

Appendices

Appendix A – An overview of the ST-segments used for the twenty examples plus TT-labels and TT-categories

The left-hand column contains the number of the ST-segment. The second column from the left contains the TT1 labels and categories. The third column contains the TT2 labels and categories. The column to the right shows the label and category of both TTs as presented in the Table of contents and in the Analysis-chapter. The ST-segments used for the analysis are listed chronologically. ST-segments 1-80 are from chapter i in *Wuthering Heights* and ST-segments 81-178 are from chapter xxxi. As can be seen in the table below, examples have been chosen from both chapters and both chapters contain examples that show both similarities and differences.

Segments used for examples in thesis plus their labels and categories:			
No.:	TT1	TT2	Examples of
4	Paraphrase (PM)	Paraphrase (PM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
11	Paraphrase (PM)	Direct translation (CM) and Calque (CM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
17	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
21	Direct translation (CM)	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
24	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
42	Oblique translation (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM) and Oblique translation (PM). Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Oblique translation (PM) vs. TT2 Oblique translation (PM)
47	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
55	Oblique translation (PM), Permutation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Oblique translation (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)

62	Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
64	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
77	Paraphrase (PM)	Paraphrase (PM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
94	Paraphrase (PM)	Paraphrase (PM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
101	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
103	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation (PM)	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation (PM)	TT1 Oblique translation (PM) vs. TT2 Oblique translation (PM)
120	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
128	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation (PM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Oblique translation (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
133	Paraphrase (PM) and Condensation (CM)	Direct translation (CM) and Calque (CM)	TT1 Paraphrase (PM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
142	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)
164	Direct translation (CM)	Paraphrase (PM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Paraphrase (PM)
176	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation (CM)	TT1 Direct translation (CM) vs. TT2 Direct translation (CM)

Appendix B – Empirical data (chapter 1 (i) in *Wuthering Heights*)

#	ST segment	TT segments 1 and 2	Label and category	My notes
	[PAGE 1]			
1	CHAPTER I	FØRSTE KAPITEL	Paraphrase (CM)	Direct translation would have been "Kapitel 1" in both cases...? The normal thing in Danish is to say 'Første kapitel' (First chapter) etc. The reason why this has been labelled as Paraphrase is the fact that the number of the chapter and the word 'kapitel' (chapter) has been switched around.
		1. KAPITEL	Paraphrase (CM)	
2	1801—I have just returned from a visit to my landlord—the solitary neighbour that I shall be troubled with.	1801. – Jeg er lige kommet hjem fra et Besøg hos min Vært – den eneste Nabo, jeg kan blive plaget med.	Paraphrase (PM)	'solitary' can also mean a person who keeps to himself. And this might therefore not be translated by 'eneste nabo'. The term 'solitary' is ambiguous: meaning 'keeps to himself' or 'the only neighbour'
		1801. Jeg er netop vendt tilbage efter et besøg hos min husvært – den eneste nabo, der kommer til at forstyrre mig.	Direct translation (CM)	TT2 is more ST oriented than TT1. 'vendt tilbage' matches 'returned' unlike TT1 that says 'kommet hjem' but the ST says nothing about that place being Mr. Lockwood's home.
3	This is certainly a beautiful country!	Det er virkelig en smuk Egn.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Det er virkelig en smuk egn!	Direct translation (CM)	
4	In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed	Jeg kunde [sic] næppe i hele England have fundet en Plet saa fuldstændig gemt fra Verdens Larm.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Verdens Larm' is better than 'menneskeligt selskab' as the ST says 'the stir of society'. 'Plet' for 'situation' might be a bit strange word to use. 'område' or 'sted'

	from the stir of society.			might have been better.
		Jeg tror ikke, jeg i hele England kunne have valgt noget sted, der var så helt afsondret fra menneskeligt selskab.	Paraphrase (PM)	'der var så helt' is not typical Danish. The word order is wrong, or else the word 'helt' should have been substituted with 'absolut' or 'komplet'.
5	A perfect misanthropist's Heaven: and Mr. Heathcliff and I are sure such a suitable pair to divide the desolation between us.	Et herligt Sted for en Misanthrop, og Mr. Heathcliff og jeg er som skabt til at dele Ensomheden.	Paraphrase (PM)	TT1 is fluent and sounds more Danish than TT2.
		Det er en ren himmel for en misantrop, og Mr. Heathcliff og jeg egner os vældig godt til at dele ensomheden.	Calque (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	Too literal translation of "A perfect misanthropist's Heaven". I do not believe you say 'Det er en ren himmel' in standard, correct Danish. Maybe 'Det er den rene himmel' could have been better?
6	A capital fellow!	En brillant Fyr!	Direct translation (CM)	'capital' is an old-fashioned expression (according to Gyldendal's Røde Ordbog (GRO), Engelsk-Dansk). The Danish translation reads 'fortræffelig' and 'stortartet' which means something like 'very nice' or 'great'.
		En prægtig fyr!	Direct translation (CM)	As both 'brillant fyr' and 'prægtig fyr' can be derived from 'capital fellow', I have therefore chosen to label this as Direct translation. In either case, the translation in each case might possibly been the wording that 'came first to mind' for the translator.
7	He little imagined how my heart warmed towards him when I beheld his black eyes withdraw so suspiciously under their brows, as I rode up, and when	Han anede ikke, hvor jeg blev venligt stemt imod ham ved at se, hvordan Brynene trak sig mistænksomt sammen over hans sorte Øjne, da jeg kom ridende, og hvordan han stak Hænderne	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM) (+ Deletion, DF) and Direct translation	The translator of TT1 has chosen to delete the parenthetical sentence "with a jealous resolution".

	his fingers sheltered themselves, with a jealous resolution, still further in his waistcoat [sic], as I announced my name.	endnu dybere ned i Jakkelommerne, da jeg sagde mit Navn.	(CM)	
		Lidet anede han, hvor venligt det stemte mig at se hans sorte øjne trække sig mistænksomt sammen under deres bryn, da jeg kom ridende, og at se hans fingre med skinsyg beslutsomhed søge ly endnu dybere i vesten, da jeg sagde mit navn.	Direct translation (CM) and Addition (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	Why does the translator translate 'jealous' by 'skinsyg'? I do not believe that Heathcliff's fingers are 'skinsyge'. According to the dictionary (GRO Engelsk-Dansk), jealous can also mean 'to be on guard' (på vagt) or 'be attentive of' (årvågen) and this, I believe, is more suitable here. 'og at se hans' has been added to make the Danish text more reader-friendly as the ST is very long and hard to read.
8	'Mr. Heathcliff?' I said.	"Mr. Heathcliff?" spurgte jeg.	Paraphrase (PM)	In both TT1 and TT2, the verb 'said' has been changed to 'spurgte' which is better as Mr. Lockwood asks Heathcliff and not just says it.
		"Mr. Heathcliff?" spurgte jeg.	Paraphrase (PM)	
9	A nod was the answer.	Han nikkede til Svar.	Direct translation (CM)	This has been labelled Direct translation even though 'A nod' has become 'Han nikkede'. It would be quite unidiomatic to say 'Et nik var svaret'.
		Han svarede med et nik.	Paraphrase (PM)	
10	'Mr. Lockwood your new tenant, sir.	"Jeg er Mr. Lockwood, Deres nye Lejer.	Explicitation (PM), Direct translation (CM) and Deletion (DF)	The translator has added 'Jeg er' (I am) to the dialogue so it is clear that Mr. Lockwood says that he is Mr. Lockwood. He might, theoretically, speak about someone else by the name Mr. Lockwood who is the new tenant.
		"Mr. Lockwood, Deres nye lejer.	Direct translation (CM) and Deletion (DF)	The translator has left out 'Sir' just like the translator of TT1 has.

11	I do myself the honour of calling as soon as possible after my arrival, to express the hope that I have not inconvenienced you by my perseverance soliciting the occupation of Thrushcross Grange: I heard yesterday you had had some thoughts—'	Jeg vilde [sic] gerne hilse paa Dem saa snart som muligt og haaber, at jeg ikke har plaget Dem ved min Iver for at komme til at bo i Thrushcross Grange; jeg hørte i Gaar, at De havde haft nogle Betæneligheder - "	Paraphrase (PM)	This translation works well in Danish even though the translator has not translated everything closely. A looser translation might be preferable instead of a translation that is too close to the ST.
		Jeg tager mig den ære at aflægge besøg hos Dem så hurtigt som muligt efter min ankomst for at give udtryk for min forhåbning om, at jeg ikke har forstyrret Dem ved at insistere på at få lov til at bo på Thrushcross Grange. I går hørte jeg, at De havde haft visse tanker -"	Direct translation (CM) and Calque (CM)	'had had some thoughts' is translated too literally; Heathcliff had hopefully had some thoughts, but I believe that the translation of this part is better in TT1. 'Betæneligheder' is probably the right word.
12	'Thrushcross Grange is my own, sir,' he interrupted, wincing.	"Thrushcross Grange er min Ejendom, Sir," afbrød han mig med et Kast med Hovedet.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'wincing' does not mean to nod the head casually as the TT1 indicates. Instead it means to "suddenly change the expression on your face as a reaction to something painful or upsetting" (LDOCE)
		"Thrushcross Grange er min ejendom, min herre," afbrød han mig, idet han fór sammen.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'At fare sammen' is a better translation than 'et kast med hovedet', but it is still not the correct phrasing. I would prefer 'krympede sig' or 'fortrak ansigtet' which is truer to the ST without being unidiomatic.
13	'I should not allow any one [sic] to inconvenience me, if I could hinder it— walk in!'	"Og jeg lader ikke nogen plage mig, hvis jeg kan forhindre det - kom ind!"	Addition (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Connector word added 'Og'.
		"Jeg ville ikke given	Direct	In both cases, the 'walk' has,

		nogen lov til at forstyrre mig, hvis jeg kunne forhindre det – kom indenfor!"	translation (CM)	correctly, turned into 'kom'.
14	The 'walk in' was uttered with closed teeth, and expressed the sentiment, 'Go to the Deuce': even the gate over which he leant manifested no sympathizing movement to the words; and I think that circumstance determined me to accept the invitation: I felt interested in a man who seemed more exaggeratedly reserved than myself.	Dette "kom ind" blev udtalt med sammenbidte Tænder og betød ganske tydeligt "gaa ad Helvede til"; i Ledet, som han lænede sig imod, kunde [sic] der ikke spores nogen Bevægelse, mens han talte, og jeg tror, det var den Omstændighed, der bestemte mig til at modtage hans Indbydelse; jeg følte Interesse for en Mand, der var endnu mere overdrevent tilbageholdende end jeg selv.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Go to the Deuce' does not mean 'go to Hell'. The expression in TT2 is better because it is milder.
		Dette "kom indenfor!" blev udtalt med sammenbidte tænder og gav udtryk for, at han mente "gå ad Pommern til!" Heller ikke lågen, som han stod lænet op imod, blev sat i bevægelse i overensstemmelse med ordene, og jeg tror, det var det, der fik mig til at tage imod indbydelsen. Jeg følte interesse for en mand, der virkede endnu mere overdrevent reserveret end jeg selv.	Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 2]			
15	When he saw my	Da han saa, at min	Paraphrase	'fairly' can mean 'ligefrem'

