

Adequacy in Finnish Translations of Anglo-American Literature

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Tutkielma käsittelee nykypäivän angloamerikkalaisen kaunokirjallisuuden suomentamista. Tutkimuksessa pyritään vahvistamaan tai kumoamaan hypoteesi, jonka mukaan angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomentamistapa on tällä hetkellä pikemmin adekvaattinen (adequate) kuin hyväksyttävä (acceptable). Adekvaattisessa käännöksessä säilytetään lähdetekstin vierautta. Tutkimusaineisto koostuu kahdessa Neil Gaimanin romaanissa esiintyvistä kulttuurisidonnaisista aineksista (culture-specific items, CSIs) ja niiden käännöksistä.

Tutkimus perustuu pääasiassa Itamar Even-Zoharin polysysteemiteoriaan ja Gideon Touryn teoriaan kääntämiseen vaikuttavista normeista. Teorioiden avulla esitetään, että kirjallisuuden polysysteemi vaikuttaa yksittäisiin käännösvalintoihin, kun suomennetaan kaunokirjallisuudessa esiintyviä kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia. Kulttuurisidonnaiset ainekset ovat kulttuuriin liittyviä ilmauksia, jotka viittaavat kielenulkoiseen todellisuuteen. Tutkimuksen osana tarkastellaan lyhyesti myös kirjallisuutta, suomentamista sekä suomentamisen historiaa Suomessa.

Empiirisessä osuudessa aineiston tutkimiseen käytetään Javier Franco Aixelán kehittämää käännöstaktiikoiden luokitusta. Kulttuurisidonnaisten aineksien suomennoksista analysoidaan eri käännöstaktiikoiden määrät, jolloin saadaan selville niiden yleisyys käännöksissä.

Tutkimuksen tulokset viittaavat siihen, että tutkimuskohteena olevien romaanien kulttuurisidonnaiset ainekset on suomennettu melko adekvaattisesti. Tutkimustulos on vain suuntaa-antava, mutta tukee silti hypoteesia angloamerikkalaisen kaunokirjallisuuden suomennosten adekvaattisuudesta.

Asiasanat:

suomentaminen, angloamerikkalainen kaunokirjallisuus, polysysteemiteoria, normit, kulttuurisidonnaiset ainekset (culture-specific items), adekvaattisuus

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Abbreviations

CSI	culture-specific item
DTS	Descriptive Translation Studies
ST	source text
TT	target text

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1 Introduction

The aim of this study is to test a hypothesis supported by theories postulated within the framework of Descriptive Translation Studies. The source culture of the majority of literature currently translated into Finnish is Anglo-American. **My hypothesis is that the translations of Anglo-American literature can be described as adequate (conserving the foreign elements of the source text and culture) rather than acceptable (replacing these elements with items with which the assumed target audience is more familiar).** In this study, I look for evidence which either supports or contradicts this hypothesis.

I start by discussing literature and literary translation in general. Then, I describe both the history and the current situation of literary translation in Finland before moving on to discuss translation theory. This study draws mostly on Itamar Even-Zohar's polysystem theory and Gideon Toury's theory of translational norms, especially the notion of initial norm. I also discuss culture-specific items (CSIs) and demonstrate why they serve as a good object of analysis when the aim is to find whether a literary translation is adequate or acceptable. An empirical study is conducted on a corpus which consists of culture-specific items assembled from two novels by Neil Gaiman.

The paper concludes with a brief summary of the study and its results, meta-level reflection about how the research was conducted and discussion of future research possibilities.

The point of view of this study is descriptive, and the theories discussed draw mostly on the descriptive paradigm of Translation Studies. Within Translation Studies, many theorists have proposed a variety of theories, both theoretically and pragmatically oriented. Naturally, the theories themselves

should not be taken as self-evident. In my thesis, I test how well some of these theories are suited to empirical study.

2 Literature and Literary Translation

It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss literature as such or try to find an infallible definition for it. This section offers a concise overview of this wide topic, chiefly from the point of view of Translation Studies.

In the widest possible sense, literature includes both fiction and non-fiction and, at least to some extent, oral tradition. In a narrower sense, however, literature means fictional works that appeal to the human imagination, and includes, but is not necessarily limited to, prose (e.g. novels and short stories), poetry and drama (Hosiaislouma 2003, 405, 426). Jones (2008, 152) names drama, poetry and fictional prose as the conventional core literary genres. However, as Koskela and Rojola point out, different literary theories may put forward very different definitions for literature (1997, 8–9).

Translation theorists also acknowledge the ambiguity of the term “literature”. When looking for a definition for literature and literary translation, Oittinen (2000, 281–283) emphasises the meaning of context. Definitions are subject to historical change, as literary texts, the surrounding world and the meanings and functions assigned to texts change. Oittinen refuses to see literary translation as “translation of literature”. Instead, she suggests that all translation is a form of rewriting, and literary translation is one possible aesthetic strategy of rewriting.

Because the present study falls within the paradigm of Translation Studies, the focus is not on literature as such, but rather on literary translation. When discussing literary texts and their translation, some translation theorists concentrate on the communicative situation surrounding these texts. André Lefevere (1981, 46), for example, supports the definition suggested by Ellis,

who argues that literary texts are simply that category of texts which is “considered worth treating in the way that literary texts are treated” (Ellis 1974, 51). Lefevere also denounces any value judgements between literary and other texts. While literary texts differ from other text types, they are not more prestigious or less so, or better or worse (Lefevere 1981, 47). Gideon Toury (1995, 170) emphasises the importance of cultural context as well. He argues that the literariness of a given text is not innate, but “established in terms of a given cultural system”; in some cultures, certain features and techniques are regarded as literary. In other words, a text is a piece of literature if it is considered to be one. The corpus of my study fits this definition: Neil Gaiman's novels are regarded as literature in both their source culture and the Finnish target culture.

If the “literariness” of a text is due to the surrounding cultural context, it seems logical to define literary translation in a similar fashion. Indeed, Toury suggests that it is precisely the cultural situation which makes a literary translation. He argues that if the members of the target culture think that a text is a translation, it can be studied as one.

When one's purpose is the descriptive study of literary translations in their environment, the initial question is not whether a certain text *is* a translation (according to some preconceived criteria which are extrinsic to the system under study), but whether it is *regarded* as a translation from the intrinsic point of views of the target literary polysystem [...]. (Toury 1980, 43; emphases in the original)

Here, Toury does not actually define what translation is, but rather suggests a working definition. Toury's view of translation is not entirely without problems. For example, when a text is viewed as a translation, it is assumed to have a source text. Pseudotranslations, also known as fictitious translations (texts claiming to be translations while they actually are original works), do not fit this definition very well, because they lack a source text in spite of being regarded as translations (for pseudotranslations, see, for example, Hermans 1999, 50–51). Nonetheless, Toury's approach permits a descriptive study of literary translations in their sociocultural context because it dispels the need

to find an infallible theoretical definition for literary translation (Hermans 1999, 49).

Toury distinguishes between two senses of the term “literary translation”. On the one hand, the term refers to “the translation of texts which are regarded as literary in the source culture”. On the other, it means the translation of any text “in such a way that the product be acceptable as literary to the [target] culture” (1995, 168–9; emphases omitted). There is no inherent need for these two types to concur, although they often do. Both senses of the term also apply to the corpus of this study.

Thus, a text is considered literary if the members of the surrounding culture view it so. In order to have the status of a literary text, a piece of work must be constructed in a way which is considered literary. It must also meet what the members of the surrounding culture consider to be the criteria for “literariness”. In other words, the text must follow the prevailing norms of literariness. If a translator wishes to produce a translation which will be accepted as literary, he or she needs to pay attention to the norms of literariness of that culture, and especially to the norms governing literary translation. Translational norms are discussed in closer detail in section 6. Meanwhile, the next section details the history and the current situation of literary translation into Finnish.

3 Literary Translation in Finland

I begin this section by discussing literary translation in Finland, its role in the past and the situation today. Then, I examine the Anglo-American culture as Finland's main source of literary source texts, and the relationship between these two literatures. I will also refer to this section when discussing the polysystem theory (section 5) in order to link the theory's insights into the actual world.

3.1 History

Finnish literature is quite young; the first novel in the Finnish language is considered to be Aleksis Kivi's *Seven Brothers*, published in 1870. However, literary translation into Finnish began somewhat earlier. Kovala, for example, considers the years 1840–1910 to be the “translation period” of Finnish literature. During this period, the amount of literature translated into Finnish surpassed that of original Finnish works (1992, 29). It was not until the beginning of the 20th century that the number of original Finnish works was as large as the number of translations. Indeed, Lilius (2000, 5) argues that a Finnish-reading audience has truly existed only from the 1880s onwards.

Researchers generally share the opinion that translation into Finnish has played a significant role in establishing and strengthening the country's own literature. Both Paloposki (2000) and Sevänen (2007, 14) point out that translations were systematically used to strengthen and to introduce new elements into the target literature especially in the late 19th and the early 20th century. According to Paloposki (*ibid.*, 24), both advancing the development of the Finnish language and building a national literature were a part of an extensive national project whose aim was to create a national identity. Translations into Finnish were harnessed as a means to this end.

Many functions were assigned to Finnish literary translations in the latter part of the 19th century: it was to attach the Finnish culture to the European one; to provide Finnish writers with influences in terms of genres and ways of expression; to develop Finnish into a language of culture and civilisation; and, finally, to educate the average Finnish reader (Sevänen 2007, 13). For a more detailed look into the history of literary (and other) translation in Finland and into Finnish, see for example Kovala (1992), Paloposki (2001), Sevänen (2007) and Chesterman (2008).

3.2 Current Situation

In this subsection, I present some statistical information concerning the source languages of current literary translation into Finnish. Obviously, the statistics presented below should not be taken as an absolute truth. They merely serve to illustrate the role of English as the source language of the majority of literary translations into Finnish, both in the past and today.

The majority of literature currently translated into Finnish is originally Anglo-American. However, this has not always been the case. The amount of cultural elements – including literature – mediated between two cultures depends on how closely connected the source and the target cultures are. Kovala (1992, 21–24) suggests that, traditionally, Finland's cultural orientation has been mostly towards Germany. This tendency is also demonstrated by translation statistics: before the 1890s, literature was mostly translated from Germany and from the Scandinavian countries.

Translation from English on a large scale began somewhat later, but was caught up soon: as early as in the 1910s, translations from English formed the single largest group of published translations. In the 1920s and 1930s, almost a half of literary translations were from English (Kovala 1992, 33–35). English has ever since been the dominant source language for Finnish literary translations.

Paasonen's findings support these statistics. Based on a study she conducted on *Fennica*, the Finnish National Bibliography, she argues that, between 1945 and 1999, as many as 69.5% of literary translations were from English. Scandinavian languages were the second source language group but only amounted to a total of 10.1%, followed by German and French both at 5.0% (2001, 7).

Finally, Statistics Finland, the Finnish public authority specifically established for statistics, has also documented a similar trend towards English language

source texts. According to their website, since the 1990s, two thirds of translated literature have had English as their original language. Meanwhile, titles translated from Scandinavian languages constitute only 10–15% of all literary translations published.

Translation statistics are collected by both national and international institutions. In Finland, bodies such as Statistics Finland, the National Library of Finland maintaining the *Fennica* bibliography, the Finnish Literature Society (Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura, SKS), and the Finnish Book Publishers Association have all gathered statistics on literature and literary translations, some as early as in the 19th century.

Internationally, the most extensive database is the *Index Translationum*, created in 1932 by UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. According to Heilbron (2000, 13), however, translation statistics offered by the *Index Translationum* are not always reliable. Defining what counts as a “book” or a “title” is problematic. According to UNESCO, a book is a non-periodic publication of at least 49 pages (Sevänen 2007, 15), but the definition may vary from one country to another, which skews the statistics. Heilbron (*ibid.*) also demonstrates how the UNESCO figures may differ from national ones, which further adds to the unreliability of the statistics. To the same effect, Escarpit (1970) has warned against blindly trusting statistical information on translated literature due to incertitude of quality and classification. Furthermore, the level of “literatureness” of a written work cannot be measured or defined (*ibid.*, 251–253).

Although it is practically impossible to obtain flawless statistical information on literary translation due to the reasons explained earlier, the figures presented above suggest that, in all likelihood, English language source texts firmly hold the lead in Finland's current literary translation. This statistical information, although somewhat vague, is a sufficiently solid ground for the present study.

Above, I have discussed the status of the English language as the most common source language for literary translations into Finnish. An important observation is made by Sevänen (2007, 21) who points out that the source language alone does not indicate the source country or the source culture of a text. The remarks above have, indeed, addressed the predominance of the English *language*. In the following subsection, in turn, I discuss the Anglo-American culture as Finland's single largest source of *cultural* influences, which includes literary source texts.

3.3 The Anglo-American Source Culture

The figures presented in the previous subsection are in accordance with what Jalonen had already suggested in 1985. Having studied cultural import into Finland between 1923 and 1978, Jalonen observes that during the period in question, the UK and the US have been Finland's main source of cultural influence. In terms of literary translation statistics, this means that the amount of British literature translations has constantly been one third of all translations, and ever since Finland gained independence in 1917, literature from the US has been translated more and more. The US overtook the leading position from the UK in the 1960s, thus becoming the largest source of literary source texts (Jalonen 1985, 244).

The hegemony of source texts from the US and the UK is the reason why I have decided to use the term 'Anglo-American literature' to refer to the group of literature currently most translated into Finnish. Literary translation from other English-speaking areas apart from the British Isles and the US is younger and fewer (Nyman 2007, 184). As Jalonen's findings show, until 1978, an indisputable majority of literary source texts have come to Finland from the US and the UK. Paasonen (2001, 10) refers to Fennica, the Finnish National Bibliography, when she mentions that between 1990 and 1999, a total of 78,9% of literary translations were from English. In this light, it is quite likely that the dominance of the UK and the US as the top providers of literary

source texts has not ceased. The term 'Anglo-American literature' emphasises this trend.

As an aside note, it should be remembered that the term 'Anglo-American literature' is somewhat vague. Indeed, given the great cultural diversity of the English-speaking world, it would be rather difficult to give 'Anglo-American' a precise definition, and, in some contexts, it would be more accurate to speak about the literature of the English-speaking world.

There are many explaining factors for Finland's orientation towards Anglo-American culture, literature included. Both Jalonen (1985, 246) and Kovala (1992, 136) suggest economical reasons. The latter links the trend of cultural orientation to the growing industrial and economical impact the UK and the US had on Europe during the 20th century. Furthermore, the large literary output in both countries is supported by strong marketing, which has advanced the spread of their literature to other countries (Kovala 1992, 163–164). It is beyond the scope of this study to look deeper into the reasons for cultural orientations and choices of what to translate (cf., however, Hale 2008).

Above, I have discussed the history and current situation of literary translation into Finnish, and the position of Anglo-American literature as the provider of most literary translation source texts. This information is one of the cornerstones of the main hypothesis of my study. Finding out whether Finnish literary translations of Anglo-American literature tend more towards adequacy or acceptability is not possible without studying the relationship between the source and the target culture as an explaining factor. Other cornerstones of the hypothesis are the polysystem theory and the theory of translational norms. They both rise out of the descriptive paradigm of Translation Studies, and will be studied below.

4 Theoretical Framework

As argued by James S. Holmes (1988, 71), Translation Studies is an empirical discipline with two main objectives: “(1) to describe the phenomena of translating and translation(s) as they manifest themselves in the world of our experience, and (2) to establish general principles by means of which these phenomena can be explained and predicted”. A descriptive study of translations takes translations and their contexts, rather than the source text, as its starting point and focuses on observable facts. Therefore, the descriptive approach is intrinsically *empirical* and *target-oriented* (Hermans 1999, 9).

Holmes encouraged the development of Translation Studies into an empirical science by proposing that the discipline should be divided into three, distinct sub-branches, namely Theoretical, Descriptive and Applied. Toury (1995, 10) has turned this division into a diagram:

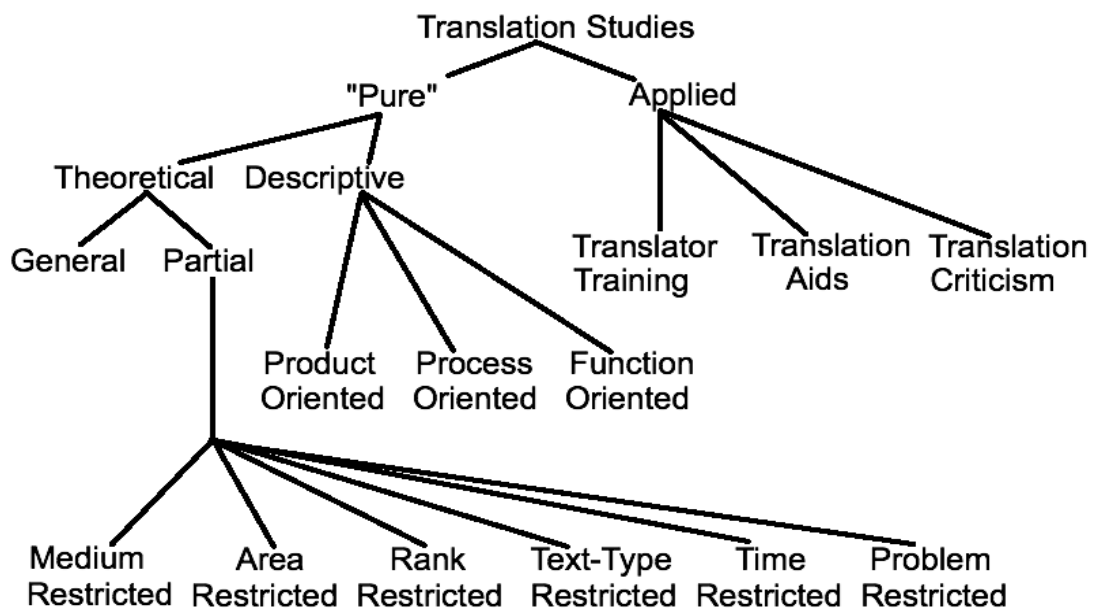


Figure 1. Holmes' basic division of Translation Studies (Toury 1995, 10)

These sub-branches are not autonomous but affect each other (Toury 1995, 9–19). Toury aims at developing and strengthening the descriptive field. He

uses the abbreviation DTS, as did Holmes (1988, 71), when he refers to Descriptive Translation Studies as a scientific branch. The name descriptive translation studies (without capitals) is retained “for any research procedure addressing translational phenomena” (Toury 1995, 10).

Studying translations descriptively means charting the reasons behind the translator's choices by examining the target text in its extralinguistic context: as a part of the target culture and the target literature. As a consequence, what is under study is not only the translation but also the target reader's expectations which guide the translator's work (these expectations may be classified as translational norms, discussed in section 6 below). Meanwhile, Hermans explains the descriptive agenda as follows:

Looking for possible answers to the question *why* translations turn out as they do means inquiring into their function, or their intended function. As a rule, this also means starting the investigation at the receiving end, the target pole. A target-oriented approach is a way of asking questions about translations without reducing them to purely vicarious objects explicable entirely in terms of their derivation [from their source texts]. In countering an ideology which views translation exclusively as a replication, this approach contextualizes the translator's activity in functional terms. Respecting the complexity of translation in its cultural, social and historical context, it urges attention to the whole constellation of functions, intentions and conditional factors. (Hermans 1999, 39; emphasis in the original)

In the diagram above, the Descriptive branch has three subcategories which are, again, interrelated: descriptive research can be *product*, *process* or *function oriented*. However, if any observed phenomena are to be explained, all three subcategories must be taken into account. Indeed, the “functions, processes and products [of translation] are not just ‘related’, in some obscure way, but rather, form one complex whole whose constitutive parts are hardly separable from one another for purposes other than methodical” (Toury 1995, 11). My thesis is largely product-oriented, as I study actual literary translations.

5 The Polysystem Theory

In this section, I discuss the polysystem theory originally put forward by Itamar Even-Zohar. The theory is among the most influential ones within the descriptive paradigm, and has played a role in evoking discussion about translational norms (section 6).

This section begins with a brief introduction to the polysystem theory, followed by a discussion of its practical applications. I conclude by explaining the relevance of the theory to the present study.

5.1 General Overview

Itamar Even-Zohar developed the polysystem theory in the 1970s. It is closely associated to Descriptive Translation Studies. However, there is no innate or required connection between DTS and the polysystem theory, and the latter is used outside translation studies as well, for instance in the field of literary studies (Hermans 1999, 8).

The polysystem theory perceives literature as a system, where all elements are viewed in relation to each other and where the importance of each element is determined by its position in the particular network (Hermans 1999, 107). According to Even-Zohar, a *system* is the network of relationships which can be hypothesised to exist between a set of phenomena. A *literary system* is the network of relationships hypothesised to exist between “a number of activities called ‘literary’, and consequently these activities themselves observed via that network”. The literary system cannot be separated from the relationships it contains, nor does it exist outside these relationships. The relationships *are* the literary system, and vice versa. Additionally, there are no given relationships or phenomena which the literary system would contain automatically or innately (Even-Zohar 1990, 27–28). Hermans (1999, 32–33) describes the concept of polysystem as follows:

The polysystem concept, which views literature as a network of elements which interact with each other, is meant to serve as a tool for investigating why translators behave in this or that way, or why some translators prove more successful than others. It forms part of the explanation for what is observed on the ground. [...] The point about the systems idea is that it invites us to think in terms of functions, connections and interrelations. Contextualization of individual phenomena is the key.

In other words, nothing is studied in a vacuum. Rather, the surrounding context should be taken into account when any phenomena are studied. For example, studying the way a novel is translated requires consideration of the surrounding target literary system. If translations are rare in that literary system, it is likely to affect certain choices the translator makes.

The literary system is not limited simply to the literary texts. Rather, it comprises “all factors that are involved with the set of activities for which the label ‘literary’ can be used more conveniently than any other. The ‘text’ is no longer the only, and not necessarily for all purposes the most important, facet, or even product, of this system” (Even-Zohar 1990, 31–33). These factors include, for example, writers, literary journals and literary criticism, and their impact on the system is likely to vary from one historical period to another. Thus, the polysystem theory draws attention to the cultural context surrounding (literary) translations.

Repertoire is a central concept of the polysystem theory, meaning the complete set of all factors which govern text production (Even-Zohar 1990, 17). Obviously, the repertoire also governs the production of literary texts. In translation theory, the elements governing the production of translations are usually called *translational norms* (section 6). Essentially norms can be seen as a part of the repertoire.

Another essential concept is that of *interference*. Interference occurs when one literature becomes a source of loans for another literature. Although both literatures may influence each other, usually interference takes place in one direction only. Usually, **relatively established and independent literatures**

become the source for interferences on which younger, weaker literatures depend (Even-Zohar 1990, 54–55). As demonstrated in chapter 3, Finnish literature is young and weak compared to Anglo-American literature, which is one of its main sources of interference (Jalonen 1985, 244, 265). Correspondingly, Even-Zohar (*ibid.*, 69) notes that one of the reasons why interference occurs is the target literature's need for items it has not been able to produce on its own. Such has been the case in Finland, where systematic action has been taken to produce translations of what have been considered world classics (Paloposki 2000, 24, 31; Chesterman 2008, 400–401).

To conclude, the polysystem theory focuses on literary (and other) translation within its cultural context. Although the theory remains quite abstract and does not always take real-life power relationships or institutions into account very well, it nonetheless encourages the examination of translations in relation to the extralinguistic elements which surround them. Moreover, its basic ideas are quite well applicable to different situations (Hermans 1999, 110, 118). In the next subsection, I take a closer look at how a polysystem works in practice. I also discuss how the position that literary translations occupy in the polysystem affects translational norms, which, in turn, govern the production of literary translations.

5.2 Practical Applications of the Polysystem Theory

The literary system, as any other system, can be inspected by looking at a series of oppositions. It is reasonable to view all binary oppositions critically, as they may result in unnecessarily limited perspectives. Nonetheless, there may indeed be some advantage to them. As limiting as they may be, they are still a useful tool, especially if they are seen as a continuum between poles, not as a choice between two absolute alternatives. For example, the position of translated literature – its role, its importance – within the literary system of a given culture at a given time may be inspected by situating it on the

continuum between a pair of oppositions. Two oppositions are particularly noteworthy from the point of view of this study:

1) *Canonised – non-canonised products*

Here, canonised means “those literary norms and works which are accepted as legitimate by the dominant circles within a culture”, while non-canonised products “are rejected by these circles and [...] often forgotten” unless their status changes at some point (Even-Zohar 1990, 15). Roughly, this means the opposition between “high” and “low” literature at a certain time in a certain culture (Hermans 1999, 107), should such heavy labels be desired. Canonised literary works may also be described as conventional, and non-canonised ones as unconventional.

Even-Zohar points out that canonicity is not an inherent feature of any text, norm or other phenomenon, and certainly not an indicator of “good” or “bad” literature. Similarly, certain features may, at some point in history, be associated with a certain status, but this does not mean that they are attached to it permanently (*ibid.*, 15–16). For example, formal language may be regarded as an indispensable feature of canonised literature at a certain culture and at a certain time. Later, or elsewhere, works written more informally may become canonised.

2) *The system's centre – its periphery*

Even-Zohar (1990, 17) claims that “the center of the whole polysystem is identical with the most prestigious canonized repertoire”. As mentioned earlier, the *repertoire* is the complete set of all laws and elements that govern the production of texts. Thus, the literary works which are central in a given literature are the ones that are considered the best, the most important and the most noteworthy by the members of that culture. Often they are also the

best known and most accepted ones in that culture, which may result in their popularity.

The centre of the system is stronger than the periphery, and more organised (Hermans 1999, 108). However, phenomena may move from a peripheral position to the centre, pushing others to the periphery. For example, translated literature may grow more or less appreciated within its target culture. The polysystem undergoes continuous change as elements move from the periphery towards the centre, and vice versa.

These changes within the polysystem are a complicated process. Firstly, a significant characteristic of any polysystem is that more than one centre and one periphery can exist simultaneously. As an item moves to the centre of one system, it may simultaneously be transferred to the periphery of another system within the same polysystem. Secondly, the changes occurring within the polysystem have wide consequences; not only does the polysystem change, but also the actual repertoire, in other words the very laws governing the production of texts (Even-Zohar 1990, 14). For example, if literary translations are regarded as less valuable than original literary works, translators may feel reluctant to translate in an unconventional way, out of a fear that such action might result in poor sales, expel readers and diminish appreciation even further. However, if translations then gain popularity and are welcomed as an interesting way to add new substance (ideas, genres, writing styles, etc.) into the culture in question, translators will probably have the courage to experiment, and the TTs produced may not follow the usual translation conventions.

5.3 Relevance to the Present Study

Translated literature forms a particular and active literary system within a given literary polysystem. Even-Zohar (1990, 45–51) proposes two interrelated hypotheses, which are also essential to my work.

Firstly, **translated literature may occupy a central position in the literary polysystem of the target culture when the target literature is either young, weak or in a crisis.** Translations are used to strengthen the target literature and introduce new elements into it. This applies to Finland, where translations were systematically used to strengthen the literature and introduce new elements into the target literature especially in the late 19th and the early 20th century (Sevänen 2007, 14; see also section 3).

Secondly, **when translated literature occupies the centre, it tends towards what Even-Zohar calls *adequacy*.** Adequate translations reproduce the dominant textual features of the source text; they are source-oriented and may introduce foreign elements into the target language and literature. In Finland, for example, translations have been openly used to import foreign influences into the country's own literature system. Correspondingly, at a peripheral position, translated literature tends towards *acceptability*, adhering to the target culture's expectations (*ibid.*, 45–51). Toury (1995, 271) echoes this hypothesis, postulating that “the more peripheral [the] status, the more translation will accommodate itself to established models and repertoires”.

An *adequate* translation reproduces and conserves the features of the source text, while an *acceptable* translation adheres to the target culture's expectations. To simplify in black-and-white terms, an adequate translation is read as *the* original work. An acceptable translation, in turn is read as *an* original (Franco 1996, 54). According to Toury (1980, 49), who borrows the terms from Even-Zohar, “no translation is entirely ‘acceptable’ (because it owes at least something to the alien adequacy pole) or entirely ‘adequate’ (owing to the obligatory pole of acceptability)”. Consequently, Toury argues that translation analysis should aim at determining the position of a given translation on the continuum between these two extremes (*ibid.*). This is also the aim of my thesis.

Even-Zohar (1990, 48) argues that in the Western Hemisphere, the literatures of smaller nations are often “weak” and occupy a peripheral position in comparison to larger nations and their literatures. Labelling literatures strong or weak has been criticised (Hermans 1999, 109). However dichotomous these labels are, they still illustrate rather accurately the relationship between the Anglo-American and the Finnish literary systems. As seen in section 3, the former has a strong cultural influence over the latter, which is also visible in translation statistics. Additionally, as Toury (1995, 278) suggests,

tolerance of interference – and hence endurance of its manifestations – tends to increase when translation is carried out from a ‘major’ or highly prestigious language/culture, especially if the target language/culture is ‘minor’ or ‘weak’ in any other sense.

In other words, **the “weaker” the target culture is in regard to the source culture, the more likely it is to tolerate adequate translations.** Thus, it may be assumed that, in the Finnish literary system, translations tend more towards adequacy than acceptability, and interferences are tolerated well. One suggested explanation for the tolerance of interferences is that the more the (Finnish) target culture is familiar with and influenced by the stronger (Anglo-American) source culture, the less the source text needs to be manipulated in translation to be accepted by the target readers (Franco 1996, 55).

The TT's position in the target literary system is also affected by translational norms operating within the target literary system. These norms will be discussed next.

6 Translational Norms

As discussed in the previous section, the polysystem theory postulates that the practices of literary translation are determined by the position that translations occupy within the prevailing literary system. The notion of

translational norms is a theoretical tool which allows constraints and practices of literary translation to be examined. Given that Descriptive Translation Studies aims at analysing translations in their target culture context, it is understandable that norms are a key concept and a major object of study within this paradigm. I begin this section by defining translational norms, after which I examine the effects of norms in practice. The section concludes with a brief discussion of the relevance of translational norms to the present study.

6.1 General Overview

Translation, as a form of communication and an act of social interaction, is governed by norms. In other words, norms guide translation performance, implying that the translator ought to prefer one course of action above others because the community views it as proper and preferable. Norms may be either strong or weak, and also the strength of a given norm is subject to change, due to the fact that norms are constantly adjusted to correspond to what is considered appropriate. Because each norm is a cultural and ideological construct which takes place in a certain situation, the content of a norm, i.e. the notion of correctness, is not self-explanatory. When a translation fits within the current norms in its target community or domain, it is likely that the target reader regards it as proper and correct. This correctness, however, is a relative phenomenon, regulated by linguistic, social, political and ideological norms which are subject to adjustments and changes (Hermans 1999, 79–85; see also Nord 1991, 96–97, Chesterman 1993, 4–7 and Toury 1995, 53–55).

Because norms are culture-specific both spatially and temporally, they are bound to differ from one culture to another. Therefore, “there will never be a common translation code for all cultures” (Nord 1991, 92). Although the contents of norms are difficult to pinpoint, translation theorists agree that some general regularities pertain to all norms, such as the ones detailed in the paragraph above.

Several theorists have proposed diverse classifications of translational norms, with various emphases ranging from translation quality assessment (e.g. Chesterman 1993) to translator's ethics (Nord 1991). The following subsection expands on Toury's views on translational norms. The aim is to illustrate how norms affect TT production in practice.

6.2 Practical Effects of Norms on Translation

Toury proposes that all translation (not only literary) is a cultural activity governed by norms, which he defines as “performance instructions” (Toury 1980, 51; 1995, 55). The sociocultural constraints of translation form a continuum with strict rules at one end and mere idiosyncrasies at the other. Norms exist between these two, and, as noted in the previous subsection, their strength may vary (Toury 1995, 54). Translators are usually more or less aware of norms and can choose to subject themselves to them willingly or unwillingly (*ibid.*, 172).

Norms play a crucial role when a translator produces a TT. The translator may choose from various translation macro-level strategies and micro-level tactics while producing the translation (see Gambier 2008, and section 7.2, where the notions of strategy and tactic are examined in closer detail). The choice of strategies and tactics affects the TT's level of adequacy and acceptability. Why certain strategies and tactics become an actual performance in a translation while others do not depends on translational norms. As a consequence, norms are the very factor which establishes the TT's level of adequacy. In Toury's words (1980, 50):

[...] **it is the norms which determine the actual position of a translation, or a certain corpus of translations, between adequacy and acceptability** and the entire concept of literary translation pertinent for the group (whether textual or social) under study. [emphasis added]

According to Toury (1995, 56), two sources of norms are present in all translation: the source and the target culture. Norms from both sources

constrain translation, and often their requirements are incompatible. Therefore the translator must choose one set of norms to follow. Toury calls the choice between these two an *initial norm*. If the translator follows the first option, the resulting translation “will tend to subscribe to the norms of the source text, and through them also to the norms of the source language and culture” (*ibid.*). In short, the translation is adequate. Meanwhile, adopting the second option leads to an acceptable translation governed by target culture norms. The initial norm is labelled as “initial” because it governs the whole translation on a global level, and, consequently, affects all other norms which work on lower textual levels (Toury 1995, 57).

