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**Translations of Proper Nouns in the Works of Terry  
Pratchett**

**Překlady vlastních jmen v díle Terryho Pratchetta**

Bakalářská práce

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### **Cíl, metody, literatura, předpoklady:**

Bakalářská práce se zaměří na překlady vlastních jmen ve vybraných dílech Terryho Pratchetta. Teoretická část vymezí relevantní pojmy a překladatelské postupy, zaměří se zejména na zvláštnosti překladu vlastních jmen v krásné literatuře, který pojedná v širším kontextu teorie překladu. Praktická část pak na základě autorem vytvořeného korpusu vlastních jmen zanalyzuje použité postupy, jejich četnost a případně jejich vhodnost vzhledem k charakteru dané lexikální jednotky. Práce bude psána anglicky.

FIŠER, Zbyněk. Překlad jako kreativní proces: Teorie a praxe funkcionalistického překládání. Brno: Host-vydavatelství s.r.o., 2009, 320 s. ISBN: 978-80-7294-343-2 HRDLIČKA MILAN. Translatologický slovník. Praha: Jednota tlumočnicků a překladatelů, 1998. ISBN 80-902208-9-4. KNITTLOVÁ, Dagmar. K teorii a praxi překladu. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého, 2000, 215 s. ISBN: 80-244-0143-6 KUFNEROVÁ, Zlata et al. Překládání a čeština. Jinočany: Nakladatelství H&H Vyšehradská s.r.o., 2003, 264 s. ISBN: 80-85787-14-8 LEVÝ JIŘÍ. Umění překladu, Praha: Apostrof, 2012. ISBN 978-80-87561-15-7. ŠRÁMEK, Rudolf. Úvod do obecné onomastiky. Brno: Masarykova Univerzita, 1999, 191 s. ISBN: 80-210-2027-X VILIKOVSKÝ, Ján. Překlad jako tvorba. Praha: Ivo Železný, nakladatelství a vydavatelství spol. s.r.o., 2002, 246 s. ISBN: 80-237-3670-1

### **Anotace:**

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá překlady vlastních jmen v díle Terryho Pratchetta. V teoretické části jsou popsány relevantní pojmy a techniky překladu, spolu se zvláštnostmi překládání vlastních jmen. Praktická část vychází z překladů korpusu vlastních jmen, který je dále rozvíjen dalšími možnostmi překladu. Cílem této práce je zanalyzovat specifické postupy překladu, jejich frekvenci a pokud to bude možné, také jejich vhodnost. Na základě zjištěných údajů je možné posoudit, jaké způsoby překladu vlastních jmen jsou nejčastější a také do jaké míry byl autor úspěšný při tvorbě překladů nových.

Garantující pracoviště: Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury a oddělení francouzského jazyka, Pedagogická fakulta

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Datum zadání závěrečné práce: 27.11.2014

## **Prohlášení**

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně pod vedením Mgr. Michala Pištory a v seznamu literatury jsem uvedl všechny použité literární a internetové zdroje.

V Hradci Králové dne

.....

## **Prohlášení**

Prohlašuji, že bakalářská práce je uložena v souladu s rektorským výnosem č. 1/2013

(Řád pro nakládání se školními a některými jinými autorskými díly na UHK).

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## **Poděkování**

Tímto bych chtěl poděkovat vedoucímu mé bakalářské práce Mgr. Michalovi Pištorovi za odborné vedení práce, vstřícnost při konzultacích a jeho aktivní zájem o moje téma.

## **Abstrakt**

RADEMACHER, Matěj. *Překlady vlastních jmen v díle Terryho Pratchetta*.

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Pedagogická fakulta. Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Michal Pištora

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá překlady vlastních jmen v díle Terryho Pratchetta. Teoretická část popisuje relevantní pojmy a techniky překladu, spolu se zvláštnostmi překládání vlastních jmen. Součástí teoretické části je i představení autora knih o Zeměploše, Terryho Pratchetta a také jeho dvorního překladatele pro Českou republiku, Jana Kantůrka.

Tato práce analyzuje specifické postupy překladu, jejich frekvenci a také jejich vhodnost. Praktická část vychází z překladů korpusu vlastních jmen, který je dále rozvíjen dalšími možnostmi překladu, u kterých je nadále posuzována jejich vhodnost jak autorem, tak i částečně středoškolskými studenty. Zjištěné údaje poukazují na nejčastější způsoby překladu vlastních jmen a také na úspěšnost při tvorbě překladů nových, nejprve v rámci stejného postupu překladu a poté i v rámci ostatních zmíněných překladatelských postupů.

Klíčová slova: Terry Pratchett, Jan Kantůrek, Zeměplocha, vlastní jména, metody překladu

## **Abstract**

RADEMACHER, Matěj. *Translations of Proper Nouns in the Works of Terry Pratchett*.

Hradec Králové, 2016. 79 p. Bachelor Degree Thesis, University of Hradec Králové,

Faculty of Education. Supervisor: Mgr. Michal Pištora

This Bachelors Thesis is focused on translations of proper names in the works of Terry Pratchett. Theoretical part describes relevant terms and techniques of translation, along with peculiarities of translation of proper names. Part of the theoretical part is a presentation of the author of books about Discworld, Terry Pratchett and his exclusive translator for Czech Republic, Jan Kantůrek.

This thesis analyses specific procedures, their frequency and their suitability. The practical part is based on translations of the corpus of proper names, which is further developed by other possibilities of translation. These possibilities are assessed on their suitability by the author as well as partially by high school students. Collected data point out most common methods of translation of proper names and a success rate in creating new translations, first within the same process of translation and then in the context of other translation processes.

**Keywords:** Terry Pratchett, Jan Kantůrek, Discworld, proper names, methods of translation

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## Introduction

Translations of proper names are integral part of the field of translation and we constantly encounter them in literature or in the media. Their translation may seem as obvious and simple matter but that is far from the reality. The truth, however, is elsewhere; proper names cannot be translated literally without the knowledge of the context of the work, or even history. When a translator proceeds negligent to their translation, it is possible to destroy a certain idea of the work or even the work as a whole.

I was motivated to choose this topic by seeing the great success, wit and precision in the Czech translations of the Discworld books. Translator Jan Kantůrek translated the fantasy universe masterfully and in fact created one of his own, bringing people to read great Discworld novels. Although Jan Kantůrek does not possess a university degree, he was able to masterfully translate the novels as well as add a humour on its own to the whole text, not just to proper names. This bachelor's thesis showcases proper names from the perspective of techniques and peculiarities of their translation. The aim of the thesis is to analyse specific procedures, their frequency and if need be their suitability. The thesis consists of two parts, a theoretical part and a practical part. Each part is divided into several chapters and subchapters.

The theoretical part provides a closer look upon proper names and their place in literary studies. I focus on division of proper names as well as general techniques of text translation. Emphasis is also placed on peculiarities of translation of proper names as well as on presenting the author Terry Pratchett and translator Jan Kantůrek. The practical part is based on the corpus of proper names and analysis of the techniques which were used during the process of translation; other alternative translations by different means of translation are also presented, with my commentary or with the comments by students from High School of Applied Cybernetics in Hradec Králové. To create the bachelor's thesis, I used Czech and English sources. Citations of Czech sources and student answers were translated to English by me. Czech answers by students are mentioned in footnotes.

## Theoretical Part

### 1 Theory of Translation

Translating proper nouns is an essential part of the process of translation. Their translation may improve or worsen our impression from reading. As Algeo (1973, p. 12) points out, there are more criteria according to which the proper names can be identified and evaluated. From an orthographic point of view, the criterion that strikes the most is the fact that proper nouns are capitalized. Based on morphosyntactic point of view, proper nouns are used without articles and have no plural form. In addition to these facts, Nord (2003, p.183) also proves that proper nouns are mono-referential. Relevant terms mentioned below will help us penetrate more into this topic, as they are essential to the theory of translation.

**Common noun** – refers to more items which have the same quality (e.g. weapon, sport, flower, etc.). We can divide them into countable and uncountable common nouns and categorize them according to determination, number, countability, gender and case.

**Proper noun** – Nord (2003, p.183) states that proper noun is mono-referential and its main function is to define an individual referent. Strawson (1950, p. 340) points out that: “*An ordinary personal name is, roughly, a word, used referringly, of which the use is not dictated by any descriptive meaning the word may have.*” They may lack descriptive meaning, (e.g. Fred Colon – based on the name, we cannot describe the person), but they do carry certain information (Fred is a male name). Strawson (1950, p. 340) claims that mono-referentiality can be occasionally problematic as some proper nouns refer to numbers of people (e.g. The Buddenbrooks).

There are exceptions concerning the lack of descriptive meaning which Christiane Nord (2003, p. 186) proves by stating that: “*In the case of the White Rabbit or the blue Caterpillar in Alice in Wonderland, the author proceeds in the opposite direction, using capital letters in order to turn the descriptive denomination into a proper name.*”

**Onomastics** – is a linguistic discipline which focuses on the study of proper names. The word onomastics comes from the Greek word *onoma*, which means *name* (Coates [online]).

**Target text** – is a text to which I am translating. Target text of our bachelor thesis would be Czech language. I use translations by Jan Kantůrek as well as my own to showcase possibilities of translating proper nouns.

**Source text** - is an original text from which we are translating. In my case, source text is a corpus of proper nouns from Discworld novels by Terry Pratchett.

## 2 Techniques of Translation

Let us now focus on a way a translator can proceed to create a new target text. I am also going to present different methods of translation with a special focus on proper names.

### 2.1 Techniques of Translator's Work

As Levý states (2012, p. 50), the translator's work can be divided into three parts. First, the translator has to understand the original publication, then he has to interpret and restyle the original text. Let us now take a closer look at these three processes.

#### 2.1.1 Understanding the original publication

a) At the beginning of the translation process, the translator has to understand a text from a philological point of view. Word polysemy and incorrect associations of language material, can eventually lead in some cases to errors.

b) Translator should be capable of recognising ideological and aesthetic values in the text. This means irony, aggressive focus of the text towards the reader, plain statement etc. Levý (2012, p. 51), introduces several examples of this phenomena on a verse from Macbeth, where he stresses out the importance of number three, for having a magical power or value.

*Thrice the brinded cat has mewed.*

*Thrice and once the hedge-pig whined.*

c) Levý (2012, p. 52) sees an understanding of artistic complexity of the text as the most demanding part of understanding the original text.

*“This method of understanding the text is the most difficult, as every reader and translator inevitably gravitates towards atomistic understanding of words and motifs. There is significant need for imagination to enable the reader to understand the artistic integrity of the work.”* (Levý, 2012, pp. 51- 52)<sup>1</sup>.

Zbyněk Fišer names literary competence, which Levý sees as the understanding of artistic complexity of the text, as one of many requirements of an ideal translator. Fišer (2009, p. 38) states that this competence of creating aesthetically functional texts is a maximalist, but needy requirement.

### 2.1.2 Interpretation of original text

Interpretation deals with meaning of the words in the translating process. I have already mentioned that texts of fiction literature are not just a sum of factual information, but they carry certain message and should be aesthetically functional. Fišer (2009, p. 67)<sup>2</sup> adds: *“The author uses various literary techniques and multiple language tools to manage to create an aestheticisation of the literary work. These techniques are chosen from phonological to stylistic level. They can be either neutral or with an indication of certain cultural value. The author creates the literary world which is bordered by text, with particular literary facts and with laws applicable only in this world.”*

A problem can appear, when two language systems do not have a semantic match for a word, the translator is looking for. Levý (2012, p. 56)<sup>3</sup> observes that, *“Often times, the mother tongue is not capable of comprehending of meaning so broad and ambiguous, such as in original text. The translator must then specify the meaning, opt for one of the narrower options, and he or she needs to know the reality that hides behind the text.”*

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<sup>1</sup> „Tento způsob pochopení textu je nejobtížnější, protože jako každý čtenář i překladatel nutně tíhne k atomistickému chápání slov a motivů, a je třeba značně představivosti k tomu, aby čtenář mohl celistvě chápat uměleckou skutečnost díla.” (Levý, 2012, p. 51,52)

<sup>2</sup> „K této estetizaci využívá autor literárního díla rozmanité literární postupy a rozmanité jazykové prostředky, vybírané od roviny fonologické až po rovinu stylistickou, a to v neutrální a příznakové podobě, z různých úhlů pragmatické perspektivy. Autor vytváří v textu ohraničený literární svět, literární skutečnost s osobitými, jen v tomto světě (a zároveň jen v tomto díle) platnými zákonitostmi.” (Fišer, 2009, p. 67).