	<p>horse's breast fairly pushing the barrier, he did pull out his hand to unchain it, and then sullenly preceded me up the causeway, calling, as we entered the court,—'Joseph, take Mr. Lockwood's horse; and bring up some wine.'</p>	<p>Hests bringe var lige ved at støde mod Ledet, strakte han Haanden ud for at aabne det, gik trevent foran mig op ad Alléen og raabte, da vi kom ind i Gaarden: "Josef, tag dig af Mr. Lockwoods Hest og sæt Vin ind."</p>	(PM)	<p>among others, but this does not seem right. TT1 says that the horse almost touches the barrier and TT2 says that it DOES touch the barrier. Which one of the two TTs is best? According to LDOCE, the old-fashioned use is to "emphasize the degree, force etc of an action". This means that TT2 is best, but it does not convey the meaning of the ST 100%. 'Sullenly' means 'with a sour expression' or something similar, but TT1 says that he walks up the causeway unwillingly/reluctantly, dragging his feet. A 'causeway' is according to both GRO Engelsk-Dansk and LDOCE a "raised road or path across wet ground or through water". 'Joseph' has consequently been translated into 'Josef' in TT1. This might be in order to refer to the Bible and show that he is in fact very religious...?</p>
		<p>Da han så at min hests bringe ligefrem pressede mod forhindringen, rakte han dog hånden frem for at tage kæden af og gik så gnaven foran mig op ad chausseen, og idet vi kom ind i gården, råbte han: "Joseph, tag Mr. Lockwoods hest og kom med noget vin."</p>	Direct translation (CM)	
16	'Here we have the whole establishment of	"Det er aabenbart hele Tjenerskabet," tænkte jeg ved at høre denne	Paraphrase (CM) and Explicita-	TT1 makes it clear that this is something Mr. Lockwood thinks to himself.

	domestics, I suppose,' was the reflection, suggested by this compound order.	sammensatte Ordre. "Det er altså hele tyendet," var den overvejelse, som denne sammensatte ordre gav anledning til.	tion (PM) Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	TT2 does NOT make it clear that this is something Mr. Lockwood is only thinking to himself. However, the ST CAN be read like Mr. Lockwood says it out loud. The use of the '-sign in the ST does not distinguish between thoughts and dialogue.
17	'No wonder the grass grows up between the flags, and cattle are the only hedge-cutters.'	"Saa er det intet Under, at Græsset gror højt mellem Fliserne, og at Køerne er de eneste, der klipper Hækkene."	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Intet under, at græsset vokser mellem fliserne, og at det kun er kvæget, der klipper hækkene."	Direct translation (CM)	
18	Joseph was an elderly man, nay, an old man: very old, perhaps, though hale and sinewy.	Josef var en ældre – ja en gammel Mand, maaske endda meget gammel, skønt han så frisk og stærk ud.	Paraphrase (PM)	The storyteller's hesitation and self-correction is not as clear in TT1 as in TT2. 'Hale' and 'sinewy' means 'healthy' and 'thin body with strong muscles'.
		Joseph var en ældre, nej, gammel mand – endog meget gammel, selv om han var sund og senestærk.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'endog meget gammel' is a Paraphrase as that is not exactly what the ST says. 'very old, perhaps' should have been translated like for example 'måske meget gammel'. 'Endog' means 'even' and not 'perhaps'. According to GRO Engelsk-Dansk 'senestærk' is a direct translation of 'sinewy'.
19	'The Lord help us!' he soliloquised in an undertone of peevish displeasure, while relieving me of my horse: looking, meantime, in my face so sourly that I charitably	"Gud hjælpe os!" sagde han gnavent, idet han trak af med min Hest, og samtidigt saa han paa mig med et saa surt Udtryk, at jeg viste ham den velvilje at formode, at han havde guddommelig Hjælp	Paraphrase (PM), Deletion (DF), Calque? (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	'To soliloquise' does not mean to say something in a sullen mood. 'In an undertone of peevish displeasure' has been deleted. You cannot say 'havde guddommelig Hjælp behov for' in Danish. Something has gone wrong with this sentence. Maybe

	conjectured he must have need of divine aid to digest his dinner, and his pious ejaculation had no reference to my unexpected advent.	behov for at faa sin Middagsmad fordøjet, og at der ikke i hans fromme Udtalelse laa nogen Hentydning til mit uventede Komme.		due to lack of proofreading? Instead it could have read 'at han havde brug for guddommelig hjælp for at kunne få sin middagsmad fordøjet'.
		"Herren hjælpe os," sagde han til sig selv i et dæmpet klagende tonefald, mens han befriede mig for min hest. Samtidig betragtede han mit ansigt med så surt et udtryk, at jeg drog den menneskekærlige slutning, at han måtte have brug for guddommelig hjælp til at fordøje sin mad, og at hans fromme udbrud ikke havde noget med min uventede komme at gøre.	Direct translation (CM)	Good translation. It is true to the ST while still being idiomatic.
20	Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling.	"Wuthering Heights" hedder Mr. Heathcliffs Bolig.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Stormfulde Højder er navnet på Mr. Heathcliffs bolig.	Direct translation (CM)	
21	'Wuthering' being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather.	"Wuthering" er et meget sigende Dialektord, der skal beskrive, hvad Gaardens Beliggenhed udsætter den for i stormfuldt Vejr.	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Stormfuld" er den eneste dækkende betegnelse for den atmosfæriske uro, som dens beliggenhed er udsat for i blæsevejr.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Why has 'significant' turned into 'eneste' (only)? That is not what the ST says.
22	Pure, bracing ventilation they	Og de maa sandelig til Stadighed kunne faa	Paraphrase (CM) and	In both TT1 and TT2, 'up there' has become 'heroppe',

	must have up there at all times, indeed: one may guess the power of the north wind blowing over the edge, by the excessive slant of a few stunted firs at the end of the house; and by a range of gaunt thorns all stretching their limbs one way, as if craving alms of the sun.	ren og styrkende Luft heroppe; man kan dømme om Nordenvindens Styrke, naar den kommer over Højderyggen, ved at se paa de forkrøblede Fyrre for Enden af Huset og den Række spinkle Tjørne, der allesammen [sic] strækker deres Grene en Vej, som om de tiggede Solen om Almisser.	Direct translation (CM)	which is not correct. It is, however, understandable as it sounds like Mr. Lockwood is there NOW. But he sits at home and writes in his journal about his visit to Wuthering Heights and it should therefore have been 'deroppe' ('up there' and not 'up here').
		De må sandelig have ren, sund luft til enhver tid heroppe. Man kan gætte sig til, hvor kraftig nordenvinden må blæse over bakkekammen, ved at se hvor overmåde stærkt de forkrøblede grantræer ved husets gavl hælder og ved at betragte den magre række tjørne, der alle strækker deres lemmer samme vej, som om de tiggede solen om almisser.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
23	Happily, the architect had foresight to build it strong: the narrow windows are deeply set in the wall, and the corners defended with large jutting stones.	Lykkeligvis har Arkitekten været saa forsynlig at bygge solidt, de smalle Vinduer sidder dybt i Muren, og store, fremspringende Sten beskytter Hushjørnerne.	Paraphrase (CM)	Is 'forsynlig' an actual word in Danish? After checking Gyldendal's online Danish-English dictionary it is clear that it actually is a standard word in Danish. It means prudent; provident.
		Heldigvis har arkitekten været forudseende nok til at bygge huset solidt. De	Direct translation (CM)	

		smalle vinduer sidder dybt inde i muren, og hjørnerne forsvares af store, fremspringende sten.		
	[PAGE 3] [The following sentence is split so it starts on page 2 and ends on page 3.]			
24	Before passing the threshold, I paused to admire a quantity of grotesque carving lavished over the front, and especially about the principal door; above which, among a wilderness of crumbling griffins and shameless little boys, I detected the date '1500', and the name 'Hareton Earnshaw'.	Inden jeg traadte over Tærskelen, standsede jeg for at beundre nogle groteske Udskæringer, som prydede Forsiden og især Hovedindgangen; mit Blik faldt paa Aarstallet 1500 og Navnet "Hareton Earnshaw" mellem et Vildnis af ormstukne Gribbe og smaa, nøgne Dreng.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Shameless' means 'skamløs' so why has it turned into 'nøgne' in TT1? 'griffins' means 'griffe' and not 'gribbe' (vultures).
		Før jeg gik over tærskelen, standsede jeg op for at beundre en rigdom af grotesk billedhuggerarbejde over hele facaden, men navnlig omkring hoveddøren. Oven i den opdagede jeg i et vildnis af smuldrende griffe og skamløse smådreng årstallet "1500" og navnet "Hareton Earnshaw".	Direct translation (CM)	The translator of TT2 has translated the whole of segment 24 in a word-for-word procedure and this works (to a certain extent). I am not sure whether you would say 'smuldrende griffe' in Danish even though 'crumbling' CAN be translated as 'smuldrende'.
25	I would have made a few comments, and requested a short history of the place from the surly owner; but his attitude at the door	Jeg havde mest Lyst til at bede den gnavne Ejer om nogle Oplysninger om Stedets Historie, men af hans Holdning ved Døren fremgik det, at	Deletion (DF) and Direct translation (CM)	'Made a few comments' has been deleted. The Danish word 'skøtte' does actually exist. However, I am not sure that the translator has used this word correctly in this segment (25).

	appeared to demand my speedy entrance, or complete departure, and I had no desire to aggravate his impatience previous to inspecting the penetralium.	han gav mig Valget mellem enten hurtigt at træde ind eller at forsvinde, og jeg skøttede ikke om at forhøje hans Utaalmodighed, førend jeg fik undersøgt det indre af Huset.		
		Jeg ville være kommet med et par bemærkninger og have bedt husets ejer om en kort redegørelse for dets historie. Men efter hans holdning ved døren at dømme ventede han, at jeg enten skulle skynde mig at gå ind eller også helt forsvinde, og jeg nærede ikke noget ønske om at forstærke hans utålmodighed, før jeg havde inspiceret husets indre.	Direct translation (CM), Deletion (DF) and Direct translation (CM)	The word 'surly' has been deleted.
26	One step brought us into the family sitting-room, without any introductory lobby or passage: they call it 'the house' pre-eminently.	Et Skridt førte os direkte ind i det daglige Opholdsværelse uden nogen Forhal eller Gang; her paa Egnen kaldes denne Stue i Reglen "the house";	Direct translation (CM), Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	"they call it 'the house'" has been made implicit: "her på Egnen kaldes..." (around here, it is called..." 'Pre-eminently' means 'above all' (frem for alt) or 'to a certain degree' (i særlig grad). This has become 'i Reglen' in TT1.
		Med ét skridt trådte vi ind i husets opholdsstue uden først at passere nogen forstue eller gang. Her på egnen kalder man den for det meste "huset", og i reglen rummer den både opholdsstue og køkken.	Direct translation (CM), Explicitation (PM) and Permutation (CM) (Paraphrase) (CM)	This TT sentence overlaps with the next ST sentence. Instead of writing 'og i reglen rummer den', I would have written 'og typisk rummer den'.