6.3 Relevance to the Present Study

As discussed above, norms establish the TT's position between adequacy and acceptability. Toury also suggests that translational norms probably depend largely on the position of translations in the target culture (1995, 61). This suggestion is in accord with the polysystem theory, which suggests that the way translations are produced (i.e., their degree of adequacy) is determined by their position in the target literary system.

The preliminary hypothesis of this study is that the translations of Anglo-American literature into Finnish tend towards adequacy. The notion of initial norm allows the hypothesis to be reworded from another point of view: **the prevailing initial norm in the Finnish literary system is that translators of Anglo-American literature into Finnish adhere to source culture norms, producing translations which are more adequate than acceptable.**

It should be noted that Toury's notion of initial norm has been criticised as problematic because of its dichotomous nature. Hermans suggests that the initial norm should be understood to involve multiple factors, because “[i]f translating is a socio-cultural activity, as the norms concept suggests, there seems little point in trying to conceptualize it in terms of a choice along a

single axis” (1999, 77). Indeed, in practice, the actual translation decisions are a compromise between these two, and derivations from the initial norm may occur on lower linguistic levels of the text (Toury 1995, 57). These points are essential to remember when defining the degree of adequacy/acceptability of a given translation.

With regard to practice, there are no available rules or ready-made instructions on how to study norms. In this thesis, I study norms and other related phenomena from the point of view of *culture-specific items (CSIs)*. The way they are translated may reveal something about the translator's initial norm. Culture-specific items and their connection to both the literary polysystem and translational norms are discussed in the next section. Brief remarks will be made about *translation strategies* and *translation tactics*. I conclude by arguing why these concepts are a useful tool if one wishes to study the hypothesised adequacy of literary translations.

7 Culture-specific Items (CSIs)

I begin this section by discussing CSIs, and the notions of translation strategy and tactic. I conclude by presenting a tactic classification used to analyse the corpus in this study, namely the one by Franco (1996), in closer detail.

7.1 General Overview

The fact that many translation scholars have devoted their time to culture-specific items is obvious when one looks at the various names used to refer to the phenomenon. Franco's (1996) term *culture-specific item*, abbreviated to CSI, is used in this study. To ensure clarity, I employ it also when discussing other theorists' viewpoints instead of using their original terms such as *culture-specific terms* (Williams 1990), *culture-bound problems* (Nedergaard-Larsen 1993), *specific cultural items* or SCIs (Franco 1995), *cultural references* or CRs (Mailhac 1996), or *realia* (Leppihalme 2001).

All culture-bound items present in the ST whose translation involves a problem of some kind are culture-specific items. Leppihalme (2001, 139) defines them as “lexical elements (words and phrases) which are said to refer to the real world ‘outside language’”, and calls them “extralinguistic culture-bound translation problems”. Mailhac (1996, 133–134) sees them as “any reference to a cultural entity which, due to its distance from the target culture, is characterized by a sufficient degree of opacity for the target reader to constitute a problem”. Meanwhile, Franco defines CSIs as “[t]hose textually actualized 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” (1996, 58; emphasis omitted).

These definitions overlap to some extent. The most essential difference is that Franco, unlike the others, sees that the connotations an item might provoke in the source language/culture reader are a sufficient reason to classify it as a CSI. Connotations and associations are difficult, if not impossible, to measure. Furthermore, they may vary even from one source culture reader to another. For this reason, connotations are not taken as CSI criteria in this study. The corpus is analysed only from the point of view of actual denotations of the word(s). In other words, for the purpose of this study, I understand CSIs in Leppihalme's (2001, 139) sense as *words or expressions that refer to the real, extralinguistic world*. References to third cultures are excluded because the purpose is to study the translation of Anglo-American CSIs.

The culture-specific items of a text may refer to various extralinguistic things. Subclasses of CSIs include, but are not limited to, references to the physical world (e.g. objects, flora, fauna, weather conditions and geography), culture, history and society (Nedergaard-Larsen 1993, 211; Leppihalme 2001, 139).

An important characteristic of CSIs is their dependence on the context in which they exist. Franco points out that:

[...] in translation a CSI does not exist of itself, but as the result of a conflict arising from any linguistically represented reference in a source text which, when transferred to a target language, poses a translation problem due to the nonexistence or to the different value (whether determined by ideology, usage, frequency, etc.) of the given item in the target language culture. (Franco 1996, 57)

Translations never take place in a vacuum, but as a part of their historical and cultural context. Correspondingly, CSIs do not exist as such. Instead, they are generated by and only exist due to the surrounding conditions. Such conditions include, for example, the differences between source and target cultures.

CSIs are tied to both the intra- and the extralinguistic sphere. As actual words, they obviously exist inside the given language: “in a language *everything* is a cultural sign, starting with language itself” (Franco 1995, 113). Yet, they also refer to the extralinguistic reality. For example Nedergaard-Larsen (1993, 209), who discusses CSIs from the point of view of subtitling, notes that language itself is often culture-bound, but points out that CSIs do “refer to the non-linguistic sphere, to different phenomena or events that exist in the source language culture”. Obviously, extralinguistic culture phenomena and the actual words denoting them are not easy to separate. Leppihalme (2001, 139) states that any line drawn between these two is more or less artificial, because “when we deal with words, we necessarily also deal with language, even if the words themselves refer to the world outside”. Furthermore, as Nedergaard-Larsen (1993, 210) points out, “the extralinguistic element is present in language – otherwise there would be no translation problem”.

Because of the reasons above, I will not attempt to separate intra- and extralinguistic CSIs in this study. The approach taken is in accord with Franco's (1996) classification of translation tactics for CSIs. They are

discussed further in subsection 7.4. Before that, however, I present a brief overview of the notion of translation strategies and tactics and discuss the relevance of CSIs to the present study.

7.2 Translation Strategy and Tactic

According to Lörscher (1991, 76), a strategy is “a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another”. In his 2008 article, Gambier suggests that, in the domain of Translation Studies, *strategy* should mean the global-level aim of the translation (*ibid.*, 64). The global strategy chosen is realised through lower-level decisions; Gambier calls these decisions *translation tactics*. They may be adapted to meet the communicative situation of the translation at hand, although the translator should not lose sight of the global strategy (*ibid.*). In this light, Lörscher's definition especially describes lower-level translation tactics. In my study, the terms strategy and tactic are used in the sense that is suggested by Gambier.

If examined from a broader perspective, the general strategies to produce a TT can be seen as governed by the initial norm of translation, as discussed in section 6. One possible *strategy* is to produce an adequate or an acceptable literary translation; the methods employed to translate culture-specific items are an excellent example of *tactics*.

In his definition of translation strategy and translation procedure (the latter corresponds to Gambier's notion of tactic), Kwieciński explicitly emphasises that both are governed by norms:

To sum up, a translation strategy ([i.e.] initial translation strategy or global translation strategy) may be defined [...] as a textually manifest, norm-governed, intersubjectively verifiable global choice of the degree in which to subscribe to source-culture or target-culture concepts, norms and conventions. A translation procedure [which corresponds to Gambier's notion of tactic] [...] is a resultant textually manifest, norm-governed and intersubjectively verifiable translational action applied to individual linguistic manifestations at a specific linguistic or textual level [...]. (2001, 120; emphases omitted)

Most theorists who have discussed CSIs have also proposed their own classification of possible CSI translation tactics. Not surprisingly, the terminology varies considerably. Strategies and tactics are given several names, such as “procedures” which “apply to the text as a whole” or “are used for individual [CSIs]” (Mailhac 1996, 134) or “global and local strategies” (Leppihalme 2001, 140). For an extensive overview of several tactic classifications, see, for example, Gambier (2008) and Kwieciński (2001, 151–157). The latter also combines several classifications into an detailed two-spread table called “A tentative consolidated and modified classification of procedures for the translation of culture-specific lexical items” (*ibid.*, 158–161).

7.3 Relevance to the Present Study

The reasons why both global strategies and lower-level tactics are relevant to this study have already been touched upon in the previous two subsections. It has also been shown that the translational norms of the target culture (or its repertoire, should one prefer the polysystem vocabulary), influence the way translations are realised in practice. Special attention has been paid to the initial norm. A passage from Hermans (1999, 75) underlines further the impact that norms have on the TT:

If we disregard regularities attributable to structural differences between the languages involved and focus on *non-obligatory choices*, we can look for external, socio-cultural constraints to explain the recurrent preferences which translators show. These constraints Toury calls norms. They are seen as “performance instructions” [...], both in a general sociological sense and, with reference to communication and translation, in the sense of controlling linguistic usage. [emphasis added]

The linguistic form of the message changes as it is translated into another language. This progress results in some inevitable ST–TT changes. However, the translator may also make non-obligatory choices. They are not necessitated by the TL linguistic form but rather provoked by stylistic or other norm-governed reasons. In other words, they are likely to be caused by the dominant target culture norms which influence the translator's performance.

Performance means, in this context, the actual translation act and its outcome. Performance includes all non-obligatory translation choices the translator may make. The tactics used to translate culture-specific items (CSIs) are a good example of non-obligatory translation choices.

CSI translation tactics are, in the end, linked to the literary polysystem. On the level of a single CSI to be translated, the choice of translation tactic might appear relatively free and unregulated. However, as has been repeatedly argued, the tactics are affected by the *initial norm*, which determines the translation's overall position between adequacy and acceptability and the translator's global strategy. The initial norm, in turn, is determined by *the position of literary translations in the prevailing literary system*. In the Finnish literary system, for example, translations occupy quite a central position. Furthermore, the position of literary translations within their target literary system depends on *how strong (or weak) that literary system is in relation to other systems within the literary polysystem* – in this case, the Finnish literature system is supposedly weak and in a peripheral position in relation to the Anglo-American literary system. These hierarchical relationships may be presented as a diagram:

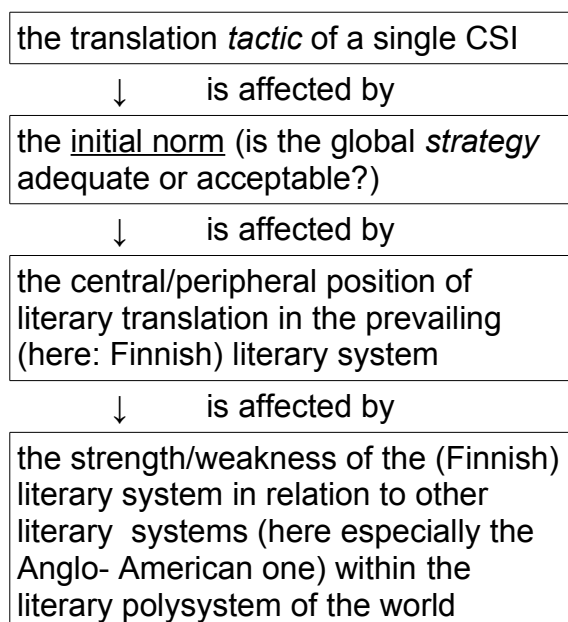


Figure 2. The hierarchical relationship of translation tactics, strategies, the initial norm and the literary (poly)system

To summarise, CSIs are not translated in a vacuum. Instead, the tactics used to translate them are largely dictated by extralinguistic factors. This has also been noticed by Leppihalme: “The choice of a local [tactic] depends on the translator's global strategy for the text” – the global strategy is, in turn, affected by extralinguistic factors. Correspondingly, “[s]uccessful realization of the global strategy is dependent on what is done locally” (2001, 141). Additionally, Nedergaard-Larsen stresses the importance of selecting CSI translation tactics in light of the text as a whole: “the function of the culture-bound element cannot be said to be decisive for the choice of strategy” (1993, 232).

At this point it appears useful to remember the basic hypothesis of this study: the translations of Anglo-American literature can be described as adequate (conserving the foreign elements of the source text and culture) rather than acceptable (replacing these elements with items with which the assumed target audience is more familiar). The way the cultural items of the source text are handled affects the target text's level of adequacy. Thus, the translation of CSIs constitutes an excellent object of analysis if one wishes to study the adequacy/acceptability of any corpus of literary translations. The results of such analysis may shed light on the initial norm that has governed the translator's work: if CSIs tend to be conserved or altered only slightly, the resulting TT is likely to lean towards adequacy, and vice versa. Correspondingly, if the initial aim is to produce an adequacy-oriented translation, it is likely that the translator adopts tactics which conserve the foreignness of the CSIs.

In the following subsection, I introduce Franco's CSI translation tactic classification. It is, in turn, used to analyse the corpus of this study in section 9.

7.4 Franco's Classification of CSI Translation Tactics

I have chosen Franco's (1996) classification of CSI translation tactics as the empirical tool for the corpus analysis of this study. It has also been employed by Räsänen (2009) in her master's thesis where she examined CSIs in the Finnish translations of contemporary French literature by analysing three novels and their translations. Adopting a similar method will increase the comparability of my results to hers.

The aim of Franco's classification of CSI translation tactics is methodological usefulness. The classification has not been devised to serve as an objective description of reality (1996, 60). Therefore, it should not be taken as infallible. In this thesis, I wish to find out, among other things, how usable Franco's classification is in empirical study.

Franco classifies 11 translation tactics “based on the degree of intercultural manipulation” (*ibid.*), starting from the least and ending with the greatest degree. This continuum is directly comparable to Toury's idea of adequacy and acceptability (cf. section 5.3), since the use of tactics in the beginning of the list will result in adequacy, while tactics at the other end produce an acceptable translation. Adequacy-oriented tactics conserve the foreign ST elements in the translation or alter them only slightly. Meanwhile, acceptability-oriented tactics aim at bringing the ST's culture-specific items closer to the target culture through neutralising, universalising or even omitting them.

Below, the tactics are grouped according to their tendency to conserve the original CSIs or to substitute them by elements closer to the target culture (*ibid.*, 61). Here, I have labelled the groups A and B. Franco also mentions some potential tactics, but admits not being sure of their methodological usefulness, because at the time of the publication of his article, they had not been used in any real study (*ibid.*, 65). These tactics form group C in the following table:

A. Conserving tactics	B. Substitutive tactics	C. Potential tactics
1. <i>Repetition</i>	6. <i>Synonymy</i>	12. <i>Compensation</i>
2. <i>Orthographic adaptation</i>	7. <i>Limited universalisation</i>	13. <i>Dislocation</i>
3. <i>Linguistic (non-cultural) translation</i>	8. <i>Absolute universalisation</i>	14. <i>Attenuation</i>
4. <i>Extratextual gloss</i>	9. <i>Naturalisation</i>	
5. <i>Intratextual gloss</i>	10. <i>Deletion</i>	
	11. <i>Autonomous creation</i>	

Table 1. *Franco's classification of CSI tactics (1996, 61–65)*

A1. Repetition is the most conserving and adequacy-oriented tactic. It takes place when “[t]he translators keep as much as they can of the original reference” (Franco 1996, 61). Most proper nouns are usually repeated as such: *Seattle* in English remains *Seattle* in Finnish.

In her thesis, Räsänen (2009, 49) has formed two subcategories for this tactic: slight orthographic change and literal translation. The latter occurs when the Finnish language offers an obvious literal translation to the source language element. I also classify both phenomena as repetitions, but unlike Räsänen, I will not count separate subcategories because one of my aims is to see whether Franco's classification works as such as an empirical tool.

A typical example of literal translation counted as repetition would be *North America* translated literally as *Pohjois-Amerikka*. Such translations of place names could also be grouped under the tactic A3, linguistic (non-cultural) translation (see below), but are counted as repetition instead if the translation in question is literal.

Possible changes of word class have been ignored, and cases such as *New Orleans* translated with the adjective *neworleansilainen* (literally: ‘New Orleanian’) are counted as repetitions.

A2. Orthographic adaptation includes transcription and transliteration, and is easiest to distinguish when the original CSI is expressed using a different alphabet (Franco 1996, 61). For example, Достоевский is transliterated as *Dostoyevsky* in English and *Dostojevski* in Finnish.

A3. Linguistic (non-cultural) translation occurs when a CSI is translated with a close reference to the original, but the translator “increases its comprehensibility by offering a target language version which can still be recognized as belonging to the cultural system of the source text”; currencies and units of measure are often translated with this particular tactic (*ibid.*, 61–62). For example, the Finnish translations for *dollar* and *mile* would be *dollari* and *maili*. Franco also groups the names of historical persons with pre-established translations under this category (*ibid.*, 63), such as king *Louis XIV de France*, referred to as *Ludvig XIV* in Finnish.

A4. Extratextual gloss takes place when the translator uses one of the tactics mentioned above, but explains the meaning or implications of the translated CSI with a footnote, endnote, glossary, commentary, translation in square brackets or in italics, or in some other way which is clearly outside the actual text (*ibid.*, 62).

A5. Intratextual gloss is a case otherwise similar to the extratextual gloss, but the gloss, or explanation, is included as an “indistinct part of the text, usually so as not to disturb the reader’s attention”. Intratextual gloss increases the explicitness of the TT (*ibid.*, 62). Thus, the measurement *five feet eight* might be translated into Finnish as *viisi jalkaa ja kahdeksan tuumaa* (literally ‘five feet and eight inches’).

B6. Synonymy is the first substitutive tactic on Franco's list. Synonymy occurs when the translator uses synonyms or other parallel references to avoid repeating a CSI. For example, *Bacardi* may be simply referred to as *rum* (*ibid.*, 63).

B7. Limited universalisation takes place when the translator believes the CSI in question to be too opaque for the target reader. Usually the CSI is replaced with another, better known reference to the source culture (*ibid.*, 63). For example, *five grand* might be translated as *viisituhatta dollaria* (literally ‘five thousand dollars’) for the Finnish reader.

B8. Absolute universalisation occurs when the CSI is too opaque for the target reader, but the translator cannot find a better known alternative reference to the source culture, or decides to delete foreign connotations by a reference which is considered neutral by the target reader. An example case would be replacing a *Chesterfield* by a *sofa* (*ibid.*, 63).

B9. Naturalisation means replacing a CSI which is too foreign to the TT reader with a reference to the target culture. *Dollar*, for example, might be replaced by *euro*. According to Franco, this tactic is rarely used in literary translation, except in children's literature (*ibid.*, 63). Puurtinen has also pointed out that naturalisation seems to occur more in children's literature than in other literary translation (2000, 107; quoted in Räsänen 2009, 33).

B10. Deletion means omitting those CSIs which the translator considers to be either stylistically or ideologically unacceptable, or “not relevant enough for the effort of comprehension required of their readers”, or too obscure. Deletion usually takes place when other procedures such as glossing are not available for some reason. The CSI in question is not transferred to the TT. Franco also argues that the deletion tactic is much more frequently used “than many prescriptive translation scholars would like to acknowledge” (*ibid.*, 64).

B11. Autonomous creation is the most substitutive and acceptability-oriented of Franco's CSI translation tactics, and rarely used. It takes place when “the translators (or usually their initiators) decide that it could be

interesting for their reader to put in some nonexistent cultural reference in the source text” (*ibid.*, 64). For example, in one of the novels analysed in this study, the question “Are you going to miss it” has been translated as “Tuletko kaipaamaan Eagle Pointia?” (literally: “Are you going to miss Eagle Point”), where the pronoun *it* has been replaced by a CSI (American Gods, CSI no. 119).

Potential CSI translation tactics include compensation, dislocation and attenuation. **Compensation (C12)** is the combination of deletion and autonomous creation, meaning that a deleted CSI is compensated for in some other part of the text with a similar effect. **Dislocation (C13)** means moving a cultural reference from one place to another in a text. Sometimes a CSI may change its place inside a sentence due to differences in Finnish and English sentence structures. Such obligatory changes have here been excluded from the calculations. Finally, **attenuation (C14)** means “replacement, on ideological grounds, of something ‘too strong’ or in any way unacceptable, by something ‘softer’, more adequate to the target pole written tradition or to what could, in theory, be expected by readers”. Attenuation may be applied to phenomena such as slang, and it is also used in children’s literature (*ibid.*, 64).

The corpus of this study and the research method are described in section 8. In section 9, Franco’s classification of translation tactics will serve as the tool as I analyse the CSI translations found in the corpus.

8 Corpus and Research Method

In order to find out how CSIs are treated in literary translation, I chose a corpus of literary texts in English. First, I gleaned CSIs from the corpus and paired them with their respective Finnish translations. Then I analysed each ST–TT pair with the help of Franco’s taxonomy of translation tactics. Finally, the total numbers of different tactics were calculated in order to see how

often they had been used. The corpus and the research method are detailed below. The ST–TT pairs coupled with the translation tactic analyses may be found in the appendices at the end of this paper.

8.1 Corpus

The corpus of this study consists of altogether one thousand culture-specific items, i.e. the first five hundred items in each of the two novels by Neil Gaiman, and their translations. The novels in question are *American Gods* (2001; the edition used in this study is from 2002) and *Anansi Boys* (2005), published in Finnish under the titles *Unohdetut jumalat* (2002, translated by Mika Kivimäki) and *Hämähäkkijumala* (2009, translated by Inka Parpola), respectively.

Neil Gaiman (1960–) was born and raised in England, but currently, in 2010, lives in Minnesota, US (Neil Gaiman website). Gaiman wrote the monthly graphic novel series *Sandman*, illustrated by various artists and published by DC Comics from 1989 to 1996 (Toonopedia website), and has published numerous novels and short stories, ranging from fiction to nonfiction, and from adults' to children's literature.

The corpus has been chosen for three reasons. Firstly, born in England and currently living in America, Gaiman may be categorised as an Anglo-American writer, and his works as Anglo-American literature. Secondly, both novels take place, at least partially, in the “real world”, i.e. in the modern-day US and UK, and contain numerous CSIs. Thirdly, the translations are quite recent and thus likely to reveal something about the current practices of literary translation into Finnish. For the purpose of this study, five hundred CSIs from both novels is a sufficient amount of data, as the aim is not to form overall generalisations about the Finnish literary translation practice but simply to point out some tendencies in it.

8.2 Research Method

The method I use is largely based on Räsänen's (2009) master's thesis where it proved successful and yielded clear results. Here, as it is put into use again, it will be tested and refined further. It also allows the results of my thesis to be easily compared to Räsänen's. The empirical study took place as explained in this subsection.

The initial plan was to map all culture-specific items in Neil Gaiman's two novels. However, it soon became apparent that their number was quite large. For the purposes of this study, the corpus was limited to the first 500 CSIs from both novels. The amount of data is sufficient to reveal some tendencies in the way the CSIs have been translated. These tendencies, in turn, will support or contradict my initial hypothesis that the Finnish translations of Anglo-American literature tend towards adequacy rather than acceptability.

As already mentioned, CSIs referring to third cultures have been excluded from this study, because the pair of cultures examined here is that of Anglo-American and Finnish. Finnish readers are somewhat likely to be familiar with the Anglo-American source culture, which is reflected in the way Anglo-American CSIs are translated. Meanwhile, they might not be equally familiar with other cultures mentioned in the novels. Thus, the translators might adopt different translation tactics for third culture CSIs, aiming to clarify and explain them. Consequently, including third culture CSIs in the corpus might skew the results towards the translations being acceptable. It should be noted, however, that gleaning CSIs from a text is a rather complex task, and deciding which ones refer to the Anglo-American source culture can be complicated. Therefore, the results are only of an indicative nature.

The corpus of this study was compiled by gleaning the first five hundred CSIs from both *American Gods* and *Anansi Boys*, together with the corresponding segments in Finnish. This resulted in a corpus of 1 000 pairs, each of which consists of a CSI and its corresponding translation (hereafter: "CSI-

Translation pairs”). Several CSIs occur repeatedly in the novels, and are often translated with the same tactic; thus, some of the CSI-Translation pairs are identical. For this reason, the difference between the *types* and the *tokens* of the observed CSI-Translation pairs was taken into account in the analysis.

The linguist John Lyons (1977, 13–15) illustrates types and tokens by taking the word *reference* as an example. The word consists of nine letter tokens. At the same time, however, it only contains five letter types, namely *r*, *e*, *f*, *n* and *c*. In the corpus, for example, *Illinois* might be mentioned 20 times and translated 19 times simply as *Illinois* (tactic A1, repetition), but only once as *Illinoisin osavaltio* (‘the state of Illinois’; tactic A5, intratextual gloss). In such a case, there would be twenty CSI-Translation pair tokens present, but only two CSI-Translation pair types.

Lyons points out that “the relationship between tokens and types [is] one of instantiation; tokens [...] instantiate their type” (*ibid.*, 13). In other words, each CSI-Translation pair is a single *token*, while each token is an instance of a particular CSI-Translation pair *type*. Here, *Illinois–Illinois* is the first type while *Illinois–Illinoisin osavaltio* is the other. There might be several tokens of the same type in a text. Including all 20 tokens would skew the statistics. In this case, repetition (A1) would seem more commonly used than it actually is. Therefore, only CSI-Translation pair *types* have been taken into account when calculating the frequencies of different translation tactics (A1–C14) in the corpus. In the *Illinois* example, only the tactics A1 and A5 occur among 20 identical source language CSIs, i.e. the references to *Illinois*. Consequently, an occurrence is counted for both, while no occurrence is counted for the other 12 tactics.

When the repetitions of CSI-Translation tokens are excluded from the figures, 272 CSI-Translation pair types from *American Gods* and 234 from *Anansi Boys* remain. The novels also share some identical pair types. When this

kind of repetition is excluded from the whole corpus of 1 000 tokens, a total of 477 CSI-Translation pair types remain.

The CSIs were analysed with the help of Franco's classification of translation tactics, and grouped into categories A1–A5 (conserving tactics), B6–B11 (substitutive tactics) and C12–C14 (potential tactics). The number of each tactic A1–C14 has been counted for both novels separately, and then for the whole corpus. The frequency of each tactic has also been counted as a percentage value for both novels separately, and then for the whole corpus. These figures illustrate how frequently different tactics are used, and in which proportions to each other. The results of these calculations are presented in the next section.

9 Analysis

In this section, I discuss the translation tactics used in the translations of Neil Gaiman's *American Gods* and *Anansi Boys*, and present some CSI translation examples from both novels. The section concludes with the results of the empirical study.

Table 2 shows how many times each translation tactic (A1–C14) was found in the corpus of this study:

	American Gods		Anansi Boys		the whole corpus	
	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types
A1	318	168	350	142	668	290
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	57	19	62	30	119	44
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	34	31	12	12	46	42
B6	2	2	4	2	6	4
B7	24	14	12	8	36	22
B8	44	23	39	22	83	45
B9	14	8	10	8	24	14
B10	6	6	9	8	15	13
B11	1	1	2	2	3	3
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	500	272	500	234	1000	477

Table 2. *The number of CSI translation tactics used in American Gods, Anansi Boys and the whole corpus*

The columns titled “CSI-Translation tokens” cover all CSI-Translation pair tokens found in the corpus as a whole, i.e. the first five hundred CSIs from both novels. Meanwhile, the columns titled “CSI-Translation types” contain unique CSI-Translation pairs, repetitions excluded. From here on, all references to the number of CSIs are to the number of CSI-Translation pair tokens unless otherwise stated.

Translation tactics have also been calculated from the corpus as a whole. The results can be seen in the final two columns. When the five hundred CSIs from both novels were combined into one single corpus of 1000 CSIs, a total of 477 CSIs with original translation tactics was found.

In the next two subsections, CSI translation in both novels is examined in closer detail. The third subsection is devoted to the corpus as a whole, and concludes with the overall results of the empirical study.

9.1 *American Gods* – *Unohdetut Jumalat*

American Gods (originally published in 2001; the edition used here dates from 2002), or *Unohdetut jumalat* in Finnish (2002, translated by Mika Kivimäki) takes place in the United States. Throughout history, wanderers and immigrants have brought their gods and other mythological creatures to the US with them. Their powers diminish as people cease to believe in them. Meanwhile, new gods of the media, technology and other modern phenomena have arisen. The story is told from the point of view of a man called Shadow who is drawn into a battle which takes place between old and new gods.

The novel is rich in CSIs, mostly due to its setting. Most common CSIs include place names, product names and currency units. The total number of CSIs, repetitions excluded, is 272. Table 3 shows the percentages of translation tactics used. All numbers are rounded to one decimal.

	Frequency of use (%)
A1	61,8%
A2	0,0%
A3	7,0%
A4	0,0%
A5	11,4%
B6	0,7%
B7	5,1%
B8	8,5%
B9	2,9%
B10	2,2%
B11	0,4%
C12	0,0%
C13	0,0%
C14	0,0%

Table 3. *The frequency of different translation tactics in Unohdetut jumalat*

The table shows that the most commonly used tactic is repetition (A1), followed by intratextual gloss (A5). Orthographic adaptation (A2), extratextual

gloss (A4) and the potential tactics of compensation, dislocation and attenuation (C12–C14, respectively) were not found in the translation. Next, I examine the translation tactics from the most to the least commonly used, and give some examples.

A1. Repetition

Repetition, which includes both straight transfer and transfer with orthographic adaptation, has been used to translate 61.8% of the CSIs: 168 out of 272. Toponyms, or place names, are a typical example of the repetition tactic:

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
1	4	Low Key, who was a grifter from Minnesota , smiled his scarred smile.	12	Low Key oli huijari Minnesotasta . Hän hymyili arpisilla huulillaan...

A5. Intratextual gloss

The second most common translation tactic, inserting an intratextual gloss, has been used 31 times out of 272, for 11.4% of the CSIs. In the following example, the translator has accompanied *Greyhound* with an explanation, making it clearer to Finnish readers.

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
6	8	'How're you getting home from here?' he asked. ' Greyhound ?'	16	"Kuinka aiot matkustaa kotiin?" hän kysyi. " Greyhound-bussillako ?"

B8. Absolute universalisation

Absolute universalisation is the tactic used for 8.5% of the CSIs: 23 times out of 272. For example, the brand name *Kleenex* has been replaced by the common noun *paperipyyhe* ('tissue').

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
445	196	...blowing her nose on Kleenex after Kleenex .	190	...niistäen vähän väliä nenäänsä paperipyyhkeisiin .

A3. Linguistic (non-cultural) translation

Seven percent of the CSIs (19 out of 272) have been translated with the linguistic (non-cultural) translation tactic. A very typical example of this tactic is the translation of units of measure:

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
353	172	It had almost a quarter of a million miles on the clock...	168	Mittarissa oli melkein neljännesmiljoona mailia ...

B7. Limited universalisation

Fourteen out of 272 CSIs, a total of 5.1%, have been subjected to limited universalisation.

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
269	129	Or a quarter .	128	Tai neljännesdollari .

When translated literally, the word *quarter* would result in the Finnish expression *neljännes* ('one quarter') which does not bear clear reference to the US currency. The translator uses a somewhat clearer reference to the currency: *neljännesdollari*, literally 'one fourth of a dollar'.

B9. Naturalisation

Naturalisation has taken place in the translation of 2.9% of the CSIs, namely 8 out of 272. In one of the examples above, *mile* was translated as *maili* ('mile'). Here, the unit of measure is replaced with one preferred in Finland, as miles are converted into kilometres.

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
38	26	...about two hundred and fifty miles away.	33	...noin 400 kilometr in matka.

B10. Deletion

Used only for 6 CSIs out of 272 (2.2%), occurrences of deletion are rather scarce in the corpus. In the following example, a reference to the physical

phenomenon called Brownian motion, or the “random movement of microscopic particles suspended in liquids or gases resulting from the impact of molecules of the surrounding medium” in is omitted, along with a reference to Robert Brown (d. 1858), the Scottish botanist who gave his name to the phenomenon (Merriam-Webster website).

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
420	190	Clumps and clusters of birds in flight were questing back and forth, black dots against the blue sky, moving in some desperate Brownian motion .	185	Lentävien lintujen parvet ja rykelmät vaelsivat edestakaisin, mustina pilkkuina sinistä taivasta vasten, epätoivoisen hidastetun näköisesti.

B6. Synonymy

Synonymy has taken place in the translation of 2 CSIs out of 272, or in 0.7% of the cases.

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
293	155	...and openly displayed the other quarter in his left hand...	153	...ja piti toisen avoimesti näkyvässä vasemman käden peukalon ja etusormen välissä.
312	158	He unwrapped the Snickers bar and ate it.	155	Hän avasi patukan käärepaperin ja alkoi syödä.

B11. Autonomous creation

The only case of autonomous creation (1 occurrence in 272; 0.4%) is a reference to a place.

Number of CSI	p.	American Gods	p.	Unohdetut jumalat
119	77	You going to miss it?	80	Tuletko kaipaamaan Eagle Pointia ?

Alternatively, this translation could have been labelled as dislocation (C13), because the passage in which the CSI is found is clearly about the town of Eagle Point, and the town name is mentioned in the surrounding sentences. It was nonetheless labelled as an autonomous creation because the dislocation tactic would only take place when a CSI is moved from one point

to another in the text. No such case was found in which the same CSI had been deleted. In other words, there is no such passage in the text from where the CSI would have been dislocated.

9.2 *Anansi Boys – Hämähäkkijumala*

Anansi Boys (2005), or *Hämähäkkijumala* (2009, translated by Inka Parpola), takes place mostly in London, Florida and the Caribbean. The main characters, Fat Charlie and Spider, are sons of a late human mother and the late spider god Anansi, who spent his final years incarnated in human form. An important character in both West African and Caribbean folklore, Anansi the spider has made, due to being a trickster by nature, several enemies of his fellow Animals, one of whom is Bird. As Spider insolently interferes with Fat Charlie's life, the latter asks Bird to deal with Spider, promising her that she can take the whole Anansi bloodline. Unaware of the old enmity between Bird and his father, Fat Charlie realises too late that he is also a part of Anansi's bloodline. The story takes place both in the real world and one or several imaginary ones. It follows the two brothers as they try to reconcile and, at the same time, stop Bird from taking their lives as revenge for Anansi.