<sup>3</sup> „Častý je případ, že mateřský jazyk není schopen významově tak širokého nebo mnohoznačného výrazu, jaký je v originálu; překladatel pak musí význam specifikovat, rozhodnout se pro jeden z užších významů, a k tomu potřebuje znát skutečnost, která se za textem skrývá.” (Levý, 2012, p. 56)

### 2.1.3 Restyling of original text

Last step in the Levý's process of translation is restyling of original text, which must be done if the language of translated text cannot fully express the meaning of original text. Typical example is a poetry, which cannot be translated mechanically, but with emphasis on its aesthetical values. Every language has its finesses and specialities and where one language is capable of expressing certain idea, another one is not. Czech language is rich in diminutives, Russian in participles and French has elaborate vocabulary for abstract expressions (Levý, 2012, p. 67).

## 2.2 General methods of translation

The translation process uses various methods, paths and procedures to solve one given problem. Knittlová (1995, p. 9) shows a list by American language theoretic Gerard Vásquez-Ayora. The list goes as follows:

1. **Transposition** is a necessary grammar change between different grammar systems. Example: *Agnes Nitt* → *Anežka Nulíčková*
2. **Modulation** is a logic derivation from the original meaning of the language. Example: *Lady Sybil Ramkin* → *Sybila Berankinová*. Surname Ramkin was translated by method modulation (ram means beran in Czech)
3. **Equivalence** is a closest possible translation given the functional, cultural and descriptive evidence (Newmark, 1998, p. 83-84) Example: *Hello, little princess* → *Ahoj, princezničko*
4. **Adaptation** is a substitution of a source language situation by a different one which carries the same function in the target language (Kůs, 2009, p.10). Example: *An apple a day keeps the doctor away.* → *Kam nechodí slunce, tam chodí lékař.*
5. **Amplification** occurs when a translator uses more words in the target text in order to render an idea described in the source text (Kůs, 2009, p.11). Example can be a sentence: *John was his name* → *Jeho jméno prý bylo Jan.*

6. **Explicitation** is a method, when certain information is added to a text. Eirlys E. Davies calls this method Addition. The character *Dean of Pentacles* was translated as *Děkan pentagramů a muřích nohou* (English: chicken feet) to showcase his love for old ways of magic.
7. **Omission** is a method of translation used, when translator wants to remove certain word from the process of translation. – *Lady Sybil Ramkin* → *Sybila Berankinová* (the word lady was omitted)
8. **Compensation** is used when a target text is not fully capable of describing the idea in a source text. Example: *Moje sestřenice přijede v 10 hodin* → *My cousin Jane will arrive at 10 o'clock*. I used name Jane to indicate that she is a female cousin.

### 2.2.1 Methods of Translation of Proper Nouns

There are many approaches to translation and I cannot talk about specific number of methods as there are several approaches to this problem. When I look exclusively at proper nouns, I can distinguish these types of translation. Anna Grinová (2016, p.3) divides methods of translations of proper nouns in 5 groups:

- **Preservation / non-translation** – Translated word is preserved without any change. Preservation helps the reader to avoid a conflict between Czech expression and original setting of the plot. Example: *Dorfl* → *Dorfl*
- **Complete reassessment / Substitution** – Substitution is a replacement of language means. Example: *Bemery* → *Radomila*
- **Modulation** - “*Modulation is a logic derivation from the original meaning of the language.*” (Grinová, 2014, p. 21) Example: *Detritus* → *Seržant Navážka*. *Detritus* is a dead organic material – *Navážka* is Czech word which means transported soil.
- **Naturalization** – Naturalization is a type of translation, where we use language equivalents. Example: *Agnes* → *Anežka*
- **Synonymous translation** – Synonymous translation is a literal translation of the word. *Beggars' guild* → *Cech žebráků*

Eirlys E. Davies distinguishes 7 strategies when translating proper nouns: preservation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation and creation. (Jaleniauskienė, Čičelytė, 2009, p. 32)

- **Preservation** – Translated words are preserved without any change.
- **Addition** – Certain information is added to a text, footnote, etc.
- **Omission** – Omission appears, when translator decides to “*omit a problematic culture specific item altogether, so that no trace of it is found in translation*” (Davies, 2003, p. 79).
- **Globalization** – Translator decides to use a more general word, instead of being too specific.
- **Localization** – Grammar adaptation is used together with gender endings. – *Mrs. Arcanum* → *paní Arkánová*
- **Transformation** – Transformation is similar to modulation.
- **Creation** – New culture specific item appears (substitution) in a process of translation.

Knappová (1983, p. 172) distinguishes three types of translation of proper nouns.

- The translator uses the name in the original form of a foreign language, but with the appropriate integration (declination) into the Czech context and eventual adjustment to a graphic form (transcription).
  - Declination – *Dorfl* → *Dorflovi* – (Dativ case in Czech language)
  - Transcription – *Gigalith* → *Gigalit*
- The translator chooses a mixed approach: Some names are preserved in their original form and others are translated.
  - Naturalisation: *Agatha* → *Agáta*
  - Preservation: *Dorfl* → *Dorfl*
- Translator creates Czech equivalents of proper nouns. This procedure is more common in children literature as Czech equivalents make a plot more accessible to children (Knappová, 1983, p. 173)
  - *Tiffany Aching* → *Tonička Bolavá*

Dvořáková (2016, p.83) distinguishes 3 types of translation of proper nouns. She uses division of translation techniques into a) **adaptation** (domestication, naturalization), b) **preservation** and c) **mixed-approach of both techniques**. As for the adaptation, I have already mentioned that Jan Kantůrek has permission by Terry Pratchett to be creative and intervene to the original text. Preservation helps the reader to avoid a conflict between Czech expression and original setting of the plot (Šnytová, 2015, p. 203), however Straková (2003, p.174) does not consider leaving the names in their original form as satisfactory since incorporating them into Czech declination system can cause trouble. An example of mixed approach can be a novel by Alan Marshall, *I Can Jump Puddles*. In the Czech translation by Zora Wolfová, alongside John and Billy appear characters Jožka and Marie, names which were translated by naturalization. (Knappová, 1983, p.172)

The main division of translations in practical part will be based on types of translation, which I have discussed in this chapter. The methods of translations of proper nouns are going to be divided into 5 groups: preservation, substitution, modulation, naturalization and synonymous translation. As the table shows, this division overlaps with other methods presented and is therefore ideal for our research.

<u>Grinová</u>	<u>Davies</u>	<u>Knappová</u>	<u>Dvořáková</u>
<b><u>Modulation</u></b>	← <b>Transformation</b>	X	X
<b><u>Substitution</u></b>	← <b>Creation</b>	X	X
<b><u>Preservation</u></b>	← <b>Preservation</b>	Mixed approach (naturalization and preservation)	Preservation
<b><u>Naturalization</u></b>	← <b>Localization</b>	Naturalization	Adaptation
<b><u>Synonymous translation</u></b>	X	← <b>Equivalence (naturalization and synonymous translation)</b>	X
X	Omission	X	X
X	Addition	X	X
X	Globalization	X	X

### 3 Peculiarities of Translation of Proper Nouns

The translation of proper names can turn out as a very difficult task for every translator. Let us now focus on peculiarities of translation of proper names, in particular on factors influencing the translation, title translation as well as translation of fantasy literature and problems with biculturalism.

#### 3.1 Factors influencing Translation of Proper Nouns

Straková (2003, p.172) names three factors which influence the process of translating proper nouns:

- a) Graphic systems of given languages - Typical example of colliding graphic systems would be Latin and Cyrillic alphabet, since there is no graphical relation.
- b) Degree of frequency and domestication of proper noun - Second factor which Straková names, deals with different written forms of proper nouns, which can be observed on names of people who were working or living in two or more countries and their names can be written in several forms (Straková, 2003, p.172). An example of this phenomenon is name Anton Josef Cermak, who was a mayor of Czech origin in Chicago during Roosevelt campaign (Anton Josef Cermak, 2017, [online]). Czech form of his name is Antonín Josef Čermák.
- c) Tradition of usage – Translator must carefully decide, whether the translation he or she created in target text is suitable for the environment of the setting, as mentioned in chapter 3.1 on the example from Harry Potter books.

Translation of proper nouns is not always as successful as in the case of Jan Kantůrek. Karel Glogar illustrated several of these flaws in his essay which focuses on proper nouns in the Lord of the Rings series. Glogar mentions that proper nouns which are not written in English language should remain the same (Glogar, 2003, p.3). While some names remained the same (English: Círdan x Czech: Círdan), others are changed (English: Niphredil x Czech: Nifredil). The book contains a glossary of pronunciation, and therefore it is unnecessary to change some words and leave other in their original form. This creates a disparity, especially when reading the glossary of pronunciation.

It is believed that proper names should be translated if they contain important significance or characteristics of a given person (Glogar, 2003, p.8). On the contrary, proper names should remain the same, when there would be a risk of a major cultural change. Therefore, the name Harry Potter from the fantasy books by J. K. Rowling remains the same in Czech translation. Translator Vladimír Medek had to keep in mind that the whole story is set in English speaking environment (Bolfová, 2010, p.66) and if the name would be translated literally it would be something like Jindřich Hrnčíř (Grinová, 2016, p. 4), which would be grammatically correct, but by a perspective of theory of translation, a conflict between Czech expression and original setting of the plot would occur, which would be noticed by a reader (Šnytová, 2015, p. 203).

The problem of whether to translate proper nouns or not also applies to geographical names. Some are translated (*Côte d'Ivoire* → *Ivory Coast* → *Pobřeží slonoviny*) and some are not (*Puerto Rico* → *Portoriko* x *NOT Bohatý přístav*). As we can see, geographical names often have different form in different languages (exonyms).

### 3.2 Title Translation

As Zbyněk Fišer (2009, p.120) points out, title translation can lead to several problems. *“Translating the title in which there is explicitly indicated genre characteristic of the work can cause problems. Moreover, if the characteristic of the work is in contradiction with the content of the text or it is linked to cultural connotations of foreign environment.”*<sup>4</sup>

Even though the title translation can be problematic, translator rarely makes a mistake while creating the title, since relatively most attention is paid to its creation (Kufnerová, 2003, p. 149). Interesting example of semantically correct title translation, which has a minor deviation from author's intention, is *Leaves of Grass* by Walter Whitman.

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<sup>4</sup> „Překladatelským problémem se může stát překládání titulu, v němž je explicitně naznačená žánrová charakteristika díla v rozporu s obsahem textu, nebo je spojena s kulturními konotacemi cizího prostředí.” (Fišer, 2009, p. 120).

This book is known in Czech under the translation *Stébla trávy*, while literal translation should be *Listy trávy*, which is something the author himself strived for, since his poetry was of anti-aesthetic focus (Levý, 2012, p. 59).

### 3.3 Translation of Fantasy Literature

Discworld books by Terry Pratchett are described as humorous fantasy literature. While having all characteristics of fantasy novel, the books also draw ideas from fairy tales, which were in a way precursors of fantasy literature. Their translation belongs to complicated tasks for translator. An article which deals with this matter is called *Jak se překládaly a překládají pohádky* by Zlata Kufnerová. One of the complicated tasks can be a certain connection between fairy tale and the cultural background, in which the story was produced. Kufnerová (2003, p. 145) proves this idea by stating that, “*An essential component of fairy texts are in fact realia and phrases. And in traditional fairy tales are among the realia even types of supernatural beings.*”<sup>5</sup> Translating proper names can often lead to biculturalism. Example of this phenomenon can be show on the name *Richard*. When English name Richard would be preserved in the same form in a German book, different pronunciation of the name would interfere with the homogeneity of the setting if some names would be bicultural and others not (Nord, 2003, p. 185).

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<sup>5</sup> *Podstatnou složkou pohádkových textů jsou totiž reálie a ustálené obraty. A v tradičních pohádkách patří mezi reálie i typy nadpřirozených bytostí.”* (Kufnerová, 2003, p. 145)

## 4 Terry Pratchett and Discworld

Before I proceed to practical part, it is crucial that I focus closely on the author of Discworld novels, Sir Terry Pratchett. He was born on the 28th April 1948 at Buckinghamshire, England. His interest in reading and writing sparked early and by the age of 23, he published his first novel *The Carpet People*. It was a light-hearted tale, aimed at children, centres on the adventure of two brothers who live inside a carpet and battle the evil (Terry Pratchett: English Author, 2015, [online]).

The first Discworld novel came out in 1983 named *The Colour of Magic*. The readers got know the wizard Rincewind, who travelled across the Discworld with first-ever tourist Twoflower. The book was a success and readers fell in love with a new world full of magic and humour.

A total of 41 stories from the Discworld were published alongside other books describing various customs and science. The last book *The Shepherd's Crown* was published posthumously in 2015. Terry Pratchett died in March 2015 on Alzheimer's disease and his beloved character Death had to visit him one last time. The world thus lost a great fiction writer and a witty man.