27	It includes kitchen and parlour, generally; but I believe at Wuthering Heights the kitchen is forced to retreat altogether into another quarter: at least I distinguished a chatter of tongues, and a clatter of culinary utensils, deep within: and I observed no signs of roasting, boiling, or baking, about the huge fire-place; nor any glitter of copper saucepans and tin cullenders on the walls.	den indbefatter i Almindelighed Køkken og Dagligstue, men jeg tror, at Køkkenet paa "Wuthering Heights" er blevet tvunget til helt at trække sig helt tilbage til et andet Kvarter; i det mindste kunde [sic] jeg høre Snakken og Raslen med Køkkentøj fra et tilstødende Rum, og jeg kunde [sic] ikke opdage Spor af, at der var blevet kogt, stegt eller bagt ved det store Ildsted. Heller ikke saa jeg Kobberkasseroller eller Tindørslag paa Væggene.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	The last sentence based on segment 27 has been paraphrased. The word order seems a bit unusual as it says "Heller ikke så jeg" (Neither did I see), and this is not the usual word order in Danish. It would be better to write 'Jeg så heller ikke' which follows the form Subject-Verb-Object.
		Men på Stormfulde Højder tror jeg nok, at køkkenet er blevet tvunget til at trække sig helt tilbage til et andet rum. I det mindste kunne jeg høre en plapren af tunger og en ramlen med køkkentøj dybt inde bagved, og jeg bemærkede ingen tegn på, at der blev stegt, kogt eller bagt på det enorme ildsted, ligesom der heller ikke sås skinnende kobbergryder eller tinsigter på væggene.	Paraphrase (CM). Direct translation (CM) + Calque (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	'En plapren af tunger' is not idiomatic in Danish. This should not have been translated by using Direct translation. The translation in TT1 is better. Why not just write 'snakken' as in TT1?
28	One end, indeed, reflected splendidly both light and heat from ranks of immense pewter	I det ene Hjørne kastedes Lyset dog tilbage fra en Mængde vældige Tinfade, Sølvkrukker og Kander,	Paraphrase (PM)	'Indeed' has been disregarded. 'Dog' has been added. 'Reflected splendidly' has been disregarded.

	dishes, interspersed with silver jugs and tankards, towering row after row, on a vast oak dresser, to the very roof.	der taarnede sig op Række efter Række lige til Taget fra en stor Egetræs Skænk [sic].		
		Og alligevel genspejlede den ene endevæg både lys og varme i rækker af enorme tinfade, hvorimellem der stod kander og krus af sølv, tårnet op, række over række, på en enorm skænk af egetræ, der nåede helt op til loftet.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Og alligevel' instead of 'indeed'? 'skænk af egetræ' could have been written as 'egetræsskænk'. 'Krus af sølv' could have been written as 'sølvkrus'. The 'of' (af) construction is used in English and not so much in Danish. It is the rows that reach the roof and not the dresser! This is not grammatically clear in neither English nor Danish.
29	The latter had never been under-drawn: its entire anatomy lay bare to an inquiring eye, except where a frame of wood laden with oatcakes and clusters of legs of beef, mutton, and ham, concealed it.	Taget var aldrig blevet beklædt, saa hele dets Anatomi var synligt, undtagen hvor det skjultes af en Træhylde, der var stablet fuld af Havrekiks, Oksefjerdinger, Faarelaar og Skinker.	Explicitation (CM), Direct translation (CM) and Permutation (CM)	'The latter' has been changed into 'Taget' (the roof). This translation is better than that in TT2. (See comment for TT2 below.)
		Dettes bjælker var aldrig blevet dækket med puds, hele dets anatomi lå blottet for nysgerrige blikke, undtagen hvor en træstang behængt med havrekager og klynger af skinker af okser, får og svin skjulte det.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase + Direct translation (PM) + (CM)	Why not simply write 'Loftets bjælker...'? It can be argued that it is not a 100% Direct translation as 'The latter' should have been translated as 'sidstnævnte' in order to be a Direct translation. Is 'a frame of wood' a 'træhylde' as in TT1, a 'træstang' as in TT2 or something else? Literally a frame of wood is a 'træramme', but as this, in Danish, might only refer to things like a picture frame, this is therefore not a suitable translation. However, the verb 'laden' indicates that it has to have something that can contain

				things that LIE on top of it, and it is therefore believed that it is not a 'træstang' that something is hanging from. Besides, it does not make sense that something that hangs down from something else can cover up the ceiling; it cannot hang sideways or upwards! After having searched on Google, pictures of parts of the roof/ceiling have been found. I therefore believe that the 'frame of wood' is part of the ceiling and that these food pieces have been put on top of it right below the roof. The frame of wood has not been under-drawn and these are therefore bare! NB: Search for pictures on Google with: frame of wood ceiling.
30	Above the chimney were sundry villanous [sic] old guns, and a couple of horse-pistols: and, by way of ornament, three gaudily painted canisters disposed along its ledge.	Over Kaminen hang der nogle grimme, gamle Bøsser og et Par Rytterpistoler, og som en slags Pynt var der stillet tre greltmalede [sic?] Daaser paa Kaminhylden.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Sundry' means 'diverse' and 'forskellige' (various). 'villanous' is probably a misspelling of 'villainous' and it means 'skurkagtig', 'slyngelagtig' and 'ond' (mean/cruel/evil). In daily speech it can also mean 'rædselsfuld' (horrible; hideous). 'Gaudily' means 'too bright and looks cheap'.
		Over ildstedet hang diverse elendige gamle bøsser og et par rytterpistoler, og for at pynte op var der anbragt tre blikdåser i stærke farver på kaminhylden.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Elendige' means 'terrible' and TT2 might therefore not have been translated correctly. This translation is closer to the ST than TT1. The translation of 'gaudily' is better, I believe, when looking at the meaning of it in the comment above. (too bright and looks cheap). 'stærke farver' might therefore be okay.
	[PAGE 4] ['The' starts on page 3,			

	however.]			
31	The floor was of smooth, white stone; the chairs, high-backed, primitive structures, painted green: one or two heavy black ones lurking in the shade.	Gulvet bestod af glatte, hvide Sten, de højryggede, grøntmalede Stole havde en primitiv façon [sic] , et Par af dem var mørke og svære og stod i Skyggen.	Direct translation (CM), Permutation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	I believe that the translator should have changed a few of the semicolons into full stops instead of commas.
		Gulvet var belagt med glatte, hvide stenfliser, stoleryggene var højryggede, af primitiv konstruktion og grønmalede, mens der stod et par tungere sorte stole og lurede i baggrunden.	Direct translation (CM) and a small Explicitation (CM)	I believe that the translator should have changed the first semicolon into a full stop. The connector 'mens der' is a good solution. 'Ones' has become 'stole' in the Danish TT. 'One or two' has become 'et par' which is fine, even though 'et par' entails that there are TWO chairs and not just ONE OR two.
32	In an arch under the dresser, reposed a huge, liver-coloured bitch pointer, surrounded by a swarm of squealing puppies; and other dogs haunted other recesses.	Under Skænken laa en stor, rødbrun Pointer, omgivet af en Flok pibende Hvalpe og i Krogene et par andre Hunde.	Condensation (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Under Skænken' does not mean that the dog is lying squashed UNDER the furniture. This TT1 sentence implies that there is room for a dog to lie there. Explicit information has become implicit...? A 'skænk' in Danish is, however, most often a low piece of furniture that does not leave much room in any 'arch' that has room for a dog... 'Rødbrun' is better than 'leverfarvet' in TT2 as I do not believe that Danes actually refer to some color by the designation 'leverfarvet'. A liver is, I believe, in fact red-brown and so 'rødbrun' is fine. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liver_(color)
		I en niche under skænken lå der en kæmpemæssig, leverfarvet pointer,	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase	The first part of this segment is very ST-oriented. The last part that is translated from "and other

		omgivet af en sværm af pibende hvalpe, og i andre mørke kroge lå der flere hunde.	(PM)	dogs haunted other recesses" has been translated more loosely as you would probably not say 'og andre hunde hjemsogte andre kroge' as these 'haunting dogs' are not dead.
33	The apartment and furniture would have been nothing extraordinary as belonging to a homely, northern farmer, with a stubborn countenance, and stalwart limbs set out to advantage in knee-breeches and gaiters.	Der vilde [sic] ikke have været noget mærkeligt hverken ved Stuen eller Bohavet, hvis det havde tilhørt en jævn Landmand nordfra med en kraftig Skikkelse og stærke Ben, fremhævede af Ridebukser og Gamascher [sic] .	Permutation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Extraordinary' does not mean 'mærkeligt' (strange). 'Bohave' means 'furniture', and it might be an old-fashioned word. I certainly did not know this word beforehand even though my first language is Danish. 'Stubborn countenance' has been translated into 'kraftig Skikkelse', which I believe is incorrect. 'Knee-breeches' means 'knæbukser' and 'gaiters' means "a cloth or leather covering worn below the knee by men in the past, or now by walkers to keep their legs dry" according to LDOCE. GRO Engelsk-Dansk says 'gamacher'.
		Der ville ikke have været noget usædvanligt ved værelset og møblerne, hvis de havde tilhørt en jævn nordengelsk bonde med et stædigt ansigt og stålsatte ben, der tog sig ud til deres fordel i knæbukser og lædergamacher.	Direct translation (CM)	The translator of TT2's translation of 'gaiters' might be a bit better as gaiters is either cloth or leather. 'Lædergamacher' means 'leather gaiters', so this translation might have a redundancy...
34	Such an individual seated in his armchair, his mug of ale frothing on the round table before him, is to be seen in any circuit of five or	Thi i to tre Miled Omkreds kan man her i [sic] Egnen overalt se en saadan Type sidde i sin Lænestol med et Krus skummende Øl paa det runde Bord	Permutation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	The primary meaning of 'Middag' in Danish is 'midday'; 'noon'. The secondary meaning is, however, 'dinner'. TT2 is more correct as it says 'middagsmaden' (the direct translation of 'middagsmad')

