HISTORICAL ITEMS IN TRANSLATION OF GUIDEBOOKS ON POLAND INTO ENGLISH

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Abstract: The main goal of this paper has been to analyze the translation procedures employed in the process of translation of two tourist guide books concerning Poland. The analysis of the cultural items has been performed on the basis of the methodological framework put forward by Peter Newmark in his *A Textbook of Translation.*The results of the examination show that the translators of the analyzed guide books have employed four translation procedures. The prevailing strategies in the rendering of culture-specific items in English are literal translation and recognized translation which have been used in the case of more than 80% of the analyzed items.

Keywords: culture-specific items, translation procedure, guide book, geographical items.

1. Introduction

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the translation procedures employed in the translation of Polish culture-specific items found in two tourist guide books, i.e. *Poland for Tourists* (hereinafter referred to as PT) and *Poland UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Poland for Tourists* has to be regarded as the main source of the presented material and *Poland UNESCO World Heritage Sites* as the additional one. Both guide books were published by Parma Press and are available in Polish and English versions.

This paper intends to ascertain the prevailing procedure applied when translating historical items from Polish into English. The analysis of the cultural items will be performed on the basis of methodological framework put forward by Peter Newmark in his *A Textbook of Translation* (1988).

2. Culture specific items – definition

Every tourist guide book contains hundreds of culture-specific items which present a challenge for every person undertaking the task of translation.

A very good illustration of this difficulty in translation comes from the work of Mailhac who states that: "by cultural references we mean any reference to a cultural entity which, due to its distance from the target culture, is characterized by a sufficient degree of opacity for the target reader to constitute a problem" [1996, pp. 133-134].

For Nida, cultural differences i.e. culture-specific items are as vital as linguistic ones and, what is even more striking, "(the) differences between cultures may cause more severe complications for the translator than do differences in language structure" (1964, p. 30). Nord, on the other hand, defines

culture-specific items as "a cultural phenomenon that I is present in culture X but not present (in the same way) in culture Y" [1997, p. 34].

As far as the definition of a culture-specific item in translation studies is concerned, almost every scholar or translation theorist defines it in a different manner. As Hejwowski observes,

> culture-bound items include most proper names (except for those which are well-known in the target culture and as such either have recognized translations or have been "imported" to the target language), names and phrases connected with the organization of life in the SL country (e.g. with the political system, education, health service, law etc.) with the source culture habits and traditions (e.g. holidays, eating habits), quotations from and allusions to the source language literature, both oral and written (e.g. well-known novels, poems, proverbs, nursery rhymes, song lyrics, libretti etc.) allusions to the country's history, and other spheres of culture such as music, film, painting etc. [2004, p. 128].

From the above quotation it can be concluded that the term culture-specific item is not homogenous and relates to various linguistic phenomena such as proper names, names, phrases, quotations and allusions.

3. Categories of culture specific items

The concept of culture-specific items involves numerous aspects of human life. If one attempts to analyze the CSI translation process thoroughly it is crucial to divide the aforementioned items into systematic categories and subcategories. There are many scholars who attempted to categorize culture-specific items. These include: Newmark (1988, 2010), Aixelá (1996), Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007) and Chiaro (2009). Newmark proposes five categories for classifying foreign cultural words: **ecology** (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills), **material culture** (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport) **social culture** (work and leisure) **organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts** (political and administrative, religious, artistic) and **gesture and habits** (1988, p. 95). Additionally, in his *Translation and culture* the author lists six categories of culture-specific items: ecology, public life social life, personal life, customs and pursuits, private passions. **Ecology** includes items which refer to geological and geographical environment e.g. *Lyon, fjord*. **Public life** refers to politics, government and law e.g. House of Lords, Prime Minister. The category of **social life** encompasses items referring to economy, occupations, social welfare, health and education. **Personal life** stands for food, clothing e.g. pasta, paella, espresso. The category **Customs and pursuits** involves the items referring to body language sings that are specific to particular culture. The last category: **private passions** encompasses religion, music, poetry e.g. Methodism, Shakespeare, the Arts Councils [2010, pp. 173-177].