It is equally important to introduce the exclusive translator of Terry Pratchett books in Czech Republic, Jan Kantůrek. He is a married man, has a son and a daughter; He lives in Prague. In the years 1975-1990 he worked as a technical editor in Artia, from 1990 to 1992 he was head of sales for Aventinum which is a publishing company. Since then, he is a freelance translator. He devotes his free time to collecting of comic books. He describes himself as an English reader rather than capable English speaker.

He translates mostly fantasy, science fiction, westerns and comics in English. His most famous translations are the Discworld series and books about Conan the Barbarian by R. E. Howard and his successors He is one of our most popular translators both for science fiction fans and the wider reading public, thanks to the ingenuity with which he converts puns in Discworld. Jan Kantůrek also has the author's consent to significant creative interventions to the original text (Dvořáková, 2016, p.84) as well as being known and popular for public reading of Terry Pratchett books. (Tiscali Media, 2017, [online])

His style of translating cannot be clearly defined. It is also not strictly bounded by traditional ways of translating. Therefore, it would be interesting to see, which methods he uses and how often. Given the fact, that Jan Kantůrek is anything but a classic translator and English purist, which is not meant in a bad way, it would be interesting to think about how he proceeds with the translation of proper names, which are quite difficult to translate, with respect to the original meaning. Jan Kantůrek was awarded for his lifelong work by Czech academy of science-fiction, fantasy and horror as the best translator in years 1995-1997 and 1999 (Dvořáková, 2016, p.83). Now let us move on to the actual translation of proper names and their analysis.

## Practical Part

### 5 Translations of Proper Nouns - Techniques Analysis

Let us now focus on our practical part, which is based on the corpus of proper names and analysis of the techniques which were used during the process of translation; other alternative translations by different means of translation are also presented.

The main focus of following lines is going to be on the translation of proper names in books by Terry Pratchett. I chose the list of 60 main as well as minor figures from the books in order to truly see the entire spectrum of work by Terry Pratchett. Characters are divided into six groups, which share certain similarity. These six groups of books in which characters appear, always has some common storyline, deal with the same subject, or take place at the same location (Ankh-Morpork). These groups have been created for better orientation in the narrative lines. A vast majority of characters can be labelled as major ones with dialogue in three or more books or with other importance for the series (such as the Luggage); some characters play only a minor role in Discworld series (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]).

**First group** shares same motive of the city of Ankh Morpork, which is the largest city on the Discworld and the center of all the action. This group contains these books: Guards! Guards! (1989), Men at Arms (1993), Feet of Clay (1996), Jingo (1997), The Fifth Elephant (1999), Night Watch (2002), Thud! (2005) and Snuff (2011) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (AM) following their name.

**Second group** revolves around Unseen University, which is a school for future magicians and also the place of many dangerous experiments. This group contains these books: Equal Rites (1987), Sourcery (1988), Eric (1990), Reaper Man (1991), Lords and Ladies (1992), Hogfather (1996), and The Last Continent (1998) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (UU) following their name.

**Third group** focuses on Lancre, which is a small kingdom with a large concentration of witches. This group contains these books: *Equal Rites* (1987), *Wyrd Sisters* (1988), *Witches Abroad* (1991), *Lords and Ladies* (1992), *Maskerade* (1995), and *Carpe Jugulum* (1998) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (KL) following their name.

**Fourth group** will aim to showcase characters from Death's Domain, a mysterious place that is not bounded by laws of outside world, similar to the underworld from Greek myths and legends. It is a place that goes beyond time and space, where only endless darkness and death exist. Death, with a capital D, who has an assistant called Death of Rats, who wears a small scythe. This group contains these books: *Mort* (1987), *Reaper Man* (1991), *Soul Music* (1994), *Hogfather* (1996), and *Thief of Time* (2001) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (DD) following their name.

**Fifth group** focuses on early life of young witch Tiffany Aching. These books can be labelled as coming-of-age stories. This group contains these books: *The Wee Free Men* (2003), *A Hat Full of Sky* (2004), *Wintersmith* (2006), and *I Shall Wear Midnight* (2010) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (TA) following their name.

**Sixth group** theme is an industry, even though the Discworld is a magical place, it does shares similarities with our mechanized world and with the event that we call the Industrial revolution. This group contains these books: *Moving Pictures* (1990), *The Truth* (2000), *Going Postal* (2004), *Making Money* (2007) and *Raising Steam* (2013) (List of Pratchett characters, 2015, [online]). Characters that belong to this group are going to be tagged (IR) following their name.

The main division of translations in practical part will be based on types of translation, which I have discussed in the chapter 2.2.1. The methods of translations of proper nouns are going to be divided into 5 groups: **preservation**, **substitution**, **modulation**, **naturalization** and **synonymous translation**.

In the practical part is also going to be a survey from students of High School of Applied Cybernetics in Hradec Králové, where I asked what translations they have preferred and if they found them appropriate based on the character description that I have presented to them. The survey was transferred via Google Forms. I chose a list of 12 popular proper names covering every type of translation, which we have discussed. Students had to choose between two translations, one by Jan Kantůrek and another by me, then they had to decide and write down, which one they preferred and why. I managed to collect 26 responses and also frequently differing comments on translation. I am going to write the answers of students to a given proper name. For every method of translation, a one red and blue illustrative chart is going to be presented to help us see the results. Blue colored part indicates translation by Jan Kantůrek and red colored part my translation.

Every proper name will be discussed in detail, and discussed in a view of both the English and Czech translation. For greater clarity, graphical overview of the most common translation techniques will be presented at the end of practical work. Techniques of translations are going to be examined for their appropriateness and frequency. If the character has a first name and surname, I am going to focus primarily on surname. If an interesting translation of a first name appears, it is going to be mentioned also. Each translation of the word will have its subsection A and subsection B. In the subsection A, further possible translations of the same translation process are going to be mentioned. Subsection B is going to contain other possibilities of translation, based on different process of translation. Now move on to the actual translation of proper names and their analysis.

Following text is going to be a corpus consisting of sixty proper nouns, which is going to be divided into five parts based on the method of translation. The division which I use is described in the chapter 2.2.1. Each part has its subsection A and B. These subsections further examine translations of proper nouns from the perspective of other translation processes. Translations from subsection B are of my personal invention and they were chosen as a next best option after original translation from Jan Kantůrek and translations within the same process of translation in subsection A.

## 5.1 Preservation

Words translated by method called preservation are translated without changes. Subsection A is therefore going to be non-existent in this part. Preservation helps the reader to avoid a conflict between Czech expression and original setting of the plot (Šnytová, 2015, p. 203).

- **Dorfl (AM) → Dorfl**

Dorfl is an old clay golem with fiery eyes. He seeks freedom, since golems are usually slaves in Discworld. For that and many other reasons, he joined the City Watch. He has an impressive physical appearance and therefore he is a threat to city burglars. This name was translated by a method of non-translation (preservation).

B) If I were to translate this name by a substitution, I could come up with a name, that corresponds more to the fact that Dorfl is a massive clay golem. I could use a Latin word *lapideus*, which means made of stone (Lapideus, 2017, [online]). Final version could be *Lapidus*. For readers who are familiar with Latin, this name might suggest who this character could be.

- **Leonard of Quirm (AM) → Leonardo da Quirm**

Leonard is the greatest inventor on Discworld whose work affects virtually all sectors of human activity. He is a kind and loving man, who thinks that even if he would create a weapon of mass destruction, nobody would use it. The method of translation of first name is modulation. Surname was preserved. Leonard of was translated as Leonardo da, which is a reference to one of the greatest inventors of all time, Leonardo da Vinci.

B) I could translate this word by means of substitution, while maintaining the fact that Leonard of Quirm is a famous inventor. Final version could be Edison z Quirmu or Johannes von Quirmtenberg as a reference to the inventor of letterpress. Translation Edison z Quirmu could however sound alien to some readers as they would not connect the name with fantasy novel text.

- **Delphine Angua von Überwald (AM) → Delfína Angua von Überwald**

Delphine Angua von Überwald is a werewolf member of the City Watch. First name was naturalized and surname was preserved.

B) German surname is ideal for synonymous translation. Proper name Delfína z Horního Lesa would mean Delphine from Upper Forest. Thus translated name acts as the name of fantasy literature and would fit well into Czech text.

- **Lord Havelock Vetinari (AM) → Lord Havelock Vetinari**

Lord Havelock Vetinari is current patrician of Ankh-Morpork city. His figure is skinny, with blue eyes and he wears a goatee. He is restrained man, who does not drink, nor smoke. (Havelock Vetinari, [online]) The method of translation is preservation.

B) With use of substitution, I could come up with the name such as Pan Asketa von Abstinenz (German: Abstinenz, English: abstinence). With German surnames, however, we must be careful not to alienate the setting and Czech translation.

- **Ghenghiz Cohen (UU) → Čingis Cohen**

Ghenghiz Cohen, also known as Cohen the Barbarian, is an old, battle-tested warrior who travels the world to beat villains and to rescue women. Name Ghenghiz is an allusion to Genghis Khan, who was a great Mongol warrior who founded a large Mongol Empire. Genghis Khan is translated to Czech as Čingischán. The translation Čingis is modulation of a word Ghenghiz. Surname was preserved.

B) As mentioned above, Ghenghiz is also known as Cohen the Barbarian, which is a reference to the 1982 Arnold Schwarzenegger movie. I could substitute Cohen by Conan which would create name Čingis Conan, or with a help of synonymous translation, name Cohen the Barbarian would turn into Barbar Cohen.

With the help of our translation, we would outline the profession of the character to the reader as well as the reference to the famous movie.

- **Jason Ogg (KL) → Jasoň Ogg**

Jason Ogg is the smith of Lancre. Jason has a long-term contract in Lancre, therefore the definite article. He is a son of the witch Granny Ogg. Jason is the unofficial town sheriff because he can break up pub fights by picking up one contestant in each hand and banging them together if necessary. (Jason Ogg, 2015, [online]) First name *Jason* was translated as Jasoň. Even though they have similar names, there is no logical relationship between them, name *Jasoň* is a name rather for a noble knight in Czech fairy tales than for a blacksmith. Surname Ogg was preserved.

B) Jason Ogg is a smith on Discworld. We could simply substitute surname Ogg for Kovář, creating name Jasoň Kovář. Part of his job as a blacksmith is to shoe horses; he could be therefore named Jasoň Podkova, which was described as a good choice in our survey. Students wrote that the surname Podkova expresses an occupation of the character and it is an understandable term to those who do not speak English.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of the students (60%) in the survey favored the substitution Jasoň Podkova. Those who preferred the first translation Jasoň Ogg (40%) commented as follows:

- *“Had I not seen the original, I might like more the latter option, but now, I do not know why horseshoe, maybe we could go with even more Czech version”*  
*“Horseshoe sounds weird.”*  
*“Shorter, more memorable.”<sup>6</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Jasoň Podkova commented as follows:

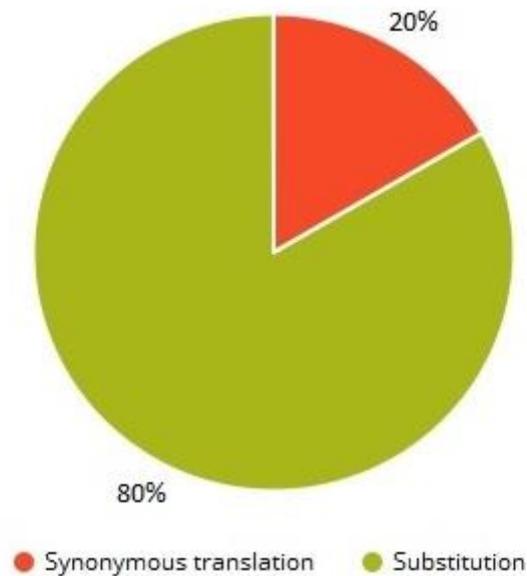
- *“Expresses the occupation of character.”*  
*“Intelligible meaning for individuals lacking English.”<sup>7</sup>*

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<sup>6</sup> *“Kdybych neviděl originál, tak se mi možná bude víc líbit ta druhá možnost, ale takhle nevím proč podkova, jestli nezkusit jít spíš více počestěnou formou.” ; “Podkova zní divně.” ; “Kratší, víc zapamatovatelné.”* <sup>7</sup> *Vyjadřuje zaměstnání postavy.”; “Srozumitelný význam pro angličtinou nedisponující jedince.”*

A total of 6 out of 60 selected proper names had been translated by Jan Kantůrek by a method called preservation. In subsection B, where I discuss other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent method which I have devised, according to the graph 1. , was substitution (5x – 80%) followed by synonymous translation (1x – 20%). Based on translations mentioned in chapter 5.1, I can observe, that use of modulation is limited, since surnames mentioned above do not carry a meaning (Ogg, Cohen), by which I could logically derive other possible translation. For the same reason, use of naturalization is almost impossible. I can say that if I could not translate by preservation, I resorted overwhelmingly to substitution. Names that have place of origin, birthplace, etc., as a surname (von Überwald, of Quirm) were also translated by preservation. When the surname of a given proper noun lacked significance, I tried to replace it in the process of translation by characteristic or employment of a given character. Preservation is a method, which we use when there is no need to translate at all costs and that does not alienates the setting of a plot.

