# 4.1 Introduction to analysis

According to the OALD, a proper name is a "a word that is the name of a person, a place, an institution, etc. and is written with a capital letter, for example Tom, Mrs. Jones, Rome, Texas, the Rhine, the White House". (oxfordlearnersdictionaries, 2016) "Lord of The Rings contains a lot of names of characters and places and because of fantasy content it also contains a lot of fictional races and buildings. Full list of the names in Lord Of The Rings are included in this work and are discussed in this chapter.

# 4.2 PERSONAL NAMES

A lot of personal names have been left untranslated in series "Władca Pierścieni" in Maria Skibniewska's version. In contrast, in the version of Jerzy Łoziński we have to deal with translating approximation and even character names. They have been translated into Polish, so the reader can easily memorize the characters in the native language. Most of the characters in the version of Łoziński very easily be assigned to the original English version. However, not all, because we have to deal with a completely changed names.

The first example of this is the proper name "Bilbo Baggins", the main character in the book "The Hobbit," which was also shown in the "Lord of The Rings. In the version of Mary Skibniewska he is "Bilbo Baggins", the translator uses a strategy very popular for names which is omission. In most versions of Skibniewska see this tactic. However, in the version of Łoziński can be see a completely different version of the name of this hero. This is the "Bilbo Bagosz." Complete change in the name and translate it makes the character becomes more simple for the Polish reader. Bagosz is the surname that exists as a real Polish surname, making it easier to remember to the Polish reader.

Another example is the character name Meriadoc Brandybuck, commonly in a novel called by other heroes of "Merry". Skibniewska, further use of the same tactics and left the proper name unchanged. While Łoziński has changed completely, and thus in its version we have: "Radostek Gorzaleni". It has been translated in this way because the name "Merry," says about being joyful, happy. This shows the nature of the characters by name.

It might seem that the translator is worried only about the main characters, or characters that play a very important role in the novel. However, each character who is mentioned by name should somehow be treated through an interpreter. Another character in the original book, "Farmer Maggot." Namely in the case of the preceding it has been left with the same name by Skibniewska. The difference is similar in English "Farmer" to Polish. Skibniewska not need at all to worry about his profession. In the version of Łoziński character called "Kmieć Chętka." It is a hobbit living in the swamps of Eastern Southfarthing the estate Bamfurlong. A friend of Tom Bombadil. According to SJP Kmieć is "Peasant having farms on Their Own leasehold" (SJP, 2016). After once again Łoziński try to bring the reader the meaning of even word simple such as "Farmer".

In his translation Łoziński used a multitude of tactics, one of which is mentioned in the second chapter of "Insertion" by Elvira Cámara Aguilera. An example of this tactic is the character in the book named Aragorn. In the book, Tolkien character is presented with his nickname "Strider." Also in a similar manner it was translated version of Skibniewska. Translation is "Obieżyświat", which is consistent with a simple ratio to Polish. Łoziński went a step further. He would not give him such a nickname. He treated his "profession" as "Łazik". According to SJP word "Łazik", is of course also called vagrants, globetrotter and a strider.

Another interesting example of translating names as a creature whose small hobbits Sam and Frodo hit while hiking. It is a great spider, who in the original novel was called "Shelob." Invented name that has not been treated calque tactic. Skibniewska applied some of the tactics "Transcribe", because the name of this form is translated into Polish as "Szeloba ", very similar to the original. Łoziński, in his version, completely omitted the name of creation, and he added an explanation in its very name, because he called" Pajęczyca". Uses once again "Insertion." An easy way to show the reader what really is a monster called the original Shelob.

Mouth of Sauron has been translated in a very interesting way. It is a figure that is referred to as a "messenger", "envoy". However, in the literal sense of "Mouth" means "Usta". That's how it translated by Jerzy Łoziński, because we have his version of "Głos Saurona", it is a character who speaks for a Sauron. However, Maria Skibniewska changed its literal name "Mouth of Sauron" to "Rzecznik Saurona". She transformed its name in closer to the "Messenger of Sauron", "Wysłannik Mordoru".

Another important figure, whose proper name is translated in a specific way that fits character, as was in the case of Merry. Grima, otherwise known as Wormtongue. His nickname also is connected with his character in the novel, to which they referred both translators. This figure is very insidious, and is also at the service of the forces of evil. Translating the name of the character required to find in Polish animal, which also is considered a symbol of deceit and betrayal. Maria Skibniewska decided to call it a "Gadzi Język". This applies to most common reptile called a snake. Well known, it is a symbol of deception in the Bible, while Tolkien was not only a Christian, but he was fascinated by Christianity itself. Jerzy Łoziński translated the name to "Żmijowy Język", as seen in a very similar way. Everything was based on a combination of snake in religious culture, what has worked in both versions.