	six miles among these hills, if you go at the right time after dinner.	foran sig, hvis man kommer paa det rigtige Tidspunkt efter Middag.		is 'dinner'. I would prefer to write 'efter dagens hovedmåltid' or something similar. According to LDOCE a dinner is the main meal of the day and it is either eaten at noon or in the evening. So, the ST is ambiguous...!
		Et sådant individ kan man se hvor som helst i en omkreds af fem-seks mil*) herfra i dette bakkelandskab, hvis man kommer på det rigtige tidspunkt efter middagsmaden.	Condensation (PM) and/or Deletion (DF)	This TT translator has used a footnote where she wrote: "engelsk mil= 1,6 km." I do not believe that a footnote for 'mile' is necessary. I believe that most Danes have a good idea of how much a mile is. The translator could also have chosen to make the text more TT-oriented here and convert the miles into kilometres. But this might not agree with the chosen macro-strategy. 'Seated in his armchair, his mug of ale frothing on the round table before him' has been deleted.
35	But Mr. Heathcliff forms a singular contrast to his abode and style of living.	Men Mr. Heathcliff er en besynderlig Modsætning til sin Bolig og sin Levevis.	Oblique translation (CM)	'forms' should not be translated directly. The translator's solution of writing 'er en' is good.
		Men Mr. Heathcliff udgør en ejendommelig kontrast til sin bolig og livsstil.	Direct translation (CM)	'udgør' is a more ST-oriented translation solution, but this also works. 'udgør' is one of the translations for 'form', so the translation of this segment is considered as Direct translation. Some of the primary translations for the verb 'form' are 'oprette' and 'etablere', but these verbs have to do with for example establishing a company, so the translator had to search further to find a usable translation.
36	He is a dark-skinned gypsy in aspect, in	Hans mørke Hudfarve giver ham Lighed med	Paraphrase (PM) and	'And rather morose' has been connected with the

	<p>dress and manners a gentleman: that is, as much a gentleman as many a country squire: rather slovenly, perhaps, yet not looking amiss with his negligence, because he has an erect and handsome figure; and rather morose.</p>	<p>en Zigøjner [sic], men af Klædedragt og Væsen er han en Gentleman, det vil sige ligesaa meget af en Gentleman som mangen en Godsejer; maaske er han lidt skødesløs i sin Paaklædning, men det støder ikke, da han har en rank, smuk Skikkelse.</p>	<p>Permutation (PM)</p>	<p>next ST segment. Can you say 'giver ham lighed med' in Danish? A 'men' (but) has been added. The 'men' might be implicit in the ST. The first part of the segment 36 could have been translated in a word-for-word procedure like this: 'Han er en mørkhudet sigøjner af udseende', but as this might be a bit unusual, both translators have therefore, understandably, chosen to paraphrase it.</p>
		<p>Af ydre er han en mørkhudet sigøjner, i påklædning og optræden hører han til de dannede klasser – det vil sige, at han er lige så dannet som mangen en jordbesidder ude på landet: måske nok lidt sjusket, men alligevel ikke ilde at se på, trods sin forsømmelighed, fordi han har en rank og smuk skikkelse, men en kende vranten.</p>	<p>Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)</p>	<p>The last part of this TT2 sentence becomes clumsy as it follows the ST's clumsy structure '... has an erect and handsome figure; and rather morose'. 'gentleman' has become 'hører han til de dannede klasser'.</p>
<p>37</p>	<p>Possibly, some people might suspect him of a degree of underbred pride; I have a sympathetic chord within that tells me it is nothing of the sort: I know, by instinct, his reserve springs from an aversion to showy displays of feeling—to manifestations of mutual kindness.</p>	<p>Hans Udtryk er noget gnavent, og muligvis kunde [sic] Folk mistænke ham for at lide under den halvdannedes Saarbarhed, men der er en beslægtet Streng i mig, der siger, at dette ikke er Tilfældet, jeg forstaar instinktmæssigt, at hans Tilbageholdenhed kommer af Uvilje for at lægge sine Følelser for</p>	<p>Permutation (PM), Paraphrase (PM), Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)</p>	<p>'Hans Udtryk er noget gnavent', has been moved from the previous ST segment. 'A degree of underbred pride' has been translated into 'den halvdannedes Saarbarhed'. This does not mean the same as the Danish sentence means 'the partly cultured/educated's the vulnerability', which is not the same as what the ST says. And besides, the noun 'pride' should have been translated into 'Stolthed' and not 'Saarbarhed'.</p>

		<p>Dagen – mod aabenlyst at modtage eller vise Venlighed.</p>		<p>'Beslægtet Streng' is quite ST-oriented. Where does the Danish word 'mod' stem from? ('to manifestations of mutual kindness') Is it the 'for' used previously that has turned into 'mod' for the second 'to'? The 'for' should probably also have been a 'mod' as the correct phrasing in Danish is to 'have en uvilje MOD noget'. (GRO Dansk-Engelsk, page 994.)</p>
		<p>Nogle ville måske have ham mistænkt for en vis grad af halvdannet stolthed, men jeg har en sympatisk streng inde i mig, som fortæller mig, at det ikke er noget i den retning. Jeg ved af instinkt, at hans forbeholde optræden udspringer af en modvilje mod at stille sine følelser til skue – mod at demonstrere venlighed.</p>	<p>Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)</p>	<p>'To have a sympathetic chord within' is translated too directly as you do not say 'at have en sympatisk streng inde i sig' in Danish. Both translators have chosen to translate 'chord' into 'streng', but the TT2 solution is a bit better than TT1 as 'sympathetic' means 'sympatisk' and not 'beslægtet'. 'Sympathetic' COULD also mean 'medfølelse' like empathy, which would indicate that Mr. Lockwood himself is of an under-bred nature. As the translator of TT1 has chosen to translate 'degree of under-bred pride' into 'den halvdannedes Saarbarhed', it is understandable that he/she goes further and writes 'beslægtet'. But I do not believe that Mr. Lockwood is like Heathcliff in that respect as Mr. Lockwood is well off and has enough money to rent Thrushcross Grange which is the finer building of the two. In sum it can be said that the TT1 translator has interpreted the ST and added meaning</p>

				which is not present in the ST. 'By instinct' could have been translated into 'instinktivt' instead of 'af instinkt', but 'af instinkt' is more ST-oriented than 'instinktivt' and this supports the idea that this translator has used a macro strategy that is more ST-oriented than the other translator's macro-strategy. The part about 'mutual kindness' has just become 'demonstrere venlighed' which is not mutual. This part of the translation is therefore not as good as in TT1.
38	He'll love and hate equally under cover, and esteem it a species of impertinence to be loved or hated again.	Han lader sig sikkert ligesaa lidt mærke med sin Kærlighed som med sit Had og vil rimeligvis betragte det som en Slags Uforskammethed, hvis andre elsker eller hader ham.	Paraphrase (PM)	The word 'again' has been deleted, but this is not necessary as 'again' is substituted with 'hvis andre ... ham' which says the same.
		Han vil elske og hade lige fordækt og anse det for en art uforskammethed, hvis man elsker eller hader ham til gengæld.	Direct translation (CM)	'Fordækt' might not be the correct term for 'under cover'. 'Fordækt' has a more negative connotation than 'under cover' that might make Mr. Heathcliff seem worse than he is. Maybe the translator is 'coloured' by her knowledge of the novel so she KNOWS how devious Heathcliff is. 'I det skjulte' might have been a better translation of 'under cover'.
39	No, I'm running on too fast: I bestow my own attributes over liberally on him.	Nej, nu løber jeg nok løbsk, jeg tillægger ham alt for rundhaandet mine egne Egenskaber.	Direct translation (PM)	'Egenskaber' is better than 'attributter' in TT2, even though the ST term is 'attributes'.
		Nej, nu kører jeg for hurtigt løs, jeg er alt for gavmild med at overlade ham mine	Direct translation (CM)	Even though both micro-strategies for segment 39 is Direct translation, TT2 is more ST-oriented than TT1

		egne attributter.		due to the choice of words for 'attributes' and the translation of 'running on too fast'.
40	Mr. Heathcliff may have entirely dissimilar reasons for keeping his hand out of the way when he meets a would-be acquaintance, to those which actuate me.	Mr. Heathcliff har muligvis andre Grunde end dem, der bevæger mig, til at stille sig afvisende overfor nye Bekendtskaber.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM), Permutation (CM) and Oblique translation (PM (or CM))	The translation of 'actuate me' is freer as 'bevæger mig' in Danish is a more emotional response, whereas 'actutate me' is a more instinctive response. The phrase 'for keeping his hand out of the way when he meets a would-be acquaintance' has been changed into 'til at stille sig afvisende overfor nye bekendtskaber'.
		Måske har Mr. Heathcliff helt andre grunde end dem, der driver mig, til at holde hånden tilbage, når han møder én, han muligvis vil lære at kende.	Direct translation (CM)	Besides the first four words 'Måske har Mr. Heathcliff' (Mr. Heathcliff may have) where the word order has been changed (unlike the translation in TT1), this is also Direct translation. 'Driver mig' is a good translation of 'actuate me' even though it is very ST-oriented. It is good because it works well in Danish – it is idiomatic and the reader gets the same impression of Mr. Lockwood's impression of Heathcliff's instinctive nature.
	[PAGE 5] [The rest of the sentence from the above sentence ends on page 5, first line.]			
41	Let me hope my constitution is almost peculiar: my dear mother used to say I should never have a comfortable home; and only last summer I proved myself perfectly	Jeg vil haabe, at min Karakter er noget ganske enestaaende; min kære Mor sagde tit, at jeg aldrig vilde [sic] opnaa at faa et hyggeligt Hjem, og sidste Sommer viste jeg mig da ogsaa ganske	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM) (+ Oblique translation (PM)) and Direct	