**Graph – 1.**



## 5.2 Substitution

Substitution is a complete reassessment of a word and replacement of language means. Translation using substitution can add certain information to the character, which we would not recognize by his name only.

- **Nobby Nobbs (AM) → Noby Núblhóch**

Nobby is a seasoned warrior and member of City Watch. His best friend is Fred Colon and they remember times when the City Watch had much fewer members than it does today. First name was naturalized. Last name was translated by substitution as there is no correlation between words Nobbs and Núblhóch. Students responded that name Noby Núblhóch is more onomatopoeic and noble than Švihák Noby.

A) Given the fact that Nobby Nobbs is a seasoned warrior and veteran of City Watch, we could name him Veterán Noby (English: Nobby the Veteran) or Náčelník Noby (English: Chief Nobby). Translation Veterán Noby would help the reader to understand the fact that he is a true old school member of the City Watch.

B) With a help of modulation, we could translate Nobby Nobbs as Švihák Noby (Czech: švihák, English: *dandy*), since nobbs is a term for a cool and attractive person (Nobbs, 2009, [online]).

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of them students (60%) favored the modulation Švihák Noby. Those who preferred the first translation and substitution Noby Núblhóch commented as follows:

- *“More onomatopoeic”*  
*“More noble”*<sup>8</sup>

Those who preferred the second translation Švihák Noby commented as follows:

- *“Núblhoch just sounds weird.”*  
*”second one is more badass”*<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>“Zvukomalebnější” ; “více vznešené” <sup>8</sup> “Núblhoch zní prostě divně.” ; “druhej je větší frajer”

- **Foul Ole Ron (AM) → Starý Smrd'a Rum**

Foul Ole Ron is a smelly beggar from the streets of Ankh-Morpork. The word foul serves as an adjective in English, Czech translation uses it to create the first name of the man. The word starý is explicitation (Knittlová, 1995, p. 9) which helps us understand that the man is old. The word Ole was omitted, since this proper noun contains words describing certain characteristics (starý/old, smrd'a/stinky, Ron/translated as rum) and there is no need for another word. Last name Ron was substituted by word rum, which shares no meaning with word Ron, but was used to emphasize that Foul Ole Ron is a heavy drinker.

A) Foul Ole Ron could be substituted by other names such as Ole Huba Nevymáchaná (Czech: huba nevymáchaná, English: foul mouth) or Ron Rum.

B) By means of synonymous translation, final version of the name would be Špinavý Ole Ron. If we would use modulation, final name could be Ole Odpora (Czech: odporný, English: foul) or Ron Rum. Translation Ron Rum creates a nice consonance and fits the character more as he is not necessarily a foul mouth person (subsection A).

- **Mr. Slant (AM) → Pan Kosopád**

Mr. Slant is a zombie lawyer from Ankh-Morpork. Wiki.Ispace states that: *“He is always involved in shadowy business but never caught out committing a crime. He died ages ago, but that has never stopped him from continuing his work.”* (Slant, 2016, [online]). Salutation Mr. is shortened synonymous translation of the word Pan. Surname Slant was substituted by Kosopád, which is an allusion to his intimidating and criminal persona.

A) Since he is a shady zombie lawyer and most probably an evil criminal, we could substitute his name for Pan Alcapone, which is a reference to a famous gangster Al Capone, to whom also no murders had been proven.

B) Synonymous translation of Mr. Slant's name would be Pan Šikmý (English: slant, Czech: šikmý).

- **Samuel Vimes (AM) → Samuel Elánius**

Samuel Vimes is the commander of the City Watch. He resembles old school detectives and has a noir-like appearance. He worked his way up from an ordinary policeman to the top. First name was preserved. Surname was translated by a method called substitution. It was derived by his character traits, as he is not missing enthusiasm and zest (elán = zest, enthusiasm).

A) Since Samuel Vimes resembles old school detectives, another translation of his name could be Sam Detektivka. This translation, however, could divulge the nature of his character to readers too early.

B) His name could be also translated by a method called modulation. Vim is a word that means enthusiasm (Czech: elán) and his surname would be therefore logically derived from the word wim (Oxford University Press, 2017, [online]). Final version of the name could be Samuel Enthusiasta.

- **Willikins (AM) → Jeefes**

Willikins is a butler of Lady Sybil Ramkin. Original name was substituted by name Jeefes. Since lady Ramkin names translation is Berankinová, Jan Kantůrek might just have used this to create the name Jeefes. When I hear this name, I can imagine a bleating of a lamb (Jeefes – Czech interjection for bleat is bee)

A) One of the possibilities of substitution could be the name Ovčáček. Czech readers would probably connect this figure with the current president's spokesman Jiří Ovčáček, who, in a way, is also president's butler. Regarding this translation, there was a contradiction between students. Some liked the clarity for those who do not speak English, others, however, have criticized the fact that the name is topical now (presidential spokesman), but will not be in the next few years.

B) Synonymous translation, naturalization and modulation would be problematic with character that has only one name, therefore I can also choose for non-translation and leave the character's name untouched.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of them students (60%) favored the substitution by Jan Kantůrek, Jeefes. Those who preferred the first translation Jeefes commented as follows:

- *“I do not know, Ovčáček is quite a name nowadays, but I'd rather avoid it, since in a few years, a lot of people will not remember him.”*  
*“Ovčáček is actual at the moment, but he will not be in office for too long.”<sup>10</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation and substitution Ovčáček commented as follows:

- *“I see a reference in translation Ovčáček.”*  
*“Intelligible meaning for individuals lacking English.”<sup>11</sup>*

- **Adrian Turnipseed (UU) → Adrian Cibulář**

Adrian Turnipseed is a magician from Unseen University. First name was naturalized; surname was translated by a method called substitution. Turnip means tuřín in Czech, while Czech translation corresponds more to the word onion (Czech: Cibule).

A) Other possible translations within the area of substitution can be Mág Adrián (English: Adrian the Magician), since he is a member of Unseen University.

B) One of the possible translations using modulation could be Adrian Tuřínrád (English: he likes turnip), since it is his surname. We have to be careful not to unnecessarily advertise properties the character lacks, as there is no evidence in books that he likes turnip.

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<sup>10</sup> *“Nevím, v téhle době je Ovčáček docela pojem a radši bych se tomu vyhnul za pár let na to moc lidí nevzpomene.”*  
*“Ovčáček je aktuální teď, už moc dlouho ve funkci ale nebude.”*

<sup>11</sup> *“V překladu Ovčáček vidím odkaz.” ; “Srozumitelný význam pro angličtinou nedisponující jedince.”*

- **Ponder Stibbons (UU) → Rozšafín Ctibum**

This man is a wizard, who still was not able to grow a beard. It's also the author of the first computer on the Discworld called Hex. Jan Kantůrek chose to go with a method called substitution. When someone ponders about something, he thinks in depth. Rozšafín comes from a Czech verb rozšafný, which is a verb to describe a person who spends money in an irresponsible way.

A) Since Ponder Stibbons is unable to grow a beard, we could call him Rozšafín Mlad'oš (Czech: mladý, English: young). It would be perhaps more important to mention that this young magician does not have a beard, since it is an indicator of experience among wizards.

B) Using modulation, we could transfer the name Ponder into Přemysl Ctibum (Czech: přemýšlet, English: ponder).

- **Mrs. Whitlow (UU) → Paní Vidláková**

Mrs. Whitlow is the head of housekeeping in Unseen University. As Wiki.Ispace mentions: *“Her housekeeping abilities amaze the wizards, and even Mustrum Ridcully is somewhat in awe of her. In Hogfather, he hesitates to enter the laundry until he learns that Mrs. Whitlow is away.”* (Mrs. Whitlow, 2014, [online]). Name of Mrs. Whitlow was translated by the method called substitution. There is no connection between Whitlow and Vidláková (Czech: vidlák, English: redneck).

A) Mrs. Whitlow is the head of housekeeping, her name could be therefore Paní Hospodyňa (English: Mrs. Housewife) and I would immediately knew what is her position at the university.

B) I know only surname of Mrs. Whitlow and therefore, the most viable option of translation would be preservation.

- **Greebo (KL) → Silver**

Greebo is and old male cat with a scar over one eye. Thanks to the influence of magic he can transform himself to human form. He is a thug who is best known for his charm with the ladies.

Greebo is the English term for a person who listens to rock, heavy metal or punk music and ignores current fashion trends. (Soudné sestry, 2010, [online]) Jan Kanůrek decided to substitute name Greebo for Silver.

A) First name that comes to mind would be Czech name for a cat, Šklíba, which rhymes with the original name. He is a male cat from Alice in Wonderland novel. I could also substitute his name for Creed or Kissák; both are references to American rock groups. There was a comment regarding this translation, that I should rather keep name Silver than create a new English name Creed.

B) Since Greebo is a person who listens to rock or heavy metal music, I could translate the name Greebo by means of modulation. His name could be Roker (English: rocker) or Kocour Punk (English: Punk the Cat).

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the substitution Creed. Those who preferred the first translation and substitution Silver commented as follows:

- *“It evokes a name for a cat.”*  
*“Rather keep original translation than just alter for another English one.”<sup>12</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Creed commented as follows:

- *“similar to original version”*  
*“better name for a tomcat”<sup>13</sup>*

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<sup>12</sup> *“Evokuje kočičí jméno.” ; “Spíš nechat originální překlad než jen pozměnovat za jiné anglické.”*

<sup>13</sup> *“podobné původní verzi” ; “lepší jméno pro kocoura”*

- **Agnes Nitt (KL) → Anežka Nulíčková**

Agnes Nitt is a young witch from Lancre who enjoys singing. Name Agnes was translated by a method called naturalization. A variation of the name Agnes is Anežka. Surname Nitt was translated by a substitution Nulíčková. Students commented that Anežka is a beautiful Czech name and the whole proper name is suitable for a witch.

A) Since this young witch is a skilled singer, she could also be named Anežka Notová (English: note) or Ágnes Áriová (English: aria). Some students observed that name Ágnes Áriová fits more as a translation and that it captures the character well.

B) This name is appropriate for naturalization, since the first name has its equivalent in the Czech language and surnames with transpositioned ending -ová would not look foreign to Czech reader. Final version would be Anežka Nittová.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the second substitution Ágnes Áriová. Those who preferred the first translation and substitution Anežka Nulíčková commented as follows:

- *“Anežka is a beautiful Czech name.”*  
*“It is more suitable for a witch.”<sup>14</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Ágnes Áriová commented as follows:

- *“Aria = singing – expresses the character more”*  
*“More onomatopoeic and suitable.”<sup>15</sup>*

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<sup>14</sup> *“Anežka je krásné české jméno.” ; “Hodí se více pro čarodějku.”*

<sup>15</sup> *“Árie = zpěv - vystihuje postavu” ; “Zvukomalebnější, více sedí.”*

- **Granny Weatherwax (KL) → Bábi Zlopočasná**

Granny Weatherwax is an elderly and experienced witch from Lancre. She is a highly respected witch, often to the point of fear. First name Bábi is a modulation of the word Granny. Both words are diminutives of the word grandmother (Czech: *babička*). Translation (substitution) Zlopočasná may be a reference to her bad reputation amongst dwarves and trolls.

A) As mentioned above, Granny Weatherwax is highly respected with a slight indication of being feared. We could substitute her name for Zlá Bába z Lancre (English: Evil Grandmother from Lancre) English language offers words such as: infamous or notorious, but in case of Czech language, I have to expand the name to showcase that she is an infamous lady.

B) Name of the character is appropriate for preservation. Modulation, naturalization and synonymous translation can be problematic as there is no synonym to the word Weatherwax, as well as there is no logical derivation of that word.

- **Binky (DD) → Truhlík**

Binky is a horse that is owned by Death. What is peculiar about Binky is the fact that he is a normal, well-fed horse, even though he works rather inanimate master. Name Binky was substituted by a Czech name Truhlík.

A) I could substitute the name Binky for Šemík, who was a mythical horse from Czech historical legends or I could name him Bělohlávek (English: *white head*) given the fact that he has a white coat. One student remarked that this name is more traditional than Truhlík.

B) Binky is a word used for an infant's pacifier (Binky, 2017, [online]) so we could as well call the horse Dudlík (English: pacifier). The method of translation is synonymous translation.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (70%) favored the second substitution. Those who preferred the first translation and substitution Truhlík commented as follows:

- *“It is cute and more suitable for a horse.”*<sup>16</sup>

Those who preferred the second translation Bělohlávek commented as follows:

- *“the second one sounds better for a horse”*  
*“The name is more traditional.”*<sup>17</sup>

- **Amber Petty (TA) → Jantara Vespodhujová**

Amber Petty is a thirteen year old girl when first encountered. Tragically, she becomes the victim of a brutal physical assault by her own, drunken father. (Amber Petty, 2014, [online]) First name Jantara is a modulation of the word amber (Czech: jantar). Surname Petty was substituted by the name Vespodhujová.