4. Translation procedures employed in translation of the guide books

Let us now turn to various translation procedures utilized by the translators of the analyzed guide books. Many translation scholars have dealt with this subject. The most prominent of them are Vinay and Darbelnet

(1958/2000) and Newmark (1988). The terms "strategy" and "procedure" are very often employed in translation studies, but as Kwieciński states "each of them often refers to a range of different phenomena, and frequently neither is explicitly defined. What is more, both are often used interchangeably with or next to a host of other terms, such as tactics, plans, methods, techniques, processes, principles, and so forth" [2001, p. 115]. Various scholars whose definitions of translation strategies are described in this thesis use different terms as well. Newmark talks about "translation procedures" but also mentions the difference between methods and translation procedures. He states that "while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language [1988, p. 81]. Vinay and Darbelnet, on the other hand, use the term "translation procedures" as subcategory of "method of translating" [2000, p. 84]. To Bell, translation strategy is "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it" [1998, p. 188].

4.1. Literal translation

Newmark maintains that literal translation is the most essential translation procedure [1988, p. 81]. He distinguishes literal translation from word-for-word and one-to-one translation. As explained by him, word-for-word translation transfers source language grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the source language words into the translation and is mainly used when translating brief, simple and neutral sentences. In one-to-one translation, which is a broader form of translation, each source language word has a corresponding target language word, but their isolated meanings may be different. The scholar also mentions that literal translation is "correct and must not be avoided, if it secures referential and pragmatic equivalence of the original" [1988, p. 69]. As he points out, "literal translation is the basic translation procedure, both in communicative and semantic translation, in that translation starts from there. However, above the word level, literal translation becomes increasingly difficult. When there is any kind of translation problem, literal translation is normally (not always) out of the question" [1988, p. 70].

4.2. Recognized translation

Hejwowski points out that as far as the term "recognized translation" is concerned, the translator may never be quite certain that the equivalent he/she intends to use is a widely recognized one. As he notices "the only problem with recognized equivalents is that we do not know the extent to which they are recognized" [2004, p. 140]. To illustrate, the scholar uses the Polish term "Czarna Madonna" which in Huelle's novel *Weiser Dawidek* is translated as "Black Madonna". To Hejwowski, the explanation of the phrase can be found in very few British or American dictionaries which makes the translation not widely recognized enough [2004, p. 140].

Newmark's definition of recognized translation is compact. He states that it is "the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term" [1988, p. 89]. Consequently, if the translator finds that the recognized translation is not precise enough, he or she can add glosses or footnotes to show a wider understanding of the term [1988, p. 89].

4.3. Transference

The translation strategy of transference involves using a SL word in the TL text. Scholars adopted different terms to describe this translation method. Newmark chooses to utilize the term 'transference', while Vinay and Darbelnet prefer to name it 'borrowing'. Hejwowski on the other hand, differentiates between transfer with explanation and transfer without explanation.

Newmark, for whom transference is synonymous with loan word and transcription, rightly observes that this procedure "includes transliteration, which relates to the conversion of different alphabets: e.g. Russian (Cyrillic), Greek, Arabic, Chinese, etc.- into English. The word then becomes a 'loan word'" [1988, p. 81]. He admits that some translation scholars deny that this is a translation procedure. On the other hand, no other term is appropriate if the translator wants to use a SL word in the text.

4.4. Addition

Regarding this translation procedure Newmark, who uses the terms 'notes' and 'glosses' as synonymous to this term, states that "the additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership" [1988, p. 91].

This means that sometimes it is necessary for the translator to add information in order to make the TL text understandable to the reader. This procedure is mainly used when there are substantial differences between two cultures. Newmark also provides a detailed typology of additions which may take various forms: notes within the text – as an alternative to the translated word, as an adjectival clause, as a noun in apposition, as a participial group, in brackets and in parentheses; notes at the bottom of page; notes at the end of chapter; notes or glossary at the end of book [1988, p. 92].