	unworthy of one.	uværdig til et saadant.	translation (CM)	
		Lad mig håbe, at mit eget sindelag er næsten enestående. Min kære mor sagde altid, at jeg aldrig ville få et hyggeligt hjem, og så sent som i sommer beviste jeg, at jeg var uværdig til det.	Direct translation (CM) + Paraphrase (PM), Oblique translation (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Why do both translators choose to translate 'peculiar' into 'enestående'? 'Enestående' means 'unique' or 'exceptional'. 'Peculiar' should have been translated into for example 'mærkværdig' or 'anderledes' (strange or different) as these match the word 'peculiar' better. LDOCE page 1283 (strange, unfamiliar, or a little surprising). 'Comfortable home' is in both cases translated into 'hyggeligt hjem', but this is correct as the translators have chosen the semantic meaning and not the grammatical. I do not believe that Emily Brontë actually meant to say 'et komfortabelt hjem' as in the quality of the furniture etc. The last part of the segment has been translated by using Direct translation, except for the last part 'til det' which is translated from 'of one'. 'Til det' refers back to the idea of getting a comfortable home. 'Of one' refers back to 'a comfortable home' and not just to the idea of getting a comfortable home.
42	While enjoying a month of fine weather at the seacoast, I was thrown into the company of a most fascinating creature: a real goddess in my eyes, as long as she took no notice of me.	Under en Maanedes Ferieophold ved Kysten kom jeg sammen med en henrivende ung Pige, en sand Gudinde forekom hun mig at være, saa længe hun ikke tog notits af mig.	Oblique translation (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Thrown into the company of' should not be translated in a word-for-word procedure, and it is good that the translator of TT1 has not done so. 'Kom sammen med' is not as violent and like a force of nature; it is more neutral and it just states the fact. 'Creature' has been

				translated into 'Pige' which is, presumably, also correct. :)
		Mens jeg nød en måned med dejligt vejr ved havet, lærte jeg den mest tiltrækkende skabning at kende. Hun var en sand gudinde i mine øjne – så længe hun ikke tog notits af mig.	Direct translation (CM) and Oblique translation (PM). Direct translation (CM)	'Thrown into the company of' has also been translated in a more neutral way as in TT1. However, the translation of 'creature' is a direct translation unlike in TT1.
43	I 'never told my love' vocally; still, if looks have language, the merest idiot might have guessed I was over head and ears: she understood me at last, and looked a return—the sweetest of all imaginable looks.	Jeg udtalte aldrig min Kærlighed i Ord, men hvis Øjne kan tale, kunde [sic] den største Taabe have forstaaet af mine, at jeg var forelsket op over begge Øren, – hun forstod mig til sidst og sendte mig det sødeste Blik tilbage.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM), Direct translation (CM) and Condensation (PM)	
		Jeg talte aldrig om min kærlighed. Men hvis blikke kan tale, måtte man være fuldkommen idiot for ikke at gætte, at jeg var vildt forelsket. Til sidst forstod hun mig og sendte mig et blik til svar – det sødest tænkelige blik.	Paraphrase (PM), Direct translation (CM) and Permutation ? (CM)	'I 'never told my love' vocally' has been translated into 'Jeg talte aldrig om min kærlighed' which is, I believe, incorrect. It means 'I never talked about my love' which is not what the ST says.
44	And what did I do?	Og hvad gjorde jeg?	Direct translation (CM)	
		Og hvad gjorde jeg?	Direct translation (CM)	
45	I confess it with shame—shrunk icily into myself, like a snail; at every glance retired	Jeg tilstaar det med Skam – jeg trak mig iskoldt ind i mig selv som en Snegl; for hvert Blik blev jeg koldere og	Direct translation (CM)	Most of this segment is Direct translation. However, a few words have been added: 'jeg' after the dash and 'Pige' after 'troskyldige'

	colder and farther; till finally the poor innocent was led to doubt her own senses, and, overwhelmed with confusion at her supposed mistake, persuaded her mamma to decamp.	fjernere, indtil den stakkels, troskyldige Pige til sidst hverken vidste ud eller ind og i sin Forvirring over sin formodede Fejltagelse overtalte sin Moder til at rejse.		to make the text more reader-friendly.
		Jeg tilstår med skam, at jeg iskoldt trak mig ind i mit hus som en anden snegl. Ved hvert blik trak jeg mig længere og længere ind, indtil den stakkels uskyldige pige til sidst kom til at tvivle på sine egne sanser, overvældedes af forvirring over sin formodede fejltagelse og overtalte sin mama til at bryde op.	Direct translation (PM)	'Into myself' has been substituted with 'ind i mit hus' (into my house) as the translator of TT2 has chosen to take the snail metaphor even further. I guess this can still be called Direct translation in spite of this substitution on a grammatical level. Semantically, it still means the same, I guess. The ST is ambiguous: 'persuaded her mamma to decamp' explicitly says that the girl persuades her mamma to leave, but implicitly it must mean that the girl persuades her mamma that they should BOTH leave. Both TTs are close to the ST in order to maintain the implicit meaning. I might have written 'overtalte sin mama til at de skulle bryde op', but this might be dangerous as I would then add meaning or change the meaning of the ST, and I can therefore understand why both translators have chosen to translate what the ST SAYS and not what it DOES NOT specifically say.
46	By this curious turn of disposition I have gained the reputation of deliberate heartless; how undeserved, I	Paa Grund af dette mærkelige Træk i min Karakter har jeg faaet Ry for at være overløgt hjerteløs – hvor uførtjent dette Ry er,	Direct translation (CM)	

	alone can appreciate.	ved kun jeg selv. På grund af dette sære sindelag har jeg vundet ry for at være bevidst hjerteløs – og kun jeg selv kan forstå, hvor ufortjent det er.	Direct translation (CM)	Both translators have chosen to add something to the part about 'how underserved' as 'hvor ufortjent' cannot stand alone in a proper Danish text.
47	I took a seat at the end of the hearthstone opposite that towards which my landlord advanced, and filled up an interval of silence by attempting to caress the canine mother, who had left her nursery, and was sneaking wolfishly to the back of my legs, her lip curled up, and her white teeth watering for a snatch.	Jeg satte mig ved Kaminen lige overfor den Stol, som min Vært gik hen imod. Jeg udfyldte en Pavse [sic] ved at gøre Forsøg paa at klappe Hunden, der havde forladt sine Hvalpe og paa en Ulveagtig Maade sneg sig bag mine Ben; dens Læbe var trukket op, og dens hvide Tænder løb i Vand efter en Bid.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Jeg tog plads ved den side af ildstedet, der var modsat den, hvor min vært gik hen, og udfyldte en pause i samtalen ved at forsøge at kæle for hundemoderen. Den havde forladt sine hvalpe og snusede som en ulv til mine lægge med tilbagekrængede læber og lange hvide tænder, der løb i vand efter at komme til at bide.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	The dog does not sniff Lockwood's legs in a wolfish manner – it sneaks around him like a wolf.
48	My caress provoked a long, guttural gnarl.	Mit Kærtegn fremkaldte en lang, ildevarslende Knurren.	Direct translation and Paraphrase (PM) (or Adaptation ? (PM))	'Guttural' means that the gnarl comes from deep in the dog's throat. It might be implied that a dog that gnarls gutturally means that it is 'ildevarslende' (ominous).

		Mit kærtegn fremkaldte en langtrukken, guttural knurren.	Direct translation (CM)	
49	'You'd better let the dog alone,' growled Mr. Heathcliff in unison, checking fiercer demonstrations with a punch of his foot.	"De skulde [sic] hellere lade Hunden være i Fred," brummede Mr. Heathcliff i samme Toneart, idet han standsede yderligere Fjendtligheder med et Spark.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	The verb 'brumme' is not as dangerous a sound as a 'growl' is. I would have translated 'growled' into 'knurrede' which better displays Mr. Heathcliff's foul mood. 'A punch' has been translated into 'et spark' which means 'a kick', but this might be too drastic. However, the translation in T2 might be too light as a 'puf' is a gentle push. The direct translations of 'punch' are 'slag' and 'stød' and these are done with a fist. Other translations include 'en på snuden' (a punch on the nose) and 'slå en proper næve' (pack a punch) (GRO Engelsk-Dansk). The definition of the noun 'punch' is, according to LDOCE, "a quick strong hit made with your fist". Based on this, a 'kick' might be a better synonym for it than 'gentle push' (puf).
		"De må hellere lade den hund være," snerrede Mr. Heathcliff med en lignende lyd og afværgede voldsommere ting med et puf med foden.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Snerre' is a better translation than 'brumme', but the best translation, I believe, is still 'knurre'. A 'puf med foden' is not as violent as a kick, but I can easily imagine that Heathcliff only gives the dog a gentle push with his foot as a kick would be too forceful.
50	'She's not accustomed to be spoiled—not kept for a pet.'	"Den er ikke vant til at blive kælet for, jeg holder den ikke som Skødehund."	Direct translation (CM)	The fact that it is a female dog has been disregarded. The dog has just become an 'it' (den).
		[Deletion]	Deletion	

			(DF)	
51	Then, striding to a side door, he shouted again, 'Joseph!'	Saa gik han hen til en Sidedør og raabte igen: "Josef!"	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Stride' is not translated well by 'gik' (walked) as this verb is more relaxed and neutral. To stride towards something shows that someone takes long steps. To walk somewhere does neither display long steps nor any hurry.
		Så skridtede han hen til en sidedør og råbte igen: "Joseph!"	Direct translation (CM)	'Skridtede' is a better translation for 'striding' than 'gik'.
	[PAGE 6]			
52	Joseph mumbled indistinctly in the depths of the cellar, but gave no intimation of ascending; so his master dived down to him, leaving me <i>vis-à-vis</i> the ruffianly bitch and a pair of grim shaggy sheep-dogs, who shared with her a jealous guardianship over all my movements.	Josef mumlede et utydeligt svar nede fra Kældrens Dyb, men antydede ikke, at han vilde [sic] komme op, saa hans Herre dukkede ned til ham og lod mig være alene med den vilde Pointer og et Par bidske, stridhaarede Hyrdehunde, der ligeledes vaagede nøje over alle mine Bevægelser.	Oblique translation (PM), Direct translation and Paraphrase (CM)	Joseph does speak indistinctly in the cellar but the voice carries so Mr. Lockwood can hear it. <i>Vis-à-vis</i> means 'over for' (opposite of; facing) and this has been translated into 'alene med' which works okay. 'Ruffian' means 'bølle' or 'bandit'. By adding the 'ly' to 'ruffian' the author makes the adjective into an adverbial which indicates the way the dog behaves. This could therefore had been translated into 'bølleagtige'.
		Joseph mumlede utydeligt nede fra kældrens dyb, men der var ingen tegn på, at han ville komme op. Følgelig dukkede hans husbond ned til ham og lod mig alene, ansigt til ansigt med den forbryderiske tæve og et par barske, lodne hyrdehunde, som sammen med hende skinsygt vogtede på alle mine bevægelser.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM), Oblique translation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Ansigt til ansigt med' is a good translation for ' <i>vis-à-vis</i> '. Even though this also exists in Danish, none of the translators has made a Direct transfer, so in this aspect at least, they have made a TT-oriented translation on micro level.
53	Not anxious to come	Da jeg ikke skøttede	Direct	According to GRO Dansk-