A) We could substitute her first name for Petra as it is similar to the surname Petty. First name Jantara would become surname with a transpositioned suffix –ová. The name would be Petra Jantarová.

B) The word petty means that something is of little or no importance or consequence (Petty, 2017, [online]). We could borrow one of the translations of Jan Kantůrek, Anežka Nulíčková (English: Amber Petty) and use her surname here. Logical derivation from the word petty would be Jantara Nulíčková.

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<sup>16</sup> *“Je více roztomilé a pro koně se hodí.”*

<sup>17</sup> *“to druhé zní pro koně lépe” ; “Jméno je více tradiční.”*

- **Otto Chriek (IR) → Otto Schrecklich**

Otto Chriek is a vampire who enjoys photography. First name Otto was preserved, surname Chriek was translated as Schrecklich. Substituted surname could be a reference to the word shriek, which is a short, loud and high cry, which is produced suddenly as an expression of a powerful emotion (Shriek, 2017, [online]). Czech translation Schrecklich is a German word that means dreadful (Czech: hrozný).

A) This character is a vampire and this fact opens up new possibilities for translation. German name Otto von Transsilvanien would give the character a touch of mystery. Name is a reference to the land over which Wallachian prince Vlad III ruled. As mentioned earlier in the translation Pan Asketa von Abstinenz, I must be careful not to alienate the setting and Czech translation by too many German surnames.

B) Since shriek is a loud and high cry, Otto Schriek could be very well re-named Otto Výkřik or Otto Křikot (English: cry) by means of modulation. However, he is not necessarily described as a killer in the series, so a substitution A would be probably more suitable.

- **Sacharissa Cripslock (IR) → Sacharóza Rezámková**

Sacharissa Cripslock is a young journalist from Ankh-Morpork. First name Sacharissa has an interesting story in English Language. It is based on Latin word sacharum which means sugar. This name was invented by poet Edmund Waller, who used it as a nickname for Lady Dorothy Sidney, countess of Sunderland (Given Name SACHARISSA, 2012 [online]). Surname Cripslock was substituted by Czech name Rezámková.

A) Sacharissa is a journalist and she certainly writes frequently. We could call Sacharissa Capslocková, according to the CapsLock key on the computer. Sacharissa is an unusual name that could be substituted by imaginary names such as, Arissa or Sarissa. Translation Capslocková was determined by students in practical part as inventive translation that corresponds with the job of the character.

B) First name Sacharissa could become surname, which was originally modulated to the form Sacharóza. By adding a transpositioned suffix –ová, I would create surname Sacharózová. Then, two first names from subsection A could be used to create final version Arissa or Sarissa Sacharózová.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (70%) favored the second substitution Sacharissa Capslocková. Those who preferred the first translation and substitution Sacharóza Rezámková commented as follows:

- *“capslocková, i don't know.. rather just capslock.”*  
*“Sacharóza a lot nicer first name.”<sup>18</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Sacharissa Capslocková commented as follows:

- *“Her occupation corresponds to the term capslock.”*  
*“Witty and connected to the profession of the character.”*  
*“Sacharóza means sugar, why can't it just be Sacharýza.”<sup>19</sup>*

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<sup>18</sup> *“nevím capslocková.. to radši možná jen capslock.” ; “Sacharóza je hezčí křestní jméno.”*

<sup>19</sup> *“Zaměstnání postavy koresponduje s pojmem capslock.” ; “Důvtipné a spojující s profesí postavy.” ; “Sacharóza je cukr, proč to prostě nemůže být Sacharýza.”*

- **Moist von Lipwig (IR) → Vlahoš von Rosret**

Moist von Lipwig was an incorrigible trickster whose frauds led him to the gallows, but he was eventually spared and works at the moment at the post office in Ankh-Morpork. First name was translated as Vlahoš; method of translation is modulation, moist means vlhký in Czech. Surname von Lipwig was substituted by a Czech version von Rosret.

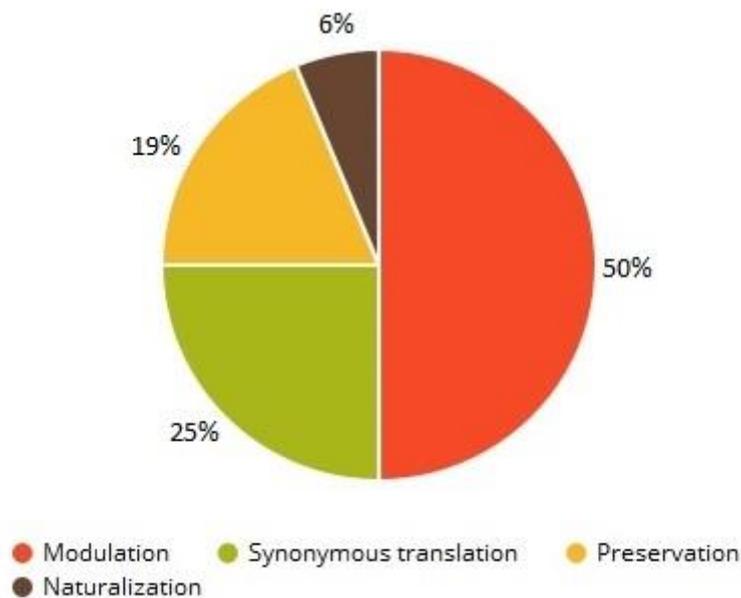
A) Moist is an incorrigible trickster and appropriate name translation should reveal this fact to a reader. Name Šejdř von Lumpenhof (English: Trickster from Thug Village) would be ideal to capture his persona.

B) We could also play around with the name and ignore his character features. Vlahoš von Lipwig could indicate that he is an avid tea drinker. Method of translation is preservation.

A total of 16 out of 60 selected proper names had been translated by Jan Kantůrek by a method called substitution. Names from subsection A often take character features rather than qualities resulting from names. If I translate using substitution, I have to a certain extent free field for possibilities. Example can be a translation of name Greebo which Jan Kantůrek translated as Silver. It is a well-chosen substitution since name Silver evokes a certain impression of independence and rebellion, both of which the character certainly has.

In subsection B, where I discuss other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent method which I have devised, according to the graph 2. , was modulation (8x – 50%), followed by synonymous translation (4x – 25%) preservation (3x – 19%), and naturalization (1x – 6%). I used modulation mainly in the case where the actual surname of character indicated or meant something and this fact was later used in translation. Preservation was used when the name itself did not bear any significance and it was not possible to translate it synonymously. Synonymous translation was useful in case when name has a one-word equivalent in Czech (English: binky (pacifier) Czech: dudlík). One of the advantages of the method substitution is relatively large variability of application possibilities and also the fact that when creating the name, the translator can unleash his or hers imagination and come up with proper names that can become very popular between readers of translations of Discworld. Czech readers are very fond of names such as Samuel Elánius or Silver who became cult characters.

**Graph – 2.**



### 5.3 Modulation

Modulation is a logic derivation from the original meaning of the language. Characteristics of certain characters are not important for the process of translation; I derive only from the name itself.

- **Evadne Cake (AM) → Evarie Bočánková**

Mrs. Evadne Cake is a psychic medium from the city of Ankh-Morpork. Her physique is rather small and round, which is the reason why her last name in Czech is Bočánková rather than Dortová. Method of translation is modulation. Evadne is a Greek name with no direct counterpart in Czech language. Last name Cake was translated as Bočánková, because of the reasons mentioned above. At the end of the name is post-positioned suffix –ová which is a common grammar change in Czech language.

A) If I operate within the area of modulation, there are other ways to resolve this name. Cake means dort in the Czech language. We could translate the surname as Koláčková Dortíčková, since she is a sweet elderly lady, or even Muffinová, which would correspondent to her physique. Evadne has no counterpart in Czech, but there are other names of Greek origin in Czech language, such as Elena or a French name Elodie. Name Elodie Dortíčková would evoke elderly and kind lady. This translation was however criticized by students who stated that name Elodie does not fit the character, as well as surname Dortíčková being excessively sweet.

B) Since Mrs. Cake occupation is psychic medium, name Cake could be substituted for something, which represents her job more. Czech name Xénie is also of Greek origin, however it is rather exotic in our homeland. It would suit perfectly the purpose of creating a mysterious and occult name. Final version of the name could be Xénie Přízraková or Xénie Čarodějná.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the second modulation Elodie Dortíčková. Those who preferred the first translation and modulation Evarie Bochánková commented as follows:

- *“Dortíčková sounds almost too sweet.”*  
*“Elodie does not fit for me as a translated name.”<sup>20</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Elodie Dortíčková commented as follows:

- *“It seems nice and archaic.”<sup>21</sup>*

- **Mrs. Marietta Cosmopilite (AM) → paní Marietta Kosmopilíková**

Mrs. Cosmopilite is an elderly clothing manufacturer. First name was preserved and surname was translated by a method called modulation, which is a logical derivation from the word *Cosmopilite*. Transpositioned suffix –ová was added to the name.

A) Name Cosmopilite, comes from a word cosmopolitan. Partial synonym to cosmopolitan could be the word metropolitan. Reference to the Sex and the City character Miranda could be the name Miranda Metropolitní. Some readers could however find the translation confusing, due to the reason that they would not understand the reference.

B) Given the fact, that Mrs. Cosmopilite is an elderly clothing manufacturer, we could substitute her entire name for a one that would reflect her job. Marietta could be Marie Claire or Marianne, which are also names of Czech fashion magazines. Final version of translated name could be Marianne Módní.

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<sup>20</sup> *“Dortíčková je až moc přeslazená.” ; “Elodie mně jako jméno vůbec nesedí.”*

<sup>21</sup> *“Působí mile, archaicky.”*

- **Detritus (AM) → Navážka**

Detritus is a troll watchman. The name was translated by a method called modulation. The word detritus means dead organic material. Navážka is Czech word which means transported soil. Czech verb navážet se (do někoho) means to pick on somebody which may be one of the reasons why Jan Kantůrek translated this name the way he did. In fact, Detritus had worked as a bouncer.

A) Since the word detritus is a name for dead organic material, we could come up with other words linked to detritus, such as biomass, or compost. Final name could have the form, Seržant Biomasa (English: Sergeant Biomass). As one student noted, first name Seržant is ideal for a policeman (City Watch member).

B) If we have chosen the method of substitution, with regard to his original name, he could be called, for example, Detroitus, which is a name for abandoned buildings, cars and furniture in the inner core of a decaying city such as Detroit, with a reference to detritus. (Detroitus, 2009, [online]) Final version of the name could be Trollus Detroitus. The post positioned suffix –us creates a two name rhyme.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the first modulation Navážka. Those who preferred the first translation Navážka commented as follows:

- *“navážka je super”*  
*“nevím zda je seržant vhodné pro jméno”<sup>22</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Seržant Biomasa commented as follows:

- *“ideal for policeman”*  
*“it is more funny”<sup>23</sup>*

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<sup>22</sup>*“navážka sounds great.” ; “I do not know if seržant is a suitable name.”*

<sup>23</sup>*“pro policistu idealni.” ; “je vtipnější”*

- **Cut-Me-Own-Throat Dibbler (AM) → Kolík At'sepicnu**

This man is a crazy and extravagant seller of goods of all kinds. Even though he is always close to bankruptcy, he never gives up. His nickname comes from his claims along the lines of "*selling this at such a low price that it's cutting me own throat*". (Cut-Me-Own-Throat Dibbler, 2016, [online])

Cut-Me-Own-Throat was translated as At'sepicnu. The method of translation is modulation. Both translations mean that his prices are so low, it is literally killing him. Picnout is a euphemism for shooting or getting drunk in Czech language. Dibbler is an animal found in Australia (Czech: vakomyš), Jan Kantůrek, however, chose to substitute the word dibbler with dibber, which is a sharp tool used for seeding plants. Therefore the method of translation is a synonymous translation. Order of names was switched in the favour of name. After the name Kolík, comes the nickname for a seller, opposite to English original.

A) If we move around the name Cut-Me-Own-Throat within the area of modulation, we could come up with other names such as, Harakiri, which is a Japanese ritual suicide or Selbstmord, German word for suicide. Name Kolík Harakiri would suggest, that he is selling goods at such a low price, it will soon kill him. One student in the survey argued that surname Harakiri could be problematic, since this term may not be familiar to all readers.