The novel includes a substantial amount of CSIs, although not in as dense a fashion as *American Gods* does. Most common CSIs include place names and currency units. The total number of CSIs, repetitions excluded, is 234. Table 4 shows the percentages of translation tactics used. All numbers are rounded to one decimal.

	Frequency of use (%)
A1	60,9%
A2	0,0%
A3	12,8%
A4	0,0%
A5	5,1%
B6	0,9%
B7	3,4%
B8	9,4%
B9	3,4%
B10	3,4%
B11	0,9%
C12	0,0%
C13	0,0%
C14	0,0%

Table 4. *The frequency of different translation tactics used in Hämähäkkijumala*

The most commonly used tactic is repetition (A1), followed by linguistic (non-cultural) translation (A3). Orthographic adaptation (A2), extratextual gloss (A4) and the potential tactics of compensation, dislocation and attenuation (C12–C14, respectively) were not used in the translation. Next, each translation tactic is examined closer, proceeding from the most to the least common one.

A1. Repetition

As in the case of *American Gods*, repetition was the most commonly used CSI translation tactic. 142 out of 234 CSIs were translated with repetition; a total of 60.9%.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
149	159	...when he saw her in Piccadilly , later...	170	...kun Paksu Charlie näki hänet Piccadillyllä , myöhemmin...

A3. Linguistic (non-cultural) translation

The second most common translation tactic, linguistic (non-cultural) translation, occurred 30 times out of 234, or in 12.8% of the cases. It has been commonly used to translate units of measure and currencies, but also in other cases such as the one below.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
171	204	White-collar crime, eh?	217	Valkokaulusrikollinen siis?

Here, the translator has chosen not to explain that, in the Anglo-American world, the informal term “white collar work” refers to office tasks which do not involve manual work, while the opposite, “blue collar work”, involves physical labour. *White-collar* has been translated literally. The translation is linguistic, but at the same time remains non-cultural, because the translator has chosen not to explain white collars to the Finnish audience.

B8. Absolute universalisation

Of the CSIs in the *Anansi Boys* material, 9.4%, or 22 out of 234, have undergone absolute universalisation. Such is also the case of the brand name in the example below.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
190	235	...and a pack of Polo mints...	249	...sekä minttupastilleja...

A5. Intratextual gloss

Intratextual gloss has been used to translate 5.1% of the CSIs. In other words, some intratextual explanation has been added to 12 CSIs out of 234, for example in the following case:

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
48	37	They assembled bags of objects to be donated to Goodwill .	45	He kokosivat pussikaupalla esineitä, jotka lahjoitettaisiin Goodwill-hyväntekeväisyysjärjestölle .

Tactics **B7**, **B9** and **B10** were each employed for 8 out of 234 CSIs. In other words, every one of them takes place in 3.4% of all cases. Below is an example of each tactic.

B7. Limited universalisation

In the following example, South London has been replaced with a more general London.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
221	260	She had stared into his face in a Greek restaurant in South London ...	280	Hän oli tuijottanut Spideria kreikkalaisessa ravintolassa Lontoossa ...

B9. Naturalisation

In the case of *Anansi Boys* and *Hämähäkkijumala*, naturalisation is an especially common translation tactic for units of measure. In the example, miles have been replaced by the metric system. A similar case was found in *American Gods*.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
145	150	...less than quarter of a mile wide...	159	...alle neljänsadan metrin levyinen...

B10. Deletion

Deletion seems to have taken place mostly when there CSI in question is not the central information presented in the passage in question. The following is an example of such case:

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
99	100	Rosie stopped in at her mother's flat in Wimpole Street , late that afternoon.	107	Rosie piipahti äitinsä luona myöhään sinä iltapäivänä.

Synonymy and **autonomous creation** (**B6** and **B11**, respectively), are the least used tactics in *Hämähäkkijumala*. Both occur only two times out of 234. Thus, each tactic has been employed only in 0.9 percent of all cases. Examples of both are given below.

B6. Synonymy

As in *Unohdetut jumalat*, synonymy has been used in *Hämähäkkijumala* to avoid repeating a CSI:

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
27	15	'So,' said Rosie, draining her Chardonnay ...	23	"Joten", Rosie sanoi ja siemaisi viinilasillisensa loppuun...

B11. Autonomous creation

The CSI in the following example could be seen as a dislocated one, if a passage from which the same CSI had been omitted could be found. As this is not the case, the insertion of a company name is classified here as an autonomous creation.

Number of CSI	p.	Anansi Boys	p.	Hämähäkkijumala
65	52	Fat Charlie had worked there almost two years.	59	Paksu Charlie oli työskennellyt Grahame Coats Agencyssä miltei kaksi vuotta.

Above, I have discussed the findings in each book separately. In the next subsection, I examine the corpus as a whole before concluding with final results of the empirical study.

9.3 Results

Table 5 illustrates the overall CSI translation tactic use in both corpora, from the most to the least commonly used tactic.

	American Gods		Anansi Boys
A1	61,8%	A1	60,9%
A5	11,4%	A3	12,8%
B8	8,5%	B8	9,4%
A3	7,0%	A5	5,1%
B7	5,1%	B7	3,4%
B9	2,9%	B9	3,4%
B10	2,2%	B10	3,4%
B6	0,7%	B11	0,9%
B11	0,4%	B6	0,9%
C12	0,0%	C13	0,0%
C13	0,0%	C14	0,0%
C14	0,0%	C12	0,0%
A4	0,0%	A4	0,0%
A2	0,0%	A2	0,0%

Table 5. *CSI translation tactics in American Gods and Anansi Boys from the most to the least common ones*

As the table shows, both translators have preferred conserving tactics (A1–A5) over substitutive tactics (B6–B11). However, there are also some differences. In the translation of *American Gods*, intratextual glosses (tactic A5) occur more often than linguistic (non-cultural) translation (tactic A3). In the translation of *Anansi Boys*, the situation is the opposite. Because of this, it may be concluded that the translator of *Anansi Boys* has translated the novel's culture-specific items in a slightly more conserving manner than her colleague.

When the five hundred CSI-Translation pair tokens from both novels were combined into a single corpus of 1 000 CSIs, a total of 477 CSI-Translation pair types was found. Table 6 illustrates how frequently each translation tactic occurred among the 477 cases. The tactics are also listed from the most to the least common one.

	Frequency of use (%)		The whole corpus
A1	60,8	A1	60,8
A2	0,0	B8	9,2
A3	9,2	A3	9,2
A4	0,0	A5	8,8
A5	8,8	B7	4,6
B6	0,8	B9	3,1
B7	4,6	B10	2,7
B8	9,2	B6	0,8
B9	3,1	B11	0,6
B10	2,7	C13	0,0
B11	0,6	C14	0,0
C12	0,0	C12	0,0
C13	0,0	A4	0,0
C14	0,0	A2	0,0

Table 6. *The frequency of different translation tactics used in the corpus as a whole, and a list of these tactics from the most to the least common ones*

Again, conserving translation tactics prevail over substitutive ones. The table illustrates the overall tendency to prefer conserving tactics (A1–A5) over substitutive tactics (B6–B11) in literary translations. This finding is in line with the CSI translation tactics observed separately in both novels.

The relevant finding from the point of view of the this study is that both translations show a tendency towards conserving the CSIs. They both lean towards adequacy rather than acceptability, but they are not entirely adequate, because substitutive translation tactics also occur. This finding is in line with the initial hypothesis that translations of Anglo-American literature tend towards adequacy. However, the corpus of this study is too narrow to allow any definite conclusions to be drawn about the level of adequacy and acceptability in all Finnish translations of Anglo-American literature.

The next section concludes this master's thesis. I begin by summarising briefly the whole study and my findings. Then I turn to dissect the conduct of this research. Finally, I suggest some ideas for future research.

10 Conclusion

10.1 Summary

In the beginning of this study, I hypothesised that the translations of Anglo-American literature can be described as adequate (conserving the foreign elements of the source text and culture) rather than acceptable (replacing these elements with items with which the assumed target audience is more familiar), and then set out to validate or invalidate this hypothesis.

This study draws on the descriptive branch of Translation Studies. The hypothesis above is mainly based on Itamar Even-Zohar's *polysystem theory*. It also draws on Gideon Toury's views on *translational norms*, especially on his idea of the *initial norm* which the translator adopts and which then directs the translation towards either adequacy or acceptability. The initial norm is realised in translation as a global translation *strategy* which, in turn, affects translation *tactics* used on lower linguistic levels.

The paper began with a brief glance at literature and literary translation. A text is regarded literary if the members of the surrounding culture regard it to be such. Similarly, a translation is considered literary if the target culture perceives it so.

Literary translation was also discussed from Finland's point of view. Finnish literature is quite young, and translated literature has been historically used to strengthen it. Currently, the majority of literary source text originate in the Anglo-American literary system. Moreover, since 1920s and 1930s, English has been the single largest source language of Finnish literary translation. This information is crucial for this study, as a descriptive approach makes it necessary to study translations within their extralinguistic context.

The literary polysystem, a notion first put forward by Itamar Even-Zohar, is a hypothetical construction; it means the whole set of assumed relationships which exist between different literary phenomena. No phenomena are an innate part of the polysystem, and the polysystem is subject to historical and geographical change as different elements within the literary network gain or lose importance, thus becoming more *central* or *peripheral* within that system, respectively. The more prestige a literary phenomenon (such as an author, a literary genre or an individual work) gains in a given culture, the more central, or *canonised*, it becomes within the literary polysystem of that culture, and vice versa.

Any literary polysystem includes several adjacent and/or overlapping systems, thus the prefix *poly-*. The centres and peripheries of these systems may not be identical to each other. As a literary phenomenon becomes central in one system, it might move to a peripheral position or its position may remain unchanged in other systems. For example, an author may become popular among the readers of a certain genre, but at the same time lose popularity or remain unknown within other literary circles.

The literary polysystem includes a *repertoire*, or set of rules which govern all text production, literary translation included. The notion of repertoire links the polysystem theory to the concept of translational norms. Each literary polysystem can be said to contain its set of currently prevailing norms. These norms are subject to change, as is the whole literary polysystem.

The relationship between the source and the target literature affects the nature of literary translations. Firstly, translated literature may occupy a central position in the literary polysystem of the target culture when the target literature is either young, weak or in a crisis. Secondly, when translated literature occupies the centre, it tends towards adequacy. Correspondingly, at a peripheral position, translated literature tends towards acceptability. In this particular case, the strength of the Anglo-American literature combined with

the weakness and youth of the Finnish one results in literary translations which tend to be adequate rather than acceptable.

Adequate translations conserve the dominant features of the source text. They are source-oriented and introduce foreign elements to the target language and literature. Correspondingly, *acceptable* translations follow the established textual conventions of the target culture, and the foreignness of the source culture may be reduced.

On the grounds presented so far, it is reasonable to assume that the Finnish literary system is young and weak compared to the Anglo-American one. It also seems justified to claim that translations occupy a central position within the Finnish literary polysystem, thus leaning more towards adequacy than acceptability. Furthermore, as translations enjoy a central position, it appears likely that the Finnish literary system is open to *interference* from the Anglo-American one. In the polysystem theory framework, interference is said to take place when one literature becomes a source of loans for some other literature. Relatively established and independent literatures, such as the Anglo-American one, usually become the source of interferences for younger literatures, e.g. the Finnish one.

The adequacy of Finnish translations of Anglo-American literature was approached through studying how culture-specific items (CSIs) have been translated in a narrow corpus. The aim was not to discover universal truths about the Finnish literary translation as a whole. Rather, the results of this study are merely of an indicative nature, shedding some light on how Finnish literary translation appears to be performed today.

Culture-specific items are words or expression that refer to the real, extralinguistic world – the Anglo-American one, in this case. As this paper focuses on the translation of Anglo-American literature, third-culture CSIs were excluded from the study. The studied corpus consisted of 1 000 CSIs,

i.e. the first 500 CSIs found in Neil Gaiman's novels *American Gods* and *Anansi Boys*, translated respectively as *Unohdetut jumalat* by Mika Kivimäki and *Hämähäkkijumala* by Inka Parpola.

The way CSIs are treated in translation depends on which initial norm the translator decides to follow. The initial norm determines the translation's overall position between adequacy and acceptability, and the translator's global translation strategy. This strategy is realised through translation tactics, which take place on lower linguistic levels, for example in the case of culture-specific items. Should CSIs be translated with conserving tactics, the resulting translation tends towards adequacy. Meanwhile, a neutralising, substitutive way of translating culture-specific items leads towards acceptable translations.

The tactics used to translate CSIs are non-obligatory translation choices, i.e. they are not necessitated by linguistic differences. Therefore, they may reveal whether the translator's initial norm is to aim towards adequacy or acceptability.

In the empirical part of this study, the first 500 CSIs from each novel were paired with corresponding translations, forming a corpus of 1 000 CSI-Translation pair tokens. Each pair was analysed with the help of Franco's classification of CSI translation tactics. His classification is based on how much the tactics manipulate the ST's foreignness. Tactics A1–A5 conserve the CSIs or alter them only lightly, thus contributing to the adequacy of the translation. Tactics B6–B11 bring the CSIs closer to the target culture, resulting in acceptability. Franco also mentions some potential translation tactics (C12–14) but is not sure of their applicability to research.

After each CSI–translation pair was analysed and labelled with one of Franco's tactics (A1–B11; no occurrences of the tactics C12–C14 were found), the tactics were calculated. Each CSI-Translation pair is a single

token, while each token is an instance of a particular CSI-Translation pair *type*. There might be several tokens of the same type in a text. In order to avoid skewed statistics, only CSI-Translation pair *types* have been taken into account when calculating the frequencies of different translation tactics. Finally, 272 CSI-Translation pair types from *American Gods* and 234 from *Anansi Boys* were found. Some tokens were found in both novels. When this kind of repetition was excluded from the corpus as a whole, a total of 477 CSI-Translation pair types remained.

In both translations, conserving translation tactics occurred more often than substitutive ones. Although there was slight variation in how frequently each tactic was employed in each translation, the overall results suggest that both lean towards adequacy more than acceptability. The corpus as a whole showed a similar tendency.

These findings are in line with the initial hypothesis of this study. The translations studied here seem to be closer to the adequacy pole than the acceptability one, should they be placed on the continuum between these two extremes. However, it is obvious that no general conclusions can be drawn about the Finnish literary translation today. In order to arrive at more reliable information concerning adequacy and acceptability in Finnish literary translation, more studies would have to be conducted.

Apart from the findings presented above, this research also yielded meta-level information, especially about the usability of Franco's translation tactic classification as an empirical tool. This topic is discussed in the next subsection, followed by some remarks on the conduct of this study.

10.2 Reflection

Franco's classification of CSI translation tactics proved to be a usable tool for empirical study, as it allowed the corpus to be analysed and classified into calculable data. The classification, however, was not entirely without

problems. For example, a wide variety of CSI translations have been labelled as repetitions (A1) because the definition of that tactic could be interpreted rather loosely and made to include diverse translations. This might skew the statistics to show that the translators have favoured repetition more than they actually have. Furthermore, Franco himself admits that the classification has not been thoroughly tested. He has included the potential tactics C12–C14 into it, but they were not found in the corpus of this study. This might be due to two reasons. On the one hand, perhaps the tactics simply were not used – or found. On the other hand, it is possible that the tactics are an unnecessary addition to Franco's list, because the translation decisions they aim to cover were analysed to be occurrences of some other translation tactic.

The corpus itself also involved ambiguity. For the purpose of this study, culture-specific items were defined as words or expressions that refer to the real, extralinguistic world, and only references to the Anglo-American culture were included. However, even language in itself may be regarded as a form of cultural reference. Additionally, there were many instances when it was not clear at first sight whether an expression was a CSI or not.

Throughout this study, it has repeatedly been stressed that translation does not occur in a vacuum. At this point, it is fitting to add that neither does research. As I gleaned the CSIs from Neil Gaiman's novels, it is likely that my cultural knowledge (or the lack thereof) affected the corpus. Therefore, neither the results nor even the validity of this study should be accepted blindly.

Self-evidently, the realisation and the results of any study also depend on its theoretical foundation and methodology. Firstly, a certain theoretical background was deliberately chosen to justify the initial hypothesis of this study. Secondly, a certain method of study was chosen to test its validity. Finally, the study was conducted on a limited corpus which had also been specifically chosen.

As I built the theoretical foundation of this thesis, some theories were included while a great diversity of theories were excluded. According to the theoretical view I have put forward, the TT's level of adequacy and acceptability depends on the status which translated literature enjoys within the target culture's literary polysystem. However, other explanations for adequacy and acceptability may be found. They are in no way less noteworthy, despite having been excluded from this paper. For example, Lefevere (1992) or Venuti (1995), both translation theorists, express other views on what might affect literary translation practices, and the role and the reception of translated literature within its target culture. Outside Translation Studies, the discipline of literary sociology (Kovalá 1992, 7) also offers a variety of explanations for phenomena within the world's literary polysystem.

To summarise, it cannot be denied that the method chosen for this study affects both the results themselves and the way they are presented. The small size of the corpus and the way it was assembled by only one person impose further limits to the reliability of this study. More research would be needed to test the method further and to see whether a different corpus (in terms of size, genre, historical variation etc.) would support the findings of the present study. Finally, the whole study is grounded on rather limited theoretical viewpoints, and many possible explanations for the phenomena studied here have been excluded. If they had been included, this study might have taken an entirely different shape.

As the above reflections suggest, further research would be needed to see how reliable the results of this study are. Below, I put forward several ideas and directions for future research in the domain of CSI translation and literary translation.

10.3 Future Study

The results of this study suggest several directions for future research. Some of these directions are explored here.

What are the factors affecting the translation of single CSIs? In this study, no attention was paid to the reasons why individual CSIs are translated as they are. The initial norm, or the global-level strategic choice between adequacy and acceptability, explains the nature of the resulting TT on a global level, but does not allow lower linguistic levels to be examined in detail. Possible reasons for individual translation tactics have been discussed, for example, by Franco (1996, 65–70). Studying a corpus of texts from this point of view would probably result in increased knowledge on why Finnish literary translations are currently realised as they are.

Another possible research topic concerns the nature of literary translation as a cognitive process. In this study, for example, it has been assumed that the translator's choice between adequacy and acceptability is a conscious one. However, it is possible that naming the phenomenon a *choice* is simply a way of structuring reality through language. How consciously is the initial norm chosen? Does the degree of consciousness depend on the translator's level of experience? Does translation training affect how aware he or she is of the initial norm, or of his/her ability to choose one? Furthermore, it cannot be denied that, in case the translator does not choose an initial norm in a conscious manner, it might be more accurate not to talk about an *initial* norm at all, but rather about the *final* product, the translation.

I have focused on examining and describing actual translations. In addition, this study has been based on different theories about how the surrounding, extralinguistic context affects the resulting target text. However, other viewpoints are possible. How does the translator's training and acquired experience affect the translations they produce? Translation training is likely to impact any translator's work, not only regarding his or her observance of a

presumed initial norm, but also on the level of lower-level translation choices. In the case of the present study, a good example of the latter would be the translation of single culture-specific items.

Finally, one important element in literature has not been included in this study, namely the audience. It is one thing to conduct a study and to draw conclusions on a corpus, and entirely another thing to contrast the findings to authentic reader experiences. The results of this study seem to support the initial hypothesis that literary translations into Finnish are adequate rather than acceptable. Comparing this finding to authentic target reader feedback would give insight on multiple issues. Firstly, the readership could provide the researcher with valuable information on whether the corpus is actually considered to be literature – in this study, the choice of corpus was mostly based on my own intuition. Secondly, and more importantly, consulting actual target readers might, at least partially, refute some of the theories on which this study is based. In this study, it has been assumed that interferences from a strong source culture are well tolerated within a weaker target culture. Some members of the target culture might feel differently.

The opportunities for future study are manifold. I looked for verification for a hypothesis built on several theories, and arrived at some affirmative results, although very indicative. However, a variety of phenomena has yet to be studied and explained, and this study is but one small contribution to the field of Translation Studies.

11 Finnish summary – Tiivistelmä

Pro gradu -tutkielmani käsittelee angloamerikkalaisen kaunokirjallisuuden suomentamista. Pyrin vahvistamaan tai kumoamaan hypoteesin, jonka mukaan angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomennosten kääntämistapa on tällä hetkellä pikemmin adekvaattinen (adequate) kuin hyväksyttävä (acceptable). Tutkimuskohteena on kahdessa Neil Gaimanin romaanissa esiintyvistä kulttuurisidonnaisista aineksista (culture-specific items, CSI:t) koostettu korpus.

Tutkimuksen alussa käsittelen lyhyesti kaunokirjallisuutta ja kaunokirjallista kääntämistä. Hosiaisloman (2003, 426) mukaan kaunokirjallisuus sisältää epiikan (esimerkiksi romaanit ja novellit), runouden ja draaman. Eri tahot voivat määritellä kaunokirjallisuuden eri tavoin. Tässä tutkimuksessa kaunokirjallisuus määritellään kulttuurisen kontekstinsa kautta: kaunokirjallisuutta ovat kaikki sellaiset tekstit, joita ympäröivä kulttuuri pitää kaunokirjallisuutena.

Myös kaunokirjallinen kääntäminen määritellään kielenulkoisen kontekstinsa eli ympäröivän kulttuurin kautta. Gideon Toury (1995, 170) korostaa kulttuurin merkitystä sen määrittelijänä, mikä on kaunokirjallisuutta. Lisäksi Touryn mukaan käännöksiä ovat kaikki sellaiset tekstit, joita kohdekulttuurissa pidetään käännöksinä (1980, 43). Summittaisuudestaan huolimatta Touryn määritelmä sallii kirjallisuuden tutkimisen osana kulttuurista kontekstiaan, sillä sen ansiosta kaunokirjalliselle kääntämiselle ei tarvitse löytää lopullista teoreettista määritelmää.

Suomalainen kaunokirjallisuus on varsin nuorta. Ensimmäinen suomenkielinen romaani, Aleksis Kiven *Seitsemän veljestä*, julkaistiin vuonna 1870. Kaunokirjallisuutta on kuitenkin suomennettu jo aiemmin. Kovalan (1992, 29) mukaan vuosivälillä 1840–1910 kaunokirjallisuuden

suomennoksia julkaistiin enemmän kuin alun perin suomeksi kirjoitettua kaunokirjallisuutta. Vasta 1900-luvulla määrät tasoittuivat.

Sekä Paloposki (2000) että Sevänen (2007, 14) esittävät, että varsinkin 1800-luvun lopulla ja 1900-luvun alussa kaunokirjallisuuden suomentamisella pyrittiin tietoisesti luomaan ja vahvistamaan suomalaista kirjallisuutta. Paloposken (*mt.*, 14) mukaan kyseessä oli mittava kansallinen projekti, jonka päämääränä oli kansallisen identiteetin luominen. Suomennokset toivat suomalaiseen kulttuuriin ja kirjallisuuteen aineksia muualta Euroopasta.

Aluksi kirjallisia vaikutteita haettiin varsinkin saksalaisesta ja pohjoismaalaisesta kirjallisuudesta, mutta sittemmin englannin asema on vahvistunut. Englanti nousi suurimman yksittäisen lähdekielen asemaan 1910-luvulla, ja 1920- ja 1930-luvuilla liki puolet kaikesta suomennetusta kaunokirjallisuudesta oli alun perin englanninkielistä (Kovala 1992, 33–35). Vuosien 1945 ja 1999 välillä liki 70 % kaunokirjallisuuden suomennoksista tehtiin englannista (Paasonen 2001, 7).

Käännetyn kirjallisuuden määrästä on vaikeaa saada tarkkoja tietoja. Esimerkiksi UNESCO:n *Index Translationum* -tietokannassa kirja määritellään vähintään 49-sivuiseksi julkaisuksi (Sevänen 2007, 15). Määritelmä voi kuitenkin vaihdella maittain, mikä vääristää tilastoja. UNESCO:n tiedot eivät myöskään aina täsmää yksittäisten maiden tuottamiin tilastoihin (Heilbron 2000, 13). Lisäksi on muistettava, että minkään teoksen ”kirjallisuudellisuuden” määrää ei voida mitata (Escarpit 1970, 251–253). Esitetyt tilastotiedot riittävät kuitenkin osoittamaan, että tällä hetkellä englanninkielinen kaunokirjallisuus muodostaa suomennosten lähdetekstien ehdottoman enemmistön.

Lähdekieli yksin ei kerro, mistä maasta suomennettu teos on peräisin (Sevänen 2007, 21). Jalosen (1985) ja Paasonen (2001) tutkimusten perusteella enin osa suomennetusta kirjallisuudesta on peräisin

Yhdysvalloista ja Britteinsaarilta. Muiden englanninkielisten alueiden kirjallisuutta suomennetaan huomattavasti vähemmän (Nyman 2007, 184). Korostaakseni tätä seikkaa, käytän tutkimuksessani nimikettä ”angloamerikkalainen kirjallisuus”. Tutkimukseni kohteena onkin juuri angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomentaminen. Viitattaessa kaikkeen englanninkieliseen kirjallisuuteen olisi osuvampaa suosia vaikkapa termiä ”englanninkielinen kirjallisuus”.

Tieto angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden ylivoimaisesta suosiosta lähdetekstinä on oleellinen tutkimukseni kannalta, sillä kaunokirjallisten suomennosten sijoittumista adekvaattisuuden ja hyväksyttävyyden väliselle jatkumolle ei ole mielekäästä tutkia, jollei ilmiötä kontekstualisoida tarkastelemalla lähde- ja kohdekulttuurin suhdetta. Tutkimukseni käännösteoreettisessa osuudessa valotan tätä suhdetta Itamar Even-Zoharin polysysteemiteorian sekä Gideon Touryn kääntämisen normeja käsittelevän teorian kautta.

Käännösteoreettinen osuus perustuu varsinkin deskriptiivisessä käännöstutkimuksessa (Descriptive Translation Studies) esitettyihin teorioihin. Deskriptiivisessä eli kuvailevassa tutkimuksessa ei pyritä arvioimaan tai arvottamaan tutkimuskohdetta. Tyypillisesti deskriptiivisessä käännöstutkimuksessa tarkastellaan tutkimuskohdetta osana kielenulkoista kontekstia. Tässäkin tutkimuksessa käännöksiä tutkitaan osana kohdekulttuuria ja kohdekirjallisuutta. Keskeiseen osaan nousee Itamar Even-Zoharin 1970-luvulla esittelemä polysysteemiteoria, jossa kaunokirjallisuuden käännökset sijoitetaan osaksi kokonaista kirjallisuuden systeemiä.

Polysysteemi- eli monijärjestelmäteoriassa tarkastelun kohteena ovat käännökset kirjallisuussysteemien osana. Kirjallisuus käsitetään systeeminä eli järjestelmänä, jonka kaikki osat ovat yhteydessä ja vaikuttavat toisiinsa. Kunkin osan asema järjestelmässä määrittelee sen merkityksen (Hermans

1999, 107). Järjestelmä eli *systeemi* merkitsee eri ilmiöiden välisten suhteiden verkostoa. *Kirjallisuuden systeemi* puolestaan koostuu kirjallisten ja kirjallisuuteen liittyvien ilmiöiden välisten suhteiden verkostosta sekä näistä ilmiöistä itsestään (Even-Zohar 1990, 27–28). Se ei rajoitu vain teksteihin, vaan sen osia ovat esimerkiksi myös kirjailijat, kirjallisuuskustantajat ja kriitikot.

Kirjallisuuden polysysteemissä on keskeisiä sekä toissijaisia eli perifeerisiä alueita. Kirjallisuuden systeemiin kuuluvat elementit nousevat vuorotellen keskiöön työntäen samalla toisia perifeeriseen asemaan. Kirjallisuuden polysysteemi siis muuttuu jatkuvasti. Keskeiseen asemaan nousseet ainekset, vaikkapa teokset, genret tai kääntämisen tavat, nauttivat kulttuurinsa jäsenten enemmistön suosiota. Yleensä ne myös tunnetaan parhaiten, ja niitä arvostetaan paljon. Perifeeriset ainekset puolestaan eivät ole suosiossa. Esimerkiksi käänöskirjallisuuden merkitys jossakin kulttuurissa voi olla tietynä ajankohtana suuri. Tällöin se on keskeisessä asemassa kyseisessä kirjallisuuden polysysteemissä. Myöhemmin se voi kuitenkin muuttua perifeeriseksi. Keskeinen tai perifeerinen asema ei kuitenkaan vaikuta teoksen laatuun, eikä mikään ilmiö pysy jatkuvasti keskeisessä asemassa omassa kirjallisuussysteemissään (*mt.*, 15–16).

Polysysteemin keskiössä olevat tekstit, teokset ja ilmiöt noudattavat kulttuurissa suurimman suosion saanutta repertuaaria. Repertuaarilla (*repertoire*) tarkoitetaan kussakin systeemissä vallitsevia tekstin tuottamiseen vaikuttavia tekijöitä ja sääntöjä (*mt.*, 17). Esimerkiksi muodollista kieltä voidaan yhtenä hetkenä pitää laatukirjallisuuden tuntomerkinä, mutta myöhemmin samassa kulttuurissa laatukirjallisuudelle saatetaan sallia myös epämuodollinen sävy. Repertuaari eli tekstien tuottamiseen liittyvät odotukset vaikuttavat myös kaunokirjallisuuden kääntämiseen. Esimerkiksi kääntämisen normit voidaan ymmärtää osaksi repertuaaria.

Muutokset polysysteemissä vaikuttavat myös repertuaariin (*mt.*, 14). Mikäli käänöksiä pidetään vähemmän arvokkaina kuin alkuperäisteoksia, kääntäjät

saattavat pitäytyä perinteisiin käännostapoihin, koska eivät halua karkottaa lukijoita jo valmiiksi epäsuosituilta käännöskirjallisuudelta. Jos käännökset nousevat myöhemmin keskeisempään asemaan kulttuurissa ja niiden tuomat vaikutteet ja uudet ideat otetaan auliisti vastaan, kääntäjät voivat rohkaistua kokeilemaan uudenlaisia käännostapoja, jolloin käännökset eivät noudata perinteisiä malleja.

Even-Zohar (*mt.*, 45–51) olettaa, että käännökset nousevat keskeiseen asemaan kirjallisuuden polysysteemissä, jos polysysteemi on nuori, heikko tai kriisissä. Tällöin sitä vahvistetaan käännöskirjallisuuden avulla. Näin tehtiin esimerkiksi Suomessa 1800–1900-lukujen taitteessa. Keskeisessä asemassa oleva käännöskirjallisuus on pikemmin adekvaattista (*adequate*) kuin hyväksyttävää (*acceptable*). Mitä heikompi kohdekulttuuri on, sitä adekvaattisempia käännöksiä se on valmis ottamaan vastaan.

Adekvaattisissa käännöksissä säilytetään lähdetekstin piirteitä, kun taas hyväksyttävä käänнос mukauttaa tekstiä kohdelukijan odotuksiin. Toury (1980, 49) kuitenkin huomauttaa, että käänнос ei koskaan ole yksinomaan adekvaattinen tai hyväksyttävä. Käännosten tutkimuksessa tulisikin pyrkiä selvittämään, mihin käänнос sijoittuu näiden kahden ääripään välillä. Tähän pyrin myös omassa tutkimuksessani.

Mitä heikompi kohdekulttuuri on, sitä enemmän se myös sietää interferenssiä (*interference*). Interferenssillä tarkoitetaan kirjallisuuden vaikutusta toiseen kirjallisuuteen. Vaikutus voi olla kaksisuuntaista, mutta tavallisimmin nuoret, heikommat kirjallisuussysteemit omaksuvat vaikutteita vakiintuneemmista, itsenäisemmistä systeemeistä (Even-Zohar 1990, 45–55). Suomalainen kirjallisuus on nuorta verrattuna angloamerikkalaiseen, josta se imeekin paljon vaikutteita (Jalonen 1985, 224, 265).

Kohdekirjallisuuden polysysteemin suhde muihin kirjallisiin polysysteemeihin ei ole ainoa tekijä, joka määrittää käännosten asemaa systeemissä. Myös

kohdekirjallisuudessa vallitsevat käänösnormit (translational norms) vaikuttavat käänösten keskeisyyteen ja perifeerisyyteen, sillä normit ohjaavat kääntäjää kääntämään tietyllä tavalla. Normit ovat ideologisia rakenteita, joiden sisältö ja vahvuus voi vaihdella ajasta ja kulttuurista toiseen. Kun käänös vastaa vallitsevia normeja, kohdelukijat ovat todennäköisesti siihen tyytyväisiä. Käsitykseen oikeasta ja sopivasta vaikuttavat erilaiset kielelliset, poliittiset ja ideologiset normit, jotka muuttuvat jatkuvasti (Hermans 1999, 79–85; katso myös Nord 1991, 96–97, Chesterman 1993, 4–7 ja Toury 1995, 53–55).