5. Historical items

Historical items that are presented in PT and PU refer mainly to monuments, castles, palaces, museums, historical events and names of kings and rulers. The translators of the analyzed guide books use various translation procedures to render culture-specific items characteristic for history of Poland.

5.1. Literal translation

As it was stated in 4.1. literal translation is one of the most commonly used translation procedures in translation of culture-specific items.

5.1.1. Monuments and Tombs

Polish	English
Grób Nieznanego Żołnierza	The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier
Pomnik Poległych w Walce za Polskość Tych Ziem	The Monument to the Fallen In the Struggle for Polishness of these Lands
Pomnik Fryderyka Chopina	The Fryderyk Chopin Monument
Pomnik Poległych Stoczniowców 1970	The Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers 1970
Pomnik Artura Rubinsteina	The Monument to Artur Rubinstein

Table 1. Monuments and Tombs

The names of Polish monuments were mainly translated literally as well. As they are unique there is no recognized translation of them. In PU the item *Pomnik Fryderyka Chopina* was translated as *the statute of Fryderyk Chopin.*

5.1.2. Castles and Squares

Polish	English
Plac Zamkowy	The Castle Square
Zamek Królewski	The Royal Castle
Plac Wolności	The Freedom Square
Zamek Książąt Mazowieckich	The Castle of the Dukes of Pommerania
Zamek Książąt Mazowieckich	The Castle of the Dukes of Mazovia
Zamek Tytusa Działyńskiego	The Castle of Tytus Działyński

Table 2. Castles and Squares

Plac Zamkowy and *Zamek Królewski* which are very important historic places in the Polish history were translated literally as well. It seems that in this case the translators of the analyzed guide books did not have to search for a recognized translation of these items.

5.1.3. Palaces

Polish	English
Pałac Saski	The Saski Palace
Pałac Kazimierzowski	The Kazimierz Palace
Pałac Herbsta	The Herbst Palace
Pałac Scheiblerów	The Scheibler Mansion
Pałac Izraela Poznańskiego	The Izrael Poznański Palace
Pałac Maurycego Poznańskiego	The Maurycy Poznań's Mansion
Pałac na wyspie	The Palace on The Island
Pałac Wilanowski	The Wilanów Palace
Pałac Kultury i Nauki	The Palace of Culture and Science

Table 3. Palaces

The names of most Polish palaces that were included in PT were translated literally. In the matter of *Pałac Scheiblerów* the name was translated by means of the noun *mansion* instead of *palace* although there is a clear difference between these two words. The noun *palace* is mainly used for the official residence of a king, queen or other sovereign whereas *mansion* means a very large, impressive residence or an apartment house.[1] As far as *Pałac Wilanowski* is concerned the translator uses the noun *Wilanów* which is the name of a district of Warsaw instead of the adjective *wilanowski*. Two very similar items i.e. *pałac Izraela Poznańskiego* and *pałac Maurycego Poznańskiego* that appear in PT have different translations. On the one hand the first item is translated as the *Izrael Poznański Palace* but on the other hand the second item is translated as *the Maurycy Poznań's Mansion*. The translator uses two different translations of the word *pałac* although the two buildings (pałac Izraela Poznańskiego and pałac Maurycego Poznańskiego) are very similar in size und function.[2]

5.1.4. Museums

Polish	English
Muzeum Historii Żydów Polskich POLIN	The POLIN Museum of the History of Polish Jews
Muzeum Wojska Polskiego	The Polish Army Museum
Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie	The National Museum in Warsaw
Muzeum Techniki i Przemysłu	The Museum of Technology and Industry
Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego	The Warsaw Rising Museum
Muzeum Pozytywizmu	The Museum of Positivism
Muzeum Tradycji Niepodległości	The Museum of Independence Traditions
Kolekcja Sztuki Nowoczesnej	The Art Nouveau collection
Muzeum Techniki w Chlewiskach	The Museum of Technology in Chlewiska
Centralne Muzeum Włókiennictwa w Łodzi	The Central Textile Industry Museum in Łódź
Muzeum Hymnu Narodowego	The Museum of the National Anthem
Muzeum Mazowieckie	The Mazovian Museum
Muzeum Katyńskie	The Katyń Museum