B) Name Dibbler is ideal for substitution, where I use another name that rhymes with the first one. A good trader must always strive to earn for his living. If I would use verb to dribble (Czech: driblovat), I would have pointed out the fact, that same as the ball in the game of basketball has to move in the hands of the player permanently (English: to dribble), a trader must always work to earn money. Dribbler Zasepráce would be a name of a person who toils for success.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the first modulation Kolík At'sepicnu. Those who preferred the first translation Kolík At'sepicnu commented as follows:

- *“At'sepicnu suits more to Czech translation.”*  
*“Second translation represents another foreign word, that even a person with a general knowledge may not know.”<sup>24</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Kolík Harakiri commented as follows:

- *1) “I like anime, so Harakiri.”<sup>25</sup>*

- **Rufus Drumknott (AM) → Rufus Važuzel**

Rufus is a loyal servant of Lord Vetinari. Very quiet, careful and precise man, he is a crucial worker for Vetinari. The name Drumknott can refer to The Drum Knot. It is the neatest and simplest way to tie the sash to a kimono. This knot is simple, efficient, and unobtrusive, same as Rufus Drumknott. (Rufus Drumknott, 2016, [online])

First name Rufus was preserved. Surname Drumknott was translated as Važuzel. The method of translation is modulation. The knot means uzel, The Drum Knot has to be tied (Czech: vázat) around the waist. Therefore, the final form of the name is Važuzel.

A) As I have mentioned earlier, The Drum Knott is a way to tie kimono. By means of modulation we could translate the name as Rudovous Uzel. Rufus is Latin word which means red beard. Name Rudovous could create problems since it is a name usually linked to a warrior and not a quiet, precise man.

B) Surname of this character would be ideal for synonymous translation by simply translating Drumknott as Uzel nabuben (English: a knot for a drum). Final version would be Rufus Uzel nabuben.

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<sup>24</sup> *“At'sepicnu víc zapadá do českého překladu.” ; “Druhý překlad akorát představuje další cizí slovo, které nemusí člověk i s všeobecnými znalostmi znát.”*

<sup>25</sup> *“Mám rád anime, takže Harakiri.”*

- **Carrot Ironfoundersson (AM) → Karotka Rudykopalsson**

He is a tall, broad-shouldered policeman of the City Watch of Ankh Morpork. Even though he is very tall, he was adopted and raised by dwarves.

First name was translated by a method called synonymous translation. Karotka is a diminutive form of a word mrkev (English: carrot). Surname was translated by modulation. Jan Kantůrek chose to go with a word ruda (English: ore), which creates interesting consonance, since both words contain letter R (Karo / Rudy). Nordic surname form was preserved, to bring the character closer to the reader, since he is a tall and muscular reader, which evokes the figure of Viking warrior.

A) A tall and broad shouldered man, Carrot could be as well named Karotka Železolam (English: the one who breaks iron), which would be ideal translation to showcase his physical strength.

B) Surname can be substituted for the first name and the name Ironfounderrson can be omitted and replaced by a name that would resemble his height. His name would be Dlouhán Karotka (English: The Tall Man Carrot).

- **Cheery Littlebottom (AM) → Pleskot Řiťka**

Cheery Littlebottom is a sergeant of the City Watch. She is the first member of forensics department in Ankh Morpork. Even though she is a dwarf, she does not crave gold and is not good with a battle axe.

The method of translation of the surname is modulation. Littlebottom literally means small buttocks. Kantůrek chose to go with the word, řiťka, which is a diminutive form of a word řiť, which also means buttocks. First name was translated by a substitution, as there is no similarity between words cheery and pleskot.

A) Similar to Pleskot Řiťka, other translation using modulation could be also reference to the fact that she a female dwarf. Final version of the name could be Šery Zadečková.

B) With use of substitution, we could name this character Malá Sherry (English: Little Sherry) to point out that her stature is rather small and divert attention from perhaps unnecessarily forced translation A.

- **Lady Sybil Ramkin (AM) → Sybila Berankinová**

Lady Sybil Ramkin is a duchess of Ankh. She is a very affluent, modest, good-natured and well-educated woman who cannot lie. (Sibyla Berankinová, 2017, [online])

The word lady was omitted, which is a method of translation (Knittlová, 1995, p. 9). The first name Sybil was naturalized to a Czech form Sybila. Surname Ramkin was translated by method modulation (ram means beran in Czech). At the end of the name is post-positioned suffix –ová which is a common grammar change in Czech language.

A) Lady Sybil Ramkin is an aristocrat and her name should reflect that. Lady Sybila z Beraníh Rohů (English: from Ram's Horns) Ram's horn is a term that is used for hot pepper which shape resembles the horns.

B) This surname is suitable for naturalization as the final version does not look foreign in Czech language, the name would be Sybila Ramkinová, which is similar to original translation by Jan Kantůrek.

- **Reg Shoe (AM) → Reg Půlbotka**

Reg Shoe is a zombie member of the City Watch, who has been dead for over 30 years. The first name was translated by a method called preservation; surname method of translation is modulation. It is uncertain why Shoe was translated as Půlbotka, perhaps because of the fact that Reg is dead and there is no life in him.

A) We do not know to what extent is Reg Shoe fainthearted or not but due to his surname, he could be called Reg Bačkora (English: Patsy), which is a Czech term for person that gets easily frightened. This translation could prove to be inaccurate, given the fact that I do not know whether his nature is fearful or not.

B) By means of substitution, we could point out the fact that Reg is a zombie and call him Mrtvej Reg (English: Reg the Undead).

- **Visit-the-Infidel-with-Explanatory-Pamphlets (AM) → Postihnout-hříšné-vysvětlující-brožurkou**

This man is, as the name suggests, an ardent supporter of the Faith and what is more a fanatic. He is also a member of the City Watch in Ankh-Morpork. The name appears as if it had been translated by synonymous translation. It is however a modulation. Visit-the-Infidel was translated as postihnout, rather than navštívit. The word infidel means nevěřící in Czech, Jan Kantůrek chose to go with a word hříšný (English: sinful). Czech translation cleverly captures the fact that this man considers everyone who does not believe in God as a sinner.

A) Translation of this character is complicated given that his name is composed of the sentence that describes with what is he dealing in life. For this reason, it is unique. There is no other name with this property on our list. Let us act similarly as Jan Kantůrek and translate this name piece by piece. Final version of the name could be Navštívit-nevěřící-se-slibem-spasení (English: visit the infidel with a promise of salvation).

B) One of many supporters of faith who go and visit people in their households are Jehovah's witnesses, we could name this man after them and call him Svědek Joudův. The word jouda is an insult in Czech language for someone rather dumb. The method of translation is substitution. I do not want to offend various offshoots of Christianity, but this translation would be ideal for Czech readers, due to the fact that readers are likely to quickly understand the fact that the character is a keen, yet annoying supporter of faith.

- **Coin (UU) → Peníz**

Coin is a young wizard who attends the Unseen University. The method of translation is modulation. Coin means mince in Czech. The name of the boy means certain currency. Peníz is a familiar form of a word mince.

A) Translation by means of modulation can be Monej (from English money) or Mincoš. Translation Mincoš could in reader evoke the fact that this wizard is rather young.

B) We could simply translate his name by synonymous translation. Final version would be Mince.

- **Trevor Likely (UU) → Haštal Nejspíš**

Trevor Likely is a famous football player and a candle boy at Unseen University. “*He always kicks around a tin can when he walks; his skill is well known and admired by his friends.*” (Trevor Likely, 2015, [online]). Method of translation is modulation as most likely means nejspíš in Czech.

A) Trevor’s surname could be translated as Určitě. By adding first name Tak, I would create an allusion to phrase from the Czech football environment, Tak Určitě (English: close to: for sure). This phrase could however not be understandable to all readers.

B) There is not much room for other translation techniques and therefore I choose the substitution. Name Rychlej Trev (English: Fast Trev) would indicate that he is a quality footballer.

- **Mustrum Ridcully (UU) → Vzoromil Výsměšek**

Mustrum Ridcully is a powerful wizard, who was an Archchancellor of Unseen University, before leaving this position to pursue a peaceful life in the country. As it turned out, it was not exactly peaceful as Ridcully enjoyed countryside mainly as a place to kill things. He owns several hunting crossbows and uses corridors of Unseen University as a shooting range. (Mustrum Ridcully, 2016, [online]) First name was translated by a method called modulation. Mustr (Czech: vzor) is a synonym for pattern. Surname Ridcully was translated as Výsměšek, which is also a method called modulation. Ridicule means vysmívat or zesměšňovat in Czech language, therefore the form of the word Výsměšek.

A) When translating the name Mustrum Ridcully, I should keep in mind that there is another character named Ridcully on our list. If I translate the names differently, the reader might not know that these two characters are brothers, which would undermine the coherence of the story. His name could be Velemág Vysmívač (English: Great Magician, Czech: Velemág) to showcase the fact that he became a powerful wizard at a very young age.

B) There are reasons why naturalization, preservation and synonymous translation would be problematic in this case. I am missing language equivalents when I would translate by naturalization or synonymous translation. We could preserve the name Mustrum Ridcully without any changes; however, if a modulation can be created from original name, Jan Kantůrek usually creates it in favour of leaving the name preserved. We could create a substitution Výsmívač Radagast, after the great wizard from Lord of the Rings, Radagast the Brown, who was also in a way fond of the wildlife. (Radagast, 2017, [online])

- **Rincewind (UU) → Mrakoplaš**

Rincewind is a failed student at the Unseen University, who and spends just about his entire time running away from various bands of people who want to kill him for various reasons. (Rincewind, [online]) If it was not for his Luggage, he would be already dead. Verb to rince means to cleanse by water. Rincewind could mean, the one who cleanses, calms a wind. The word Mrakoplaš is a logical derivation from the word Rincewind, therefore the method of translation is modulation.

A) More precise modulation of the name of this wizard could be Větropláš (English: close to: one who calms the wind), which would be a similar translation to original from by Jan Kantůrek.

B) By means of substitution, we could translate this name as Mrakomor, who is an evil wizard from Czech fairy tale. Here, however, I must be careful to whether this translation is way too copied or not.

- **Hughnon Ridcully (UU) → Výsměšek Hugolín**

He is a brother of Archchancellor of Unseen University, Mustrum Ridcully. In this translation, the first name became surname and vice versa. First name Výsměšek comes from the word vysmívat se (English: ridicule). Surname Hugolín is a substitution for Hughnon. Name Výsměšek is a logical derivation from the name Ridcully, therefore the method of translation is modulation.

A) As I have mentioned earlier, I have already encountered the name of his brother Mustrum Ridcully, which I have translated as Velemág Vysmívač. It is suitable to translate his brother's surname in a same way so I do not disrupt the original text. Hugnon Ridcully could be named, Hugo Vysmívač.

B) As mentioned in the case of Mustrum Ridcully, substitution is a way to go when translating the name of his brother. He could be named Kanclář Hugo, since he is an Archchancellor at Unseen University. The problem, however, may be the fact that if I name the character like this, not everyone would connect him to his brother Mustrum Ridcully.

- **Gammer Brevis (KL) → Kmotra Vařbujónová**

Gammer Brevis is an elderly witch from Lancre. First name was translated by synonymous translation. Surname Brevis was translated as Vařbujónová by modulation. Verb to brew means vařit in Czech language and it is connected with brewing beverages.

A) Since she is an elderly lady, we could create the first name by making a diminutive form of the word kmotra; kmotřička. As a witch, she could be brewing magic potions, so her surname can be Lektvarová (English: magic potion). Final version of the name would be Kmotřička Lektvarová.

B) We could as well ignore the verb to brew in her surname and translate the name by naturalization with transpositioned suffix –ová. Her name would be Kmotra Brevisová, which would not uncover the fact that she is a witch to the reader.

- **Count de Magpyr (KL) → Hrabě de Strakupír**

Count de Magpyr is a vampire from Lancre, who, unlike other vampires, has a son and a daughter. Special is also the fact, that he uses magpies instead of bats as his secret spies. First name was translated synonymously, while surname was translated by a method called modulation, magpie is a long-tailed bird and ending –yr resembles ending of the Czech word upír (English: vampire).

A) Name of this vampire could be translated as Hrabě Strakula (English: magpie Czech: straka), which is a reference to prince Vlad III who is notoriously known as Dracula. The connection to the famous historical figure is clear at the first sight and reader should not have problems understanding this translation.

B) Using synonymous translation with the first name and preservation with the surname, we could call him Hrabě de Magpyr. Method of translation is preservation, which would not uncover the fact that the character is vampire to the reader.

- **Death (DD) → Smrt'**

Death makes decisions about life and death on Discworld. He is a skeleton with blazing blue eyes who speaks in capital letters. His name was translated by modulation. Synonymous translation would be Smrt (English: Death). Jan Kantůrek decided to add a hook after letter t.

A) For this character, I have many options on how to proceed. For a character who brings death, the Grim Reaper, a Czech language has a lot of names. We can call this character Smrtka or Smrt'ák.