Useat käänösteoreetikot ovat luokitelleet kääntämisen normeja (esimerkiksi Nord 1991 ja Chesterman 1993). Tutkimuksessani keskityn kuitenkin Gideon Touryn normiteoriaan. Touryn mukaan kääntäjät ovat yleensä tietoisia normeista ja voivat päättää, noudattavatko niitä (1995, 172) valitessaan käänösstrategioita ja -taktiikoita. Gambier viittaa strategialla yleistason toimintamalliin, toisin sanottuna käänöksen yleiseen päämäärään. Tällainen päämäärä voi olla vaikkapa adekvaattisuus. Valittu strategia vaikuttaa siihen, millaisia taktiikoita käänöksessä sovelletaan esimerkiksi yksittäisten käänösongelmien ratkaisemiseen (2008, 64). Käänösstrategian ja -taktiikoiden valinta vaikuttaa käänöksen adekvaattisuuden määrään. Normit puolestaan määrittelevät, millaisia strategioita ja taktiikoita kulttuurissa suositetaan. Näin ollen normit vaikuttavat siihen, kuinka adekvaattinen tai hyväksyttävä käänöksestä tulee (Toury 1980, 50).

Kaikkiin käänöksiin vaikuttavat sekä lähde- että kohdekulttuurin normit. Kääntäjä valitsee, kumpia normeja ensisijaisesti seuraa. Tätä valintaa Toury (1995, 56–57) kutsuu nimellä *initial norm*, jonka voisi suomentaa vaikkapa alkunormiksi. Tämä normi vaikuttaa koko käänökseen ja kaikkiin yksittäisiin käänösratkaisuihin. Jos alkunormina on noudattaa lähdekulttuurin normeja, syntyvä käänös kallistuu adekvaattisuuteen. Käytännössä valinta ei kuitenkaan ole mustavalkoinen, vaan alkunormista voidaan poiketa yksittäisten käänöstaktiikoiden tasolla.

Tutkimushypoteesii voidaankin muotoilla myös seuraavasti: angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomennoksissa vallitsee tällä hetkellä alkunormi, joka ohjaa kääntäjiä tuottamaan adekvaattisuuteen suuntautuneita käännöksiä.

Tutkin kaunokirjallisuuden suomennoksien adekvaattisuuden tasoa tarkastelemalla kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten kääntämistä. Tutkimusaineisto koostuu kahdessa Neil Gaimanin romaanissa esiintyvistä kulttuurisidonnaisista aineksista sekä niiden suomennoksista. Romaanit ovat *American Gods* (2001; tutkimuksessani käytetty painos on vuodelta 2002), jonka Mika Kivimäki on suomentanut nimellä *Unohdetut jumalat* (2002), sekä *Anansi Boys* (2005), joka on julkaistu Inka Parpolan suomennoksena nimellä *Hämähäkkijumala* (2009). Isossa-Britanniassa syntynyttä ja nykyään Yhdysvalloissa elävää Neil Gaimania (1960–) voidaan pitää angloamerikkalaisena kirjailijana, mikä oikeuttaa tämän teosten käytön tutkimusmateriaalina.

Kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia (culture-specific items, CSI:t) ovat kaikki sellaiset kulttuuriin liittyvät ilmaukset, joiden kääntäminen tuottaa ongelman, esimerkiksi viittaukset historiaan tai yhteiskuntaan. Tutkimuksessani määrittelen CSI:ksi kaikki sellaiset sanat tai ilmaukset, jotka viittaavat todelliseen, kielenulkoiseen maailmaan. Koska tutkin nimenomaan angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomentamista, olen rajannut tutkimuksen ulkopuolelle viittaukset kolmansiin kulttuureihin. Mitä adekvaattisemmin kaunokirjallinen teos on suomennettu, sitä vahvemmin siinä on säilytetty lähdeiteksen CSI:t. Hyväksyttävässä käänöksessä CSI:t sen sijaan pyritään selittämään, korvaamaan tai jopa poistamaan. Yksittäisiin CSI:hin sovelletut käänöstaktiikat siis vaikuttavat syntyvän suomennoksen adekvaattisuuden/hyväksyttävyyden määrään.

Käännöstaktiikat, joita sovelletaan kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten suomentamiseen, liittyvät loppujen lopuksi koko maailmankirjallisuuden polysysteemiin. Yksittäisen CSI:n kohdalla käännöstaktiikan valinta vaikuttaa varsin vapaalta. Käännöstaktiikoihin kuitenkin vaikuttaa kääntäjän valitsema alkunormi, joka sanelee käännöksen yleistason käännösstrategian, toisin sanottuna sen, suuntautuuko käännös kohti adekvaattisuutta vai hyväksyttävyyttä. Alkunormiin vaikuttaa se, missä asemassa käännöskirjallisuus on kohdekulttuurin kirjallisuuden polysysteemissä. Käännöskirjallisuuden aseman yksittäisessä polysysteemissä puolestaan määrittelee se, mikä on tämän polysysteemin suhde muihin kirjallisiin polysysteemeihin, toisin sanottuna sen asema koko maailman kirjallisuuksien muodostamassa polysysteemissä. Tämän tutkimuksen tapauksessa suomalainen kirjallisuus muodostaa maailman mittakaavassa varsin perifeerisen polysysteemin, kun taas esimerkiksi angloamerikkalainen kirjallisuus on keskeisemmässä asemassa.

Yhteenvedona voidaan esittää, että kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten suomentamisen taktiikat sanelee kielenulkoinen todellisuus. Nämä taktiikat puolestaan vaikuttavat siihen, kuinka adekvaattinen tai hyväksyttävä käännöksestä syntyy. Näin ollen käännöstaktiikoita tarkastelemalla voidaan tutkia käännöksen adekvaattisuuden määrää.

Koska varsinkin *American Gods* -romaanissa esiintyy erittäin runsaasti kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia, päädyin poimimaan kummastakin romaanista 500 ensimmäistä CSI-esiintymää. Aineisto koostuu siis yhteensä 1 000 CSI:stä. Yhdistin CSI:t suomennoksiinsa ja analysoin näin syntyneet parit Javier Franco Aixelán (1996) käännöstaktiikkaluokituksen avulla. Analysoidut CSI:t suomennoksineen ovat tutkimuksen liitteenä.

Francon luokitus sisältää 11 kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten käännöstaktiikkaa, jotka Franco järjestää säilyttäviin ja korvaaviin taktiikoihin (conserving and substitutive tactics). Ensimmäiset viisi taktiikkaa säilyttävät

lähdetekstin kulttuurisidonnaiset ainekset. Näiden taktiikoiden käyttö synnyttää adekvaattisen käännöksen. Loput kuusi taktiikkaa puolestaan korvaavat kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia elementeillä, jotka ovat lukijoille tutumpia, tai jopa poistavat ne kokonaan. Tällöin tuloksena on hyväksyttävä (acceptable) käännös. Lisäksi Franco mainitsee kolme mahdollista taktiikkaa (possible tactics).

Taulukossa 1 Francon käännöstaktiikat on luokiteltu säilyttäviin (conserving), korvaaviin (substitutive) ja mahdollisiin (potential). Yläkategoriat on nimikoitu kirjaimin A–C. Suomennokset ovat omiani.

A. Säilyttävät taktiikat	B. Korvaavat taktiikat	C. Mahdolliset taktiikat
1. Toisto (<i>repetition</i>)	6. Synonymia (<i>Synonymy</i>)	12. Poiston korvaaminen (<i>Compensation</i>)
2. Kirjoitusasun muutos (<i>orthographic adaptation</i>)	7. Osittainen yleistäminen (<i>Limited universalisation</i>)	13. Siirto (<i>Dislocation</i>)
3. Kielellinen (ei-kulttuurillinen) käännös (<i>Linguistic (non-cultural) translation</i>)	8. Täydellinen yleistäminen (<i>Absolute universalisation</i>)	14. Lieventäminen (<i>Attenuation</i>)
4. Tekstinulkoinen selitys (<i>Extratextual gloss</i>)	9. Kotouttaminen (<i>Naturalisation</i>)	
5. Tekstinsisäinen selitys (<i>Intratextual gloss</i>)	10. Poisto (<i>Deletion</i>)	
	11. Itsenäinen lisäys (<i>Autonomous creation</i>)	

Taulukko 1. Francon käännöstaktiikkaluokitus (1996, 61–65)

Laskin taktiikoiden A1–A5, B6–B11 ja C12–C14 esiintymisen tutkimusaineistossani seuraavasti.

Aineisto koostuu tuhannesta CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamasta parista. Jotkin CSI:t mainitaan lähdeteksteissä useita kertoja. Ne on usein myös suomennettu samalla taktiikalla, minkä seurauksena jotkin CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamat parit ovat keskenään samanlaisia. Lingvisti John

Lyons (1977, 13–15) erottaa toisistaan tarkasteltavan ilmiön *tyypit* (type) ja *esiintymät* (token). Esimerkiksi englanninkielisessä sanassa *reference* on yhdeksän kirjainesiintymää (token), mutta vain viisi kirjaintyyppiä (type). Jos korpuksessa esiintyy 20 kertaa nimi *Illinois*, se on saatettu suomentaa 19 kertaa muotoon *Illinois* (taktiikka A1, toisto) ja kerran muotoon *Illinoisin osavaltio* (taktiikka A5, tekstinsisäinen selitys). Tällöin CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamia pareja on yhteensä 20 esiintymää, mutta vain parien tyypejä on vain kaksi.

Jokainen CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostama pari on yksi esiintymä jostakin tällaisten parien tyypistä. Tässä tapauksessa *Illinois–Illinois* on yksi tyyppi, *Illinois–Illinoisin osavaltio* toinen. Samantyyppinen CSI–käännös-pari saattaa esiintyä tekstissä useampia kertoja. Tämän vuoksi käännöstaktiikoiden A1–C14 yleisyys on laskettu ainoastaan CSI–käännös-parien tyyppien avulla. Yllä olevassa esimerkissä *Illinoisin* kääntämiseen on käytetty vain taktiikoita A1 ja A5. Kumpaakin taktiikkaa on siis käytetty kerran, kun on suomennettu keskenään identtisiä lähdekielisiä kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia. Muita kahtatoista taktiikkaa ei ole käytetty kertaakaan.

Kun CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamien parien toistuvuus jätetään huomiotta, *American Gods* -teoksesta löytyy yhteensä 272 CSI–käännös-parin tyyppiä. *Anansi Boys*ista niitä löytyy 234. Jotkin tyypit löytyvät molemmista teoksista. Kun tällainen toisto jätetään huomiotta, 1 000 CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamasta parista jää jäljelle 477 erilaista tyyppiä.

Kunkin taktiikan esiintymien lukumäärä laskettiin erikseen kummankin romaanin ja koko aineiston osalta. Samalla tavalla laskettiin jokaisen taktiikan prosentuaalinen osuus kaikista käytetyistä taktiikoista.

Taulukkoon 2 on merkitty eri taktiikoiden lukumäärät tutkimusaineistossa.

	American Gods		Anansi Boys		the whole corpus	
	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types	CSI-Translation tokens	CSI-Translation types
A1	318	168	350	142	668	290
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	57	19	62	30	119	44
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0
A5	34	31	12	12	46	42
B6	2	2	4	2	6	4
B7	24	14	12	8	36	22
B8	44	23	39	22	83	45
B9	14	8	10	8	24	14
B10	6	6	9	8	15	13
B11	1	1	2	2	3	3
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	500	272	500	234	1000	477

Taulukko 2. CSI-käännöstaktiikoiden lukumäärät American Godsissa, Anansi Boysissa ja koko aineistossa

Otsikolla “CSI-Translation tokens” merkityt sarakkeet sisältävät kaikki CSI:n ja käännöksen muodostamien parien esiintymät (tokens) sekä molemmissa teoksissa että koko aineistossa. “CSI-Translation types” -sarakkeissa puolestaan esitetään erilaisten CSI-käännös-parien tyyppien (types) lukumäärät aineistossa. Tästä eteenpäin CSI-lukumääristä puhuttaessa tarkoitetaan tyyppien lukumäärää, ellei toisin mainita.

Seuraavaa taulukko kuvaa eri taktiikoiden prosentuaalisia osuuksia *American Gods*in 272 käännöstaktiikkaesiintymästä.

	Frequency of use (%)
A1	61,8%
A2	0,0%
A3	7,0%
A4	0,0%
A5	11,4%
B6	0,7%
B7	5,1%
B8	8,5%
B9	2,9%
B10	2,2%
B11	0,4%
C12	0,0%
C13	0,0%
C14	0,0%

Taulukko 3. Eri käännöstaktiikoiden prosentuaaliset osuudet American Godsissa

Taulukko 3 osoittaa toiston (A1) ja tekstinsisäinen selityksen (A5) olevan yleisimmät käännöstaktiikat. Sen sijaan kirjoitusasun muutosta (A2), tekstinulkoista selitystä (A4) ja mahdollisia käännöstaktiikoita (C12–C14) ei käytetty kertaakaan.

Myös *Anansi Boysin* tapauksessa yleisin käännöstaktiikka on toisto (A1). Toiseksi yleisin oli kielellinen käännös (A3). Taktiikoita A2, A4 sekä C12–C14 ei käytetty tässäkään käännöksessä:

	Frequency of use (%)
A1	60,9%
A2	0,0%
A3	12,8%
A4	0,0%
A5	5,1%
B6	0,9%
B7	3,4%
B8	9,4%
B9	3,4%
B10	3,4%
B11	0,9%
C12	0,0%
C13	0,0%
C14	0,0%

Taulukko 4. Eri käännöstaktiikoiden prosentuaaliset osuudet Anansi Boysissa

Taulukossa 5 esitetään edellisten taulukoiden tiedot siten, että taktikat on järjestetty laskevaan järjestykseen yleisimmästä harvinaisimpaan:

	American Gods		Anansi Boys
A1	61,8%	A1	60,9%
A5	11,4%	A3	12,8%
B8	8,5%	B8	9,4%
A3	7,0%	A5	5,1%
B7	5,1%	B7	3,4%
B9	2,9%	B9	3,4%
B10	2,2%	B10	3,4%
B6	0,7%	B11	0,9%
B11	0,4%	B6	0,9%
C12	0,0%	C13	0,0%
C13	0,0%	C14	0,0%
C14	0,0%	C12	0,0%
A4	0,0%	A4	0,0%
A2	0,0%	A2	0,0%

Taulukko 5. American Gods'n ja Anansi Boysin käännöstaktiikoiden prosentuaaliset osuudet yleisimmästä harvinaisimpaan

Kummassakin käännöksessä on suosittu säilyttäviä käännöstaktiikoita (A1–A5) useammin kuin korvaavia (B6–B11). Kummankin käännöksen yleisin CSI-käännöstaktiikka on toisto (A1). Sen sijaan *American Gods*in kääntäjä on suosinut taktiikkaa A5 (tekstinsisäinen selitys) enemmän kuin taktiikkaa A3 (kielellinen käännös). *Anansi Boys*in kohdalla tilanne on päinvastainen, kulttuurisidonnaisia aineksia on siis säilytetty tässä käännöksessä hieman vahvemmin kuin toisessa.

Edellä on esitetty käännöstaktiikoiden prosentuaaliset osuudet ja lajiteltu ne yleisimmästä harvinaisimpaan erikseen kummankin romaanin osalta. Samat tiedot on koottu koko aineiston eli 477 CSI-käännös-parin tyyppin perusteella taulukkoon 6:

	Frequency of use (%)		The whole corpus
A1	60,8	A1	60,8
A2	0,0	B8	9,2
A3	9,2	A3	9,2
A4	0,0	A5	8,8
A5	8,8	B7	4,6
B6	0,8	B9	3,1
B7	4,6	B10	2,7
B8	9,2	B6	0,8
B9	3,1	B11	0,6
B10	2,7	C13	0,0
B11	0,6	C14	0,0
C12	0,0	C12	0,0
C13	0,0	A4	0,0
C14	0,0	A2	0,0

Taulukko 6. Eri taktiikoiden prosentuaaliset osuudet koko aineistossa sekä taktiikoiden esiintyminen yleisimmästä harvinaisimpaan

Edellä esitettyjen taulukkojen tiedot osoittavat, että kumpikin käännös on pikemmin adekvaattinen kuin hyväksyttävä, sillä kumpikin kääntäjä on suosinut säilyttäviä käännöstaktiikoita. Tutkimani käännökset eivät silti ole täysin adekvaattisia, sillä niissä on hyödynnetty myös korvaavia käännöstaktiikoita. Tutkimustulos tukee hypoteesia, jonka mukaan

suomennoksissa suositaan tällä hetkellä adekvaattisuutta. Tutkimuksen aineisto on kuitenkin liian suppea, jotta angloamerikkalaisen kirjallisuuden suomentamisen tavoista voitaisiin muodostaa lopullisia päätelmiä.

Tutkimukseni tuotti myös metatason tietoa siitä, kuinka hyvin Francon käänöstaktiikkaluokitus soveltuu empiirisen tutkimuksen työkaluksi. Luokituksen avulla kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten kääntämiseen käytettyjä taktiikoita pystyttiin analysoimaan ja laskemaan. Osittain luokittelu oli kuitenkin tulkittavissa varsin väljästi, mikä lisää tulosten epätarkkuutta.

Myös tutkimusaineiston kokoamistapa saattaa tehdä tutkimuksesta epätarkan. Kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten erottaminen tekstistä ei ole aina yksiselitteisen helppoa. Aineistoon vaikuttavat siis tutkijan tarkkuus ja angloamerikkalaisen kulttuurin tuntemus – tai sen puute.

Tutkimukseen valittu teoreettinen tausta ja empiirisen osuuden metodi vaikuttanevat tuloksiin ja tulosten esittämisen muotoon. Tutkittuja ilmiöitä voidaan selittää muidenkin teorioiden avulla kuin niiden, joihin tässä työssä viitataan. Lisäksi on mahdollista, että erilainen tutkimusaineisto ja tutkimusmetodi olisivat tuottaneet erilaisia tuloksia. Tämän tutkimuksen tulokset ovatkin vain suuntaa-antavia, ja niiden todentamiseksi tarvitaan lisätutkimuksia.

Tulevalle tutkimukselle on tarjolla useita mahdollisia suuntia. Tässä tutkimuksessa ei perehdytty siihen, mikä vaikuttaa käänöstaktiikoiden valintaan yksittäisten kulttuurisidonnaisten ainesten tasolla. Entä kuinka tietoisesti kääntäjä valitsee alkunormin, joka määrittää käännöksen adekvaattisuuden määrän yleisellä tasolla? Mikä vaikutus koulutuksella on kääntäjän kykyyn valita tietoisesti normit, joita käännös noudattaa?

Tutkimusta on mahdollista tehdä myös kohdekielisten lukijoiden parissa. Vastaako esimerkiksi lukijoiden kokemus ja käsitys vallitsevista käännösnormeista niitä oletuksia, joita tässä tutkimuksessa on esitetty?

Oletin myös työssäni, että suomalaisessa kirjallisuussysteemissä toivotetaan angloamerikkalainen interferenssi tervetulleeksi. Suomenkieliset lukijat eivät välttämättä jaa tätä näkemystä.

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Appendices

Appendix A: American Gods

Analysis of the first 500 culture-specific items in Neil Gaiman's *American Gods* and its translation.

Number of CSI	Page	American Gods	Page	Unohdetut jumalat	Tactic
1	4	Low Key, who was a grifter from Minnesota , smiled his scarred smile.	12	Low Key oli huijari Minnesotasta . Hän hymyili arpisilla huulillaan...	A 1 repetition
2	4	When did they las hang a man in this state ?' asked Shadow.	12	"Milloin tässä osavaltiossa viimeksi hirtettiin joku?" Shadow kysyi.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
3	5	So he marked off the days on his Songbirds of North America calendar...	12	Niinpä hän alkoi merkata päiviä Pohjois-Amerikan laululinnutkalenteriinsa...	A 1 repetition
4	6	The Iceman was the same size and shape as a Coke machine...	13	Iceman oli samankokoinen ja – muotoinen [sic] kuin kokisautomaatti .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
5	8	...he owns the Muscle Farm , the place I used to train.	16	...omistaa Muscle Farm -nimisen kuntosalin . Työskentelin siellä valmentajana...	A 5 intratextual gloss
6	8	'How're you getting home from here?' he asked. ' Greyhound ?'	16	"Kuinka aiot matkustaa kotiin?" hän kysyi. " Greyhound-bussillako ?"	A 5 intratextual gloss
7	9	Shadow knew that the phone companies whacked a three dollar surcharge on every call made from a prison phone.	17	Shadow tiesi, että puhelinyhtiöt mätkäisivät kolmen dollarin alkumaksun jokaiselle vankilasta soitetulle puhelulle.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
8	11	' Eagle Point, Indiana .'	19	Eagle Pointista, Indianasta .	A 1 repetition
9	11	' Chicago ,' said Shadow.	19	" Chicagosta ", Shadow sanoi.	A 1 repetition
10	11	His mother had lived in Chicago as a girl...	19	Hänen äitinsä oli asunut Chicagossa tyttönä...	A 1 repetition
11	11	...he spooned a trembling lump of orange Jell-O into his mouth.	19	...lusikoi suuhunsa tytisevän möykyn oranssinväristä Jell-O-hyytelöä .	A 5 intratextual gloss
12	13	...he'd be on the plane up to Eagle Point ...	21	...hän istuisi lentokoneessa matkalla Eagle Pointiin ...	A 1 repetition
13	13	He smelled of Old Spice .	21	...ja hän tuoksui Old Spice -partavedelle .	A 5 intratextual gloss
14	13	...and a tear-off-the-pages Far Side calendar.	21	...ja revittäväsiivuista Harhama-kalenteria .	B 9 naturalisation
15	14	This came from the Johnson Memorial Hospital ...	22	Tämä tuli Eagle Pointin ...	A 1 repetition
16	14	...in Eagle Point .	22	... Johnson Memorial -sairaalasta ...	A 1 repetition
17	14	...with \$100 and a ticket...	23	...taskussaan sata dollaria ja lentolippu...	B 7 limited universalisation
18	14	...to Seattle where his sister lived.	23	... Seattleen , jossa hänen siskonsa asui.	A 1 repetition
19	16	Johnnie Larch never actually made it to Seattle .	24	...Johnny Larch ei päässyt koskaan Seattleen ...	A 1 repetition
20	16	...and when his \$100 was gone...	24	...ja kun hänen sata dollariaan olivat lopussa...	B 7 limited universalisation

21	17	He told him there was an extra five dollars if he could do it in silence.	24	Hän sanoi myös maksavansa viisi dollaria ylimääräistä, mikäli kuljettaja osaisi hoitaa homman ilman turhia puheita.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
22	17	...and one Visa card ...	25	...sekä yksi Visa , jonka...	A 1 repetition
23	18	He had been sitting with Robbie in a booth at Chi-Chi's ...	26	Shadow oli istunut Robbin kanssa Chi-Chin looshissa...	A 1 repetition
24	20	St. Louis .	28	St. Louis .	A 1 repetition
25	20	I thought I was on the plane to Eagle Point .	28	Minä luulin, että koneeni oli matkalla Eagle Pointiin .	A 1 repetition
26	20	...he looked like the father from a seventies sitcom ...	28	...näytti aivan jonkun 70-luvun TV-komediasarjan perheenisältä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
27	22	It was a black Rolex .	29	Se oli musta Rolex .	A 1 repetition
28	22	...and she let him keep his glass of Jack Daniel's ...	30	...antoi miehen pitää Jack Daniel's -lasinsa...	A 1 repetition
29	23	He held his glass of Jack Daniel's as they took off...	30	Mies piteli Jack Daniel's -lasiaan kädessä nousun aikana...	A 1 repetition
30	23	I didn't know I was going to be on this plane, and if my plane hadn't been diverted to St. Louis , I wouldn't have been.	31	En tiennyt itsekään tulevani tälle vuorolle enkä olisi tullutkaan, ellei minun vuoroani olisi ohjattu laskeutumaan St. Louisiin .	A 1 repetition
31	24	...sipping his Jack Daniel's .	31	...ja siemaili Jack Daniel'siaan .	A 1 repetition
32	25	Shadow found himself remembering a PBS show about chimpanzees.	32	Shadow muisti äkkiä joskus näkemänsä luonto-ohjelman simpansseista.	B 8 absolute universalisation
33	25	You could be the next King of America .	32	Pääset vaikka Amerikan seuraavaksi kuninkaaksi.	A 1 repetition
34	25	...pour me another glass of Jack Daniel's ?	32	...kaataa minulle toisen lasin Jack Daniel'sia ?	A 1 repetition
35	26	...two airports to go before Eagle Point .	33	...tällaisia lentokenttiä olisi vielä kaksi kappaletta ennen Eagle Pointia .	A 1 repetition
36	26	...he rented what turned out, when he got to the parking lot, to be a small red Toyota .	33	...ja vuokrasi auton, joka osoittautui pieneksi punaiseksi Toyotaksi hänen päästyään parkkipaikalle.	A 1 repetition
37	26	Eagle Point was...	33	Eagle Pointiin oli...	A 1 repetition
38	26	...about two hundred and fifty miles away.	33	...noin 400 kilometrin matka.	B 9 naturalisation
39	26	...drove into the town of Nottamun (Pop. 1301).	34	...ja saapui Nottamunin kaupunkiin (asukasluku 1301).	A 1 repetition
40	26	He filled the gas-tank at the Amoco ...	34	Hän tankkasi autonsa Amocon huoltamolla...	A 5 intratextual gloss
41	27	' Jack's Crocodile Bar ,' she told him.	34	" Jackin Krokotiilibaarista ", nainen kertoi.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
42	27	It's west on County Road N .	34	Se on kaupungin länsipuolella paikallistie N:n varrella.	B 9 naturalisation
43	27	...he stopped at a low, rectangular building with and illuminated Pabst sign.	34	...jonka julkisivussa oli valaistu Pabstin olutmainos.	A 5 intratextual gloss
44	27	Best chili in state .	34	Osavaltion parasta chiliä.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
45	29	Somewhere in America	36	Jossain päin Amerikkaa .	A 1 repetition
46	29	Los Angeles	36	Los Angeles	A 1 repetition
47	30	Fifty bucks .	37	Viisikymmentä taalaa .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
48	34	<i>They took her to the cemet'ry / In a big ol' Cadillac...</i>	41	<i>Tyttö vietiin hautausmaalle / isolla vanhalla Cadillacilla...</i>	A 1 repetition
49	34	...in the men's room of Jack's Crocodile Bar ...	41	... Jackin Krokotiilibaarin miestenhuoneessa.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
50	34	Would that be the job at the Muscle Farm ?	41	Mahtaako se olla se Muscle Farmin työpaikka?	A 1 repetition
51	35	...the Dixie Cups were on the juke box...	41	...ja jukeboxissa soi Dixie Cupsin ...	A 1 repetition
52	35	The chili was good but, he decided, after a couple of mouthfuls, not the best in state .	42	Chili oli hyvää, mutta parin suupalan jälkeen hän päätti, ettei se ollut kuitekaan osavaltion parasta.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation

53	36	Shadow took a quarter from his pocket...	43	Shadow kaivoi taskustaan neljännesdollarin kolikon ...	B 7 limited universalisation
54	37	Southern Comfort ...	44	Southern Comfortia ...	A 1 repetition
55	37	...and Coke , straight up.	44	...ja kokista , ilman jäitä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
56	37	Patsy Cline started to sing...	44	Patsy Cline alkoi laulaa taas...	A 1 repetition
57	37	The Southern Comfort ...	44	Souther Comfortin ...	A 1 repetition
58	37	...and Coke sat down beside Shadow.	44	...ja kokiksen juoja istuutui Shadow'n viereen.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
59	38	He opened a soft pack of Lucky Strikes with a dirty thumbnail, took a cigarette, offered one to Shadow.	44	Mies acasi pehmeän Lucky Strike -askin likaisella peukalonkynnellä, kaivoi esiin savukkeen ja tarjosi Shadowillekin.	A 1 repetition
60	38	I'm a leprechaun .	45	Olen leprechaun, irlantilainen aarteenhaltija .	A 5 intratextual gloss
61	38	Shouldn't you be drinking Guinness ?	45	Eikö sinun pitäisi sitten juoda Guinnessia ?	A 1 repetition
62	38	There's a lot more to Ireland ...	45	On Irlannissa muutakin...	A 1 repetition
63	38	...than Guinness .	45	...kuin Guinnessia .	A 1 repetition
64	38	So you <i>are</i> originally from Ireland ?	45	Sinä siis <i>tulit</i> alun perin Irlannista ?	A 1 repetition
65	38	I told you. I'm a leprechaun .	45	Niinhän minä sanoin. Minä olen leprechaun .	A 1 repetition
66	38	Southern Comfort ...	45	Southern Comfortia ...	A 1 repetition
67	38	...and Coke for you...	45	...ja kokista sinulle...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
68	38	...a Jack Daniel's for me.	45	...ja Jack Daniel's minulle.	A 1 repetition
69	41	...feeding quarters to the juke box...	48	...syötti neljännesdollarin kolikoita levyautomaattiin.	B 7 limited universalisation
70	41	It'll be a Southern Comfort ...	48	Minulle Southern Comfort ...	A 1 repetition
71	41	...and a Coke for me...	48	...ja kokis ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
72	41	The juke box began to play the Velvet Underground's ...	48	Jukebox alkoi soittaa Velvet Undergroundin ...	A 1 repetition
73	42	Shadow took the quarter ...	48	Shadow otti pöydältä neljännesdollarin kolikon ...	B 7 limited universalisation
74	43	I'll stick with Mister Jack Daniel's ...	50	Minä pitäydyn Mr. Jack Daniel'sin seuraan...	A 1 repetition
75	46	They were heading along an interstate highway .	53	He ajoivat moottoritie llä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
76	47	...and pulled out a coin, the size of a half dollar .	53	...ja kaivoi esiin puolen dollarin kolikon kokoisen kultarahan.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
77	47	...Shadow bought a Clean-U-Up Kit ...	53	Shadow osti huoltoasemalta Clean-U-Up-pakkauksen ...	A 1 repetition
78	49	Your wife's body is on display at Wendell's Funeral Parlor at present...	55	Vaimosi ruumis on nähtävillä Wendellin hautausoimistossa ...	A 1 repetition
79	49	You know where Wendell's Funeral Parlor is?	55	Tiedätkö, missä Wendellin hautausoimisto on?	A 1 repetition
80	49	The car stole off the interstate ...	55	Auto kääntyi moottoritie ltä...	B 8 absolute universalisation
81	49	...and past the cluster of motels to the north of Eagle Point .	55	... Eagle Pointin pohjoislaidalla olevan motelliryppään ohitse.	A 1 repetition
82	49	...as they drove past the Muscle Farm .	55	...kun he ajoivat Muscle Farmin ohi.	A 1 repetition
83	49	Left on Main Street .	56	He kääntyivät vasemalle, Main Streetille ...	A 1 repetition
84	49	...the Armed Forces Recruitment Centre ...	56	... puolustusvoimien värväystoimiston ohi...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
85	49	...then the Burger King ...	56	...sitten tuli Burger King ...	A 1 repetition
86	49	...and, familiar and unchanged, Olsen's Drug Store ...	56	...ja muuttumaton Olsenin Drug Store ...	A 1 repetition
87	49	...the yellow-brick facade of Wendell's Funeral Parlor .	56	... Wendellin hautausoimiston keltatiliinen julkisivu.	A 1 repetition
88	50	I'll get rooms for us at the Motel America .	56	Varaan meille huoneet motelli Americasta .	A 1 repetition