The following three examples have been treated the same way by Maria Skibniewska. She used again omission. Characters such as Samwise Gamgee, Smeoagol, and Arwen. All these figures sound quite the same in the original Tolkien's books. Jerzy Łoziński decided to change something. Samwise Gamgee a friend of one of the main character Frodo was translated in a way that is presented in the books. Samwise called "Gaduła". Well known from the books, it is a character who actually often speaks up, so the translation most reflects the character of this form. Next is Smeoagol, very characteristic not only in the book or the film but in pop culture. It is found in the book "The Hobbit." Its name in translation of Łoziński is "Smaduł" operated here more to transcribe and tried once again to facilitate the Polish reader reception. The last figure is Arwen, which in translation by Łoziński as "Aurena", which is also much easier to remember and pronounce it by the Polish reader. This is the elf in love with the aforementioned character Aragorn.

As seen most of the names translated by Maria Skibniewska was omitted, while Łoziński at all costs wanted to translate them on the basis of transcription, meaning in the book, and even translating the form to the realities of the target language.

# 4.3 Names of places

In most cases, the geographical names are not translated. Almost all the geographical names in Lord Of The Rings are strictly fictional. There are no references to any existing places or geographical features.

Names of geographical places were also a problem for both translators. Once again, you can meet with very similar strategies for their translations ak for character names. The most well-known and clear differences in the translations is an example of the village where inhabited by hobbits. In the original book, we deal with the name "Shire". Looking at the translation Maria Skibniewska, you will see the same thing in the case of "Bilbo Baggins". "Shire" remains the same in the translation. Łoziński version is completely different. Previous strategies indicate more frequently used tactic by Łoziński of translation studies. Domestication is most commonly used by the translator because "Shire" in his translation is "Włości". Referring to the dictionary of the Polish language "Włości" is a mansion, a large landed estate, the word was often used in former times. Łoziński is trying to bring the world created by Tolkien through the inclusions of Polish culture.

Another example, which shows significant differences in the translations of the translators, and also show that tactic has been used by them in the case foreignzation and domestication is the town "Bag End". Skibniewska left the city intact. Łoziński decided to explain what is the "Bag End". He called them his version of "Bagoszno." Many Polish cities end up very similar to the said example. For instance Leszno, or even Trzemeszno. The end of "-szno" adds overtones used in our culture and language, which changes the tenor of Bagoszno.

Domestication strategy is also used in another embodiment. The original name of the village of hobbits in the Lord Of The Rings is named "Hobbiton". Maria Skibniewska clung to foreignzation therefore ideal for this tactic was to use omission, which completely does not work in version Łoziński. Skibniewska left Hobbiton, while Łoziński simplified name and drew her to the Polish realities of Hobbiton giving the name of the "Hobbitów". It can still notice a fantasy world, which is in the name, but the translation has changed its reception. "Hobbitów," as "Bagoszno" associate our native names of cities and villages.

The last example confirming the choice given strategies by translators is "Sackville". It is the ancestral village located hobbits in the Shire, or "Włości". Also, it was a family name living there hobbits. " The **Sackville-Baggins** was a wealthy Hobbit family of the Shire (...)" and " It was founded by the marriage of Longo Baggins to Camellia Sackville, heiress of the Sackville family headship." (http://lotr.wikia.com,2016)

Despite significant differences between easy and translates them both, you can find examples of names that do not apply as the previous examples. "Rivendell" is the seat of the elves in Tolkien's world. This name is associated with a safe place, because it was its destiny. Elves, who inhabited the city was far away from the conflict. It is very difficult to find counterpart, which fit perfectly to reflect such a place in the Polish language. The strategy already mentioned, often used by Łoziński, which Insertion could not check. Łoziński decided to fabulous Rivendell was named in his translation of "Tajar."

Translation towns and villages is a big problem for each interpreter. But this is not the end of problems with their own names in the geographical case. There is still a lot of names of other things that also cause problems. One of them is the river. In the original version of The Lord of the Rings there is a huge river measuring about 400 miles. The name of the place is associated with its inhabitants, treebeards and ents. These creatures resemble a Middle-earth mythology, walking and living your own life tree. The river, which flows through the largest cluster is called the River Ent. Maria Skibniewska becoming the foreignzation decided to make calque and translated into the "River Ent." Jerzy Łoziński decided to approach the matter in a different way. He translated most of the names of villages and towns in the novel. Therefore, it has been translated by the river Ents. But not in the way she did it Skibniewska. Łoziński decided to call it a "Entyda." The target language can find many counterparts translated into the river. "Entyda" is very similar to the name of the Polish rivers such as Nida, Brda, Wda, and even Reda. Names of rivers completed in a similar way to Entyda is much more. Names of these rivers are easier to assimilate for readers target language, which is why the strategy used by Łoziński called Localization. This is another tactic used very often by translators who decide to domestication.