	in contact with their fangs, I sat still; but, imagining they would scarcely understand tacit insults, I unfortunately indulged in winking and making faces at the trio, and some turn of my physiognomy so irritated madam, that she suddenly broke into a fury, and leapt on my knees.	om at komme i nærmere Berøring med deres Tænder, forholdt jeg mig rolig, men da jeg antog, at de næppe vilde [sic] forstaa tavse Forhaanelser, tillod jeg mig desværre at blinke og skære Ansigter af Trioen, og en eller anden Grimace [sic] irriterede Pointeren i den Grad, at den pludselig blev rasende og sprang op på mit Skød.	translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Engelsk 'at skøtte om' is an old-fashioned expression and it means 'not be anxious to'. This translation is therefore fine. 'Madam' has been substituted with 'Pointeren'.
		Da jeg ikke var ivrig efter at komme i kontakt med deres tænder, sad jeg helt stille. Men eftersom jeg forestillede mig, at de næppe ville kunne forstå udtalte fornærmelser, tillod jeg mig ulykkeligvis at blinke og skære ansigt ad trekløveret, og én eller anden trækning i mit ansigt irriterede madammen så meget, at hun pludselig brød ud i raseri og sprang op på mine knæ.	Direct translation (CM)	
54	I flung her back, and hastened to interpose the table between us.	Jeg skubbede den ned og skyndte mig at anbringe Bordet imellem os.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Skubbede den ned' is a gentle response.
		Jeg kastede hende ned igen og skyndte mig at stille bordet imellem os.	Direct translation (CM)	This segment might have been translated too directly as I do not believe that Lockwood actually throws the dog down. Another translation of 'flung' is 'slyngede', but this does not

				work either. Another solution could have been to add 'med et voldsomt skub' to the translation 'skubbede den ned' in TT1.
55	This proceeding roused the whole hive.	Dette ophidsede hele Flokken og et halvt Dusin firføddede [sic] Djævle af forskellige Størrelser og Aldre styrtede frem mod det fælles Midtpunkt fra skjulte Kroge.	Oblique translation (PM), Permutation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	This segment is combined with the next by connecting them with an 'and'. It is of course not a bee hive, but a pack of dogs. So to write 'flokken' is fine.
		Denne handling vakte hele bisværmen.	Direct translation (CM)	I do not believe that 'hive' should be translated by 'bisværme' in Danish even though that is what the ST says.
56	Half-a-dozen four-footed fiends, of various sizes and ages, issued from hidden dens to the common centre.	[Combined with the TT1 sentence above]		
		En halv snes firbenede djævle af forskellig størrelse og alder kom ud af skjulte huler og hen til det fælles midtpunkt.	Direct translation (CM)	
57	I felt my heels and coat-laps peculiar subjects of assault; and, parrying off the larger combatants as effectually as I could with the poker, I was constrained to demand, aloud, assistance from some of the household in re-establishing peace.	Jeg kunde [sic] mærke, at især mine Hæle og Frakkeskøder var udsat, og mens jeg saa godt som muligt holdt mig de større Slagsbrødre fra Livet med Ildrageren, blev jeg nødt til med høj Røst at anmode en eller anden af Familien om Hjælp til at genoprette Freden.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Here 'peculiar' has been translated as 'især' (especially). 'Peculiar' must have had more meanings than it does nowadays, or else Emily Brontë has used the wrong word. 'Peculiar subjects of assault' might mean that Lockwood's heels and coat-laps are surprisingly being attacked, as, according to my previous definition of 'peculiar' in the comment for segment 41 can mean 'a little surprising'. I therefore believe that 'især' is not the right word. But both translators might not have known what else to write.
		Jeg mærkede, at især	Paraphrase	

		mine hæle og kjoleskøder blev gjort til genstand for angreb, og idet jeg med ildrageren afparerede de større kombattanter så effektivt som jeg kunne, blev jeg nødt til højt at forlange hjælp fra en eller anden i huset for at få freden genoprettet.	(PM) and Direct translation (CM)	
58	Mr. Heathcliff and his man climbed the cellar steps with vexatious phlegm: I don't think they moved one second faster than usual, though the hearth was an absolute tempest of worrying and yelping.	Mr. Heathcliff og Karlen klatrede op ad Kældertrappen paa en irriterende flegmatisk Maade; jeg er overbevist om, at de ikke kom et Sekund tidligere, end de ellers vilde [sic] have gjort, skønt der lød en fuldstændig Tordenlarm af Gøen og Bjæffen ud fra Stuen.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'His man' has been translated into 'Karlen' which is correct. This is the implied knowledge that the reader would get from reading the ST and not that 'his man' is 'hans mand' which would mean a man that Mr. Heathcliff's is married to. 'Vexatious' is an old-fashioned expression and it means 'ærgelig', 'irriterende' and 'besværlig'. 'Phlegm' means 'flegma' and 'koldsindighed'. This combined expression would therefore, probably, mean 'irriterende koldsindighed'. 'Moved one second faster' does not mean 'kom et sekund tidligere' as the TT says. This is wrong. However, the main idea of the ST is still conveyed. Whether they did not move one second faster or whether they did not GET THERE one second faster, might not be that big a deal as the result is the same. 'Hearth' has become 'Stuen' even though a hearth is a fireplace. However, I do not believe that the dogs are actually in/on the fireplace.
		Mr. Heathcliff og hans	Direct	'His man' has been

		<p>tjener kom op ad kældertappen med irriterende flegma. Jeg tror ikke, de bevægede sig et sekund hurtigere end normalt, selv om pladsen foran ildstedet var ét stort uvejr af rusken og glammen.</p>	<p>translation (CM). Direct translation (CM), Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)</p>	<p>translated into 'hans tjener' which is also correct. As in the comment above, 'his man' does not denote a man that Heathcliff is married to as I believe it would nowadays. Maybe it is just me, but I do not believe that many people, at least today, knows the Danish word 'flegma' even though it is one of the translations for 'phlegm', so the reader might not understand what the TT actually says in either of the two TTs. The 'hearth' has been corrected here in TT2 so it says 'pladsen foran ildstedet' (the place in front of the hearth).</p>
59	<p>Happily, an inhabitant of the kitchen made more dispatch: a lusty dame, with tucked-up gown, bare arms, and fire-flushed cheeks, rushed into the midst of us flourishing a frying-pan: and used that weapon, and her tongue, to such purpose, that the storm subsided magically, and she only remained, heaving like a sea after high wind,</p>	<p>Heldigvis var en af Køkkenets Beboere hurtigere i Vendingen; en kraftig Dame med opkiltret [sic] Kjole, bare Arme og Kinder, der blussede af Skorstensild, kom styrtende ind med en Stegepande i Haanden; dette Vaaben og sin Tunge brugte hun saa eftertrykkelig [sic], at Stormen lagde sig som ved et Trylleslag, og hun stod alene tilbage oprørt som Havet efter Storm, da hendes Herre traadte ind paa Scenen.</p>	<p>Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)</p>	

	when her master entered on the scene.	Heldigvis var der en i køkkenet, som skyndte sig mere. En frodig kone med opkiltet kjole, bare arme og kinder, der var røde af ilden, kom farende ind blandt os, svingende med en stegepande. Hun brugte dette våben og sin tunge så effektivt, at uvejret fortrak som ved trolddom, og hun stod alene tilbage, bølgende som et hav efter stærk storm, da hendes husbond trådte ind på scenen.	Oblique translation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 7]			
60	'What the devil is the matter?' he asked, eyeing me in a manner I could ill endure after this inhospitable treatment.	"Hvad Pokker er der i Vejen?" spurgte han og sendte mig et Blik, som jeg havde svært ved at finde mig i efter denne ublide Behandling.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Inhospitable' should have been translated into 'uvenlig' or 'ugæstfri' I suppose, and this not only refers to the fight with the dogs, but also the fact that Heathcliff left Lockwood alone with the dogs and his general discomfort with having guests.
		"Hvad satan – er meningen?" spurgte han og betragtede mig på en måde, som jeg dårligt kunne udholde oven på hans ugæstfri behandling.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	I would translate 'What the devil is the matter?' into 'Hvad pokker sker der!?'.
61	'What the devil, indeed!' I muttered.	"Ja, det maa jeg nok spørge om!" brummede jeg.	Oblique translation (PM)	'Mutter' and 'brumme' are not the same. 'Muttered' should have been translated into 'mumlede' as in TT2.
		"Ja, hvad satan, det må De nok sige!" mumlede jeg.	Oblique translation (PM) and Direct translation	

			(CM)	
62	'The herd of possessed swine could have had no worse spirits in them than those animals of yours, sir.	"De Svin, der var besat af den onde Aand i Bibelen, kan ikke have været værre end Deres Dyr, Sir.	Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	[What does the Bible have to do with anything?] This might be a biblical reference that only few people know about. This might therefore be a cultural translation problem! See: http://www.bookdrum.com/books/wuthering-heights/9780141439556/bookmarks.html
		"Flokken af urene svin kunne ikke have haft en værre ond i sig end Deres bæster dér.	Direct translation (CM)	The reference to the Bible is lost here.
63	You might as well leave a stranger with a brood of tigers!	"De kunde [sic] lige saa godt lade en fremmed være alene med en Flok Tigerunger."	Paraphrase (CM)	'Brood' means 'kuld; unger; afkom' and not 'flok' (pack). But when combining it with 'Tigerunger' it works alright.
		De kunne lige så godt efterlade en fremmed sammen med en flok tigre."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'En flok tigre' is not 100 per cent correct as the ST does not speak about grown-up tigers.
64	'They won't meddle with persons who touch nothing,' he remarked, putting the bottle before me, and restoring the displaced table.	"De overfalder ikke Folk, som ikke rører ved noget," bemærkede han, idet han satte Flasken foran mig og trak Bordet tilbage paa sin Plads.	Direct translation (CM)	
		"De gør ikke noget, når man ikke rører noget," bemærkede han, idet han satte flasken foran mig og flyttede bordet tilbage på dets plads.	Direct translation (CM)	
65	'The dogs do right to be vigilant.	"Det er kun godt, at Hunde er vagtsomme.	Oblique translation (PM)	'The dogs' has become 'Hunde' which is generic and refers to all dogs and not just the ones Heathcliff owns.
		"Hundene gør rigtigt i at være vagtsomme.	Calque ? (CM) or Direct	This seems unidiomatic but it is grammatically okay (GRO Dansk-Engelsk, page