89	52	...Shadow ate at the Burger King ...	58	...Shadow söi Burger Kingillä ...	A 1 repetition
90	53	...and began to walk back to Eagle Point .	59	...ja lähti kävelemään kohti Eagle Pointia .	A 1 repetition
91	53	He could keep walking north, and wind up in Alaska ...	59	Hän voisi jatkaa matkaa kohti pohjoista ja päätyä Alaskaan ...	A 1 repetition
92	53	...or head south, to Mexico and beyond.	59	...tai kääntyä etelään, kohti Meksikoa tai vieläkin kauemmaksi.	A 1 repetition
93	53	...we'd go down to Chi-Chi's ...	59	...ajomme Lauran kanssa Chi-Chille ...	A 1 repetition
94	53	...for margaritas ...	59	...juomaan margaritoja ...	A 1 repetition
95	55	...took a can of Diet Coke ...	61	...oti [sic] baarikaapista purkillisen kevytkokista ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
96	55	Can you drop me off at the Motel America ...	61	Voitteko tipauttaa minut kyydistä moottoritien varressa...	B 8 absolute universalisation
97	55	...up by the interstate ?	61	... motelli American luona?	A 1 repetition
98	56	...when the boy lit it, with a matt black Zippo lighter ...	62	...poika sytytti sen mattamustalla Zippo-sytyttimellä ...	A 1 repetition
99	56	You say you're staying at the Motel America ?	62	Sanoitko asuvasi motelli Americana ?	A 1 repetition
100	56	Hey. Motel America ...	62	Hei, motelli Americanaan ...	A 1 repetition
101	56	...up by the interstate .	62	... moottoritien varteen.	B 8 absolute universalisation
102	58	...he reached Motel America without incident.	63	Hän pääsi motelli Americanaan ilman uusia välikohtauksia.	A 1 repetition
103	59	There was a young woman behind the counter at the Motel America .	64	Motelli American vastaanottotiskin takana seiso i laiha nuori nainen.	A 1 repetition
104	60	...the superhighways of life.	65	...elämän valtateitä .	B 8 absolute universalisation
105	60	...move out of Eagle Point .	65	...lähtemään Eagle Pointista .	A 1 repetition
106	60	...washing it down with a can of root beer .	65	...ja joi palanpainikkeeksi purkillisen limpparia .	B 9 naturalisation
107	63	The light of the Motel America sign outside shone through his bedroom window.	68	Motelli American mainoskyltin valot loistivat ulkoa hänen huoneeseensa.	A 1 repetition
108	64	The night clerk was a mid-aged man, reading a book by John Grisham .	69	Yöportieeri oli keski-ikäinen mies, joka luki John Grishamin kirjaa.	A 1 repetition
109	64	Shadow bought a pack of Virginia Slims from the machine.	69	Shadow osti askin Virginia Slimsejä automaatista.	A 1 repetition
110	64	He passed Shadow a book of matches and a plastic ashtray with the Model America logo on it.	69	Hän ojensi Shadowille tulitikkuja ja muovisen tuhkakupin, jossa oli motelli American logo.	A 1 repetition
111	69	The nightclerk kept on reading his John Grisham novel...	73	Yöportieeri luki Grishamin kirjaa...	A 1 repetition
112	70	I'm ready to leave Eagle Point .	74	Olen valmis lähtemään Eagle Pointista .	A 1 repetition
113	72	Coming to America	76	Amerikkaan tuleminen	A 1 repetition
114	76	Shadow and Wednesday ate breakfast at a Country Kitchen across the street...	79	Shadow ja Wednesday söivät aamiaista Country Kitchenissä , joka oli kadun toisella puolella...	A 1 repetition
115	76	You still ready to leave Eagle Point ?	79	Oletko vieläkin valmis lähtemään Eagle Pointista ?	A 1 repetition
116	76	Shadow took some melon, a bagel , and a packet of cream cheese.	79	Shadow otti vähän melonia, bagelin ja pakettillisen levitettävää tuorejuustoa.	A 1 repetition
117	77	We'll stop off in Chicago on the way...	80	Pysähdymme matkan varrella Chicagossa ...	A 1 repetition
118	77	Then on to Madison .	80	Sitten jatkamme matkaa Madisoniin .	A 1 repetition
119	77	You going to miss it?	80	Tuletko kaipaamaan Eagle Pointia ?	B 11 autonomous creation
120	78	He drove north, toward Chicago .	81	Hän ajoi pohjoiseen, kohti Chicagoo .	A 1 repetition
121	78	The best thing about the states we're heading for...	81	Paras asia niissä osavaltioissa , joihin olemme matkalla...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation

122	78	Minnesota...	81	Minnesotassa...	A 1 repetition
123	78	...Wisconsin...	81	...Wisconsinissa...	A 1 repetition
124	78	Bob Dylan sang about a hard rain...	81	Bob Dylan lauloi ankarasta sateesta...	A 1 repetition
125	79	Chicago happened slowly, like a migraine.	81	Chicago kehkeytyi hitaasti ilmoille...	A 1 repetition
126	79	...he does not care, goes to Arizona for the winter for his chest.	82	...hän ei välitä, menee talveksi Arizonaan hoitamaan keuhkojaan.	A 1 repetition
127	83	First we come to New York.	85	Ensin me tulimme New Yorkiin.	A 1 repetition
128	83	All our countrymen go to New York.	85	Kaikki meidän maanmiehet tulee New Yorkiin.	A 1 repetition
129	83	Then, we come out here, to Chicago.	85	Sitten me tultiin tänne, Chicagoon.	A 1 repetition
130	83	You know what I did when I got to Chicago?	85	Arvaatko sinä, mitä minä teki kun tulin Chicagoon?	A 1 repetition
131	86	Wednesday shrugged, and picked up an old copy of Reader's Digest ...	88	Wednesday kohautti olkapäitään ja kaivoi esiin vanhan Valittujen Palojen numeron...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
132	87	'No,' said Wednesday, without looking up from a Humor in Uniform column.	89	"Ei", Wednesday sanoi kohottamatta katsettaan 'Sotilashuumoria'-palstasta.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
133	88	Wednesday closed the Reader's Digest.	90	Wednesday sulki Valitut Palansa.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
134	88	Nothing more was said, but Wednesday didn't pick up the Reader's Digest again.	90	Kukaan ei sanonut enempää, mutta Wednesday nosti Valitut Palat uudelleen eteensä	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
135	92	A hundred dollars.	94	Sata dollaria.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
136	92	Forty-five dollar [sic].	94	Neljäkymmentäviisi dollaria.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
137	96	And Zorya Polnochnaya opened her hand to display a silver Liberty-head dollar resting between finger and thumb.	99	Zorja Polunotshnaja avasi kätensä ja näytti hänelle peukalon ja etusormen välissä pitelemänsä hopeadollarin, jossa oli vapauden jumalattaren pää.	A 5 intratextual gloss
138	98	...was a 1922 Liberty-head silver dollar.	100	...puristi vieläkin kädessään vuoden 1922 hopeadollaria, joka...	B 7 limited universalisation
139	99	Coming to America	101	Amerikkaan tuleminen	A 1 repetition
140	100	The important thing to understand about American history...	101	Jos haluaa ymmärtää Amerikan historiaa...	A 1 repetition
141	100	...America was founded by pilgrims...	101	...Amerikan perustivat pyhiinvaeltajaiset...	A 1 repetition
142	100	...they came to the Americas, spread and bred and filled the empty land.	101	...saapuessaan Amerikkaan he levisivät, sikisivät ja täyttivät tyhjän maan.	A 1 repetition
143	100	In truth, the American colonies were...	101	Itse Amerikan siirtokunnat toimivat...	A 1 repetition
144	100	In the days where you could be hanged in London...	101	...sellaisena aikana, jolloin ihmisiä ripustettiin...	B 10 deletion
145	100	...from Tyburn's triple-crowned tree...	101	...Tyburnin kolmikulmaiseen hirsipuuhan...	A 5 intratextual gloss
146	100	...for the theft of twelve pennies...	101	...kahdentoista pennin varkaudesta...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
147	100	...the Americas became a symbol of clemency, of second chance.	101	Amerikasta tuli armeliaisuuden ja toisen mahdollisuuden symboli...	A 1 repetition
148	100	...to the colonies...	101	...määränpäänä olivat Amerikan siirtokunnat...	A 5 intratextual gloss
149	100	...to the West Indies...	101	...tai Länsi-Intian saaret.	A 1 repetition
150	100	But at least you were not waiting to hang in an English prison...	101	Ainakaan silloin ei tarvinnut odottaa hirttämistä englantilaisessa vankilassa...	A 1 repetition
151	100	You were also free to bribe a sea-captain to return you to England...	101-102	Karkotetulla oli myös vapaus lahjoa joku merikapteeni kuljettamaan itsensä takaisin Englantiin...	A 1 repetition

152	101	...who came from a chilly little cliff-top village in Cornwall , ...	102	...oli kotoisin kylmästä kallionlaella sijaitsevasta pikkukylästä Cornwallista ...	A 1 repetition
153	101	...in the Southwest of England ...	102	... Englannin lounaiskärjestä .	A 5 intratextual gloss
154	101	...as a cook at the Squire's house...	102	...kokkina kartanonisännän talossa...	B 8 absolute universalisation
155	101	...and the seal-women of the Channel .	102	...ja Kanaalin hyljenaisista...	A 1 repetition
156	101	And, though the Squire laughed...	102	Vaikka kartanoherra nauroikin...	B 8 absolute universalisation
157	101	...put it outside the kitchen door, for the piskies .	102	...ja laittoi lautasen ulos keittiön oven taakse menninkäisille .	B 9 naturalisation
158	101	...Bartholomew, the Squire's eighteen-year old son...	102	...Bartholomewiin, kartanoherran kahdeksantoistavuotiaaseen poikaan...	B 8 absolute universalisation
159	101	...home from Rugby ...	102	...joka oli tullut kotiin Rugbyn yksityiskoulusta .	A 5 intratextual gloss
160	102	...she went at night to the standing stone on the edge of the woodland...	102	Eräänä yönä Essie meni metsänreunassa olevalle hiidenkivelle ...	B 9 naturalisation
161	102	Soon enough Bartholomew went up to Oxford ...	103	Vähän ajan kuluttua Bartholomew lähti Oxfordiin ...	A 1 repetition
162	102	...the Squire's wife prevailed upon her husband...	103	...ja kartanoherran vaimo suostutteli miehensä...	B 8 absolute universalisation
163	102	...someone must have opened the door (which the Squire's wife distinctly remembered having bolted herself)...	103	...joku oli avannut oven (jonka kartanoherran vaimo muisti selvästi teljenneensä omin käsin) ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
164	102	...in Exeter ...	103	... Exeterissä ...	A 1 repetition
165	102	...passing one of the Squire's notes...	103	...yritettyään myydä yhden kartanoherran velkakirjoista.	B 8 absolute universalisation
166	102	The Squire identified it as his...	103	Kartanoherra tunnisti velkakirjan omakseen...	B 8 absolute universalisation
167	102	Horner was convicted at the local Assizes ...	103	Horner tuomittiin paikallisilla käräjillä ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
168	103	So Essie went to the Carolinas ...	103	Niin Essie purjehti Carolinaan ...	B 7 limited universalisation
169	103	...and prevailed upon him to return her to England ...	103	...ja taivutteli tämän viemään hänet takaisin Englantiin ...	A 1 repetition
170	103	...his mother's house in London ...	103	...viemään hänet kapteenin äidin kotiin Lontoossa ...	A 1 repetition
171	103	When they reached London ...	104	Heidän päästyään Lontooseen ...	A 1 repetition
172	103	...vanished into the stews of London .	104	...ja katosi Lontoon lihapatojen ääreen.	A 1 repetition
173	103	Essie gave thanks for her escapes from her vicissitudes to all the creatures that she had been told of as a child, to the piskies ...	104	Essie uskoi, että hänen pakenemisensa kaikista koettelemuksista oli niiden olentojen ansiota, joista hän oli kuullut kerrottavan lapsena, eli menninkäisten .	B 9 naturalisation
174	103	(whose influence, she was certain, extended as far as London)	104	(Hän oli varma, että niiden vaikutusvalta ulottui Lontooseen asti.)	A 1 repetition
175	104	...she sat in the Crossed Forks Inn ...	104	...hän istui Ristityn Haarukan majatalossa ...	A 1 repetition
176	104	...off Fleet Street ...	104	... Fleet Streetin tuntumassa...	A 1 repetition
177	104	...in Bell Yard ...	104	... Bell Yardissa ...	A 1 repetition
178	104	...when she saw a young man enter and seat himself near the fire-place, fresh down from the University .	104	...kun hän näki nuoren miehen astuvan sisään ja istuutuvan takan ääreen.	B 10 deletion
179	104	She was taken to Newgate ...	105	Essie vietiin Newgaten vankilaan ...	A 5 intratextual gloss
180	105	The Sea-Maiden landed at Norfolk ...	105	Merenneito laski maihin Norfolkissa ...	A 1 repetition
181	105	...in Virginia ...	105	... Virginiassa ...	A 1 repetition

182	105	...the knockers ...	106	...kaivoksissa elävistä kolkuttajista ...	A 1 repetition
183	105	...and the blue-caps who live down the mines...	106	...ja sinilakeista ...	A 1 repetition
184	105	...of the Bucca , the trickiest spirit of the land...	106	... Buccasta , joka oli juonikkain henki maan päällä...	A 1 repetition
185	105	...much more dangerous than the red-headed, snub-nosed piskies ...	106	...paljon vaarallisempi kuin punapäiset, nöpönenäiset menninkäiset ...	B 9 naturalisation
186	105	...she told them of the apple-tree men ...	106	...hän kertoi lapsille omenapuumiehistä ...	A 1 repetition
187	105	She told them, in her mellifluous Cornish drawl...	106	Hän lausui lapsille sointuvalla ja venyteilevällä Cornwallin murteellaan...	A 1 repetition
188	106	...placed a china saucer of milk outside the back door, each night, for the piskies .	106	...laittoi joka ilta posliinilautasellisen maitoa keittiönoven taakse menninkäisille .	B 9 naturalisation
189	107	...while Essie also made sure they knew the mysteries of the piskies ...	107	Essie puolestaan piti huolta siitä, että he tunsivat menninkäisten mysteerit...	B 9 naturalisation
190	107	The children grew in the lush Virginia hills...	107	Lapset kasvoivat Virginian rehevillä kukkuloilla...	A 1 repetition
191	108	Now, some said Anthony fled to Boston ...	108	Jotkut väittivät, että Anthony pakeni Bostoniin ...	A 1 repetition
192	108	...and some said he went south, to Florida ...	108	...jotkut sanoivat hänen menneen etelään, Floridaan ...	A 1 repetition
193	108	...and his mother was of the opinion that he had taken ship to England ...	108	...ja hänen äitinsä oli sitä mieltä, että Anthony oli lähtenyt laivalla Englantiin ...	A 1 repetition
194	108	...to enlist in George's army ...	108	...värvääntymään Yrjö-kuninkaan armeijaan ...	A 5 intratextual gloss
195	108	...and fight the rebel Scots .	108	...taistelemaan skottikapinallisia vastaan.	A 1 repetition
196	108	...and who had dreamed of a life on land on a farm like the Lincolnshire farm upon which he had grown up.	108	Hän haaveili elämästä maatilalla, joka muistuttaisi sitä Lincolnshiren tilaa, jolla hän oli vartunut.	A 1 repetition
197	108	...even in the lush heat of Virginia ...	109	...jopa Virginian kosteassa kuumuudessa...	A 1 repetition
198	109	...to walk once more on the moors and the salty cliffs of her native Cornwall ...	109	...kävellä vielä kerran kotoisen Cornwallin nummilla ja suolaisilla rantakallioilla.	A 1 repetition
199	109	...and now she remembered the warden of Newgate ...	109	...ja hän muisti, kuinka Newgaten vanginvartija...	A 1 repetition
200	110	'You're a Cornishman ,' she asked.	110	"Oletteko Cornwallin miehiä?" hän kysyi.	A 1 repetition
201	110	...into this land with no time for magic and no place for piskies and such folk.	110	...tähän maahan, jossa ei ole aikaa taikuudelle eikä paikkaa menninkäisille ja muulle sellaiselle väelle.	B 9 naturalisation
202	111	W. E. Henley	111	W. E. Henley	A 1 repetition
203	111	She took Wednesday's forty-five dollars ...	111	Hän otti vastaan Wednesdayn neljäkymmentäviisi dollaria ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
204	112	The silver dollar was cold in his hand.	111	Hopea dollari tuntui kylmältä hänen kämmenellään.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
205	112	Like so many of the gods that Americans hold dear, a foreigner.	112	Ulkomaalainen, kuten monet muutkin jumalat, jotka ovat rakkaita amerikkalaisille .	A 1 repetition
206	112	...although, in deference to American sensibilities...	112	...kunnioittaen amerikkalaisten säädylisyydentajua...	A 1 repetition
207	112	...the French covered up her magnificent bosom on that statue they presented...	112	...peittivätkin hänen upean povensa ennen kuin lahjoittivat hänet...	B 10 deletion
208	112	...to New York		... New Yorkille .	A 1 repetition
209	113	That's who they have a statue to, in New York harbor...	113	Sellaiselle he ovat pystyttäneet patsaan New Yorkinsa satamaan.	A 1 repetition
210	113	So you aren't American ?	113	Sinä et siis ole amerikkalainen ?	A 1 repetition
211	113	Nobody's American .	113	Kukaan ei ole amerikkalainen ...	A 1 repetition

212	115	Kinko's next.	115	Seuraavaksi menemme Kinko'sille .	A 1 repetition
213	115	In Kinko's , Wednesday set about photocopying...	115	Kinko'sin painofirmassa Wednesday oti valokopioita...	A 5 intratextual gloss
214	116	<i>And the snow crystals clump together as they fall, covering Chicago in their white plenty...</i>	115	<i>Ja lumikiteet kasautuvat pudotessaan hiutaleiksi peittäen Chicagon alleen valkoisessa runsaslukuisuudessaan...</i>	A 1 repetition
215	116	He handed Shadow a cup of Kinko's coffee...	115	...ja ojensi Shadowille kupillisen Kinko'sin kahvia...	A 1 repetition
216	116	Wednesday paid the Kinko's clerk...	116	Wednesday maksoi Kinko'sin myyjälle...	A 1 repetition
217	116	... A1 Security Services ...	116	... A1 -turvapalvelusta ?	A 1 repetition
218	117	Is that before your elderly Slavic Charles Atlas crushes my skull with one blow?	117	Tapahtuko se ennen vai jälkeen sen, kun ikääntynyt slaavilainen voimamies murskaa kallon yhdellä iskulla?	B 8 absolute universalisation
219	117	...the all-U-can-eat lunch buffet was \$4.99 .	117	...syö-niin-paljon-kuin-jaksat lounaspuhvetti maksoi \$4.99 .	A 1 repetition
220	118	... Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle toys...	117	...teinimutanttininjakilpikonnaleluja...	A 1 repetition
221	118	...and Xena: Warrior Princess Harem dolls...	118	... Xena-haareminukkeja ...	B 7 limited universalisation
222	118	... Bill Clinton presidential wristwatches...	118	... Bill Clinton presidentiksi -rannekelloja...	A 1 repetition
223	119	... A1 Security ...	119	... A1 TURVAPALVELUT	A 1 repetition
224	121	Shadow bought some things to read – Turkey Hunting ...	120	Shadow osti hieman luettavaa – Turkey Huntingin ...	A 1 repetition
225	121	... People ...	120	... Peoplen ...	A 1 repetition
226	121	...the Weekly World News ...	120	...myös Weekly World Newsin ...	A 1 repetition
227	122	... A1 Security Services ...	121	A1 -turvapalvelut ...	A 1 repetition
228	122	You've got a man at the First Illinois Bank ...	121	Teillä on turvamies töissä First Illinois -pankin luona...	A 1 repetition
229	122	...on the corner of Market and Second ...	121	... Market ja Second Streetin kulmassa.	B 7 limited universalisation
230	122	We have zero tolerance at A1 Security .	121	A1 -turvapalveluissa on nolatoleranssi.	A 1 repetition
231	122	Tell me about it. Or more to the point, you tell those cheapskates down at the First Illinois about it.	121	Älkää muuta sanoko. Tai tarkemmin ajatellen, sanokaa samat terveiset niille First Illinoisin kitupiikeille.	A 1 repetition
232	122	...a home in Schaumburg ...	122	...koti Schaumburgissa ...	A 1 repetition
233	122	...a mistress in a little apartment on Lake Shore Drive ...	122	...rakastajatar pikku asunnossa Lake Shore Drivella .	A 1 repetition
234	123	We're heading for the First Illinois Bank ...	122	Menemme First Illinois Bankiin ...	A 1 repetition
235	123	...over on State Street .	122	... State Streetille .	A 1 repetition
236	124	You're heading for I-90 .	123	Aja I-90-tielle .	A 5 intratextual gloss
237	124	Follow the signs west for Madison .	123	Suunnista länteen Madisonin viittojen mukaan.	A 1 repetition
238	125	So when we get to Madison , what then?	124	Mitä sitten, kun pääsemme Madisoniin ?	A 1 repetition
239	125	Take Highway 14 west...	124	Aja valtatie neljäätoista lähteen...	B 8 absolute universalisation
240	125	...to Spring Green .	124	... Spring Greeniin asti.	A 1 repetition
241	125	We'll be meeting everyone at a place called the House on the Rock .	124	Tapaamme kaikki paikassa nimeltä House on the Rock .	A 1 repetition
242	125	The signs for the House on the Rock were all around that part of the world...	124	Täälläpäin House on the Rockin mainoskylttejä oli kaikkialla...	A 1 repetition
243	125	...all across Illinois ...	124	...pitkin Illinoisia ...	A 1 repetition
244	125	...and Minnesota ...	124	... Minnesotaa ...	A 1 repetition
245	125	...and Wisconsin ...	124	...ja Wisconsinia ...	A 1 repetition
246	125–126	...probably as far away as Iowa ...	124	...mahdollisesti Iowassa asti.	A 1 repetition
247	126	...alerting you to the existence of the House on the Rock .	124	Kyltit julistivat House on the Rockin olemassaoloa.	A 1 repetition

248	126	Did the House balance perilously upon the Rock?	124	House on the Rock, Talo kiven päällä?	A 5 intratextual gloss
249	126	They left interstate ...	125	He kääntyivät päätieltä ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
250	126	...at Madison ...	125	... Madisonin kohdalla...	A 1 repetition
251	126	...drove past the dome of the capitol building...	125	...ja ajoivat osavaltion hallintorakennuksen kupolin ohi...	B 7 limited universalisation
252	126	...and they were off the interstate ...	125	[omission]	B 10 deletion
253	126	...and driving down country roads .	125	...ja sitten he ajoivat pitkin sivuteitä .	B 8 absolute universalisation
254	126	...towns with names like Black Earth ...	125	...kaupunkien, joilla oli sellaisia nimiä kuin Black Earth ...	A 1 repetition
255	126	There are churches all across the States , though...	125	Onhan kirkkojakin sentään kaikkialla Yhdysvalloissa ...	A 1 repetition
256	127	No, in the USA ...	125	Ei, USA:ssakin ...	A 1 repetition
257	128	This is the House on the Rock ?	127	Tämäkö on House on the Rock ?	A 1 repetition
258	128	... Walt Disney World would be...	127	... Walt Disney Worldin pitäisi olla...	A 1 repetition
259	128	...the holiest place in America .	127	... Amerikan pyhin paikka.	A 1 repetition
260	128	Walt Disney brought some orange groves...	127	Walt Disney osti muutamia appelsiinipuulehtoja...	A 1 repetition
261	128	...in the middle of Florida .	127	...keskeltä Floridaa ...	A 1 repetition
262	128	I think there might be something real in the original Disneyland .	127	Mielestäni alkuperäisessä Disneylandissa saattaa olla jotakin todellista.	A 1 repetition
263	128	But some parts of Florida are filled with magic.	127	Jotkut Floridan osat ovat kuitenkin täynnä oikeaa magiaa.	A 1 repetition
264	128	Ah, for the mermaids of Weeki Wachee ...	127	Ah, niitä Weeki Wacheen merenneitoja...	A 1 repetition
265	128	Wednesday took a five dollar bill...	127	Wednesday otti esiin viiden dollarin setelin...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
266	128	The small boy ran over to his mother, who was inspecting one of the ubiquitous Santa Clauses ...	127	Pikkupoika juoksi äitinsä luokse, joka tutki yhtä paikan lukuisista joulupukeista ...	A 1 repetition
267	129	So he did what any sensible American male of his generation would do...	128	Niinpä Alex teki niin kuin kuka tahansa hänen sukupolveensa kuuluva amerikkalainen mies olisi tehnyt...	A 1 repetition
268	129	A nickel each, perhaps.	128	Ehkä viisi senttiä kultakin.	B 7 limited universalisation
269	129	Or a quarter .	128	Tai neljännesdollari .	B 7 limited universalisation
270	129	So he took those quarters ...	128	Niinpä Alex sitten keräsi neljännesdollarinsa ...	B 7 limited universalisation
271	129	...and nickels ...	128	...ja viisisenttisensä .	B 7 limited universalisation
272	129	Prim-lipped Victorian china dolls...	128	Säädylisen mutruhuuliset viktoriaaniset posliininuket...	A 1 repetition
273	129	He dropped a brass-coloured House on the Rock coin...	128	Hän pudotti messinkisen House on the Rock -kolikon...	A 1 repetition
274	131–132	...originally from an English railway station.	130	...peräisin englantilaiselta rautatieasemalta.	A 1 repetition
275	132	The coin slot had been modified to take the brass House on the Rock coins.	130	Raha-aukko oli muutettu messinkisille House on the Rock -rahoille sopivaksi.	A 1 repetition
276	133	...and the functioning Rune Goldberg chicken device...	131	...ja toimivan Rune Goldbergin kanakoneen...	A 1 repetition
277	133	...and the rusting Burma Shave ads on the wall.	131	...sekä seinillä ruosteisia Burma Shave -partavaahtomainoksia.	A 5 intratextual gloss
278	134	...a hint of patois that might have been West Indian .	132	...joka saattoi olla Karibianmeren saarten korostusta.	B 7 limited universalisation
279	136	Victorian fake...	134	Viktoriaanaisia väärennöksiä...	A 5 intratextual gloss
280	138	...riding the carousel in Golden Gate Park ...	137	...hän ajoi karusellissa Golden Gate -puistossa...	A 1 repetition
281	139	...in San Francisco ...	137	... San Franciscossa ...	A 1 repetition

282	139	...on his first trip back to the States...	137	...ensimmäisellä matkallaan takaisin Yhdysvaltoihin...	A 1 repetition
283	146	Wednesday walked out into the firelight, a big old man with a glass eye in a brown suit and an old Armani coat.	144	Wednesday käveli tulen valopiiriin, kookas vanha mies, jolla oli lasisilmä, ruskea puku ja vanha Armanin päällystakki.	A 1 repetition
284	147	When people came to America they bought us with them.	144	Kun ihmiset tulivat Amerikkaan , he toivat meidät tullessaan.	A 1 repetition
285	147	... Leprechauns...	144-145	... leprechaunit...	A 1 repetition
286	147	... Banshees...	145	... bansheet...	A 1 repetition
287	148	...there are new gods growing in America...	145	... Amerikassa on kasvamassa uusia jumalia...	A 1 repetition
288	151	And then they were out of the House on the Rock...	148-149	Sitten he astuivat ulos House on the Rockista...	A 1 repetition
289	151	...how they had gotten to the House on the Rock in the first place...	149	...kuinka he olivat alun perin päässeet House on the Rockiin...	A 1 repetition
290	152	...whose name Shadow had not properly caught but which sounded like Elvis...	149	...jonka nimeä Shadow ei ollut kuullut kunnolla, mutta se kuulosti samalta kuin Elvis...	A 1 repetition
291	155	Then he took two quarters and made up a Pointless Coin Trick.	153	Sitten hän otti kaksi neljännesdollaria ja teki Tarpeettoman kolikkotempun.	B 7 limited universalisation
292	155	He concealed a quarter in his right palm...	153	Hän piilotti kolikon oikeaan kämmeneensä...	B 8 absolute universalisation
293	155	...and openly displayed the other quarter in his left hand...	153	...ja piti toisen avoimesti näkyvissä vasemman käden peukalon ja etusormen välissä.	B 6 synonymy
294	156	Then he appeared to take the quarter from his left hand...	153	Sitten hän oli ottavanaan kolikon vasemmasta kädestään...	B 8 absolute universalisation
295	156	He opened his right hand to display the quarter that had been there all along.	153	Sitten hän avasi oikean kätensä ja näytti kolikon , joka oli ollut siellä koko ajan.	B 8 absolute universalisation
296	156	...to make it appear he had moved a quarter from one hand to the other...	153	...saadakseen aikaan vaikutelman, että oli siirtänyt kolikon kädestä toiseen...	B 8 absolute universalisation
297	156	He began a trick even more pointless: a one-handed half-dollar...	153	Shadow alkoi tehdä vieläkin turhempaa temppua: puolen dollarin muuttamista...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
298	156	...to penny transformation...	153	... penniksi yhdellä kädellä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
299	156	...but with his two quarters .	153	...mutta tällä kertaa kahdella neljännesdollarilla .	B 7 limited universalisation
300	156	...he began with one quarter visible, the other hidden.	153	...hän aloitti pitämällä toista kolikkoa piilossa ja toista esillä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
301	156	...as the first two fingers took the hidden quarter out and presented it.	153	...otti etu- ja keskisormella esiin piilotetun kolikon ja näytti sitä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
302	156	The effect was that he displayed a quarter in his hand, raised it to his mouth...	153	Temppu toimi niin, että hän näytti kädessään olevaan kolikkoa , kohotti sen suulleen...	B 8 absolute universalisation
303	156	...blew on it, and lowered it again, displaying the same quarter all the while.	153	...puhalsi siihen ja oli esittelevinäan yhtä ja samaa neljännesdollaria koko ajan.	B 7 limited universalisation
304	156	...his hand trembled, ust a little, and one of the quarters dropped from his fingertip...	153	...hänen kätensä tärisi vähäsen, juuri sen verran, että toinen kolikoista putosi hänen sormenpäistään...	B 8 absolute universalisation
305	156	...he took out the Liberty head dollar that Zorya Polunochnaya had given him...	153	...otti esiin Zorja Polunotshnajan antaman rahan...	B 8 absolute universalisation
306	157	...looked like he had played football...	154	...näytti siltä kuin olisi pelannut amerikkalaista jalkapalloa...	A 5 intratextual gloss
307	157	...in high school...	154	... koulussa .	B 8 absolute universalisation

308	157	You will be doing your country a service by turning state's evidence .	154	Teette maallenne palveluksen, mikäli ryhdytte syyttäjän todistajaksi .	B 8 absolute universalisation
309	158	I meant, what agency are you with? CIA ?	155	...tarkoitin, että minkä toimiston hommissa te olette. CIA:n ?	A 1 repetition
310	158	FBI ?	155	FBI:n ?	A 1 repetition
311	158	He reached into a pocket of his jacket, pulled out a Snickers bar .	155	...hän työnsi kätensä takin taskuun ja otti esiin Snickers-patukan .	A 1 repetition
312	158	He unwrapped the Snickers bar and ate it.	155	Hän avasi patukan käärepaperin ja alkoi syödä.	B 6 synonymy
313	158	' CIA ,' said Wood.	155	' CIA ', Wood sanoi...	A 1 repetition
314	159	I heard a new CIA joke.	155	...kuulin juuri uuden CIA -vitsin.	A 1 repetition
315	159	...how can we be sure the CIA weren't involved in...	155	...mistä tiedämme, että CIA ei ollut sekaantunut...	A 1 repetition
316	159	...the Kennedy assassination?	155	... Kennedyn murhaan?	A 1 repetition
317	159	Went to the House on the Rock .	156	Kävimme House on the Rockissa .	A 1 repetition
318	159	It hurt, and Shadow clutched the Liberty dollar tight in the palm of his hand...	156	Se sattui. Shadow puristi Vapaudenjumalattaren kuvan koristamaan [sic] hopeadollaria nyrkissään...	A 5 intratextual gloss
319	160	The silver dollar remained cold in his left hand.	157	Hopeadollari tuntui kylmältä hänen vasemmassa kädessään.	A 1 repetition
320	161	...made Shadow think of Jackson Pollock ...	158	...toi Shadowin mieleen Jackson Pollockin ...	A 1 repetition
321	161	...because it was less problematic to think about Jackson Pollock than to accept the alternative.	158	...koska oli helpompaa ajatella Jackson Pollockia kiun hyväksyä muita vaihtoehtoja.	A 1 repetition
322	166	...road through the woods somewhere in, he imagined, southern Wisconsin .	162	...tietä pitkin metsän läpi oman arvionsa mukaan jossain eteläisessä Wisconsinissa .	A 1 repetition
323	167	Streams led to rivers, rivers all led to the Mississippi ...	163	...kaikki joet laskivat Mississippiin ...	A 1 repetition
324	167	...eventually he'd get to New Orleans ...	163	...hän pääsisi aikanaan New Orleansiin ...	A 1 repetition
325	168	He wondered whether Wisconsin had the death penalty.	163	Shadow mietti oliko kuolemanrangaistus voimassa Wisconsinissa .	A 1 repetition
326	168	They looked like the illustrations in the Songbirds of North America calendar.	164	Ne näyttivät aivan Amerikan laululinnut-kalenterin piirroskuivilta.	A 1 repetition
327	169	Follow Mississippi .	164	Seuraa Mississippiä .	A 1 repetition
328	169	...talking to a big black bird who was currently brunching on Bambijutteli ison, mustan linnun kanssa, joka popsi parhaillaan poskeensa Bambia .	A 1 repetition
329	169	Instead, he sat on a fallen tree and ate a Snickers bar and knew that he really wasn't a woodsman.	165	Sen sijaan hän istui kaatuneen puun rungolle, söi Snickers-patukan ja tiesi, ettei ollut oikea erämies.	A 1 repetition
330	170	Shadow observed a Culvers Frozen Custard Butterburgers sign...	165	Shadow näki Culversin pakastettuja vaniljavanukkaita ja voiburgereita mainostavan kyltin...	A 5 intratextual gloss
331	170	He went into the Culvers ...	165	Hän meni Culversille , jossa...	A 1 repetition
332	170	...including the silver Liberty dollar ...	166	... Vapauden jumalattarta kuvaava hopeadollari mukaan luettuna...	A 5 intratextual gloss
333	170	...three Snickers bars ...	166	...kolme Snickers-patukkaa ...	A 1 repetition
334	170	...a thousand dollars in fifties and twenties...	166	...tuhat dollaria viisikymppisinä ja kaksikymppisinä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
335	170	If your car died you could call triple-A .	166	Jos autonne on rikki, soittakaa tiepalvelulle .	B 8 absolute universalisation
336	171	...from the Culvers parking lot to the gas station.	166	Hän käveli Culversin loskaisen parkkipaikan poikki huoltoasemalle...	A 1 repetition
337	171	...and beef jerky sticks...	166	... kuivalihapötköjä ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
338	171	They do that kind of thing over in Madison .	166	Madisonista saattaisi löytyä sellainenkin firma.	A 1 repetition