B) With a use of substitution we can use a Czech term for Grim Reaper; Zubatá. With a slight alteration, we can point out that Death in the Discworld is very likely a man; therefore the final version would be Zubatej, which would point out the fact that he is not just plain entity who takes away life but rather funny and likeable character.

- **Quoth (DD) → Jářku**

Quoth is highly intelligent raven who is connected to Unseen University. Translation of his name is an interesting pun. Quoth is a name that used to mean "said" in phrases like quoth I, quoth he, etc. (Quoth, 2017, [online]). Czech translation Jářku was an interjection used when a word, phrase or entire testimony was emphasized. It originated from the phrase já řku (Czech: já řeknu, English: I will say) (Jářku, 2015, [online]). Therefore, I can say that translation Jářku is a logic derivation (modulation) from the name Quoth.

A) Quoth meant said in a sentence. Another logical derivation of the name Quoth could be Řeksem (English: I said – shortened from Czech: Řekl jsem).

B) The fact that this raven is intelligent can be used for a new translation using substitution. We can call this bird Arcihavran. Arci is a Czech word that intensifies the meaning of compound words. Arcihavran means therefore roughly High Raven.

- **Adora Belle Dearheart (IR) → Krasomila Adoráta Srdénková**

Adora Belle Dearheart was a fiancée of Moist von Lipwig. Translations of first and second name were switched; Adora was naturalized to the form Adoráta, as well as Belle, which was translated as Krasomila, which is a rare Czech name. Surname Srdénková is a modulation from the word Dearheart.

A) Other possible translation using modulation could be Adoráta Drahoušková. The word drahoušek means a person that is close to someone's heart. This translation is closer to the Czech translations by Jan Kantůrek.

B) Since Adora Belle is such a grandiose name, the addressing Lady is worth mentioning. Surname Dearheart could be omitted to create a new name Lady Adora Belle. The method of translation is preservation.

- **William de Worde (IR) → Mikuláš ze Slova**

William de Worde is a reporter and publisher in Ank-Morpork Times. First name William was substituted by Mikuláš. Surname de Worde was translated as ze Slova, which is a logical derivation from original surname (modulation).

A) William's name could be translated by naturalization with Czech equivalent Vilém. Surname de Worde can be translated as z Wordu, which is a reference to a computer text program and to the fact that this man is a journalist. Final version of the name would be Vilém z Wordu.

B) By substituting surname de Worde for Právo, we would again point out the fact that he is a reporter and publisher. Právo is a newspaper from Czech Republic. Final version would be Vilém Právo.

- **Gunilla Goodmountain (IR) → Gunilla Dobrohor**

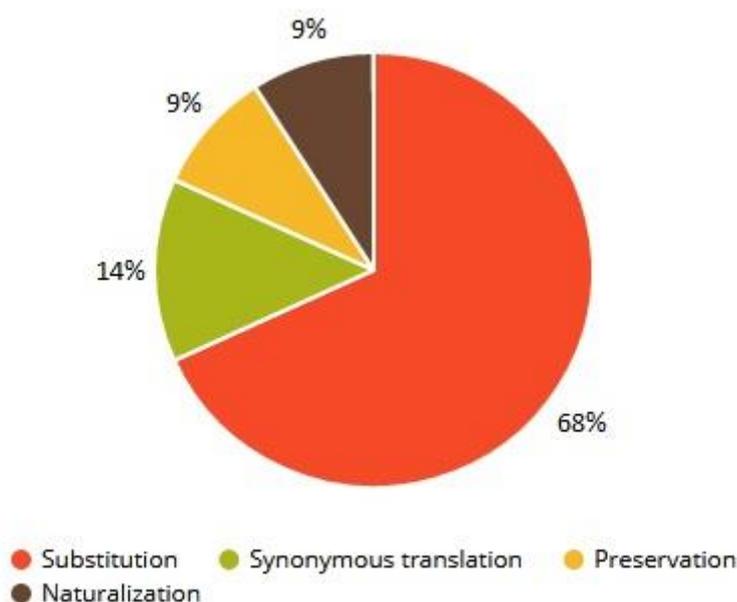
Gunilla Goodmountain is a dwarf, who helped to create Ankh-Morpork Times alongside William de Worde. Gunilla is a female Swedish name meaning "battle maiden", while Goodmountain is a direct translation of Gutenberg (Gunilla Goodmountain, 2012 [online]). Johannes Gutenberg was the inventor of printing press, which helped to the production and distribution of books and helped the expansion of Luther's Bible. Method of translation is modulation.

A) We can point to the fact that dwarfs live in the mountains and call this dwarf Gunilla Horal (Czech: horal, English: mountaineer). Again I must be careful not to force the translation too much as there is little evidence in the books of her enjoying and climbing mountains.

B) We could also translate this dwarf's name by a method called synonymous translation and call him Gunilla Dobráhora.

A total of 22 out of 60 selected proper names had been translated by Jan Kantůrek by a method called modulation. Names from subsection A carry qualities resulting from names. If I translate using modulation, I am trying to logically deduce a new name from the old one. I should also take into consideration the characteristics of the character, if it is at least a bit contained in the name, as Glogar mentions in chapter 3.1. In subsection B, where I discuss other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent method which I have devised, according to the graph 3. , was substitution (15x – 68%), followed by synonymous translation (3x – 14%), preservation (2x – 9%) and naturalization (2x – 9%). I used substitution most frequently, which gave us a relatively free space for our own creativity and we can take advantage of both properties of the character and the character's name, or we can even invent entirely new name. Preservation was used when the name itself did not bear any significance and it was not possible to translate it synonymously. Naturalization was used in the when surname did not look foreign in Czech language. Modulation is with 37% the most frequent method of translation in our corpus of proper names. Jan Kantůrek always tried to find some logical connection or a joke by Terry Pratchett in original proper name.

**Graph – 3.**



## 5.4 Naturalization

Naturalization is an adaptation of foreign name to Czech environment. Not all names are suitable for naturalization and I should try to minimize the possibility of translation sounding foreign to the Czech reader. I am going to work with a subsection B only as other options of translation are minimal. Susan was translated as Zuzana, if we would translate it as Zuzi, the method of translation would be closer to modulation rather than naturalization.

- **Gaspede the Wonder Dog (AM) → Gaspoda**

Gaspede is a stray dog living in Ankh Morpork. He is an intelligent animal who can speak to people as well as to other dogs. The name was translated by a method called naturalization.

B) This dog is an intelligent animal; he could be therefore called Chytrolín Toulavka (English: wise guy, Czech: chytrolín), to showcase the fact that he is both clever and homeless. The method of translation is substitution and from the name, it would be immediately obvious what the dog is like.

- **Tomjon (KL) → Tomjan**

Tomjon is the rightful heir to the throne of Lancre, raised as an actor in the travelling theatre. He is the most talented artist Discworld has ever seen. He was blessed at birth by three powerful witches, Granny Weatherwax, Nanny Ogg and Magrat Garlick. (Tomjon, 2015, [online]) This name was naturalized. Even though there is no name Tomjan in Czech language, both part of the name Tom and Jan are Czech names.

B) Tomjon could be also named Tom Herdy, which would be a reference to a well-known English actor and producer Tom Hardy. Method of translation is substitution. Students found this translation as too unfit for fantasy literature and also non-inventive and copied.

Let us now compare the findings based on the student survey. Majority of students (60%) favored the second substitution Tom Herdy. Those who preferred the first translation and naturalization Tomjan commented as follows:

- *“Herdy is way too copied.”*  
*“Tom Herdy is more actual but it does not fit into fantasy.”<sup>26</sup>*

Those who preferred the second translation Tom Herdy commented as follows:

- *“Tomjan just sounds weird.”<sup>27</sup>*

- **Susan Sto Helit (DD) → Zuzana Stohelitská**

Susan Sto Helit comes from an aristocratic family and now works as a teacher of children. She is a granddaughter of Death; she has a light complexion and blue eyes. First name Susan was naturalized to Zuzana, surname Sto Helit was preserved in a form, where both words are written together with a trans-positioned suffix –ská.

B) Susan Sto Helit could be also known by the name Zuzanka Zubatá (Czech: Zubatá, English: Grim Reaper), since she is a granddaughter of Death himself. Readers would probably connect it well since our other translation of her grandfather was Zubatej.

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<sup>26</sup> *“Herdy je až moc okopírované.” ; “Tom Herdy je sice aktuálnější ale neseď mi do fantasy.”*

<sup>27</sup> *“Tomjan zní prostě divně.”*

A total of 3 out of 60 selected proper names had been translated by Jan Kantůrek by a method called naturalization. There were a large number of first names translated this way such as: Jonathan / Jonatán, Agnes / Anežka or Sybil / Sybila. Translating surnames by naturalization can be problematic, since they usually do not have their opposite form in another language. For example, Fred Colon is translated as Fred Tračník, but the method of translation is synonymous translation. In subsection B, where I discuss other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent and only method which I have devised, was substitution (3x – 100%). All three translations took into consideration the characteristics of the characters. The advantage of naturalization lies in the fact that I can thus translated names bring closer to the Czech environment and readers. I must be, however cautious because the reader must know that he or she is reading a fantasy book by English author.

## 5.5 Synonymous translation

I use synonymous translation, when I am aiming for the literal translation of the surname of the character, without looking on the characteristic features of the given character. Subsection A is not going to be included in this section since I would only create other synonyms.

- **Fred Colon (AM) → Fred Tračník**

Fred Colon is a long-time member of the Ankh-Morpork City Watch, for most of that time a sergeant. The actual name “Fred Colon” may be a reference to Fred Organ, a fat, benign, placid-tempered sergeant in *The Virgin Soldiers* by Leslie Thomas (Fred Colon, 2015, [online]). First name Fred was transferred to Czech without any change, whereas the surname Colon was by a method called synonymous translation.

B) First name could be translated by the way of naturalization. Czech names Alfréd or Manfréd would fit nicely, since shortened version of Alfréd is Fred. Surname Colon, would sue nicely to a modulation. Manfréd Mocpapal (Czech: moc English: a lot, Czech: papat English: to eat) or Alfréd Apendix (English: appendix, Czech: slepé střevo) creates a wonderful alliterative connection of names. Students in the survey commented that name Alfréd evokes certain life experience, but original name Fred is undisputed original.

Half of the students favoured the first and synonymous translation Fred Tračník; the other half favoured the second modulation Alfréd Apendix. Those who preferred the first translation Fred Tračník commented as follows:

- *“Unmistakable original.”*  
*“Fred sounds better to me.”<sup>28</sup>*

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<sup>28</sup> *“Nezaměnitelný originál.” ; “Fred mi zní líp.”*

Those who preferred the second translation Alfréd Appendix commented as follows:

- *“It is not as horrible as the first one.”*  
*“Definitely Alfréd, it expresses experience.”<sup>29</sup>*

- **The Bursar (UU) → Kvestor**

The Bursar is wizard who oversees finance at Unseen University. He is often called by his function rather than his name. Jan Kantůrek chose synonymous translation.

B) We could substitute this name and call him Cifršpion (English: spy of numbers), which is a Czech name for a person that deals with numbers or money. Usually we call accountants this way. However, not every reader, especially younger, has heard this term.

- **Dean of Pentacles (UU) → Děkan Pentagramů a muřích nohou**

Dean of Pentacles is overweight sorcerer and also a member of the Unseen University. The phrase a muřích nohou (English: and chicken feet, is explicitation (Knittlová, 1995, p. 9), which helps us understand that the man is truly an old school wizard, who uses ancient ways of magic. The name was translated by synonymous translation.

B) By means of substitution, we could translate this man's name as Děkan Všeho Zlého (English: Dean of All Evil), which is a reference to the fact that he deals with pentacles, which are connected to worshipping Satan.

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<sup>29</sup> *“Není to tak strašný jako první.” ; “Určitě Alfréd, vyjadřuje zkušenost.”*

- **The Librarian(UU) → Knihovník**

The librarian was a sorcerer long time ago; however, when an unknown spell was cast upon him, he turned into an orangutan. Method of translation is synonymous translation.

B) This name suits well for modulation. We can describe the fact that the old wizard is now a librarian and also an ape and call him Knihoop and readers would immediately see that his character is a monkey.

- **The Luggage (UU) → Zavazadlo**

The Luggage is a chest that has tremendous number of legs, as well as centipede. The Luggage is a loyal servant to wizard Rincewind; it will protect him as well as serve him at any cost. This name was translated by a method called synonymous translation.

B) As in the case of The Librarian, this name is ideal for modulation. We can call this creature Kufrhožka (English: Luggage with legs), since it resembles centipede and the reader could ponder about how it actually looks.

- **The Senior Wrangler (UU) → Starší Pasák**

Unlike the name suggest, The Senior Wrangler is not a caretaker of horses. He is a wizard at Unseen University. The name was translated by synonymous translation, as wrangler means handler of horses (Czech: pasák).