The last example of geographical names in case there are places not only such as lakes, cities, villages, but also the mountain. Names of places in the Lord Of The Rings is really a lot. The work was awarded one example, to also mention the problems of translation. Mount Doom, which is one of the most important places in Middle-earth. It was here that was created only a ring of Sauron, and also here it must be destroyed. It was a very important place, so translators have to take care of the proper name. Maria Skibniewska decided to translate Mount Doom "Góra Przeznaczenia," based on the story of the book. From the outset, it must be carried here and destroyed a ring worn by the little hobbit Frodo. While the mission that has to do his "destiny", so the name of this mountain has a specific ratio to the story. Jerzy Łoziński decided to give this important place, a different attitude. In his translation of the mountain is called "Góra Przeklęta". What shows that Mount Doom in the Polish translation of a bad thing. The translation "Góra Przeznaczenia" notes that there is no show the this mountain as a place where you are staying evil Sauron, while in the second translation Łoziński is trying to show it.

# 4.4 Name of buildings

The names of their own buildings, or specific places, also been a problem in the book Lord of the Rings. However, they are very similar to the geographic locations in the section above. In this case you have selected only one example, as a display of the problem, but it represents and shows most of the problems in the book.

Barad-dûr is a tower that has become a fortress of Sauron, its headquarters. It is located close to Mount Doom. As you can see, it is a hotbed of evil and place Sauron himself, the primary villain in the book. Translating this building should not be a problem, but taking into account the selected explains this further we have two different versions. However, they are very similar, as can be seen that despite the differences in the choice of strategies are also similarities. Maria Skibniewska decided to call it the "Mroczna Wieża". This shows the ideal climate in which it was presented this structure. It is a reference to the frightening appearance, as well as to the headquarters of the main bad character. Łoziński in a very similar way treated the proper name. He referred to the color of the building and decided to call it "Czarna Wieża". As in the case of the word dark, so black is a reflection of the evil that lives in it. Hearing the name of the building in both translations, it is known that it is hidden. As seen in this short case it is possible to find not so much a compromise which is very similar translation. Sometimes domestication is very similar culturally to the source language.

# 4.5 Names of races

Fantasy world often proves that the human race is not the only one, and so well developed. The Lord Of The Rings, we have to deal with many of them, for example, orcs, dwarves, elves or hobbits mentioned earlier. It might seem that the translation they should not be very different even from each other so diametrically different foreigzation and domestication. Yet discrepancies appear, and great will it compare versions of translations.

The first example is quite simple creatures mentioned, the River Ent. There are creatures out there that look like trees, but they have the ability to exist as a humanoid characters. They can speak, walk, etc. They are treebeards. In the version of Maria Skibniewska were called as "Drzewiec" (one unit). It would seem that you cannot find a more domesticated title for this creation. The very name "Drzewiec" is known in the community from various sources, such as computer games, other fantasy books, or Slavic beliefs. However, at a time when the Lord of the Rings was translated by Jerzy Łoziński fantasy world was not as widely understood. He decided to bring Spars for more Polish names and created "Drzewacz."

Another example is much more complex. It concerns the breed that resembles a small people, but very brave. These are dwarves. In the world of Tolkien played a huge role not only in the book "The Hobbit," but also in the Lord of the Rings. Taking as an example translation Skibniewska we see fairly simple version, which works in many books are simply "Krasnale," "Krasnoludy." However, the problem appeared in recognition of the breed as a whole, and recognition as sex. In the English version does not really matter because the word "dwarves" does not show any problems with sex. When the Polish language we speak, "Krasnoludy" we see only the male gender. However, this problem has not been solved, and Łoziński decided to bring figures of dwarfs for a more rustic version, that is, those with fairy tales and stories Slavic. They are called "Krzatowie." The house elves are much more popular creatures in the Polish culture, because Łoziński opted for such a translation.

## 4.6 Proper names - Evaulation of analysis

Maria Skibniewska and Jerzy Łoziński chose two extreme strategies for translating great works of Tolkien. Domestication and foreignzation today divides translators supporters of the tactics. Domestication is used very frequently in fairy tales for children who have to bring the child around the world, so they can understand the meaning of the whole history of the book. This is what was used to Łoziński. Its main objective was to introduce Polish readers of the world, who could not quite understand.. The world in which happens to share the book is full of magic and various creatures and specific places, it is hard to grasp everything in a way that it looks like the culture of the target language. Maria Skibniewska decided to leave this wonderful world as it is only to help the reader understand how the world of Middle-earth. There is no question about approximately the world to our reality, as hard to find the perfect reference.

This is a real feat to Tolkien's world to put in our world and present it in Polish reality, although I agree with the description of domestication tactics mentioned in the second chapter. It is a very useful strategy especially in books targeted to a young audience. Foreignzation in my opinion, worked perfectly in the translation of The Lord of the Rings. Despite reading this in Polish language still not lost the magic that gave her a Tolkien. Nevertheless, you should have great respect translator Jerzy Łoziński be so efficient creation of Polish culture version of Lord of the Rings. However, the version of Maria Skibniewska is most suitable for me and it is this version that I considered to be the original translation of the novel.

The examples used in the analysis, and the subject does not exhaust the topic completely foreigzation and domestication in the translation of The Lord of the Rings, but only based on it and contains its small part.