Table 4. Museums

The names of all Polish museums which are included in PT are translated literally. In the case of *Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego* it is also possible to translate the word *powstanie* as uprising. The item *kolekcja sztuki nowoczesnej* is translated by means of the French expression *art nouveau* which relates to the style that was popular between 1895-1905.[3] In English, there is no equivalent of this item.

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[1] For difference between palace and mansion: http://www.differencebetween.info/difference-between-palace-and-mansion (last accessed on: 25.11.2017)

[2]http://www.muzeum-lodz.pl/pl/palac-poznaskich/o-palacu,
http://www.urbanity.pl/lodzkie/lodz/palac-maurycego-poznanskiego,b1615 (last accessed on: 28.11.2017)

[3]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/secesja;3973466.html (last accessed on: 28.11.2017)

5.1.5. Historical events

Polish	English
Drugi Pokój Toruński	The Second Peace of Toruń
Konfederacja Warszawska	The Warsaw Confederation
Unia Polsko-Litewska	The Polish-Lithuanian Union
Obrona Jasnej Góry	The Defence of Jasna Góra
Wojna polsko-bolszewicka	The Polish-Soviet War
Konstytucja Nihil novi	The Nihil novi constitution

Table 5. Historical events

The historical events that you can see in the grid above are translated literally. *Drugi Pokój Toruński* which ended the war between Poland and the Teutonic Order[4] is translated literally and has no other recognized translation. The item *Unia Polsko-Litewska* can be translated as *The Union of Poland and Lithuania*. In the case of the item *Obrona Jasnej Góry* the name of the sanctuary is left in the Polish version because there is no recognized translation of it in English.

5.1.6. Miscellanea

Polish	English
Syrenka	The Mermaid
Klasycystyczny ratusz płocki	The Płock's Neo-Classical Town Hall
Brama Młyńska w Pasłęku	The Mill Gate in Pasłęk
Gotycka Brama Wysoka	The Gothic High Gate
Cmentarz Wojskowy na Powązkach	The Military Cemetry at Powązki
Ulica Mariacka w Gdańsku	The Mariacka Str. in Gdańsk
Fontanna Neptuna	The Neptune Fountain
Dom Ławników	The House of Town Councilors
Hala Stulecia we Wrocławiu	Centennial Hall in Wrocław
Demokracja szlachecka	Democracy of Nobility
Epoka Jagiellonów	The Jagiellonian period
Książęta Mazowieccy	The Dukes of Mazovia
Spichlerz Europy	The Granary of Europe
Wielka Zbrojownia	The Great Arsenal
Międzyrzecki Rejon Umocniony	The Międzyrzecz Fortified Dictrict

Table 6. Miscellanea

In the case of *klasycystyczny ratusz płocki* you can see that the adjective *klasycystyczny* was translated as *neo-classical* which is synonymous with classical.[5] The item *spichlerz Europy* which was once the nickname of the town Gdańsk[6] is translated literally as well. The rest of the items is translated word for word.

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[4]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/torunski-pokoj;3988274.html (last accessed on: 28.11.2017)
[5]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/neoklasycyzm;3946623.html (last accessed on: 11.11.2017)
[6]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Gdansk;3904550.html (last accessed on: 2.11.2017)

5.2. Recognized translation

As it was noticed in 4.2. the translator should always use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term. The names of kings and rulers, duchies, uprisings, battles and states manly have their recognized translation into English.