B) Other possible translation could be Starej Mág (English: Old Magician), given the fact that he is a magician at Unseen University. The method of translation is modulation. With this translation, however, we would lose the humour of the original version by Jan Kantůrek.

- **Magrat Garlick (KL) → Magráta Česneková**

Magrat Garlick is a witch from Lancre interested in herbs and healing potions. Magrat believes in crystals, folk wisdom and cycles of nature. She is overall a gentle parody of New Age pagans. (Magrat Garlick, 2017, [online]) First name Magrat was naturalized to the form Magráta, which is similar to Czech name Agáta. Surname Garlick was translated as Česneková which is synonymous translation with post positioned suffix – ová.

B) We could transform her name by calling her Maggi Česnečka. Maggi is a liquid flavouring agent and Česnečka is a term which describes traditional Czech soup made mainly from garlic. The method of translation is modulation. Here, however, I must be careful whether the first name belongs to fantasy literature or not. Some readers might find it too strange.

- **Eskarina Smith (KL) → Eskarina Kovářová**

Eskarina Smith is only female wizard on Discworld. There is a tradition on Discworld, when eighth son is born to the eighth son; a magic staff from dying wizard is passed onto this boy. Instead of a boy, a young girl name Eskarina was born. (Eskarina Kovářová, 2017, [online]) First name was preserved and surname was translated by a method called synonymous translation with postpositioned suffix –ová.

B) Being only female wizard on Discworld is quite a unique achievement and we should use it when creating a new name. She could be named Eskarina Čarodějná or Kouzelná, to amplify her uniqueness. Method of translation would be substitution and we would point out the fact that she is only female wizard on Discworld.

- **Auditors of Reality (DD) → Auditori Reality**

The Auditors of Reality are the eternal watchers of time and space. They appear as empty grey cloaks and they have no sense of humanity. They always work in the groups of three and when they speak, they use pronoun we (Auditors of Reality, 2016, [online]). Their name was translated by synonymous translation.

B) Auditors of Reality are able to make decisions about life and death; they can decide de facto anything. Most creatures on the Discworld are surely not pleased when meeting them, therefore we could call them Snad-Ne-Oni (English: hope it's not them). The method of translation is substitution.

- **Jonathan Teatime (DD) → Jonatán Časnačaj**

Jonathan Teatime is a young and handsome graduate of Assassin Guild. First name Jonathan was translated by a method of translation called naturalization to the Czech form Jonatán. His surname was translated literally, tea time truly means čas na čaj, therefore the method of translation is synonymous translation.

B) We could point out the fact that this young man is an assassin and translate the name as Jonatán Jeddočaje (English: poison to tea). The method of translation is modulation and the reader would immediately know that he is involved in the killing business.

- **Tiffany Aching (TA) → Tonička Bolavá**

Tiffany Aching is a young witch and a major character of books such as *The Wee Free Men*, *A Hat Full of Sky*, *Wintersmith*, etc. In these books we learn about her life from a little girl to a young witch apprentice. First name Tiffany was substituted by a Czech name Tonička. Surname Aching was translated as Bolavá, which is a synonymous translation.

B) Tiffany Aching could be as well named Tonička Kouzelná (English: magical), since she is a young witch from Lancre, whose story we follow in several books. The method of translation is substitution. We would immediately know that she is a young witch

- **Perspicacia Tick (TA) → Bystromila Klíšťová**

Perspicacia Tick is a witch, who earns her money by doing bits of medicine and misfortune-telling. She is also a talent scout for young witches. (Perspicacia Tick, 2016, [online]) First name Perspicacia is Spanish and means shrewdness in English (Czech: bystrost), the method of translation is modulation. Surname Tick was translated by a method called synonymous translation with transpositioned suffix –ová.

B) Miss Tick could be renamed by means of modulation. The final version of the name could be Petronela Klíšťáková. Klíšťák is a colloquial term for a tick, used rather by children. The method of translation is modulation.

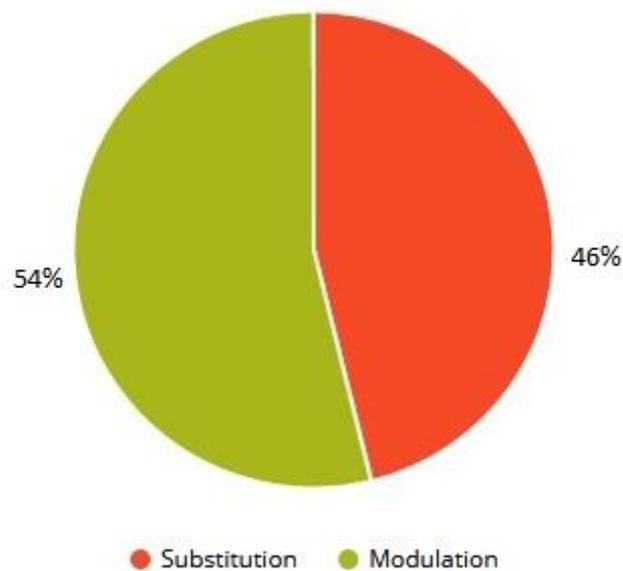
- **Petulia Gristle (TA) → Petulie Chrupavková**

Petulia is a witch who specializes in pigs, specifically on their breeding and slaughter. First name was naturalized to the Czech form Petulie; surname was translated by a method called synonymous translation with transpositioned suffix –ová.

B) Since she is a caretaker of pigs, alongside her main job as a witch, we could call her Peťulka Prasátková (English: pigling, Czech: prasátko). The method of translation is substitution. First name and surname creates nice alliteration and suits well into other substitutions by Jan Kantůrek.

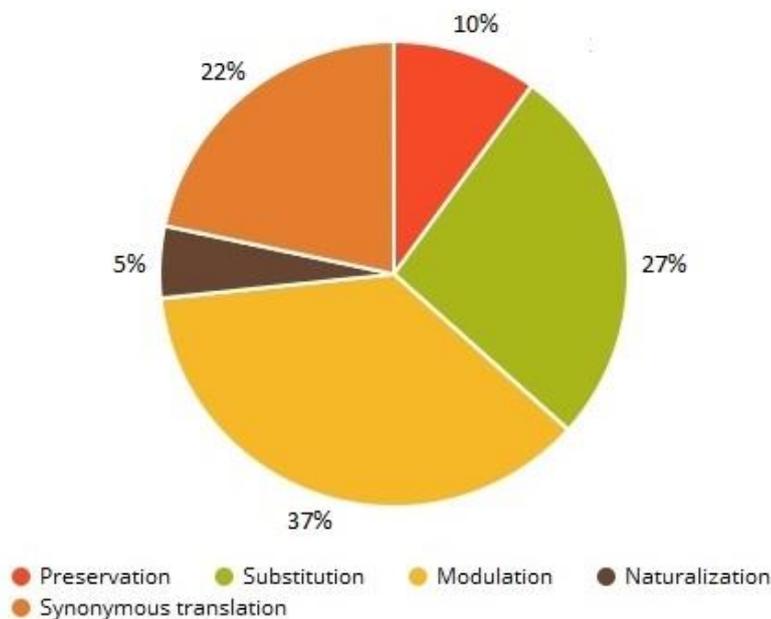
A total of 13 out of 60 selected proper names had been translated by Jan Kantůrek by a method called synonymous translation. In subsection B, where I discuss other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent method which I have devised, according to the graph 4., was modulation (7x – 54%), followed by substitution (6x – 46%). Preservation and naturalization was not used. As mentioned in the introduction to chapter 5.5, a translator uses synonymous translation mainly, when he or she is aiming for the literal translation of a proper name, without looking on the characteristic features of the given character. Some names in this chapter such as Magrat Garlick or Petulia Gristle are exception as their name surname, at least partially, carries the meaning of their profession. Surnames translated by synonymous translation paired well with first names that were naturalized (Petulia / Petulie, Jonathan / Jonatán) to create proper names that fit into Czech translation well.

**Graph – 4.**



A total of 60 proper names translated by Jan Kantůrek, which were divided into 5 methods of translation, were analysed in our practical part. First part dealt with preservation and contained 6 proper names. Second part was aimed at names translated by substitution and comprised of 16 proper nouns. Third part consists of 22 proper names translated by means of modulation. Fourth part was aimed at translation by method of naturalization and there were total of 3 proper names. Fifth part dealt with proper nouns translated by method of synonymous translation and it contained 13 proper names. The graph 5. shows that modulation (37%) along with substitution (26%) is the commonest form of translation, and together they occupy 63% of all translations. Synonymous translation takes up 22%, preservation 10% and naturalization 5%. It is obvious that the success of translations by Jan Kantůrek is based on humorous substitutions and modulations of original names.

**Graph – 5.**



In the survey, students were presented 12 translations of popular proper names for their consideration. I found that in case of questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 (68%), students preferred my translation, with questions 3, 9, 10 (25%) they preferred the translation by Jan Kantůrek. Last twelfth question ended in a draw (7%).

The result is shown in the chart below this text. Students often complained that some of my translations do not fit into the fantasy world (Tom Herdy, Ovčáček) and that some of the names do not fit into Czech translation (Kolík Harakiri, Creedó). Objection concerning the translation of character Cut-Me-Own-Throat Dibbler was justified, since our translation Kolík Harakiri violated an essential part of translation process mentioned in chapter 2.2.1, where Levý stressed out the understanding of artistic complexity of the text as the most demanding part of understanding the original text. Original proper name was based on the line which the character himself said in the text and the original wit and irony was therefore lost with translation Harakiri.

Jan Kantůrek was criticized for keeping the names Silver and Ogg, which some readers found unfit for the Czech environment. However, as mentioned in chapter 5.2, the character Greebo, who is known to Czech readers as Silver, is a very popular and almost a cult figure among readers. On the other hand, student appreciated the wit and suitability of character names (Ágnes Áriová, Sacharissa Capslock) and clarity for individuals lacking the knowledge of English (Ovčáček, Jason Podkova).

## Conclusion

The aim of the thesis was to present relevant terms and techniques of translation with special focus on peculiarities in the translation of proper nouns in belles-lettres (fiction) and to analyse specific procedures, their frequency and if need be their suitability concerning the character of given lexical unit on the corpus of proper nouns.

I have described techniques of translation in our theoretical part which I have later used in our practical part when translating the corpus of 60 proper names.

As said, to accomplish our aim, a corpus of proper names was created, where I analysed the frequency of translation techniques. While processing the data from our corpus, I found out that, modulation along with substitution is the commonest form of translation in Discworld series translated by Jan Kantůrek, and together they occupy 63% of all translations. Synonymous translation takes up 22%, preservation 10% and naturalization 5%. It was proven that the success of Czech translations is based on humorous substitutions and modulations of original names.

In subsection B, where I discussed other possibilities of translation, the most prevalent method which I have devised if synonymous translation could not be used, was modulation, followed by substitution. Aside naturalization, I resorted the most to substitution. When I did not use modulation, I resorted to substitution, followed by synonymous translation, preservation and naturalization. If substitution was already taken, I translated via modulation, followed by synonymous translation, preservation and naturalization. If the use of preservation was restricted, I used mainly substitution, followed by synonymous translation. It can be observed, that even in my second choices, I inclined heavily to substitution (total 29x – 48%) and modulation (total 15x - 25%).

With the help of survey concerning the suitability and popularity of our translations, I was able to see to some extent, whether my translations were successful or not. The survey was sent via Internet through Google Forms, to the class of students from High School of Applied Cybernetics in Hradec Králové. I managed to get 26 answers so the results are rather illustrative. Students were presented 12 translations of popular proper names for their consideration. We found that in case of questions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11, students preferred my translation, with questions 3, 9, 10 they preferred the translation by Jan Kantůrek. Last twelfth question ended in a draw.

Some students complained that some of my translations do not fit into the fantasy world (Tom Herdy, Ovčáček). The objection was justified, given that these translations are based on real people, which may lead the reader to doubt whether he or she still reads fantasy literature. Another complaint was aimed at names that do not fit into Czech translation (Kolík Harakiri, Creed). Objection concerning the translation of character Cut-Me-Own-Throat Dibbler was justified, as mentioned in the chapter 5.5. On the other hand, student appreciated the wit and suitability of character names (Ágnes Áriová, Sacharissa Capslock) and clarity for individuals lacking the knowledge of English (Ovčáček, Jasoň Podkova).

Finally, I can say that I have proven that substitution and modulation are amongst the most often used methods of translation of proper names in Discworld books by Terry Pratchett, which were translated by Jan Kantůrek. If I translated a name in a certain way, I tried to look at the translation from another angle and even here I overwhelmingly inclined to modulation and substitution.

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## **Appendices**

Appendix 1: List of proper names used in practical part

Appendix 2: Student survey