339	171	Hand me an Illinois map from that rack over there.	166	Ojentaisitko siitä telineestä Illinoisin kartan?	A 1 repetition
340	171	Cairo ?	167	Cairo ?	A 1 repetition
341	171	But the one in Little Egypt ...	167	Tämä taas on Pikku-Egyptissä ...	A 1 repetition
342	171	They got a Thebes down there, all sorts.	167	Siellä päin on Thebakin ja muita sen sorttisia nimiä.	A 1 repetition
343	171	My sister-in-law comes from Thebes .	167	Kälyni on kotoisin Thebasta .	A 1 repetition
344	171	The city was five hundred miles away...	167	Kaupunki oli viidensadan mailin päässä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
345	171	They call it Little Egypt because...	167	Seutua kutsutaan Pikku-Egyptiksi , koska...	A 1 repetition
346	171	Joseph and the Technicolor Dreamcoat .	167	Joosef ja hänen kirkasvärinen vaippansa .	B 8 absolute universalisation
347	172	Car died a few miles down the road.	167	Autoni hajosi parin mailin päässä tienvarteen.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
348	172	He's in Muscoda .	167	Muscodassa .	A 1 repetition
349	172	...five, six hundred bucks ?	167	...viidellä-kuudellasadalla taalalla ?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
350	172	...for five hundred dollars .	167	...viidelläsadalla taalalla ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
351	172	The piece of shit he chose was a 1983 Chevy Nova ...	168	Täysin paska kosla, jonka hän valitsi itselleen, oli vuosimallin 1983 Chevy Nova ...	A 5 intratextual gloss
352	172	...for four hundred and fifty dollars .	168	...neljäläsadallaviidellä-kymmenellä dollarilla .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
353	172	It had almost a quarter of a million miles on the clock...	168	Mittarissa oli melkein neljännesmiljoona mailia ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
354	172	...it was the only one that looked like it might take him five hundred miles .	168	...joka näytti siltä, että se pystyisi kuljettamaan hänet viidensadan mailin päähän.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
355	173	...with five hundred and fifty dollars in his pocket...	168	...viisisataaviisikymmentä dollaria taskussaan.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
356	173	...keeping off the interstate .	168	Hän pysytteli päätiellä . [sic]	B 8 absolute universalisation
357	173	A sign said he'd left Wisconsin ...	168	Tienviitassa kerrottiin, että hän oli poistunut Wisconsinista ...	A 1 repetition
358	173	...and was now in Illinois .	168	...ja saapunut Illinoisiin .	A 1 repetition
359	173	He stopped an ate at a place called Mom's ...	168	Hän pysähtyi syömään paikassa nimeltä Mom's ...	A 1 repetition
360	173	...third runner-up in the interstate basketball team...	168	...kolmannella sijalla osavaltioiden välisessä koripalloturnauksessa...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
361	173	...the town was the home of the Illinois Girl's under-16s Wrestling semifinalist.	168	...tämä oli Illinoisin osavaltion alle 16-vuotiaiden tyttöjen sarjan painisemifinalistin kotikaupunki.	A 5 intratextual gloss
362	173	He ran a stop-light, and was nearly side-swiped by a woman in a Dodge .	169	Hän ajoi pysähtymismerkin ohitse ja jonkun naisen Dodge oli vähällä rysäyttää hänen kylkeensä.	A 1 repetition
363	173	...a sensation of falling – as if he were tumbling down a great hole, like Alice .	169	...putoamisen tunne, aivan kuin hän olisi syöksynyt päistikkaa suureen koloon aivan kuin Liisa Ihmemaassa .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
364	174	Cairo .	169	Cairoon .	A 1 repetition
365	176	You must have a bladder like Lake Erie .	171	Sinulla taitaa olla Eriejärven kokoinen rakko.	A 1 repetition
366	176	Hitchhiking down from Madison .	171	Tulin liftaamalla Madisonista .	A 1 repetition
367	176	I'm going as far as Cairo .	171	Cairoon asti.	A 1 repetition
368	176	I'm going to El Paso .	171	Minä olen menossa El Pasaan .	A 1 repetition
369	176	Not El Paso, Texas .	171	Ei Texasin El Pasaan ...	A 1 repetition
370	176	The other one, in Illinois .	171	...vaan siihen toiseen, joka on Illinoisissa .	A 1 repetition
371	176	Somewhere on highway 52 ?	172	Jossain valtatie 52:n varrella?	B 8 absolute universalisation
372	176	The next town is Peru .	172	Seuraava kaupunki on Peru .	A 1 repetition
373	176	The one in Illinois .	172	...vaan Illinoisin Peru .	A 1 repetition
374	178	I had an uncle had a double-headed quarter . [sic]	173	Sedälläni oli ennen neljännesdollarin kolikko , jossa oli kaksi samaa puolta.	B 7 limited universalisation

375	178	She inspected it, satisfied herself there was nothing strange about the quarter .	173	Tyttö tutki kolikkoa siltä varalta, että siinä olisi jotakin omituista.	B 8 absolute universalisation
376	179	So what's in Cairo ?	174	Mitä siellä Cairossa oikein on?	A 1 repetition
377	179	UW Madison .	174	Wisconsinin osavaltion yliopistossa Madisonissa .	B 7 limited universalisation
378	180	Do you know why it's called Egypt ?	175	Tiedätkö, miksi sitä seutua kutsutaan Egyptiksi ?	A 1 repetition
379	180	Down Cairo way?	175	Cairon ympäristöäkö?	A 1 repetition
380	180	It's in the delta of the Ohio ...	175	Se on Ohiojoen ...	A 1 repetition
381	180	...and the Mississippi .	175	...ja Mississippin välisessä suistossa.	A 1 repetition
382	180	But this is in a little town in the North Woods .	176	Mutta tämä tapahtui pikkukaupungissa Pohjoismetsissä .	A 1 repetition
383	181	I have not read Herodotus. I've heard about him. Maybe on NPR .	176	En ole lukenut Herodotosta. Olen kuullut hänestä. Ehkä telkkarissa .	B 8 absolute universalisation
384	183	Hey, that reminds me of my favorite god story, from Comparative Religion 101 .	178	Hei, tuo toi mieleeni suosikkijumaltaruni vertailevan uskontotieteen tunnilta .	B 8 absolute universalisation
385	183	...home of the runner-up to the state under-12s speed-skating championship...	178	... osavaltion alle 12-vuotiaiden pikaluistelumestaruuden toisen sijan haltijan kotipaikkakunta...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
386	183	I'm Cherokee .	179	Olen cherokee .	A 1 repetition
387	184	Nope. Only four pints .	179	En. inussa on vain neljä tuoppia intiaaniverta.	B 8 absolute universalisation
388	184	My dad was a real reservation Indian .	179	Isä oli oikea reservaatti-intiaani .	A 1 repetition
389	184	...when they split he went back to Oklahoma .	179	...erosivat ja isä meni takaisin Oklahomaan .	A 1 repetition
390	184	He went back to the reservation ?	179	Palasiko hän reservaattiin ?	A 1 repetition
391	184	He borrowed money and opened a Taco Bell knock-off...	179	Hän lainasi rahaa ja avasi Taco Bellin jäljitelmän...	A 1 repetition
392	184	...called Taco Bill's .	179	...jonka nimi on Taco Bill's .	A 1 repetition
393	184	It helps pay my college tuition.	179	Se auttaa minua yliopiston lukukausimaksuissa.	B 9 naturalisation
394	184	He stopped in El Paso ...	179	Hän pysähtyi El Pasossa ...	A 1 repetition
395	184	... IL ...	179	... Illinoisissa ...	B 7 limited universalisation
396	184	If you see any gods on the road to Cairo ...	179	Jos näet jumalia matkallasi Cairoon ...	A 1 repetition
397	184	He passed through Normal ...	179	Hän ajoi Normalin ...	A 1 repetition
398	184	... Bloomington ...	179	... Bloomingtonin ...	A 1 repetition
399	184	...and Lawndale .	179	...ja Lawndalen läpi.	A 1 repetition
400	184-185	He was just entering Middletown .	179-180	Hän oli juuri saapumassa Middletowniin .	A 1 repetition
401	185	...pulled up in front of a Night's Inn ...	180	...joten hän kääntyi Night's Inn-nimisen motellin eteen...	A 5 intratextual gloss
402	185	...paid thirty five dollars ...	180	...maksoi kolmekymmentäviisi dollaria ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
403	185	...an episode of M*A*S*H ended...	180	...jakso M*A*S*Hia päättyi...	A 1 repetition
404	185	...and The Dick Van Dyke Show began.	180	...ja Dick Van Dyke Show alkoi.	A 1 repetition
405	186	Shadow hadn't seen an episode of The Dick Van Dyke Show for years...	180-181	Shadow ei ollut nähnyt Dick Van Dyke Shown jaksoja vuosikausiin...	A 1 repetition
406	186	He had not seen many episodes of The Dick Van Dyke Show ...	181	Hän ei ollut nähnyt kovinkaan monta jaksoa Dick van [sic] Dyke Showsta ...	A 1 repetition
407	186	When it came back, The Dick Van Dyke Show ...	181	Kun se palasi ennalleen, Dick Van Dyke Show ...	A 1 repetition
408	186	...became I Love Lucy .	181	...oli muuttunut selittämättömällä tavalla Lucy Showksi .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
409	187	Then she winked, a big old I Love Lucy wink.	182	Sitten hän iski oikein kunnolla silmää Lucy Show -tyyliin.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation

410	189	... which was home to the runner-up of the State Women's under-16s 300 meter dash...	184	...joka oli osavaltion alle 16-vuotiaiden naisten kolmensadan metrin sprinttereiden kakkostilan haltijan kotipaikkakunta.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
411	189	At some point he found himself heading into East St. Louis .	184	Jossain vaiheessa Shadow huomasi ajavansa kohti East St. Louisia .	A 1 repetition
412	190	Lunch was a sandwich and a can of Coke ...	184	Hän nautti lounaaksi kerrosvoileivän ja purkillisen kokista ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
413	190	...in a town called Red Bud .	184	... Red Bud -nimisessä kaupungissa.	A 1 repetition
414	190	He drove past the Pop-a-Top Lounge .	185	Hän ajoi Pop-a-Top Loungen ohi.	A 1 repetition
415	190	He drove through Chester ...	185	Hän ajoi Chesterin [...] läpi.	A 1 repetition
416	190	...Home of the Popeye ...	185	Kippari-Kallen kotipaikka.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
417	190	He drove over a big, muddy river, and laughed out loud when he saw that the name of it, according to the sign, was the Big Muddy River .	185	Hän ylitti ison, mutaisen joen ja purskahti nauruun huomattessaan kyltistä, että sen nimi oli osuvasti Big Muddy River .	A 5 intratextual gloss
418	190	He drove alongside the Mississippi .	185	Shadow ajoi Mississippin vartta pitkin.	A 1 repetition
419	190	A road sign pointed to Thebes .	185	Vastaan tuli tienviitta, joka osoitti kohti Thebaa .	A 1 repetition
420	190	Clumps and clusters of birds in flight were questing back and forth, black dots against the blue sky, moving in some desperate Brownian motion .	185	Lentävien lintujen parvet ja rykelmät vaelsivat edestakaisin, mustina pilkkuina sinistä taivasta vasten, epätoivoisen hidastetun näköisesti.	B 10 deletion
421	191	...he was Now Entering Historical Cairo .	185	...ilmoitettiin hänen 'Saapuvan parhaillaan historialliseen Cairoon '.	A 1 repetition
422	191	The imposing structure of the Cairo court house:	185	... Cairon oikeustalon vaikuttava rakennelma...	A 1 repetition
423	191	...unsure whether he was gazing at the Ohio ...	186	Hän ei ollut varma siitä, katseliko Ohiojokea ...	A 1 repetition
424	191	...or the Mississippi .	186	...vai Mississippiä .	A 1 repetition
425	194	Somewhere in America	188	Jossain päin Amerikkaa	A 1 repetition
426	194	New York scares Salim...	188	New York pelottaa Salimia...	A 1 repetition
427	194	Salim has been in New York ...	188	Salim on ollut New Yorkissa ...	A 1 repetition
428	194	...in America ...	188	... Amerikassa ...	A 1 repetition
429	194	...the Empire State Building ...	188	... Empire State Buildingin ...	A 1 repetition
430	194	...the Statue of Liberty ...	188	... Vapaudenpatsaan ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
431	194	...have booked him into the Paramount Hotel ...	188	...varanneet hänelle huoneen Paramount-hotellista ...	A 1 repetition
432	194	...on 46th Street ...	188	... 46th Streetiltä .	A 1 repetition
433	194	...to America .	188	... Amerikkaan .	A 1 repetition
434	195	His brother-in-law gave him a thousand dollars ...	189	Lanko antoi hänelle tuhat dollaria ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
435	195	...handing extra dollar bills to everyone he encountered...	189	...ja jakeli dollarin seteleitä juomarahaksi kaikille...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
436	195	...when the winds blow down the avenues (which run from north to south...	189	Kun tuuli puhaltaa pitkin katuja (avenue-nimiset kadut kulkevat pohjois-eteläsuunnassa...	A 5 intratextual gloss
437	195	...as the streets run west to east...	189	...ja street-nimiset kadut itä-länsisuunnassa...)	A 5 intratextual gloss
438	196	...living like a sultan in America ?	190	...elelikö hän Amerikassa kuin sulttaani?	A 1 repetition
439	196	...on Broadway ...	190	... Broadwayn ...	A 1 repetition
440	196	...and 19th Street ...	190	...ja 19th Streetin kulmaan...	A 1 repetition
441	196	...to the office of Panglobal Imports .	190	... Panglobal Importsin toimistoon.	A 1 repetition
442	196	...he knows that Panglobal handles almost half...	190	...että Panglobalin kautta kulkee melkein puolet...	A 1 repetition

443	196	...souvenirs that enter the US from the Far East.	190	...kaikista matkamuistokoristeista, joita tuodaan Yhdysvaltoihin Kaukoidästä.	A 1 repetition
444	196	...a significant order from Panglobal could redeem Salim's journey...	190	...merkittävä tilaus Panglobalilta ...	A 1 repetition
445	196	...blowing her nose on Kleenex after Kleenex .	190	...niistäen vähän väliä nenäänsä paperipyyhkeisiin .	B 8 absolute universalisation
446	196	...and drops the Kleenex to the trash.	190	...ja pudottaa liinan roskakoriin.	B 8 absolute universalisation
447	197	Salim picks up a copy of the New York Post ...	191	Salim ottaa pöydältä vanhan New York Postin numeron.	A 1 repetition
448	197	...jabbering to each other in American .	191	...ja selittävät toisilleen jotakin amerikaksi .	A 1 repetition
449	197	...and a Milky Way .	191	...ja Milky Way-patukka [sic].	A 5 intratextual gloss
450	198	...a salesman, Fuad had told him many times before he left Muscat, is naked in America without his smile.	192	...oikea myyntimies, kuten Fuad oli sanonut hänelle monta kertaa ennen kuin hän lähti Masqatista, on alaston ilman hymyään.	B 10 deletion
451	198	Salim contemplates the long, cold walk back to the 46th Street hotel...	192	Salim ajattelee pitkää, pitkää kävelymatkaa takaisin 46th Streetin hotellille...	A 1 repetition
452	199	...the half-open Plexiglass barrier is covered with notices...	192	...puoliavoin pleksilasinen väliseinä on täynnä tarroja...	B 8 absolute universalisation
453	199	The Paramount Hotel , please.	193	Paramount-hotelliin , kiitos...	A 1 repetition
454	200	Hesitantly, Salim reaches through the hole in the Plexiglas [sic]...	193	Salim ojentaa kätensä epäröivästi pleksilasissa olevan aukon läpi...	B 8 absolute universalisation
455	200	...I drove a man from Fifty-first Street ...	194	Tänä aamuna kyyditsin erään miehen 51st Streetiltä ...	B 7 limited universalisation
456	200	...to Newark Airport .	194	... Newarkin lentokentälle.	A 1 repetition
457	200	A fifty dollar fare gone...	194	Menetin viidenkymmenen dollarin kyytimaksun...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
458	200	I have been in America for a week...	194	Olen ollut Amerikassa viikon ajan...	A 1 repetition
459	201	We will go over to Eighth Avenue ...	194	Mennään Eighth Avenuelle ...	A 1 repetition
460	201	...come uptown that way.	194	...pääsemme Manhattanin yläpäähän sitä kautta...	B 7 limited universalisation
461	202	Are there many jinn in New York ?	194	Onko New Yorkissa paljon dzinnejä?	A 1 repetition
462	202	I sleep in one stinking room in Brooklyn .	196	Nukun yhdessä haisevassa huoneessa Brooklynissä .	A 1 repetition
463	203	They drive up Eighth Avenue .	196	He ajavat Eighth Avenuetä pitkin.	A 1 repetition
464	203	When Salim gets out of the cab he gives the ifrit a twenty- dollar bill...	196	Kun Salim nousee taksista, hän antaa ifreetille kahdenkymmenen dollarin setelin...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
465	203	...softening in this country of New York .	196	...pehmeämpi tässä New Yorkin maassa.	A 1 repetition
466	205	New York is simple...	198	New York on hyvin yksinkertainen...	A 1 repetition
467	205	...the avenues run north to south...	198	... avenue-nimiset kadut kulkevat pohjois-eteläsuunnassa...	A 5 intratextual gloss
468	205	...the streets run west to east.	198	... street-nimiset kadut itä-länsisuunnassa.	A 5 intratextual gloss
469	206	...by that last showing of It's a Wonderful Life ...	199	... ihmeellinen on elämä -elokuvan joulu-uusintaan...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
470	207	...put Shadow in mind of a college professor...	200	...toi Shadowin mieleen yliopiston professorin...	B 9 naturalisation
471	207	...who used to work out at the Muscle Farm ...	200	...joka oli ollut Muscle Farmin asiakkaana...	A 1 repetition
472	207	... McDonald's ...	200	... McDonald's ...	A 1 repetition
473	207	... Wal-Mart ...	200	... Wal-Mart ...	A 1 repetition
474	207	... F.W. Woolworth ...	200	... F.W. Woolworth ...	A 1 repetition
475	208	...they are as local as Burger King .	201	Todellisuudessa sellaiset yritykset ovat yhtä paikallisia kuin Burger King .	A 1 repetition

476	208	...it wasn't until after the War Between the States ...	201	...vasta sisällissodan jälkeen.	B 7 limited universalisation
477	210	...what are you people doing here in Cairo ?	203	Mitä teikäläiset oikein tekevät täällä Cairossa ?	A 1 repetition
478	210	The folk who brought me here came up the Mississippi a long time ago.	203	Ihmiset, jotka toivat minut tänne, purjehtivat Mississippiä ylävirtaan kauan sitten.	A 1 repetition
479	210	Copper from the mines that would now be Michigan's upper peninsula.	203	Kuparista, jota kaivettiin alueelta, joka on nykyään Michiganin pohjoinen niemimaa.	A 1 repetition
480	210	You say to me, what about Columbus ?	203	Sinä varmaan haluat kysyä minulta: 'Entä Kolumbus '?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
481	211	Columbus did what people had been doing for thousands of years.	203	Kolumbus teki samaa, mitä ihmiset olivat tehneet jo tuhansien vuosien ajan.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
482	211	There's nothing special about coming to America .	203	Amerikkaan tulemisessa ei ole mitään erikoista.	A 1 repetition
483	211	...as a subscriber to Scientific American ...	204	... Scientific Americanin kestotilaajan ominaisuudessa...	A 1 repetition
484	211	...were in America nine thousand years ago.	204	...vierailivat Amerikassa yhdeksäntuhatta vuotta sitten.	A 1 repetition
485	211	...there were Polynesians in California ...	204	...polynesianlaiset kävivät Kaliforniassa ...	A 1 repetition
486	211	Did the Irish ...	204	...tulivatko irlantilaiset ...	A 1 repetition
487	211	...come to America in the dark ages...	204	... Amerikkaan pimeinä vuosisatoina?	A 1 repetition
488	211	...and the Welsh ...	204	...samoin kuin walesilaiset ...	A 1 repetition
489	211	...the Chinese visited Oregon a couple of times...	204	Kiinalaiset pistäytyivät pari kertaa Oregonissa ...	A 1 repetition
490	211	...off the coast of Newfoundland ...	204	Newfoundlandin rannikon edustalla...	A 1 repetition
491	212	...before the days of Columbus .	205	...ennen Kolumbusen aikoja...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
492	212	...whose navigation skills would have put Columbus to shame...	205	...joiden navigaatiotaidot olisivat saattaneet Kolumbusen häpeään.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
493	212	You see the biggest problem with coming to America in the old days was that there wasn't a lot here...	205	Amerikassa käymisen suurin ongelma vanhalla ajalla oli se, että täällä ei ollut paljonkaan sellaista...	A 1 repetition
494	212	...built in the style people called Queen Anne .	205	...rakennettu kuningatar Annen tyyliksi kutsutun arkkitehtuurisen suuntauksen mukaan.	A 5 intratextual gloss
495	212	Shadow wondered who Queen Anne was...	205	Shadow mietti, kuka kuningatar Anne oli ollut...	A 1 repetition
496	212	...why she had been so fond of Addams-Family -style houses.	205	...ja miksi hän oli ollut niin mielistynyt Addamsin perheen tyyliin taloihin.	A 1 repetition
497	212	She was smiling in one, a high school head shot.	205	Hän hymyili yhdessä kuvassa, joka oli lukion koulukuvauksessa otettu kasvokuva.	B 9 naturalisation
498	213	...turning on a small Dictaphone on a nearby table...	206	...ja sivupöydällä oleva pieni sanelukone lähti pyörimään.	B 8 absolute universalisation
499	216	There was a huge Kelvinator rattling to itself by one wall.	209	Seinävierellä rämisi itseksään valtavan suuri Kelvinator-kylmäkaappi .	A 5 intratextual gloss
500	216	Jacquel opened the Kelvinator door...		Jacquel avasi Kelvinatorin oven...	A 1 repetition

Appendix B: Anansi Boys

Analysis of the first 500 culture-specific items in Neil Gaiman's *Anansi Boys* and its translation.

Number of CSI	Page	Anansi Boys	Page	Hämähäkkijumala	Tactic
1	4	...a spotless green fedora ...	10	...tahrattoman vihreään, matalaan huopahattuun ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
2	5	...in the Florida street on which Fat Charlie had grown up.	11	...oli varttunut erään floridalaisen kadun varrella...	A 1 repetition
3	5	'Hell of a goofy dog,' said Fat Charlie's father. 'Like that friend of Donald Duck's	11	"Onpas siinä helkkarin hoopo koira", Paksun Charlien isä sanoi. "Vähän niin kuin se Aku Ankan kamu, Hessu Hopo. ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
4	5	Hey, Goofy .	11	Hei, Hoopo .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
5	6	...only ever fashionable, Fat Charlie suspected, for half an hour in Harlem in the 1920s...	12	...jonka Paksu Charlie epäili olleen muodissa vaivaisen puolen tunnin ajan 1920-luvun Harlemissa ...	A 1 repetition
6	6	...conviction that sitcoms were half-hour-long insights...	12	...varmuuteensa siitä, että tilannekomediat olivat puolen tunnin mittaisia luotsauksia...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
7	6	They were in a small wine bar in South London at the time.	13	...istuivat tuolloin pienessä viinibaarissa Etelä-Lontoossa ...	A 1 repetition
8	6	Fat Charlie had long been of the opinion that four thousand miles and the Atlantic Ocean were both good things to keep between himself and his father.	13	Paksu Charlie oli pitkään ollut sitä mieltä, että kuusi ja puoli tuhatta kilometriä sekä Atlantin valtameri oli kumpikin hyvä säilyttää hänen ja isän välillä.	B 9 naturalisation
9	7	...he had always looked forward to President's Day , when he was a kid...	13	...oli aina nuorena poikana odottanut presidenttien päivää ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
10	7	...because it's the law that on President's Day , the kids who go to school...	13	...koska lain mukaan presidenttien päivänä lapset, jotka menevät kouluun...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
11	7	I wish we had something like that in England .	13	Olisipa meilläkin jotain sellaista Englannissa .	A 1 repetition
12	7	Rosie had never been out of the UK ...	13	Rosie ei ollut koskaan käynyt Ison-Britannian ulkopuolella...	B 7 limited universalisation
13	7	...if you didn't coung a Club 18-30 holiday ...	13	...ellei laskettu Club 18-30 -lomaa ...	A 1 repetition
14	7	Most states don't even have school...	13	Useimmissa osavaltioissa ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
15	7	...on President's Day ...	13	... presidenttien päivä on lomapäivä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
16	7	...there is no tradition of going to school on President's Day dressed as your favourite president.	13	...ole minkäänlaista perinnettä pukeutua presidentiksi.	B 10 deletion
17	7	Kids dressed as presidents do not get big bags of candy by an Act of Congress ...	13	Presidenteiksi pukeutuneet lapset eivät saa kongressin säätämän lain mukaan isoa karkkipussia...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
18	7	...all through middle school ...	13	...eikä lapsen suosiota yläkoulussa ...	B 9 naturalisation
19	7	...and high school ...	13	...ja lukiossa suinkaan määrittele...	B 9 naturalisation
20	7	So I spent the week before President's Day reading...	14	Niinpä minä vietin presidenttien päivää edeltään viikon lukemalla...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
21	7	...in the World Book Encyclopedia .	14	... World Book Encyclopediasta kaiken...	A 1 repetition
22	7	Rosie took a sip of her Chardonnay .	14	Rosie siemaisi chardonnaytaan .	A 1 repetition
23	8	Then he told me that maybe they didn't do that President's Day stuff any more.	14	Sitten hän sanoi, ettei presidenttien päivää ehkä enää vietetty...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
24	8	...come to England to stay with her Aunt Alanna.	15	...tullut Englantiin Alannatäidin luo.	A 1 repetition

25	9	He could have left Florida ...	16	Hän oli saattanut lähteä Floridasta ...	A 1 repetition
26	9-10	...business affairs would be keeping him in America .	16	...liikeasiat pidättelivät häntä Amerikassa ...	A 1 repetition
27	10	...what appeared to be a very small New Orleans ...	17	...eräänlainen hyvin pieni New Orleansin ...	A 1 repetition
28	10	... jazz band.	17	... jatsiorkesteri ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
29	11	...wearing a fedora hat ...	18	...päässään huopahattu ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
30	12	...she launched herself across the room at Fat Charlie's father like a Scud missile with its watch on upside down.	19	...syöksyi kohti Paksun Charlkien isää kuin vastalaukaistu Scud-ohjus .	A 1 repetition
31	13	And the best way to find him is to go to Florida ...	20	Ja paras tapa löytää hänet on mennä Floridaan ...	A 1 repetition
32	13	...and to drive up Highway A1A ...	20	...ja ajaa valtatie A1A:ta ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
33	13	...that's the coast road that runs up most of the east of the state .	20	...se on melkein koko osavaltion mittainen rannikkotie.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
34	14	I'm going back to Barbados, and to Saint Andrews .	21	Palaan Barbadoselle ja Saint Andrewsille .	A 1 repetition
35	14	He accompanied his mother and a serious suitcase to Heathrow airport ...	21	Hän vei äitinsä ja tämän vaikuttavan kokoisen matkalaukun Heathrowin lentokentälle ...	A 1 repetition
36	14	...she couldn't wait to come back to London and to eat proper Chinese food.	22	...eikä hän malttanut odottaa, että pääsisi Lontooseen ja saisi syödä kunnollista kiinalaista ruokaa.	A 1 repetition
37	14	At the funeral, at a South London crematorium...	22	Hautajaisissa Etelä-Lontoossa ...	A 1 repetition
38	15	'So,' said Rosie, draining her Chardonnay ...	23	"Joten", Rosie sanoi ja siemaisi viinilasillisansa loppuun...	B 6 synonymy
39	15	...of Robin Hood ...	23	... Robin Hoodia ...	A 1 repetition
40		...of Glinda the Good ...	23	...ja Glinda Hyvää ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
41	15	It's not late in America , after all.	23	Amerikassa ei kuitenkaan ole vielä myöhä.	A 1 repetition
42	16	...the upstairs half of a smallish house in Maxwell Gardens ...	24	...pienehkön talon yläkertaan Maxwell Gardensiin ...	A 1 repetition
43	16	...just off Brixton Road .	24	... Brixton Roadin poikkikadulle.	A 1 repetition
44	16	What time is it in Florida ?	24	Mitä kello on Floridassa ?	A 1 repetition
45	17	I have to go to Florida .	25	Minun täytyy mennä Floridaan .	A 1 repetition
46	18	...courtesy of the several blonde tourists from Michigan ...	26	...ilmaisen kolpakollisen vaaleilta michiganilaisturisteilta ...	A 1 repetition
47	20	Fat Charlie lived in South London .	28	Paksu Charlie asui Etelä-Lontoossa .	A 1 repetition
48	20	He had arrived, at the age of ten, with an American accent...	28	Hän oli saapunut kymmenen ikäisenä varustettuna amerikkalaisella korostuksella...	A 1 repetition
49	20	He had finally succeeded in losing his American accent for good...	28	...lopultakin onnistunut hävittämään amerikkalaisen korostuksensa perinpohjaisesti...	A 1 repetition
50	20	...needed very badly to sound like they came from the ' hood .	29	...heidän oli aivan ehdottomasti puhuttava kuin he olisivat kotoisin amerikkalaisista lähiöistä .	B 7 limited universalisation
51	20	...like Fat Charlie had talked when he'd come to England ...	29	...kun hän oli alun alkaenkin tullut Englantiin ...	A 1 repetition
52	20	...and ask about bereavement fares to Florida ...	29	...oliko Floridan lennoilla erityisiä surualennuksia...	A 1 repetition
53	20	...and he would phone the Grahame Coats Agency ...	29	...ja hän soittaisi Grahame Coats Agencyy ...	A 1 repetition

54	25	Fat Charlie puffed his way through the Memorial Garden of Rest ...	31	Paksu Charlie puuskutti Levon puutarhan läpi...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
55	25	...squinting at the Florida sunshine.	31	...siristellen silmiään Floridan auringonpaisteessa.	A 1 repetition
56	25	The Memorial Garden of Rest did, in fact, look very much like a garden...	31	Levon puutarha näytti todellakin melko lailla puutarhalta...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
57	25	FREE Burial Space for all Honorably Discharged Veterans!	31	...ILMAISTA hautapaikkaa kaikille kunniakkaasti palvelleille veteraaneille ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
58	25	...joined the artificial flowers on the Florida turf.	31	...sekoittuivat keinokukkien joukkoon Floridan nurmikenillä.	A 1 repetition
59	28	...tasting the thick Florida air.	34	...maistelemaan paksua Floridan ilmaa.	A 1 repetition
60	28	Fat Charlie suppressed the urge to say something about having come four thousand miles already that day...	34	Paksu Charlie tukahdutti halun huomauttaa, että oli sinä päivää jo matkustanut neljätuhatta mailia ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
61	28	...driven down from Orlando ...	34	...ajanut tänne Orlandosta ...	A 1 repetition
62	28	...whose idea was it anyway to tuck a garden of rest behind a Wal-Mart on the very edge of town?	34	...ja kenen idea ylipäätään oli tunkea hautausmaa Wal-Martin taakse aivan kaupungin laitamille?	A 1 repetition
63	29	I gave the man thirty bucks to go away...	35	Meikäläinen maksoi miehelle kolmenkymmentä taalaa , jotta se häipyisi...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
64	29	I tell him that the departed's son is flying all the way from Hingland ...	35	Mä kerroin, että vainajan poika lentää aina Henglannista saakka...	A 1 repetition
65	29	He shovelled the black into the open grave, in Florida air as thick as soup.	35	Hän lapioi mustan mullan avoimeen hautaan Floridan ilmassa, joka oli paksua kuin keitto.	A 1 repetition
66	30	He pulled up behind an elderly grey Ford .	36	Paksu Charlie pysäköi autonsa vanhahkon, harmaan Fordin taakse.	A 1 repetition
67	31	...although, this being Florida's Treasure Coast , if there was something you did see every day, it was topless men...	37	...vaikkakin juuri paidattomia miehiä sitä Floridan Treasure Coastilla näki joka päivä...	A 1 repetition
68	31	...industriously packing away into Tupperware containers what looked like it had until recently been a large spread of food.	37	He pakkasivat Tupperware-astioihin uutterasti ilmeisen mahtavan aterian jäänteitä.	A 1 repetition
69	31	Right now, Mrs Dunwiddy was eating lumps of curry goat with her fingers from a small Tupperware bowl .	38	Juuri nyt rouva Dunwiddy söi sormin curryvuohenkimpaleita pienestä Tupperware-kulhosta .	A 1 repetition
70	33	Put them on eBay .	40	Pannaan ne eBayhin .	A 1 repetition
71	34	One of those boats that you had dinner on, and they would sail out three miles , out of territorial waters...	41	Sellaisella laivalla, jossa tarjottiin illallinen ja joka seilasi kolmen mailin päähän, aluevesien ulkopuolelle...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
72	36	Whenever he need money, he's play the lottery, or go down to Hallendale and bet on the dogs or the horses.	43	Aina kun se tarvitsi rahaa, se pani loton vetämään tai meni Hallendaleen ja löi vetoa koirista tai hevosista.	A 1 repetition
73	37	They assembled bags of objects to be donated to Goodwill .	45	He kokosivat pussikaupalla esineitä, jotka lahjoitettaisiin Goodwill-hyväntekeväisyysjärjestölle .	A 5 intratextual gloss
74	38	When I was a girl in Saint Andrews , before my folks came here...	46	Kun mä olin nuori likka Saint Andrews in saarella, ennen kuin mun väkeni tuli tänne...	A 5 intratextual gloss
75	45	Fat Charlie flew home to England ...	51	Paksu Charlie lensi takaisin kotiin Englantiin ...	A 1 repetition