5.2.1. Names of kings and rulers

Polish	English
Bolesław Krzywousty	Bolesław the Wrymouth
Bolesław Chrobry	Bolesław the Brave
Kazimierz I Odnowiciel	Casimir I the Restorer
Henryk Pobożny	Henryk the Pious
Władysław Łokietek	Władysław the Short
Kazimierz III Wielki	Casimir III the Great
Władysław Wygnaniec	Władysław the Exile

Table 7. Names of kings and rulers

In the historical part of the analyzed guide books their authors described shortly the history of Poland from the moment of creation of the Polish state to the present times. They used the names of some Polish rulers who played an important role in the history of the country. Not only their first names but also their nicknames went down in history as well. The translators use the widely recognized translations of the names of Polish kings what can be found e.g. in Norman Davies' book concerning Polish history *God's Playground* (2014).

5.2.2. Duchies

Polish	English
Wielkie Księstwo Poznańskie	The Grand Duchy of Poznań
Wielkie Księstwo Krakowskie	The Grand Duchy of Kraków
Księstwo Warszawskie	The Duchy of Warsaw

Table 8. Duchies

As for *Wielkie Księstwo Poznańskie, Wielkie Księstwo Krakowskie* and *Księstwo Warszawskie,* they are translated literally and at the same time have their recognized translation in English.

5.2.3. Uprisings

Polish	English
Powstanie Warszawskie	Warsaw Uprising
Insurekcja Kościuszkowska	The Kościuszko Uprising
Powstanie listopadowe	November Uprising
Powstanie styczniowe	January Uprising
Powstania śląskie	The Silesian Uprisings

Table 9. Uprisings

The names of Polish uprisings are mainly translated literally. Moreover, they have their recognized translations and there is no alternative translation. In the case of *Insurekcja Kościuszkowska* which is synonym to *Powstanie Kościuszkowskie* the translator used the term uprising.

5.2.4. Battles

Polish	English
*Bitwa Warszawska	The Battle of Vistula
Oblężenie Jasnej Góry	The Siege of Jasna Góra
Bitwa pod Grunwaldem	The Battle of Grunwald
Wojna polsko-bolszewicka	The Polish-Soviet War

Table 10. Battles

In PT the item *Bitwa Warszawska* is translated as *the Battle of Vistula*. It seems likely that the translator wanted to emphasize that the battle took place on the Vistula River. In PU you can find an alternative translation of this term which is *the Battle of Warsaw*. The historical event *Oblężenie Jasnej Góry*[7]which took place in 1655was translated literally and has its recognized translation in English as well. Another example of a Polish battle which has its recognized translation in English is *Bitwa pod Grunwaldem*. Grunwald is the name of a village near Olsztyn. However, this village has a German name which is Tannenberg.[8] In the case of *wojna polsko-bolszewicka* the translator used a recognized translation in which the adjective *bolszewicka* was replaced by *sowiecka*. In a historic sense both adjectives means more or less the same.[9]

5.2.5. States

Polish	English
Rzeczpospolita Polska	Republic of Poland
Rzeczpospolita Krakowska	Republic of Cracow
Rzeczpospolita Obojga Narodów	The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth
Cesarstwo Austro-Węgierskie	The Austro-Hungarian Empire

Table 11. States

The official name of the Polish state *Rzeczpospolita Polska* has a recognized translation which is Republic of Poland. The item *Rzeczpospolita* means the same as *republika,* hence the translation as Republic of Poland. As far as *Rzeczpospolita Obojga Narodów* is concerned this term was not translated literally because there is a recognized translation of it. In Polish a reader who knows little about Polish history cannot figure out what this term means. However, the English equivalent stresses that this term relates to two countries: Poland and Lithuania.

