og tok høy fra en av gårdene.	14	The night before, I was down in the Maridalen district of Oslo and helped myself to some hay from one of the farms.	23
8	Jeg åpnet en høyball med kniven min og fylte sekken.	10	I cut open one of the bales with my knife and filled my rucksack.	14
9	Så sov jeg en stund, og i grålysningen tok jeg meg ned til juvet øst for leiren og la ut høyet som åte på et sted jeg lenge har tenkt på som perfekt for et bakhold.	36	Then I slept for a bit, and at daybreak I went down to the ravine east of camp and spread out the hay as bait in a place I had long considered perfect for an ambush.	36

10	Deretter lå jeg på kanten av juvet og ventet i flere timer.	12	Afterwards I lay on the side of the ravine and waited for several hours.	14
11	Jeg vet at det finnes elger her.	7	I knew there were elk here.	6
12	Jeg har sett dem.	4	I'd seen them.	3
13	De har til og med vært helt oppe ved teltet.	10	They've even been right up by the tent.	8
14	De trasker rundt her i åsen og følger sine egne mer eller mindre rasjonelle innskytelser.	15	They lumber around here on the ridge apparently following their own rational impulses.	13
15	Alltid på vei, elgene.	4	Always on the move, elk are.	6
16	De ser ut til å tro at det er bedre andre steder.	12	They seem to think all other pastures are greener.	9
17	Og kanskje har de rett.	5	And perhaps they're right.	4
18	Til slutt kom det uansett en.	6	Anyway, in the end one came along.	7
19	Med kalven diltende bak.	4	With its calf tagging behind.	5
20	Det satte meg litt ut at kalven var med.	9	That put me off a bit, that did, the calf being there.	12
21	Jeg hadde foretrukket at den ikke var med.	8	I would have preferred it if it hadn't been there.	9
22	Men den var med.	4	But it was.	3
23	Og vindretningen var perfekt.	4	And the wind was coming from just the right direction.	10

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences
24	Jeg tok kniven i munnen, ikke den lille, men den store, altså storkniven, og ventet.	15	I put the knife in my mouth, not the little one, the big one, the big knife, and waited.	19
25	Elgene tuslet sakte mot meg.	5	The two elk were ambling slowly towards me.	8
26	Småspiste litt i lyngen og på noen av ungbjørkene nede i juvet.	12	Nibbling at the heather and some of the young birch trees down in the ravine.	15
27	Og til slutt sto den der.	6	And at last there it stood.	6
28	Rett under meg.	3	Right beneath me.	3
29	Stor som faen.	3	A hell of a size.	5
30	Elger er store.	3	Elk are big.	3

Naiv. Super.

#	Source text	Number of words in the sentences	Target text	Number of words in the translated sentences
1	Jeg har to venner.	4	I have two friends.	4
2	En god og en dårlig.	5	One good one and one bad one.	7
3	Og så har jeg min bror.	6	And then there's my brother.	5
4	Han er kanskje ikke like sympatisk som meg, men han er ok.	12	He might not be quite as friendly as I am, but he's OK.	13
5	Jeg låner min brors leilighet mens han er bortreist.	9	I am borrowing my brother's flat while he is away.	10
6	Det er en fin leilighet.	5	It's a nice flat.	4

7	Min bror har en del penger.	6	My brother has a fair bit of money.	8
8	Gud vet hva han driver med.	6	God knows what he does for a living.	8
9	Jeg har fulgt litt dårlig med på det.	8	I've been paying little attention to that.	7
10	Han kjøper eller selger noe.	5	He buys or sells something.	5
11	Og nå er han ute og reiser.	7	And now he's away travelling.	5
12	Han fortalte hvor han skulle.	5	He told me where he was going.	7
13	Jeg har skrevet det ned.	5	I have written it down.	5
14	Det kan ha vært Afrika.	5	It might have been Africa.	5
15	Han har gitt meg et faxnummer, og beskjed om å faxe ham post og beskjeder.	15	He has given me a fax number, and instructions to fax him mail and messages.	15
16	Det er min lille jobb.	5	It's my little job.	4
17	En enkel og overkommelig jobb.	5	A simple and manageable job.	5
18	Til gjengjeld får jeg bo her.	6	In return I am allowed to stay here.	8
19	Det setter jeg pris på.	5	I appreciate that.	3
20	Det er akkurat det jeg trenger.	6	It's just what I need.	5
21	Litt tid til å ta det med ro.	8	A little time to take it easy.	7
22	Mitt liv har vært merkelig i det siste.	8	My life has been strange lately.	6
23	Det kom til et punkt hvor jeg mistet interessen for det hele.	12	It came to a point where I lost interest in it all.	12
24	Jeg fylte 25.	3	It was my 25th birthday.	5
25	Det er noen uker siden.	5	A few weeks ago.	4
26	Min bror og jeg spiste middag hos våre foreldre.	9	My brother and I were having dinner at our parents'.	10

27	God mat.	2	Good food.	2
28	Og kaker.	2	And cakes.	2
29	Vi snakket om løst og fast.	6	We were chatting about this and that.	7
30	Plutselig overrasket jeg meg selv med å bebreide mine foreldre at de aldri har presset meg til å bedrive sport på et høyt nivå.	24	Suddenly I surprised myself by reproaching my parents for never having pushed me to do sports at a high level.	20