76	46	She lived in a magnificent flat in Wimpole Street ...	51	Hän asui upeassa asunnossa Wimpole Streetillä ...	A 1 repetition
77	46	...or attempt to gnaw on the leg of a Chippendale chair .	52	...tai pyrkinyt kaluamaan chippendaletuolin jalkaa.	A 1 repetition
78	47	...said Rosie, who lived on her wages working for a London charity ...	53	...sanoi Rosie, joka eli lontoolaiselta hyväntekeväisyysjärjestöltä saamallaan palkalla...	A 1 repetition
79	47	...for a second-hand VW Golf .	53	...ja käytetyn Volkswagen Golfin .	B 7 limited universalisation
80	47	Rosie, driving Fat Charlie home from Heathrow ...	53	Kun Rosie ajoi Paksua Charlietta kotiin Heathrowista ...	A 1 repetition
81	48	...arriving back in London after a brief trip away...	54	...kun lyhyen ulkomaanmatkan jälkeen palasi Lontooseen ...	A 1 repetition
82	48	He regarded lying on the sofa watching Countdown as a reminder of...	54	Hän piti sohvalla lojumista ja Countdownin katsomista muistutuksena...	A 1 repetition
83	48	In the Aldwych offices...	54	... Grahame Coats Agencyn toimitiloissa...	A 1 repetition
84	48	...of the Grahame Coats Agency , up on the fifth and topmost floor...	55	... Aldwychissä sijaitsevan toimistorakennuksen viidennessä ja samalla ylimmässä kerroksessa.	A 5 intratextual gloss
85	49	There was a yellow Post-it note stuck to his computer screen...	55	Tietokoneen ruutuun oli kiinnitetty keltainen muistilappu ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
86	50	...got in this morning. From Florida .	56	...palasin tänä aamuna. Floridasta .	A 1 repetition
87	50	'Another day, another dollar ,' said Grahame Coats, with a wag of his finger.	57	"Ei auta itku markkinoilla", Grahame Coats sanoi ja heristi someaan.	B 10 deletion
88	50	...then dropping buckets of flaming napalm on to the offices of the Grahame Coats Agency .	57	...ja sitten pudottaisivat sankokaupalla liekehtivää napalmia Grahame Coats Agencyn toimitilojen päälle.	A 1 repetition
89	50	...on the other side of Aldwych ...	57	... Aldwychin toisella puolella...	A 1 repetition
90	51	...once the most famous short Yorkshire comedian...	57	...ollut Britannian ...	A 1 repetition
91	51	...in Britain ...	57	...kuuluisin lyhyt yorkshireläiskoomikko ...	A 1 repetition
92	51	...a long-time client of the Grahame Coats Agency .	57–58	...ja Grahame Coats Agencyn pitkäaikainen asiakas.	A 1 repetition
93	51	...from the accounts department of the Grahame Coats Agency .	58	... Grahame Coats Agencyn tiilitarkastusosastolta.	A 1 repetition
94	51	I called the BBC and they said...	58	Soitin BBC:lle , ja sieltä sanottiin...	A 1 repetition
95	51	You know, they've released the whole of Morris Livingstone, I Presume on DVD now?	58	Sinäähän tiedät, että he ovat julkaisseet koko Morris Livingstone, oletan? -sarjan dvd:llä?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
96	51	And they're bringing out both series of Short Back and Sides for Christmas.	58	Ja että he aikovat julkaista Lyhyeksi vaan -sarjan molemmat tuotantokaudet jouluksi?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
97	51	The roar of the greasepaint, the smell of the BBC club .	58	Ihomaalin ja BBC-klubin tuoksun.	A 1 repetition
98	52	Fat Charlie had worked there almost two years.	59	Paksu Charlie oli työskennellyt Grahame Coats Agencyssä miltei kaksi vuotta.	B 11 autonomous creation
99	52	...for the staff turnover at the Grahame Coats Agency tended to be high.	59	...sillä henkilöstön vaihtuvuus tapasi Grahame Coats Agencyssä olla varsin korkea.	A 1 repetition
100	52	...whether they ever dreamed of being in England , in the rain...	59	...koskaan uneksia Englannista , sateesta...	A 1 repetition
101	52	...from the Pizza Place nearby.	59	...läheisestä Pizza Placesta .	A 1 repetition
102	53	...and a Tesco bag filled with shampoos...	60	...sekä Tescon muovipussi, jossa oli sampoopulloja...	A 1 repetition

103	54	Fat Charlie had never been to California .	62	Paksu Charlie ei ollut koskaan käynyt Kaliforniassa .	A 1 repetition
104	54	He had never been to Beverly Hills .	62	Hän ei ollut koskaan käynyt Beverly Hillsissä .	A 1 repetition
105	54	The lights of Los Angeles glimmered and twinkled beneath them.	62	Los Angelesin valot tuikkivat ja kimmelsivät heidän alapuolellaan.	A 1 repetition
106	55	...each certain of his or her relative importance in the world of Hollywood ...	62	...kukin yhtä varmana suhteellisesta tärkeydestään Hollywoodin maailmassa...	A 1 repetition
107	55	...he would be putting in a bid for Paramount .	63	...hän tekisi tarjouksen Paramountista .	A 1 repetition
108	56	Far below them the lights of Los Angeles shone through the smog, like distant galaxies.	64	Kaukana heidän alapuolellaan Los Angelesin valot loistivat sumun läpi kuin kaukainen galaksi.	A 1 repetition
109	57	...he took one huge jump and dived into the lights of Los Angeles at night...	64	...hän otti valtavan loikan ja sukelsi öisen Los Angelesin kimmeltäviin valoihin...	A 1 repetition
110	57	It was early in the morning in South London .	65	Etelä-Lontoossa oli varhainen aamu.	A 1 repetition
111	57	A party in Hollywood .	65	Bileet Hollywoodissa .	A 1 repetition
112	59	Los Angeles .	67	Los Angelesista .	A 1 repetition
113	60	His funeral. It was in Florida .	68	Hänen hautajaisissaan. Ne pidettiin Floridassa .	A 1 repetition
114	65	...bringing with him the entire cast of the cartoon Tom and Jerry .	70	...mukanaan koko Tom ja Jerry -piirrosarjan henkilökaarti.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
115	65	He showered, and took the tube to work.	70	Hän kävi suihkussa ja matkusti metrolla töihin.	B 7 limited universalisation
116	65	No radios, Walkmans ...	70	...ei sallita radioita, korvalappustereoita ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
117	65	I myself am a Crystal Palace supporter.	71	Minä itse olen Crystal Palacen kannattaja.	A 1 repetition
118	66	...and gathering up Post-it notes with messages on them...	71	...ja raapustaa viestejä tarralapuille ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
119	67	The daydream eased the stress of life in the Grahame Coats Agency ...	73	Päiväuni helpotti Grahame Coats Agencyn aiheuttamaa stressiä...	A 1 repetition
120	68	Most of them, like Fat Charlie, were walking up Kingsway ...	73	Useimmat, kuten Paksu Charlie, kävelivät Kingswaytä ...	A 1 repetition
121	68	...to Holborn .	73	... Holbornin metroasemalle päin.	A 5 intratextual gloss
122	70	He thought they were somewhere just off Fleet Street .	75	Hän tuumi, että he olivat jossain Fleet Streetin tienoilla.	A 1 repetition
123	71	And they sell it in a Fleet Street wine bar?	76	Ja sitä myydään Fleet Streetin viinibaarissa?	A 1 repetition
124	72	So I went to Hawaii for the week instead.	78	Niinpä minä menin sen sijaan viikoksi Havaijille .	A 1 repetition
125	73	...and about the Grahame Coats Agency ...	79	...ja Grahame Coats Agencysta ...	A 1 repetition
126	74	They wandered towards the West End ...	80	He vaelsivat kohti West Endiä .	A 1 repetition
127	74	Are you from the States as well?	81	Oletko sinäkin Valloista ?	A 1 repetition
128	75	'When I was younger,' said Fat Charlie, 'we lived in Florida ...	81	"Kun olin nuorempi", paksu Charlie sanoi, "me asuimme Floridassa..."	A 1 repetition
129	75	My dad was American .	81	Isäni oli amerikkalainen ...	A 1 repetition
130	75	...she was originally from Saint Andrews ...	81	...hän oli alun perin Saint Andrewsilta ...	A 1 repetition
131	83	...just in case it was someone from the Grahame Coats Agency trying to discern his whereabouts.	88	...ihan vain siltä varalta, että joku Grahame Coats Agencystä yrittäisi selvittää hänen olinpaikkaansa.	A 1 repetition
132	83	She was carrying a tray, on which was a water-glass with a fizzing Alka-Seltzer in it...	88	Tyttö kantoi tarjotinta, jolla oli vesilasissa sihisevä porettabletti ...	B 8 absolute universalisation

133	83	... Worchestershire sauce...	89	... Worchestershire-kastiketta ...	A 1 repetition
134	84	He drank the Alka-Seltzer anyway.	89	...mutta joi kaikesta huolimatta porejuoman .	B 8 absolute universalisation
135	84–85	Everything was new, everything was marvellous and strange, from the tiny lift that lurched him up to the fifth floor, to the warrenlike offices of the Grahame Coats Agency .	90	Kaikki oli uutta, kaikki oli upeaa ja outoa, alkaen Grahame Coats Agencyn pienestä hissistä, joka nitkutti hänet viidenteen kerrokseen, ja jatkuen kaniinien pesimätunneleita muistuttaviin toimistokoppeihin saakka.	A 1 repetition
136	85	...to keep the turnover of staff at the Grahame Coats Agency fairly constant.	91	...pitää Grahame Coats Agencyn henkilökunnan vaihtuvuus jokseenkin vakiona.	A 1 repetition
137	86	And the happiness of every soul at the Grahame Coats Agency is as important to me as my own.	92	Ja jokaisen Grahame Coats Agencyn työntekijän onni on minulle yhtä tärkeä kuin omani.	A 1 repetition
138	86	...what the accounts in the Cayman Islands are for.	92	...mitä varten Caymansaarten tilit ovat.	A 1 repetition
139	86	...money that should go to our client accounts sometimes just goes into the Cayman Island accounts instead.	92	...rahat, joiden pitäisi mennä asiakkaidemme tileille, menevätkin joskus Caymansaarten tileille.	A 1 repetition
140	87	...even if the Fraud Squad were ever able to conclude that financial crimes had been committed...	92	...vaikka petosyksikkö joskus pääsisikin hänen jäljilleen...	B 8 absolute universalisation
141	89	...they did a four-page obituary in Cooks and Cookery .	95	... Cooks and Cookeryssä oli hänen kunniakseen neljän sivun muistokirjoitus.	A 1 repetition
142	89	They said he was solely responsible for the arrival of Caribbean Fusion Cuisine in this country.	95	...hän oli yksinään vastuussa karibialaisen fuusioketiön tuomisesta tähän maahan.	A 1 repetition
143	89	...since I was going to be passing by Maxwell Gardens anyway.	95	...koska olin joka tapauksessa tulossa Maxwell Gardensiin .	A 1 repetition
144	90	I've allocated £175 a person...	96	Olen varannut 175 puntaa henkeä kohti...	B 7 limited universalisation
145	90	...and £125 to tables E to G.	96	...on varattu 125 puntaa .	B 7 limited universalisation
146	92	'Where are you headed?' ' Hendon .'	99	"Minne päin olet menossa?" "Hendoniin."	A 1 repetition
147	94	The Grahame Coats Agency occupied the top floor...	100	Grahame Coats Agency hallitsi...	A 1 repetition
148	94	...of a grey Victorian building...	100	... Aldwychissä ...	A 1 repetition
149	94	...in the Aldwych ...	100	...harmaan viisikerroksisen viktoriaanisen talon ylintä kerrosta.	A 1 repetition
150	94	...meant that he had been having some kind of early Edwardian embolism.	101	...kärsi jonkinlaisesta varhaisedvardiaanisesta veritulpasta.	A 1 repetition
151	94	...who had purchased the remains of the Butterworth Agency ...	101	...oli ostanut Butterworth Agencyn jäänteet...	A 1 repetition
152	95	...had been instantly replaced, in the way of London restaurants...	102	...ja sen tilalle oli välittömästi (kuten Lontoon ravintolamaailmassa oli tapana) tullut...	A 1 repetition
153	96	They wandered down to the Embankment ...	103	He vaelsivat Embankmentille ...	A 1 repetition
154	96	...and began to walk along the northern back of the Thames ...	103	...ja alkoivat kävellä Thamesin pohjoisrantaa...	A 1 repetition
155	96	Fat Charlie ran up the stairs to the Grahame Coats Agency .	103	Paksu Charlie juoksi portaat ylös Grahame Coats Agencyn .	A 1 repetition

156	97	There was a yellow Post-it note on his computer screen...	104	Tietokoneen näytölle oli kiinnitetty keltainen tarralappu ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
157	97	Two thousand pounds .	105	Kaksituhatta puntaa .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
158	98	Fat Charlie walked down the stairs with a cheque for two thousand pounds in his pocket...	105	Paksu Charlie käveli portaat alas kahdentuhannen punnan sekki taskussaan...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
159	98	Then he walked down to Embankment ...	106	Sitten hän käveli alas Embankmentille ...	A 1 repetition
160	98	He was two thousand pounds richer.	106	Hän oli kaksituhatta puntaa rikkaampi.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
161	99	...walked in the other direction, feeling miserable, until he reached the tube .	106	...joten hän käveli surkeana toiseen suuntaan, kunnes saapui maanalaisen asemalle.	B 7 limited universalisation
162	99	He was in the kitchen, twenty minutes later, spooning down a Pot Noodle ...	107	Kun hän kahdenkymmenen minuutin kuluttua oli keittiössä lusikoimassa nuudeleita ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
163	100	Rosie stopped in at her mother's flat in Wimpole Street , late that afternoon.	107	Rosie piipahti äitinsä luona myöhään sinä iltapäivänä.	B 10 deletion
164	101	He was meant to be travelling to Birmingham that evening...	109	Hänen oli ollut tarkoitus matkustaa sinä iltana Birminghamiin ...	A 1 repetition
165	102	...and they buried him six feet down...	111	...ja hautasivat hänet kuuden jalan syvyyteen...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
166	103	...they buy them six pennyworth of tar...	111	...ja ostavat kuuden pennyn arvosta tervaa...	A 1 repetition
167	107	Her flatmate, Carol, a thin-faced white woman from Preston , stuck her head around the bedroom door.	114	Hänen kämppäkaverinsa Carol, kalpeakasvoinen valkoinen nainen Prestonista , kurkkasi hänen huoneensa ovelta.	A 1 repetition
168	108	Fellow Crystal Palace supporter.	115	... Crystal Palacen kannattajia hänkin.	A 1 repetition
169	109	Of the Grahame Coats Agency .	116	Grahame Coats Agencystä .	A 1 repetition
170	112	He had managed entirely to forget how much he disliked his job, and the Grahame Coats Agency ...	120	Hän oli onnistunut tyystin unohtamaan, miten paljon inhosi työtään, Grahame Coats Agencyä ...	A 1 repetition
171	113	...a box containing an elderly Scalextric set...	120	...laatikko, jossa oli vanhahko Scalextric-autorata ...	A 5 intratextual gloss
172	113	...a tin box filled with Hot Wheels cars ...	120	...peltipurkillinen Hot Wheels -autoja ...	A 1 repetition
173	113	...some PlayStation games...	121	...muutamaa PlayStation -peliä...	A 1 repetition
174	115	He wandered into the Odeon ...	124	Hän vaelsi Odeoniin ...	A 1 repetition
175	116	...but there was a late-night double feature of Eraserhead ...	124	...mutta teatterisa oli tarjolla myöhäisillan tuplanäytös Eraserheadista ...	A 1 repetition
176	116	...and True Stories ...	124	...ja True Storiesista ...	A 1 repetition
177	116	...he was unsure of what Eraserhead had actually been about...	124	...hän oli Eraserheadin loputtua epävarma siitä, mistä se oli oikeastaan kertonut...	A 1 repetition
178	116	So he walked back to Maxwell Gardens ...	124	Niinpä hän käveli takaisin Maxwell Gardensiin ...	A 1 repetition
179	116	People forget that the first children born to settlers in Florida ...	125	Ihmiset unohtavat, että Floridan uudisasukkaille syntyneet lapset...	A 1 repetition
180	116	...were already old men and women when the dour Puritans landed...	125	...olivat jo vanhoja miehiä ja naisia, kun jurot puritaanit rantautuivat...	A 1 repetition
181	116	...at Plymouth Rock .	125	... Plymouthin kallioille.	A 1 repetition
182	117	...during a Florida land development scheme...	125	... Floridan maankehittämissohjelman aikana...	A 1 repetition
183	117	He's turned up in Hingland .	126	Veli ilmaantui Henglantiin .	A 1 repetition
184	118	They walked through Leicester Square ...	127	He kävelivät Leicester Squaren halki...	A 1 repetition

185	119	Fat Charlie had taken her out to the West End , once.	128	Paksu Charlie oli kerran vienyt hänet West Endiin .	A 1 repetition
186	119	...behind a violently giggly hen party from Norwich .	128	...raivokkaasti kikattavan, Norwichista tulleen polttariporukan takana.	A 1 repetition
187	121	...stumbling through the tangle of late-night London residential streets.	130	...kompuroivansa myöhäisillan Lontoon asuinkatujen sokkeloissa.	A 1 repetition
188	121	...next to the all-night New Jersey Fried Chicken outlet.	131	...koko yön auki olevan "New Jersey Fried Chickenin" vierestä.	A 1 repetition
189	121	' Maxwell Gardens ,' said Fat Charlie.	131	"Maxwell Gardensiin", Paksu Charlie sanoi.	A 1 repetition
190	122	' Maxwell Gardens ,' said Fat Charlie.	131	"Maxwell Gardensiin", Paksu Charlie sanoi.	A 1 repetition
191	122	It's just past the off-licence .	131	Se on viinakaupan vieressä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
192	122	It's just before you get to Park Crescent .	131	Se on juuri ennen Park Crescentiä .	A 1 repetition
193	122	Detective Constable Day, currently on a twelve-month secondment to the Fraud Squad ...	132	Rikoskonstaapeli Day, joka oli paraikaa kahdentoista kuukauden komennuksella petosyksikössä ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
194	122	...arrived at the offices of the Grahame Coats Agency ...	132	...saapui Grahame Coats Agencyn toimitiloihin...	A 1 repetition
195	122	The Grahame Coats Agency has a reputation for probity and fair dealing.	132	Grahame Coats Agencyllä on nuhteeton maine, joka perustuu reiluun peliin.	A 1 repetition
196	122	At the Grahame Coats Agency , a client's money is a sarcosanct trust.	132	Grahame Coats Agencyssä asiakkaan rahat ovat pyhässä tallessa.	A 1 repetition
197	123	...clients of the Grahame Coats Agency include a number of prominent public figures...	133	... Grahame Coats Agencyn asiakkaisiin lukeutuu tärkeitä julkisuuden henkilöitä...	A 1 repetition
198	123	I can do my best, but at the end of the day, we gather information and turn it over to the Crown Prosecution Service .	133	Teen parhaani, mutta loppujen lopuksi me keräämme tiedot ja asia menee syYTEharkintaan .	B 8 absolute universalisation
199	124	...this is Detective Constable Day, of the Metropolitan Police .	134	...tässä on rikoskonstaapeli Day Metropolitan Policesta .	A 1 repetition
200	126	By the time I woke up it was five in the morning and my taxi driver was turning into Travis Bickle . He was conducting a monologue.	137	Kun heräsin, kello oli viisi aamulla ja taksikuskini oli muuttumassa Travis Bickleksi . Hän piti yksinpuhelua.	A 1 repetition
201	126	I told him he might as well give up looking for Maxwell Gardens ...	137	Sanoin hänelle, että hän voisi yhtä hyvin lakata etsimästä Maxwell Gardensia ...	A 1 repetition
202	126-127	...and that it obviously wasn't a Maxwell Gardens kind of night...	137	...ja ettei nyt selvästikään ollut Maxwell Gardensin tyypinen yö...	A 1 repetition
203	127	...he'd been driving all around last night looking for Maxwell Gardens ...	137	...oli ajellut koko yön etsimässä Maxwell Gardensia ...	A 1 repetition
204	128	' Heathrow ,' said Fat Charlie.	139	"Heathrowiin", Paksu Charlie sanoi.	A 1 repetition
205	128	Where do they leave for Florida ?	139	Mistä Floridan lennot lähtevät?	A 1 repetition
206	128	Grahame Coats had begun planning his exit from the Grahame Coats Agency ...	139	Grahame Coats oli alkanut suunnitella poistumistaan Grahame Coats Agencystä ...	A 1 repetition
207	129	Each name was a signatory to the funnel accounts in the Caymans ...	139	Kummallakin nimellä oli allekirjoitusoikeus Caymansaarten tileille...	A 1 repetition
208	129	...in the British Virgin Islands ...	139	... Brittiläisillä Neitsytsaarilla ...	A 1 repetition

209	129	Grahame Coats truly enjoyed milking the clients of the Grahame Coats Agency ...	140	Grahame Coats nautti täysin sydämin Grahame Coats Agencyn asiakkaiden lypsämisestä...	A 1 repetition
210	130	...once the best-loved short Yorkshire comedian in the country...	140	...aikoinaan maan rakastetuin lyhytkasvuinen yorkshireläiskoomikko ...	A 1 repetition
211	130	...had been the star of such television series as Short Back and Sides ...	140	...oli tähdittänyt Lyhyeksi vaan -televisiosarjan kaltaisia sarjoja...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
212	130	...and his own Saturday night variety-game show, Morris Livingstone, I Presume .	140–141	...ja omaa lauantai-illan varietee-visailuohjelmaansa Morris Livingstone, oletan .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
213	130	...he had not only left all his financial affairs in the control of the Grahame Coats Agency ...	141	...eikä ollut ainoastaan jättänyt kaikkia taloudellisia asioitaan Grahame Coats Agencyn hoidettavaksi...	A 1 repetition
214	131	And the BBC tell me...	142	Ja BBC:Itä kerrottiin...	A 1 repetition
215	131	That's what the BBC said?	142	Väittikö BBC niin?	A 1 repetition
216	131	But I wouldn't want to put all the blame on BBC Worldwide .	142	Mutta en tahtoisi lykätä kaikkea syytä BBC Worldwiden niskoille.	A 1 repetition
217	131	My bank manager says I need ten thousand pounds in right now...	142	Pankinjohtajan mukaan tarvitsen kymmenentuhatta puntaa saman tien.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
218	131	Then thousand pounds shall be yours.	142	Kymmenentuhata puntaa ovat oleva teidän.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
219	132	...Morris's comedic persona had always been that of a hard-headed Yorkshireman ...	142	...Morrisin roolipersona oli aina ollut jääräpäinen yorkshireläismies ...	A 1 repetition
220	132	...proud of knowing the location of every penny .	142	...joka oli ylpeä siitä, ettei yksikään penni päässyt katoamaan hänen hyppysistään.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
221	132	...and for the installation of the swimming pool on the island of Saint Andrews ...	143	...ja uima-altaan Saint Andrewsin saarella...	A 1 repetition
222	134	My flatmates are in the Cairngorms .	145	Kämppekaverini ovat Cairngormsissa .	A 1 repetition
223	134	My flatmates are in the Cairngorms .	145	Kämppekaverini ovat Cairngormsissa .	A 1 repetition
224	134	Rosie's flatmates were in the Cairngorms ...	145	Rosien kämppikset olivat Cairngormsissa ...	A 1 repetition
225	134	Fat Charlie's body was on a plane to Florida ...	145	Paksun Charljen ruumis oli lentokoneessa matkalla Floridaan ...	A 1 repetition
226	134	One fraction of the passengers, en route to Walt Disney World ...	145	Walt Disney Worldiin matkaava turistiryhmä...	A 1 repetition
227	134	...under the impression that it was a Disney song as well...	146	...luullen että sekin oli Disney -sävelmä...	A 1 repetition
228	135	It was a New Orleans ...	146	Se oli neworleansilainen ...	A 1 repetition
229	135	... jazz band, playing a funeral march.	146	... jatsiorkesteri , joka soitti hautajaismarssia.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
230	135	...began to sing songs from Disney cartoons.	146	...alkoi laulaa Disneyn piirrettyjen lauluja.	A 1 repetition
231	135	...like two people trying to keep their balance on top of a sugar-frosted Chrysler Building .	147	...kuin kaksi ihmistä, jotka yrittivät säilyttää tasapainonsa sokerihuurretun Chrysler Buildingin päällä.	A 1 repetition
232	141	The immigration officer squinted at Fat Charlie's American passport...	149	Maahantulovirkailija siristi silmiään Paksun Charljen passille...	B 10 deletion
233	141	...out into the wide shopping concourse of Orlando airport ...	149	... Orlandon lentokentän valtavaan ostoskeskukseen...	A 1 repetition
234	142	After the damp chill of England ...	150	Englannin kostean kuumuuden jälkeen...	A 1 repetition
235	142	...the Florida heat was welcome.	150	... Floridan kuumuus oli tervetullutta.	A 1 repetition

236	142	Mrs Higgle headed south, towards the toll-road .	150	Rouva Higgle suuntasi etelään kohti tullitietä .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
237	142	...and about how she took her nephew Benjamin to Sea World ...	150	...ja siitä miten oli vienyt veljenpoikansa Benjaminin SeaWorldiin ...	A 1 repetition
238	142	...and to Walt Disney World ...	150	...ja Walt Disney Worldiin ...	A 1 repetition
239	142	Mrs Higgle slowed down and took the ticket that would take her down the toll road .	150	Rouva Higgle hidasti ja tarttui lippuun, joka takaisi hänen pääsynsä tietullin läpi.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
240	143	...and you fill up already at MacDonald's and you ain't got no appetite.	151	...ja sä oot jo tankannut McDonaldsilla eikä sulla ole ruokahalua.	A 1 repetition
241	143	...as the maroon wagon shuddered down the freeway ...	151	...punaruskean farmariauton jyristellessä pitkin moottoritietä ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
242	143	In significantly less than two hours they reached the tollway exit...	151	He saapuivat tullitien päähän huomattavasti alle kahden tunnin kuluttua...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
243	143	...and got on a local highway .	151	...ja vaihtoivat paikalliselle valtatielle .	B 8 absolute universalisation
244	143	They drove past the Barnes and Noble ...	151	He ajoivat ohi Barnes & Noblen ...	A 1 repetition
245	143	...and the Office Depot .	151	...ja The Office Depotin .	A 1 repetition
246	143	They went past the West Indian takeaway...	151	He ohittivat länsi-intialaisen noutoruokalan...	A 1 repetition
247	145	It was early evening in Florida ...	153	Floridassa oli miltei ilta...	A 1 repetition
248	145	...which meant that in London it was the dead of night.	153	...mikä tarkoitti sitä, että Lontoossa oli yösydän.	A 1 repetition
249	145	And Daisy was sitting in the small common room of the house in Hendon ...	154	Ja Daisy istui Hendonissa kimppakämpän pienessä olohuoneessa...	A 1 repetition
250	146	...in the loo of an unidentified London nightspot.	154	...nimettömän lontolaisen yökerhon vessassa.	A 1 repetition
251	146	You know you can get into trouble for impersonating as a member of the royal family .	154	Tiedätkö, että voit joutua vaikeuksiin, kun teeskentelet olevasi kuninkaallisen perheen jäsen?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
252	146	Carol blogged as a member of the British ...	154	Carol kirjautui sisään Britannian ...	A 1 repetition
253	146	... royal family , young, male and out of control.	154	... kuninkaallisen perheen jäsenenä, joka oli nuori, holtiton mies.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
254	146	...that could only have been known to an actual member of the British ...	155	...saattoi olla perillä ainoastaan Britannian ...	A 1 repetition
255	146	... royal family ...	155	... kuningasperheen jäsen...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
256	146	...still pondering the financial affairs of the Grahame Coats Agency .	155	...pohdiskellen yhä Grahame Coats Agencyn taloudellisia kuvia.	A 1 repetition
257	146	...in a large but certainly not ostentatious house in Purley ...	155	...suuressa muttei missään nimessä pröystäilevässä talossa Purleyssä .	A 1 repetition
258	146	In London , it was midnight.	155	Lontoossa oli keskiyö.	A 1 repetition
259	146	In Florida it was seven in the evening.	155	Floridassa kello oli seitsemän illalla.	A 1 repetition
260	147	...and pulled from it four zip-lock bags ...	156	...ja kaivoi sieltä neljä minigrip-pussia ...	B 9 naturalisation
261	150	...less than quarter of a mile wide...	159	...alle neljänsadan metrin levyinen...	B 9 naturalisation
262	151	...covering fifty yards in moments.	160	...ylitti viidenkymmenen metrin matkan hetkessä.	B 9 naturalisation
263	152	...thought Fat Charlie, the line of the poem...	162	...Paksu Charlie mietti. Lordi Byronin kirjoittama runonsäe...	B 11 autonomous creation
264	152	...surfacing from some long-forgotten English lesson .	162	...pulpahti pintaan joltain ammoin unohdetulta äidinkiellentunnilta .	B 8 absolute universalisation

265	159	...when he saw her in Piccadilly , later...	170	...kun Paksu Charlie näki hänet Piccadillyllä , myöhemmin...	A 1 repetition
266	161	The technicolor Ozness of the other place...	173	...toisen paikan värillinen ihmema ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
267	163	I take it this is some obscure West Indian usage of the word "similar"...	174	Oletan, että käytät sanaa 'samanlainen' jossain hämärässä länsi-intialaisessa merkityksessä...	A 1 repetition
268	163	Don't you start going all British on me.	174	Älä kuule heittäydy näsäviisaaks .	B 10 deletion
269	163	It was chilly in the Florida dawn.	174	Floridan aamu oli viileä.	A 1 repetition
270	163	The Garden of Rest looked like something from a movie...	174	Levon puutarha oli kuin elokuvasta...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
271	163	...were singing in the day in the wilderness beyond the Garden of Rest .	175	...toivottivat laulaen päivän tervetulleeksi erämaahan Levon puutarhan takana.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
272	170	On this particular evening, while Fat Charlie was in an airport, four thousand miles away...	180	Tänä nimenomaisena iltana, kun Paksua Charlieta siirrettiin ensimmäiseen luokkaan lentokentällä neljäntuhannen mailin päässä...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
273	170	...Spider was in Rosie's mother's flat in Wimpole Street ...	180	...Spider oli Rosien äidin asunnolla Wimpole Streetillä ...	A 1 repetition
274	173	Daisy's parents met at Cambridge ...	183	Daisyn vanhemmat tapasivat Cambridgessa ...	A 1 repetition
275	173	Their social interaction increased as their social skills and her spoken English improved.	183	Heidän sosiaalinen vuorovaikutuksensa lisääntyi heidän sosiaalisten taitojensa ja Daisyn äidin suullisen englannin parantuessa.	A 1 repetition
276	173	And then, one Wednesday, at the beginning of their third year at Cambridge ...	184	Ja sitten, eräänä keskiviikkona heidän kolmannen opiskeluvuotensa alussa...	B 8 absolute universalisation
277	173	They stayed in England ...	184	He jäivät Englantiin ...	A 1 repetition
278	173	They moved from university to university across Britain ...	184	He siirtyivät Britannian halki yliopistosta toiseen...	A 1 repetition
279	174	...when she went to the university of London to study law and computing.	185	...lähtiessään Lontoon yliopistoon lukemaan lakia sekä tietojenkäsittelytiedettä.	A 1 repetition
280	175	...for most coppers, police work was something you did to protect Middle England from scary people of the wrong social background...	185	...useimmille kytille poliisiyö merkitsi Keski-Englannin suojelemista väärään yhteiskuntaluokkaan kuuluvilta pelottavilta ihmisiltä...	A 1 repetition
281	175	Now he made do with a lump of Plasticine , which he balled and squashed...	186	Nyt hän joutui tyytymään muovailuvahaklönttiin , jota hän pyöritteli palloksi ja litisteli...	B 8 absolute universalisation
282	175	As a man with a lump of Plasticine in his hand...	186	Muovailuvahaklönttiä vaivaavana miehenä...	B 8 absolute universalisation
283	175	The Grahame Coats Agency case.	186	Grahame Coats Agencyn tapaus.	A 1 repetition
284	176	...his fingers were kneading the blue Plasticine into the shape of a meerschaum.	186	...vaivasivat sinistä muovailuvahaa merenvahapiipuksi.	B 8 absolute universalisation
285	176	A deep sigh, in which world-weariness, irritation and a craving for a half an ounce ...	187	Syvä huokaus, jossa uupumus elämään, ärtymys ja kaipaus saada puolikas unssia ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
286	176	...of Condor ready-rubbed mingled in equal parts.	187	... valmiiksi hakattua Condorpiipputupakkaa yhdistyivät tasasuurina osasina.	A 5 intratextual gloss
287	176	He crushed the Plasticine pipe back into a shapeless blob.	187	Pomo mursersi muovailuvahapiipun muodottomaksi möykyksi.	B 8 absolute universalisation
288	177	I'm afraid we've had a rogue employee at the Grahame Coats Agency for quite a while...	188	Pelkään pahoin, että meillä on ollut rikollinen työntekijä palkkalistoillame jo hyvän tovin...	B 10 deletion