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[7]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Jasna-Gora;3917193.html (last accessed on: 28.12.2017)

[8]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Grunwald;3908248.html (last accessed on: 28.12.2017)

[9]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/wojna-polsko-bolszewicka;3997498.html (last accessed on: 28.12.2017)

5.2.6. Miscellanea

Polish	English
Sarmatyzm	The Sarmatian
Krzyżacy	The Teutonic Knights
Królestwo-republika	Elected monarchy
Wilczy szaniec	The Wolf's Lair
Dwór Artusa w Toruniu	The Artus House in Toruń
Sala Odrodzenia	The Renaissance Hall
Armia Krajowa	Home Army
Zbrodnia Katyńska	The Katyń Massacre
Stan Wojenny	Martial Law
Prezydent na uchodźstwie	President in Exile
Rząd Rzeczypospolitej na uchodźstwie	The Government of Republic of Poland in Exile

Table 11. Miscellanea

The Polish word *sarmatyzm* which means the culture and ideology of the nobility of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth from the 16th to the 18th century[10] is translated in PT by means of a recognized translation. The same situation occurs in the case of the item *Krzyżacy*. The English equivalent contains an additional information that makes it clear that they are knights. The Polish item *Krzyżacy* already includes this information. In the case of the term *królestwo-republika* in other words *monarchia elekcyjna*[11]that relates to a monarchy ruled by an elected monarch the translator used the term *elected monarchy*. There is an alternative translation of this term i.e. *elective monarchy*. In the case of the term *Wilczy Szaniec*[12]which was Adolf Hitler's military headquarter during WWII the translator decided to use the recognized English translation of it because the Polish word *szaniec* means a fortified construction which is not a lair.[13] The term *Prezydent na uchodźstwie* means the head of the state staying abroad during a war. In respect of Polish history this term means the head of Polish state who had to go in exile after the invasion of Poland in September 1939.[14] In this case the term was translated literally because *uchodźstwo* means the same as *emigracja* which in English is *exile*. The same applies to *Rząd Rzeczypospolitej na uchodźstwie* which was translated literally as well and at the same time it is a recognized translation. When it comes to *Armia Krajowa*[15]which was Polish resistance movement when Poland was occupied by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union during World War II in PT you can see the recognized translation of this item which is *Home Army*. *Zbrodnia Katyńska*,[16]which was a series of mass executions on Polish soldiers

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[10]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/sarmatyzm;3972447.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[11]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/monarchia;3942920.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[12]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Gierloz;3905390.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[13]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/szaniec;3982461.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[14]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/prezydent-Rzeczypospolitej-Polskiej-na-uchodzstwie;3962185.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[15]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Armia-Krajowa;3871190.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

[16]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Katyn;3921242.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

and civilians carried out by the NKVD in April and May 1940, has a recognized translation into English. The English word massacre does not exactly mean *zbrodnia* in the sense in which the Polish word is used in this context. The name of the Russian village Katyń does not have an English equivalent therefore it is left in Polish. In some English newspapers you can sometimes find another translation of this term which is *the Katyń Crime*.[17] As far as *stan wojenny* is concerned this term has in English a recognized translation as well. The Polish word *stan* does not mean law in this context, hence this term was not translated literally.

5.3. Transference

As defined in 4.3. transference is the process of transferring of a source language word to a target language text without translating it at all. It happens mainly in the case of the names of some names of institutions, kings and rulers, ships and streets.

5.3.1. Kings and rulers

Polish	English
Zygmunt III Waza	Zygmunt III Waza
Stanisław August Poniatowski	Stanisław August Poniatowski
Mieszko I	Mieszko I

Table 12. Kings

As far as the above listed names of Polish rulers are concerned they are the only names in the analyzed guide books that were transferred into English without any changes. In the case of *Zygmunt III Waza* there is a recognized English equivalent if his name i.e. Sigismund III Vasa.[18] The names *Stanisław August Poniatowski* and *Mieszko I* have no recognized translation into English and were left in the Polish version.

5.3.2. Streets

Polish	English
Aleje Ujazdowskie	Aleje Ujazdowskie
Aleje Jerozolimskie	Aleje Jerozolimskie

Table 13. Streets

The above listed names of Warsaw streets are all transferred into English without translating.