			translation (CM)	695). I would prefer to paraphrase the ST segment so it sounds better in Danish.
66	Take a glass of wine?'	Drik et Glas Vin?"	Oblique translation (CM)	You do not say 'Tag et glas vin' in Danish unless it is a direct order, and it is not a direct order in the ST.
		Et glas vin?"	Condensation (CM)	
67	'No thank you.'	"Nej Tak."	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Nej tak."	Direct translation (CM)	
68	'Not bitten, are you?'	"De er vel ikke blevet bidt?"	Addition (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	The translator of TT1 has added 'De er' so the TT sentence is a full sentence with subject and verb.
		"Vel ikke blevet bidt?"	Direct translation (CM) and Deletion (DF)	The words 'are you?' have been deleted.
69	'If I had been, I would have set my signet on the biter.'	"Hvis jeg var, skulde [sic] jeg nok have sat mit Mærke paa den, der havde bidt mig."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	
		"Hvis jeg var, ville jeg have sat mit mærke på den bidende."	Direct translation (CM)	It is unusual to say 'på den bidende' instead of like for example 'på den der havde bidt mig' as in TT1, but it is grammatically okay. If it had not been grammatically and/or idiomatically okay it would have been a Calque.
70	Heathcliff's countenance relaxed into a grin.	- Heathcliffs Udtryk mildnedes af et Smil.	Paraphrase (PM)	Heathcliff's countenance was not softened by a grin.
		Heathcliffs ansigt slappede af i et grin.	Direct translation (CM)	This is as close as a translator can get, I believe, when using Direct translation while still getting a grammatically and

				idiomatically correct target text. What the ST says is that Mr. Heathcliff relaxes his facial muscles and smiles instead of for example frowning as he might possibly have done following the incident with the dogs.
71	'Come, come' he said 'you are flurried, Mr. Lockwood.	"Naa, naa," sagde han, "De er blevet nervøs, Mr. Lockwood.	Direct translation (CM)	According to GRO Engelsk-Dansk, 'come, come' means 'nå nå'.
		"Så, så," sagde han. "De er nervøs, Mr. Lockwood.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Så, så' sounds like Heathcliff is trying to comfort Mr. Lockwood like a grown-up would comfort a child, and I do not believe that that is the case.
72	Here, take a little wine.	Værsgod [sic], drik lidt Vin.	Oblique translation (CM)	
		Drik nu lidt vin.	Oblique translation (CM)	
73	Guests are so exceedingly rare in this house that I and my dogs, I am willing to own, hardly know how to receive them.	Det er saa sjældent, vi faar Gæster i dette Hus, saa jeg maa indrømme, at hverken jeg eller mine Hunde rigtig forstaar, hvordan vi skal tage imod Dem.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Them' has become 'Dem' which is wrong. 'Dem' with a capital initial letter is a polite way of addressing the person you are speaking to. However, 'them' should have been translated to 'dem' which refers to all guests and not just Heathcliff.
		Gæster er så overmåde sjældne her i huset, at jeg må indrømme, mine hunde ikke rigtig ved, hvordan de skal tage imod dem.	Direct translation (CM), Deletion (DF) and Paraphrase (PM)	The part about Heathcliff not actually knowing how to receive guests has been left out. The part 'I am willing to own' has also been disregarded.
74	Your health, sir!	Deres Skaal, Sir!"	Oblique translation (PM)	
		På Deres velgående!"	Paraphrase (PM)	
75	I bowed and	Jeg hilste og drak, idet	Paraphrase	

	returned the pledge; beginning to perceive that it would be foolish to sit sulking for the misbehaviour of a pack of curs: besides, I felt loath to yield the fellow further amusement at my expense; since his humour took that turn.	jeg sagde til mig selv, at det vilde [sic] være dumt at blive gnaven over en Flok Køteres Uopdragenhed; desuden havde jeg ikke Lyst til at give Fyren mere Anledning til at more sig paa min Bekostning, da hans Humør nu tog den Vending.	(PM)	
		Jeg bukkede og gengældte skålen, for det gik op for mig, at det ville være tåbeligt at sidde og surmule, fordi et kobbelt køtere havde opført sig slet. Desuden havde jeg ikke lyst til at give fyren mere morskab på min regning, når nu hans humoristiske sans tog den retning.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
76	He—probably swayed by prudential considerations of the folly of offending a good tenant—relaxed a little in the laconic style of chipping off his pronouns and auxiliary verbs, and introduced what he supposed would be a subject of interest to me, —a discourse on the advantages and disadvantages of my present place of retirement.	Sandsynligvis indsaah han efter moden Overvejelse, at det var dumt at fornærme en god Lejer, han forbedrede lidt paa det lakoniske Sprog, han udtrykte sig paa, og nu bragte han et Emne paa Bane, som han antog maatte interessere mig – en Drøftelse af Fordele og Ulemper ved min nuværende, afsidesliggende Bolig.	Paraphrase (CM), Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	The second comma should have been a full stop or there should have been an appropriate connector word to combine those parts of the segment.
		Sandsynligvis var han blevet besejret af overvejelsen af det tåbelige i at fornærme en god lejer, for han	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM) and	

		mildnede sin lakoniske stil med de afhuggede pronominer og hjælpeverber lidt og kom ind på et emne, som han mente ville interessere mig – en drøftelse af fordele og ulemper ved min nuværende afsondrede bolig.	Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 8] ['I found' is on page 7 and the chapter ends on page 8]			
77	I found him very intelligent on the topics we touched; and before I went home, I was encouraged so far as to volunteer another visit to-morrow[sic].	Han talte forstandigt om de Emner, vi berørte, og inden jeg tog hjem, havde jeg faaet Lyst til uopfordret at aflægge ham en Visit den følgende Dag.	Paraphrase (PM)	Mr. Lockwood's perception of Heathcliff turned into general fact!
		Jeg opdagede, at han talte meget intelligent om de emner, vi kom ind på, og før jeg gik hjem, var jeg blevet opmuntret så meget, at jeg vovede at foreslå at komme igen næste dag.	Paraphrase (PM)	'I found him very intelligent on the' should have been translated into 'Jeg syntes at han talte meget intelligent om'. But TT2 says 'I discovered that he spoke very intelligently' (Jeg opdagede, at han talte meget intelligent om). Mr. Lockwood is not daring to suggest to return the next day – at least not explicitly. That is only something the translator might have inferred. The ST just says that Mr. Lockwood was encouraged to return again the next day, unannounced. To 'volunteer a visit' has to mean that it is something he does on his own accord.
78	He evidently wished no repetition of my intrusion.	Han ønskede aabenbart ikke nogen Gentagelse af min	Paraphrase (PM)	'Evidently' does not mean 'åbenbart' (apparently).

		Paatrængenhed.		
		Han ønskede tydelig [sic] nok ikke, at jeg skulle trænge mig på igen.	Direct translation (CM)	
79	I shall go, notwithstanding.	Jeg tager alligevel derover.	Paraphrase (CM) or Permutation ? (CM)	
		Ikke desto mindre tager jeg derop.	Paraphrase (CM) or Permutation ? (CM)	
80	It is astonishing how sociable I feel myself compared with him.	Det er forbavsende, hvilket Selskabsmenneske, jeg synes, jeg selv er i Sammenligning med ham.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
		Det er forbløffende, hvor selskabeligt [sic] jeg føler mig, sammenlignet med ham.	Direct translation (CM)	

Appendix C – Empirical data (chapter 31 (xxxi) in *Wuthering Heights*)

#	ST segment	TT segments 1 and 2	Label and category	My notes
	[PAGE 367]			
81	CHAPTER XXXI	ENOGTREDIVTE KAPITEL	Paraphrase (CM)	A Direct translation of this segment would have been 'Kapitel 31' in both cases. The normal thing in Danish is to say either 'Første kapitel' (First chapter) or 'Kapitel 1'. You can therefore also follow the English structure and write 'Kapitel 31' in Danish, but this might not be as common. The Roman numerals have been replaced with standard numbers. It is not common in Danish to write chapter numbers with Roman numerals, and the two translators have therefore chosen to substitute them.
		31. KAPITEL	Paraphrase (CM)	
82	YESTERDAY was bright, calm, and frosty.	I Gaar var det koldt, klart og stille Vejr.	Paraphrase (PM)	
		I går var det klart og roligt frostvejr.	Paraphrase (CM)	
83	I went to the Heights as I proposed: my house-keeper entreated me to bear a little note from her to her young lady, and I did not refuse, for the worthy woman was not conscious of anything odd in her request.	Jeg tog til "The Heights", som jeg havde haft i Sinde, og min Husholderske bad mig om at tage et lille brev med fra hende til den unge Frue; jeg gik ind paa det, for den gode Dame anede ikke, at der var noget mærkeligt i denne Anmodning.	Direct translation (CM), Direct transfer (CM), Paraphrase (PM)	
		Jeg tog til Stormfulde Højder, sådan som jeg	Direct translation	'A little note' means a little piece of paper with a

		havde sat mig for. Min husholderske bønfuldt mig om at overbringe en lille billet fra hende til hendes frøken, og jeg sagde ikke nej, for den fortræffelige kone var sig ikke bevidst, at der var noget underligt ved hendes anmodning.	(CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	message on it and not a 'ticket' as the Danish TT2 says with 'billet'.
84	The front door stood open, but the jealous gate was fastened, as at my last visit; I knocked, and invoked Earnshaw from among the garden beds; he unchained it, and I entered.	Hoveddøren stod aaben, men Havelaagen var omhyggelig [sic] aflaaaset ligesom ved mit sidste Besøg. Jeg bankede og fremmanede Earnshaw mellem Havebedene; han lukkede op, og jeg slap ind.	Paraphrase (PM)	Can a gate be 'skinsyg'?; A jealous gate might just be a name for a specific kind of gate. It makes little sense to refer to a gate as being jealous. Apparently a personification!? The gate is jealous because it and the inhabitants in the house do not want anyone to enter?!
		Fordøren stod åben, men den skinsyge låge var låst, ligesom ved mit sidste besøg. Jeg bankede og tilkaldte Earnshaw fra havens bede. Han tog kæden af, og jeg gik indenfor.	Direct translation (CM) (?)	The translator of TT1 did not know what to do with 'jealous' and has therefore left it out. The other translator has chosen to make a Direct translation AND to include 'jealous' (skinsyge).
	[PAGE 368] ['entered' from the sentence above is the first word on page 368.]			
85	The fellow is as handsome a rustic as need be seen.	Fyren er virkelig en køn, ung Bondekarl.	Paraphrase (PM)	
		Fyren er den smukkeste bondeknøs, man kan tænke sig.	Direct translation (CM)	The term 'rustic' for 'bonde' is a derogative term according to GRO Engelsk-Dansk.
86	I took particular notice of him this time; but then he does his best,	Jeg lagde særligt mærke til ham denne Gang, men han gør aabenbart sit Bedste	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase	

	apparently, to make the least of his advantages.	for at vise sig saa lidt som muligt til sin Fordel.	(CM)	
		Jeg lagde specielt mærke til ham denne gang. Men åbenbart gør han sit bedste for at få mindst muligt ud af sine fortrin.	Direct translation (CM). Paraphrase (CM)	
87	I asked if Mr. Heathcliff were at home?	Jeg spurgte, om Mr. Heathcliff var hjemme?	Direct translation (CM)	
		Jeg spurgte, om Mr. Heathcliff var hjemme.	Direct translation (CM)	Direct translation but the question mark has been changed into a full stop instead, which I believe is better than the solution in TT1.
88	He answered, no; but he would be in at dinner-time.	Han svarede nej, men han kom hjem til Middag.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Would be in' has turned into 'kom hjem' (came home). This is not exactly what the ST says.
		Han svarede: Nej, men han ville komme hjem til middag.	Direct translation (CM)	The comma and the semicolon have been changed into a colon and a comma, which I believe is better. The punctuations in the ST are often strange and some are even unnecessary. By changing the comma into a colon, the sentence that precedes it becomes an indirect quote of what Hareton said.
89	It was eleven o'clock, and I announced my intention of going in, and waiting for him, at which he immediately flung down his tools and accompanied me, in the office of watchdog, not as a substitute for the	Klokken var elleve, og jeg sagde, at jeg vilde [sic] gaa ind og vente paa ham, hvorpå Earnshaw øjeblikkelig [sic] slængte Redskaberne fra sig og fulgte efter mig for at gøre Tjeneste – ikke som Værtens Stedfortræder, men som Vogterhund.	Paraphrase (PM)	Confusing use of 'he' and 'him'. Grammatically, 'him' refers back to Hareton Earnshaw, but logically it has to refer back to Heathcliff. 'Flung down' does not just mean 'slængte ... fra sig'. I would have written 'smed redskaberne fra sig' instead as 'flung' means to throw it away violently.