289	177	Due to the illustrious nature of several of the clients of the Grahame Coats agency [sic] ...	189	... Grahame Coats Agencyn maineikkaiden asiakkaiden vuoksi...	A 1 repetition
290	178	I make it about three million quid .	189	Minun laskujeni mukaan kolmisen miljoonaa puntaa .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
291	178	You're offering me four and a half million pounds ?	189	Sinä tarjoat minulle neljää ja puolta miljoonaa puntaa ?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
292	180	...where he removed an attaché case, containing bundles of hundred- dollar bills...	192	...jossa hän otti sadan dollarin ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
293	181	Would you pop out and get me a sandwich? Not from Prêt , no.	193	Piipahtaisitko hakemassa minulle voileivän? Ei Prêtistä , ei.	A 1 repetition
294	181	I thought the new place in Brewer Street ?	193	Ajattelin sitä paikkaa Brewer Streetillä .	A 1 repetition
295	181	...before finally depositing it at the bottom of the Thames wearing concrete overshoes.	193	...ennen kuin sijoittaa sen Thamesin pohjalle betonikimpaleiden kera.	A 1 repetition
296	181	...out of the front door into the sunny Aldwych morning...	194	...ulos etuovesta Aldwychin aurinkoiseen aamuun...	A 1 repetition
297	181	...and out of the Grahame Coats Agency for ever.	194	...ja ikuisiksi ajoiksi pois Grahame Coats Agencystä .	A 1 repetition
298	183	You look like a million dollars .	195	Näytät miljoonan dollarin arvoiselta.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
299	185	Spider pulled out a five- pound note.	198	Spider veti esiin viiden punnan setelin.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
300	190	He was still in an excellent mood when he landed at Heathrow .	200	Hän oli yhä erinomaisella tuulella, kun kone laskeutui Heathrowiin .	A 1 repetition
301	190	He took the Heathrow Express ...	200	Hän matkusti Heathrow Expressillä ...	A 1 repetition
302	190	...into Paddington ...	200	... Paddingtonin asemalle...	A 5 intratextual gloss
303	190	...in his brief absence from England the sun had decided to come out.	200	...että hänen lyhyen poissaolonsa aikana aurinko oli päättänyt tulla esiin.	B 10 deletion
304	190	He was staring out the window, wishing he had bought a newspaper at Heathrow .	200	Paksu Charlie tuijotti ikkunasta ja toivoi, että olisi ostanut Heathrowista sanomalehden.	A 1 repetition
305	190	It was England in autumn...	200	Oli elokuinen Englanti ...	A 1 repetition
306	191	Faster and faster, the train rattled him further into London .	201	Juna kolisutteli häntä yhä nopeammin kohti Lontoota .	A 1 repetition
307	192	They walked into Maxwell Gardens , in silence.	202	He kävelivät Maxwell Gardensiin hiljaisuuden vallitessa.	A 1 repetition
308	197	The man was lying on the lawn in his home in California , reading a magazine...	208	Mies makasi pihanurmellaan Kaliforniassa lueskelemassa lehteä...	A 1 repetition
309	198	...and looked out of the window at the grey London sky, doughy and unwelcoming.	210	...ja katsoi ikkunasta Lontoon harmaata taivasta, taikinamaista ja ikävää.	A 1 repetition
310	200	There were flamingos between him and the door, hundreds of them: five- foot -tall birds...	211	Hänen ja oven välissä oli satamäärin flamingoja: puolentoista metrin mittaisia lintuja...	B 9 naturalisation
311	201	...so when Rosie broke down in tears on the Chippendale sofa ...	213	...jote kun Rosie puhkesi itkuun chippendalesohvalla ...	A 1 repetition
312	202	'Hah!' said her mother, who increased the fireworks in her head to New Year's Eve at Disneyland proportions...	214	'Hah!' sanoi hänen äitinsä. Hän nosti mielensä ilotulituksen Disneylandin uudenvuodenjuhllisuuskien tasolle...	A 1 repetition
313	204	White-collar crime, eh?	217	Valkokaulusrikollinen siis?	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
314	204	I'll tell you something the blue-collar boys know without being told.	217	Minäpä kerron sinulle jotain, minkä sinikaulus pojat tietävät kertomattakin.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
315	204	You white-collar people.	217	Te valkokaulustyypit ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation

316	205	...they would be landing soon on Saint Andrews .	218	...he laskeutuisivat pian Saint Andrewsille .	A 1 repetition
317	205	Saint Andrews was a small...	218	Saint Andrews oli pieni...	A 1 repetition
318	205	... Caribbean island...	218	... Karibianmeren saari...	A 1 repetition
319	206	...and looked like a British Holidaymaker Abroad.	218	...hän näytti Ulkomailta Lomailevalta Brittituristilta .	A 1 repetition
320	206	...Grahame Coats sat himself in the back of the black Mercedes ...	218	...Grahame Coats istui mustan mersun takapenkille...	B 6 synonymy
321	206	On the road out of Williamstown ...	219	...kun auto ajoi pois päin Williamstownista ...	A 1 repetition
322	206	It occurred to him that before he left England he had left a woman for the dead.	219	Hänen mieleensä juolahti, että ennen lähtöään Englannista hän oli jättänyt naisen henkitoreihinsa.	A 1 repetition
323	210	...a Victorian might have thought of it as Providence...	221	... viktoriaanisella ajalla elänyt ihminen olisi kenties pitänyt sitä kaitsemuksena...	A 5 intratextual gloss
324	211	...a heavy-lidded member of Her Majesty's constabulary said...	222	...ja raskasluominen Hänen majesteettinsa poliisivoimien jäsen sanoi...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
325	212	...and then after the phones with dials came the Trimphones with buttons on them and a particularly annoying ring.	223	...ja valintakiekollisten puhelinten jälkeen tulivat puhelimet , joissa oli näppäimet ja erityisen ärsyttävä soittoaani.	B 8 absolute universalisation
326	212	...a boyfriend who could and continually did imitate the <i>breep</i> of a Trimphone ...	223	...poikaystävä, joka osasi matkia ja jatkuvasti matkikin näppäinpuhelimien briipääntä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
327	212	...how a man who could imitate a Trimphone ...	223	...miten mies, joka pystyi matkimaan näppäinpuhelinta ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
328	213	Perhaps, she thought, 999 didn't work from a mobile.	224	Ehkä kännykästä ei voinut soittaa hätänumeroon , hän pohti.	B 8 absolute universalisation
329	216	I want Forensic down here...	228	"Haluan tekniikan paikalle", hän sanoi.	B 8 absolute universalisation
330	217	They were in the open air, in a large market square, somewhere that looked extremely un- English .	229	He olivat ulkoilmassa suurella torilla jossakin erittäin ei- englantilaisen näköisessä paikassa.	A 1 repetition
331	218	Do you think it's something that only happens in England ?	230	Luuletko, että sitä tapahtuu vain Englannissa ?	A 1 repetition
332	225	You take me to Florida ...	238	Sinä viet minut Floridaan ...	A 1 repetition
333	226	You'll give me a cup of tea and some Jaffa cakes ...	239	Te annatte minulle kupin teetä ja jaffakeksejä ...	A 1 repetition
334	226	...and starts eating my Jaffa cakes ...	239	...ja alkaa syödä keksejäni ...	A 1 repetition
335	226	...and make him give me my tea and Jaffa cakes back...	239	...pakotat hänet palauttamaan minulle teeni ja jaffakeksini ...	A 1 repetition
336	226	Anyway, we don't have any Jaffa cakes .	240	Eikä meillä edes ole jaffakeksejä .	A 1 repetition
337	227	And I'm really sorry that we don't have any Jaffa cakes .	241	Ja minä olen todella pahoillani, ettei meillä ole jaffakeksejä .	A 1 repetition
338	228	We can pick up some Jaffa cakes on the way.	241	Voimme hakea jaffakeksejä matkan varrella...	A 1 repetition
339	228	He nibbled the Jaffa cake .	241	Paksu Charlie jyrsi jaffakeksiä .	A 1 repetition
340	228	She parked the car on the double yellow lines ...	242	Hän pysäköi auton keltaisille tuplaviivoille ...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
341	228	...outside the Grahame Coats Agency offices and they went inside together.	242	... Grahame Coats Agencyn ulkopuolelle...	A 1 repetition
342	228	There were no English newspapers on the cruise ship...	242	Risteilyaluksella ei ollut englantilaisia sanomalehtiä...	A 1 repetition
343	229	...tired of not being able to leave the offices in the Aldwych .	242	...kyllästynyt siihen, ettei päässyt poistumaan Aldwychin toimistotaloista.	A 1 repetition

344	229	...why can't I haunt Somerset House , over the road?	242–243	...miksi minä voi kummitella Somerset Housessa kadun toisella puolella?	A 1 repetition
345	229	Lovely buildings, excellent view over the Thames ...	243	Ihastuttavia rakennuksia, erinomainen näköala Thamesille ...	A 1 repetition
346	231	At least she was out of the office in the Aldwych .	245	Ainakin hän oli ulkona Aldwychissä sijaitsevasta toimistosta.	A 1 repetition
347	231	She went where she always went first, when she came to London ...	245	Hän meni sinne, minne aina ensimmäiseksi Lontoossa meni...	A 1 repetition
348	231	...to Selfridges , the department store...	245	... Selfridgesille ...	A 1 repetition
349	231	...in Oxford Street .	245	... Oxford Streetillä sijaitsevaan tavarataloon.	A 1 repetition
350	231	Maeve had worked in the cosmetic department of Selfridges when she was much younger...	245	Maeve oli nuorena tyttönä työskennellyt Selfridgesin kosmetiikkaosastolla...	A 1 repetition
351	232	Then she drifted through the Selfridges home entertainment department...	246	Sitten hän ajalehti läpi Selfridgesin elektroniikkaosaston...	A 1 repetition
352	232	...from Morris Livingstone, I Presume .	246	... Morris Livingstone, oletan -sarjasta .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
353	233	...in a dimly lit restaurant in London's ...	247	...himmeästi valaistussa ravintolassa Lontoon ...	A 1 repetition
354	233	...tiny Chinatown .	247	...pikkuruuisessa China Townissa .	A 1 repetition
355	233	There's a theory that he threw himself off the side of a Channel Ferry .	248	Yhden teorian mukaan Grahame Coats heittäytyi kanaalilautalta .	A 1 repetition
356	234	...the neighbours are now all convinced that I'm a yardie hit man.	249	...naapurit ovat vakuuttuneita siitä, että olen jamaikalainen palkkamurhaaja.	B 7 limited universalisation
357	235	...my newsagent wants me to make sure...	249	Lehtioskien pitäjä taas haluaa minun varmistavan...	B 7 limited universalisation
358	235	...and a pack of Polo mints...	249	...sekä minttupastilleja ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
359	235	He walked her down to Leicester Square tube station .	249	Hän saattoi Daisyn Leicester Squaren metroasemalle .	A 1 repetition
360	235	But there are always birds in Leicester Square .	250	Mutta Leicester Squarella on aina lintuja.	A 1 repetition
361	235	They stopped at the tube ...	250	He pysähtyivät metroasemalla ...	B 7 limited universalisation
362	235	Fat Charlie walked back across Leicester Square ...	250	Paksu Charlie kulki takaisin Leicester Squarelle ...	A 1 repetition
363	235	...heading for Piccadilly Circus .	250	...suuntanaan Piccadilly Circus .	A 1 repetition
364	235	Meet you by Eros ...	250	Tavataan Eroksella ...	A 1 repetition
365	236	...and that was strange because there were always birds in London .	250	...ja se oli kummallista, sillä Lontoossa oli ana lintuja.	A 1 repetition
366	236	Spider was sitting beneath the statue, reading the News of the World .	250	Spider istui patsaan juuressa lukemassa News of the Worldia .	A 1 repetition
367	236	It's not actually Eros , you know.	250	Tiestikö, ettei se oikeastaan ole Eros .	A 1 repetition
368	236	It's the statue of Christian Charity .	250	Se on Kristillisen laupeuden patsas.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
369	237	...forming a wall of birds coming towards Fat Charlie and Spider down Regent Street .	252	...lintumuurin, joka tuli alas Regent Streetille kohti Paksua Charlieta ja Spideriä.	A 1 repetition
370	238	...heading for the statue of Eros and the man beneath it.	252	...joka suuntasi kohti Eroksen patsasta ja sen alla olevaa miestä.	A 1 repetition
371	241	Fat Charlie walked back through the Garden of Rest feeling stupid...	254	Paksu Charlie käveli takaisin Levon putarhan halki.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation

372	241	...betting his million dollars ...	254	...panemala miljoona dollariaan likoon...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
373	241	...on the Mississippi being a longer river...	254	...sen puolesta, että Mississippi oli pitempi joki...	A 1 repetition
374	242	He climbed into his rental, followed Mrs Bustamonte's Camry ...	255	Hän kapusi vuokra-autoonsa ja seurasi rouva Bustamonten Camryä ...	A 1 repetition
375	242	...along the Florida streets.	255	...pitkin Floridan teitä.	A 1 repetition
376	246	She was sitting in the kitchen, watching Oprah on a very small countertop television.	260	Tämä istui keittiössä katsomassa Oprahia hyvin pienestä matkatelevisiosta.	A 1 repetition
377	246	' Saint Andrews ,' she said.	260	" Saint Andrews ", hän sanoi.	A 1 repetition
378	246	Callyanne's cone to Saint Andrews .	260	Callyanne lähti Saint Andrewsille .	A 1 repetition
379	247	Probably as soon as I leave here she'll be out of bed and doing the charleston around her bedroom.	261	Heti kun olen lähtenyt, hän pomppaa sängystä ja tanssii charlestonia ympäri makuuhuonetta.	A 1 repetition
380	247	Were in Saint Andrews is she?	261	Missä päin Saint Andrewsia hän on?	A 1 repetition
381	247	We at A-One travel are here to serve all your travel needs...	261	Me A-One-matkoilla teemme parhaamme...	A 1 repetition
382	247	What's the cheapest way to get out to Saint Andrews ?	262	Mikä on halvin tapa päästä Saint Andrewsille ?	A 1 repetition
383	248	It doesn't look like there's anything out there for less than 1200 dollars .	262	Ei näytä siltä, että löytyy alle tuhannenkahdensadan dollarin lentoa.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
384	248	If you can go out for a week, and stay at the Dolpin Hotel ...	262	Jos voitte viipyä viikon ja asua Dolphin-hotellissa ...	A 1 repetition
385	248	...I could get you a week's vacation for five hundred dollars ...	262	...minulla olisi tarjota viikon matka viidelläsadalla dollarilla .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
386	248	Fat Charlie gave the man five crumpled hundred- dollar bills.	262	Paksu Charlie ojensi miehelle viisi rypyistä sadan dollarin seteliä.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
387	248	Yes, sir. Saint Andrews .	263	Kyllä, sir. Saint Andrews .	A 1 repetition
388	249	The closed-circuit footage from Gatwick is definitely him.	263	Gatwickin kentän valvontakameran kuva esittää ehdottomasti Coatsia.	A 5 intratextual gloss
389	249	Roger Bronstein flies to Miami ...	263	Roger Bronstein lensi Miamiin ...	A 1 repetition
390	249	...takes a connection to Saint Andrews .	263	...vaihtoi konetta ja astui Saint Andrews in koneeseen.	A 1 repetition
391	249	He squashed a little Plasticine man...	263	Hän liiskasi pienen muovailuvahaukon ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
392	249	...into a Plasticine ball...	263	... muovailuvahaukoksi ...	B 8 absolute universalisation
393	249	He folded the Plasticine sheet into a rough cube...	264	Hän taitteli muovailuvahalevyn epätasaiseksi kuutioksi...	B 8 absolute universalisation
394	250	Carol was sitting in front of Coronation Street ...	264	Carol istui tuijottamassa Coronation Streetiä ...	A 1 repetition
395	250	Fat Charlie liked Caribbeair .	264	Paksu Charlie piti Caribbeairista .	A 1 repetition
396	251	...so he read the Caribbeair magazine ...	266	...joten hän luki Caribbeair Magazinea ...	A 1 repetition
397	251	...and learned many useful things about Saint Andrews .	266	...ja oppi monia hyödyllisiä seikkoja Saint Andrewsista .	A 1 repetition
398	251	He learned that Saint Andrews is not...	266	Hän oppi, että Saint Andrews ei ole...	A 1 repetition
399	251	...the smallest of Caribbean Islands .	266	...pienin Karibian saarista .	A 1 repetition
400	251	It was said that anything you planted on Saint Andrews would grow.	266	Sanottiin, että istuttipa Saint Andrewsille mitä hyvänsä, se kasvoi.	A 1 repetition
401	251	It belonged to the Spanish, then to British ...	266	Saari kuului espanjalaisille, sitten briteille ...	A 1 repetition
402	251	...then to the Dutch, then to the British again...	266	...sitten hollantilaisille, sitten taas briteille ...	A 1 repetition
403	252	Since then, Saint Andrews had been ruled by...	267	Siitä lähtien Saint Andrewsia oli hallinnut...	A 1 repetition

404	252	If Saint Andrews was known for anything, it was for its cuisine...	267	Jos Saint Andrews jostain tunnettiin, niin keittiöstään...	A 1 repetition
405	252	There were two towns on Saint Andrews ...	267	Saint Andrewsilla oli kaksi kaupunkia...	A 1 repetition
406	252	... Williamstown , on the southeast side of the island...	267	... Williamstown saaren kaakkoispuolella...	A 1 repetition
407	252	...and Newcastle , on the north.	267	...ja Newcastle pohjoispuolella.	A 1 repetition
408	252	One day Saint Andrews would get a real international airport.	267	Jonain päivänä Saint Andrews saisi oikean, kansainvälisen lentokentän.	A 1 repetition
409	252	It was a matter of opinion whether the deep harbour of Williamstown was a good thing or not.	267	Oli makuasia, pitikö Williamsin syvää satamaa hyvänä asiana vai ei.	A 1 repetition
410	252	...people, who were changing the economy and nature of Saint Andrews ...	267	...ihmisiä, jotka muuttivat Saint Andrews in taloutta ja luontoa...	A 1 repetition
411	252	...as they were changing the economy of many Caribbean islands.	267	...samalla tavoin kuin ne muuttivat monien muidenkin Karibian saarten taloutta.	A 1 repetition
412	252	At high season there would be up to half a dozen cruise ships in Williamstown Bay ...	267	Parhaimpaan sesonkiaikaan Williamstownin satamassa oli puolentusinaa risteilyalusta...	A 1 repetition
413	252	And the people of Saint Andrews grumbled...	267	Ja Saint Andrews in asukkaat nurisivat...	A 1 repetition
414	252	The Caribbeair plane landed with a bump...	267	Caribbeairin kone laskeutui niin rajusti töyssähtäen...	A 1 repetition
415	253	...he learned a number of things that had not been mentioned in the Caribbeair magazine .	268	...hän oppi monia asioita, joita ei ollut mainittu Caribbeairin lehdessä .	A 1 repetition
416	253	On Saint Andrews ...	268	Saint Andrewsilla ...	A 1 repetition
417	253	...even the rastas knew it.	268	...jopa rastat tiesivät sen.	A 1 repetition
418	253	He learned that there was no reason ever to leave Saint Andrews .	268	Hän oppi, ettei ollut mitään syytä lähteä Saint Andrewsilta .	A 1 repetition
419	253	The taxi driver himself had seen no reason ever to leave Saint Andrews , and he had given it much thought.	268	Taksikuski itse ei ollut koskaan nähnyt mitään syytä lähteä Saint Andrewsilta , ja hän oli ajatellut asiaa rutkasti.	A 1 repetition
420	253	He told Fat Charlie that the Dolphin was an excellent hotel.	268	Hän sanoi Paksulle Charlieelle, että Dolphin oli erinomainen hotelli.	A 1 repetition
421	253	...since Saint Andrews was a perfect place to come if you were looking for a woman.	268	...koska Saint Andrews oli loistopaikka, mikäli etsi naista.	A 1 repetition
422	253	...the women of Saint Andrews were curvier...	268	... Saint Andrews in naiset olivat kurvikkaampia...	A 1 repetition
423	254	...that Fat Charlie did not know by sight all the people in England ...	269	...ettei Paksu Charlie tuntenut ulkonäöltä kaikkia Englannin asukkaita...	A 1 repetition
424	254	The taxi pulled up in front of the Dolphin Hotel ...	269	Taksi pysähtyi Dolphin-hotellin eteen...	A 1 repetition
425	255	He had not shaved since leaving England ...	270	Hän ei ollut ajellut leukaansa sitten Englannista lähdön...	A 1 repetition
426	255	He thought about London too much.	270	Hän ajatteli Lontoota liian paljon.	A 1 repetition
427	255	In London , each of his favourite restaurants had...	270	Lontoossa kaikissa hänen lempiravintoloissaan oli...	A 1 repetition
428	255	In London there were people who owed him favours...	270–271	Lontoossa oli ihmisiä, jotka olivat hänelle palveluksen velkaa...	A 1 repetition
429	255	...in London there were theatres to have first nights in.	271	... Lontoossa oli teattereita, joissa oli ensi-iltoja.	A 1 repetition
430	256	Basil had bought a luxury house on Saint Andrews ...	271	...Basil oli ostanut luksustalon Saint Andrewsilta ...	A 1 repetition

431	256	...and discovering each other in the same unlikely teashop in Vancouver .	272	...ja löytämällä toisensa samasta epätodennäköisestä kahvilasta Vancouverissa .	A 1 repetition
432	257	...walked into a small café on the road to Williamstown ...	272	...käveli pieneen kahvilaan, joka sijaitsi Williamstowniin vievän tien varrella.	A 1 repetition
433	257	He ordered a Fanta and sat down at a table.	272	Hän tilasi Fantan ja istuutui pöydän ääreen.	A 1 repetition
434	257	He picked up his Fanta and walked, with Rosie, to the table in the corner.	273	Hän tarttui Fantaansa ja käveli Rosien kanssa nurkkapöytään.	A 1 repetition
435	258	...enmities she had managed to cultivate with certain American passengers...	273	...riidoista, joita oli onnistunut pitämään yllä tiettyjen amerikkalaismatkustajien kanssa.	A 1 repetition
436	258	...if someone was to return to London at this precise point in time...	274	...jos joku sattuisi palaamaan Lontooseen juuri nyt...	A 1 repetition
437	258	...Grahame Coats had been encountered in Saint Andrews .	274	...Grahame Coats oli nähty Saint Andrewsilla .	A 1 repetition
438	258	...they were due back at the Williamstown Port for pick-up later that afternoon...	274	...heidän oli määrä olla iltapäivällä Williamstownin satamassa , josta heidät noudettaisiin laivaan...	A 1 repetition
439	259	The gardener pulled up outside soon after, in a black Mercedes ...	274	Pian sen jälkeen puutarhuri pysäköi mustan Mercedeksen kahvilan eteen...	A 1 repetition
440	259	...she had wanted to be at home, in Pontefract ...	275	...hän oli halunnut olla kotona Pontefractissa ...	A 1 repetition
441	259	She wanted to see her sister in Rye ...	275	Hän halusi nähdä Ryessa asuvan siskonsa...	A 1 repetition
442	259	...there she was there in the garden at Rye , watching her sister...	275	...hän jo tupsahti siskon puutarhaan ja katseli, kun tämä...	B 10 deletion
443	259	She was, momentarily, back in the office in the Aldwych ...	275	Hän palasi hetkiseksi takaisin Aldwychin -toimistoon...	A 1 repetition
444	259	...and then in an empty house in Purley ...	275	...sitten tyhjäan, Purleyssä sijaitsevaan taloon...	A 1 repetition
445	260	We're in Florida .	276	Olemme Floridassa .	A 1 repetition
446	260	...they walked out of the Garden of Rest .	276	...he kävelivät ulos Levon puutarhasta .	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
447	264	She had stared into his face in a Greek restaurant in South London ...	280	Hän oli tuijottanut Spideria kreikkalaisessa ravintolassa Lontoossa ...	B 7 limited universalisation
448	265	Before I give you both a ride into Williamstown ...	282	...ennen kuin vien teidät Williamstowniin ?	A 1 repetition
449	266	He picked out a dusty-looking bottle of 1995 Chablis Premier Cru from a wine rack.	283	Hän valitsi viinelineestä tomuisen pullon vuoden 1995 Chablis Premier Cruta .	A 5 intratextual gloss
450	266	As he finished his second glass of Chablis ...	283	Kun hän joi loppuun toisen Chablis -lasillisensa...	A 1 repetition
451	269	The Dolphin Hotel had a concierge.	284	Dolphin-hotellissa oli ovenvartija.	A 1 repetition
452	269	She's here from Florida .	284	Hän on tullut tänne Floridasta .	A 1 repetition
453	270	...would be headlining the Saint Andrews Music Festival .	285	... St Andrews Music Festivalia tähdittäisi...	A 1 repetition
454	270	We're here, just south of Williamstown ...	285	Me ollaan tässä, vähän Williamstownista etelään...	A 1 repetition
455	270	There were information conduits on Saint Andrews ...	285	Saint Andrewsilla oli tietokanavia...	A 1 repetition
456	271	...a bearded rasta ...	286	...parrakkaalle rastalle ...	A 1 repetition
457	271	...with a Jamaica -coloured knit cap...	286	...jolla oli kudottu vihreäpunakeltainen myssy...	B 8 absolute universalisation
458	271	She's about sixty. American .	286	Hän on suunnilleen kuudenkymmenen. Amerikkalainen .	A 1 repetition
459	271	He got back to the Dolphin Hotel in time for dinner.	286	Hän palasi Dolphin-hotelliin sopivasti illalliselle.	A 1 repetition

460	271	On his way back to Williamstown , in the late afternoon...	286	Myöhään iltapäivällä, ollessaan paluumatkalla Williamstowniin ...	A 1 repetition
461	272	It was downhill from here all the way to Williamstown .	287	Koko matka Williamstowniin oli alamäkeä.	A 1 repetition
462	272	You must be the Englishman with the lime.	287	Sun täytyy olla se engelsmanni , jolla on limetti.	A 1 repetition
463	272	Fat Charlie noticed the black car – a Mercedes ...	288	Paksu Charlie huomasi mustan auton – Mercedeksen ...	A 1 repetition
464	272	...the black Mercedes was now following the minibus...	288	... mersu seurasi nyt minibussia...	B 6 synonymy
465	272	...into Williamstown ...	288	... Williamstowniin ...	A 1 repetition
466	274	Her Majesty's Constabulary look unkindly on kidnapping foreign criminals...	289	Hänen Majesteettinsa poliisivoimat eivät suhtaudu suopeasti rikollisten sieppaamiseen vieraisissa maissa...	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
467	274	...persuade him to return to the UK willingly.	289	...pystyisikö suostuttelemaan miehen palaamaan vapaaehtoisesti Isoon-Britanniaan .	B 7 limited universalisation
468	274	...and tasted the air – earthy, spicy, wet, almost sweet – of Saint Andrews ...	289	...ja haistoi Saint Andrews in ilman – multaisen, mausteisen, märän, miltei makean...	A 1 repetition
469	274	Grahame Coats had killed a woman in his office in the Aldwych ...	290	Grahame Coats oli tappanut naisen toimistossaan Aldwychissä ...	A 1 repetition
470	275	I explained it to Morris – he was on a television screen in Selfridges ...	291	Selitin kaiken Morrisille – hän oli televisioruudulla Selfridgesillä ...	A 1 repetition
471	275	And I'm sure I can do a Banquo-at-the-feast thing , given the opportunity.	291	Olen varma, että kykenen siihen mihin Banquo Macbethin pidoissa , jos vain saan tilaisuuden.	A 5 intratextual gloss
472	278	He had bought a handgun in Williamstown , the previous week.	294	Hän oli ostanut edellisellä viikolla Williamstownista käsiaseen.	A 1 repetition
473	278	You could buy guns pretty easily on Saint Andrews , it was that sort of island.	294	Saint Andrewsilta saattoi ostaa melko helposti aseita, sen tyyppinen saari se oli.	A 1 repetition
474	279	Fat Charlie's in England .	295	Paksu Charlie on Englannissa .	A 1 repetition
475	280	...and landed about eighteen inches away.	295	...ja laskeutui osapuilleen neljänkymmenenviiden sentin päähän.	B 9 naturalisation
476	281	The clay ball rolled – less than an inch , but it was enough.	295	Savipallo vieri – vain muutaman sentin , mutta se riitti.	B 9 naturalisation
477	284	... Saint Andrews doesn't have any extradition treaties...	301	...ettei Saint Andrewsilla ole luovutus sopimuksia.	A 1 repetition
478	286	...who had been driving the black Mercedes that afternoon...	303	...kuka oli ajanut mustaa mersua iltapäivällä...	B 6 synonymy
479	287	Enland . Me and my friends.	304	Englannista . Minä ja kaverini.	A 1 repetition
480	287	We're all from England .	304	Me olemme kaikki Englannista .	A 1 repetition
481	288	...to discover his inner Drifters .	306	...sisäisen doo-wop-laulajansa löytämiseen.	B 8 absolute universalisation
482	288	Her name's Daisy Day. She's from England too.	306	Hänen nimensä on Daisy Day. Häinkin on Englannista .	A 1 repetition
483	296	Above them, in the house, the front door slammed. ' Bluebeard's home,' said Rosie's mother.	311	Heidän yllään, talossa, etuovi kiskaistiin auki. "Siniparta palasi kotiin", Rosien äiti sanoi.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
484	299	The implacably cheerful representative of the Saint Andrews police force...	314	Saint Andrews in poliisivoimien leppymättömän pirteä edustaja...	A 1 repetition
485	299	Then Fat Charlie told him about the incident with the black Mercedes and the bicycle...	314	Paksu Charlie kertoi iltapäivän välikohtauksesta, jossa oli osallisena musta Mercedes ja polkupyörä...	A 1 repetition

486	301	I've watched my semi-imaginary brother get eaten by a wall of birds in Piccadilly Circus ...	317	...olen nähnyt puolimielikuvituksellisen veljeni tulevan lintumuurin syömäksi Piccadilly Circusilla ...	A 1 repetition
487	303	A green fedora hat covered his eyes.	319	Vihreä huopahattu peitti hänen silmänsä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
488	305	He removed his fedora , slipped the feather into the hatband.	322	Hän otti huopahatun päästään ja sujautti sulan hattunauhaan.	B 8 absolute universalisation
489	306	She picked up the copy of the Williamstown Courier that Mrs Higgle had been reading...	323	Hän tarttui Williamstown Courieriin , jota rouva Higgle oli lukenut...	A 1 repetition
490	311	...and all the people who shout at each other on COPS .	329	...ja kaikki ne ihmiset, jotka karjuvat toisilleen COPS-sarjassa .	A 5 intratextual gloss
491	320	The shadow-cat hissed and took a step back, and the foot missed it by less than an inch .	338	Varjokissa sähähti ja otti askeleen taaksepäin, ja jalka osui vain muutaman sentin harjaan.	B 9 naturalisation
492	322	They rode the first minibus of the morning back to Williamstown .	340	He ajoivat aamun ensimmäisellä minibussilla takaisin Williamstowniin .	A 1 repetition
493	326	...and Spider was sitting in the waiting room, holding a dog-eared copy of Entertainment Weekly magazine as if he were actually reading it.	343	Spider istui olotuhuoneessa pidellen koirankorville luettavaa Entertainment Weekly -lehteä ikään kuin olisi oikeasti lukenut sitä.	A 1 repetition
494	329	Spider and Charlie walked down the Williamstown high street in the morning sun.	347	Spider ja Charlie kulkivat pitkin Williamstownin pääkatua aamuauringossa.	A 1 repetition
495	330	Charlie gave Spider the green fedora .	347	Charlie antoi vihreän huopahatun Spiderille.	B 8 absolute universalisation
496	330	Charlie pushed his fedora back on to his head.	347	Charlie painoi huopahatun takaisin päähänsä.	B 8 absolute universalisation
497	330	...and they walked away from the Williamstown high street.	348	...ja he kävelivät pois Williamstownin pääkadulta.	A 1 repetition
498	338	'Ah well. Another day . . . ' said the small white animal. 'If you say "another dollar",' said Tiger...	358	Pieni valkoinen eläin sanoi: "Ah, hyvä on. Uusi päivä –" "Jos sanot 'uudet kujeet'", Tiikeri sanoi...	B 10 deletion
499	339	Six feet down, best kind there is.	358	Kuuden jalan syvyydessä lepokausi on parasta.	A 3 linguistic (non-cultural) translation
500	339	It was something he'd wanted to do ever since he saw Carrie ...	359	Hän oli halunnut tehdä niin aina siitä saakka, kun oli nähnyt Carrien ...	A 1 repetition