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[17]http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-1333394/Seventy-years-late-Russia-finally-admits-slaughter-20-000-Polish-officers-Katyn-Stalin-s-orders.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)
[18]https://www.britannica.com/biography/Sigismund-III-Vasa (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

5.3.3. Miscellanea

Polish	English
Plac Konstytucji	Plac Konstytucji
Długie Pobrzeże	Długie Pobrzeże
Marszałkowska Dzielnica Mieszkaniowa (MDM)	Marszałkowska Dzielnica Mieszkaniowa (MDM)

Table 14. Miscellanea

The items: *Plac Konstytucji* which is the major square of the Śródmieście district of Warsaw, *Długie Pobrzeże* which is a pedestrian zone in Gdańsk[19] are transferred into English in the Polish version.

5.4. Addition

As it was stated in 4.4. in the process of translation of some culture-specific items it is sometimes necessary to add an element/information to the name. Otherwise, the translated item could not be fully understood (Newmark 1988, p. 91).

5.4.1. Palaces

Polish	English
Łazienki królewskie	The Łazienki Palace
Barokowy Pałac Branickich	The Baroque Palace of the Branicki Family
Barokowy Pałac Leszczyńskich	The Baroque Palace of the Leszczyński Family

Table 15. Palaces

Łazienki królewskie which is a park-and-palace complex in Warsaw is translated as *the Łazienki Palace*. The translator of PT decides to add an additional information when translating this culture specific item into English. It is an information about the type of sightseeing so that the reader of the guide book knows that it is a palace. In the case of the items *Barokowy Pałac Branickich* and *Barokowy pałac Leszczyńskich* the translator adds the additional information about the fact that Branicki and Leszczyński are family names. For Polish people it is quite clear that we have to do here with family names.

5.4.2. Miscellanea

Polish	English
III Rzeczpospolita	The Third Republic of Poland
Przewrót majowy	The May 1926 coup
Refektarz	The High Castle refectory
Pomnik Józefa Piłsudskiego	The Monument to Marshal Józef Piłsudski
Warszawianka	The Song of Warsaw

Table 16. Miscellanea

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[19]http://www.trojmiasto.pl/Dlugie-Pobrzeze-o434.html (last accessed on: 29.12.2017)

When translating *III Rzeczpospolita* into English the translator of PT adds the name of the country. It seems that it is necessary to do it especially when this item occurs without the context that makes it clear that we have to do with Poland and not with France which had a Third Republic in its history as well.[20] In the case of *przewrót majowy* which relates to the intervention by Józef Piłsudski[21] we have to do with the addition of the date of this historical event. It was very important to mention that the coup took place in 1926. In the Polish version of PT the information about the date is nearly at the end of the sentence. In the case of the item *refektarz* which relates to the dining room in the Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork[22] the attribution *high castle* is added.

6. Historical items: statistical summary of the findings

Looking at the analysis, it is noticeable that the most frequently used translation strategy is literal translation. One of the reasons for this phenomenon may be the fact that this translation strategy is the most essential strategy and according to Newmark it is "correct and must not be avoided, if it secures referential and pragmatic equivalence of the original" [1988, p. 69]. In total, 54.2% of historical items are translated literally. The second most frequently used translation strategy (29.6%) is recognized translation. The most frequently translated category of the historical items by means of literal translation is museums. All names of Polish museums (13 in total) included in the analyzed guide books are translated literally. In the case of some palaces nine names of them are translated literally, and only three by means of addition. The same situation refers to the names of kings and rulers which are translated partially by means of recognized translation (7) and transference (3). Among historical items there is a large group of miscellaneous items (33 in total). When translating them into English the translators used all four translation strategies. Most of them (15) are translated word for word, eleven by means of recognized translation, four using the strategy of addition, three by transference. It can be concluded that

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[20]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/Republika-Francuska;3967240.html (last accessed on: 29.04.2017)
[21]http://encyklopedia.pwn.pl/haslo/przewrot-majowy;3963745.html (last accessed on: 29.04.2017)
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