	host.	Klokken var elleve, og jeg meddelte, at jeg havde til hensigt at gå indenfor og vente på ham. Ved disse ord kastede han øjeblikkelig [sic] sine redskaber fra sig og ledsagede mig i sin egenskab af vagthund og ikke som erstatning for værten.	Direct translation (CM)	
90	We entered together; Catherine was there, making herself useful in preparing some vegetables for the approaching meal; she looked more sulky, and less spirited than when I had seen her first.	Vi traadte ind. Catherine sad der og gjorde sig nyttig ved at skrælle Grøntsager til Middagen. Hun saa endnu mere tvær og ikke nær saa frejdig ud, som da jeg første Gang saa hende.	Paraphrase (PM) and Deletion (DF). Paraphrase (PM)	The word 'together' has been deleted.
		Vi trådte ind sammen, Catherine var derinde og gjorde sig nyttig ved at gøre nogle grøntsager klar til det forestående aftensmåltid, og hun så mere tvær og mindre munter ud, end da jeg først så hende.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	Mr. Lockwood gets there at eleven o'clock, so it has to be lunch that approaches and not dinner! I do not believe that Mr. Lockwood would come calling that late in the evening! In ST segment 11, it says 'good-morning', so why would they be about to have their evening dinner'
91	She hardly raised her eyes to notice me, and continued her employment with the same disregard to common forms of politeness, as before; never returning my bow and good-morning by the slightest acknowledgement.	Hun løftede knap nok Øjnene for at se, hvem der kom, men fortsatte sit Arbejde uden at vise mere almindelig Høflighed end første Gang; hun lod, som om hun ikke lagde Mærke til mit Buk og mit Godmorgen.	Paraphrase (PM)	"Never returning my' has been translated into 'hun lod, som om hun ikke lagde mærke til'. But this is something the translator has guessed from the ST. It does not say so, at least not explicitly. Instead it should have been translated as 'hun gengældte aldrig...'. "
		Hun løftede dårligt nok blikket for at tage notits af mig, men forsatte med sit	Direct translation (CM)	This TT says what the ST says. However, this translation seems less idiomatic and less Danish

		arbejde med den samme mangel på iagttagelse af almindelige høflighedsformer som før og gengældte overhovedet ikke min bukken og hilsen med det mindste svar.		than TT1.
92	'She does not seem so amiable,' I thought, 'as Mrs. Dean would persuade me to believe.	"Hun kan ikke være så elskværdig, som Mrs. Dean vil gøre hende til," tænkte jeg.	Paraphrase (PM)	
		"Hun virker nu ikke så elskværdig, som Mrs. Dean gerne ville have mig til at tro.	Direct translation (CM) and Deletion (DF)	This TT2 sentence and the next is something Mr. Lockwood thinks to himself, but in this TT it sounds like it is something he says out loud. 'I thought' has been left out.
93	She's a beauty, it is true; but not an angel.'	"En Skønhed er hun ganske vist, men ikke nogen Engel."	Direct translation (CM)	
		Det er sandt, at hun er en skønhed, men nogen engel er hun ikke."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	
94	Earnshaw surlily bid her remove her things to the kitchen.	Earnshaw bad hende i en mut Tone om at flytte Tingene ud i køkkenet.	Paraphrase (PM)	'Mut' is not a strong enough word.
		Earnshaw sagde gnavent til hende, at hun skulle tage sine sager med sig ud i køkkenet.	Paraphrase (PM)	The ST does not say that Catherine should 'take the things with her to the kitchen' as the TT2 translation says by 'tage sine sager med sig ud i køkkenet'.
95	'Remove them yourself,' she said, pushing them from her as soon as she had done; and retiring to a stool by the window, where	"Det kan du selv gøre," svarede hun, skød dem fra sig og satte sig hen paa en Stol ved Vinduet, hvor hun begyndte at skære Fugle og Dyr ud af	Paraphrase (PM), Deletion (DF) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Remove them yourself' means 'fjern dem selv' and not 'Det kan du selv gøre' as TT1 says. 'As soon as she had done' has been deleted. 'Turnip' means 'majroe' and neither just 'roe' (as in TT1)

	she began to carve figures of birds and beasts out of the turnip parings in her lap.	Roeskrællingerne, som hun havde i Skødet.		nor 'kålrabi' (as in TT2). However, according to my dictionaries, 'roe' is closer to 'turnip' than 'kålrabi'. 'Kålrabi' is a translation of 'swede' which is the type of turnips that is used for feeding livestock. The smaller turnips are used for human consumption. And this type of turnip has to be the one that Catherine has prepared for their meal. She only uses the 'left-overs' for carving the animals. However, these figures need to be very small as the parings from small vegetables need to be even smaller.
		"Tag dem selv derud," sagde hun og skubbede dem fra sig, så snart hun var færdig. Derefter trak hun sig tilbage til vinduet, hvor hun gav til at skære figurer af fugle og dyr ud af kålrabiskrællerne i sit skød.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM)	'At skære figurer af fugle og dyr' --> at first it sounds like she is cutting figures out of birds and animals which would be grotesque, but then, when 'ud af kålrabiskrællerne' is added, it makes more sense.
96	I approached her, pretending to desire a view of the garden; and, as I fancied, adroitly dropped Mrs. Dean's note onto her knee, unnoticed by Hareton—but she asked aloud, 'What is that?' and chucked it off.	Jeg gik hen til hende, idet jeg lod, som om jeg vilde [sic] se ud i Haven, og saa lod jeg – som jeg selv syntes – meget behændigt Mrs. Deans Brev falde ned i Skødet paa hende, uden at Hareton mærkede det; men hun sagde højt, "hvad er det?" og rystede det af sig.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Hendes' would grammatically refer back to 'Mrs. Dean', but this does not make sense as she is not there. The next logical referee is Catherine. 'Mærkede' (marked/felt) should have been 'bemærkede' (noticed).
		Jeg gik hen til hende under foregivende af, at jeg gerne ville se ud i	Paraphrase (PM)	'Billet' is still not the right word. 'Hendes' would grammatically refer back to 'Mrs. Dean', but this does

		haven, og jeg syntes selv, at jeg var meget behændig til at lade Mrs. Deans billet falde i hendes skød, uden at Hareton lagde mærke til noget. Men hun spurgte selv højt: "Hvad er det?" og puffede den ned.		not make sense as she is not there. The next logical referee is Catherine.
97	'A letter from your old acquaintance, the housekeeper at the Grange,' I answered, annoyed at her exposing my kind deed, and fearful lest it should be imagined a missive of my own.	"Et Brev fra Deres gamle Bekendt, Husholdersken paa "The Grange"," svarede jeg, ærgerlig over, at hun havde røbet min venlige Hensigt, og bange for, at hun skulde [sic] tro, det var et Brev fra mig selv.	Direct translation (CM), Direct transfer (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	
		"Et brev fra deres gamle bekendte, husholdersken på Thrushcross Grange," svarede jeg, ærgerlig over, at hun havde afsløret min gode gerning, og bange for, at det skulle blive opfattet som et brevskab fra mig selv.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Brevskab'?! The word 'brevskab' does not exist in GRO Dansk-Engelsk and it does not exist in Dansk Sprognævn's new dictionary either. Why not just write 'brev' as 'brev' is one of the two translations for 'missive'? Now that the ST says 'letter' the TT2 translation has finally become 'brev'.
	[PAGE 369] [The sentence above is split halfway on page 368 and 369.]			
98	She would gladly have gathered it up at this information, but Hareton beat her; he seized and put it in his waistcoat [sic] , saying Mr. Heathcliff should	Efter denne Oplysning vilde [sic] hun gerne have samlet det op, men Hareton var hurtigere end hun, han greb det, stak det i sin Lomme og sagde, at Mr. Heathcliff først skulde [sic] se det.	Paraphrase (CM)	'Put it in his waistcoat' does not mean 'stak det i sin lomme' (put it in his pocket).

	look at it first.	Ved denne oplysning ville hun hellere end gerne have samlet det op, men Hareton kom hende i forkøbet. Han greb det, stak det ind under vesten og sagde, at Mr. Heathcliff skulle se det først.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
99	Thereat, Catherine silently turned her face from us, and, very stealthily, drew out her pocket-handkerchief and applied it to her eyes; and her cousin, after struggling a while to keep down his softer feelings, pulled out the letter and flung it on the floor beside her, as ungraciously as he could.	Saa vendte Catherine sig tavs bort fra os, trak stille sit Lommetørklæde frem og holdt det for Øjnene. Efter at hendes Fætter et Øjeblik havde kæmpet for at holde sine blidere Følelser i Ave, trak han Brevet frem og kastede det paa en meget haanlig Maade paa Gulvet ved Siden af hende.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	
		Derpå vendte Catherine tavs ansigtet bort fra os, trak meget stjålent et lommetørklæde frem og holdt det op for øjnene. Da hendes fætter en stund havde kæmpet for at holde sine blidere følelser nede, trak han brevet frem og kylede det på gulvet ved siden af hende så uvenligt, som han kunne, Catherine greb det ivrigt og gennemlæste det.	Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM) and Permutation (CM)	The last part of this TT2 sentence is from the next ST sentence.
100	Catherine caught and perused it eagerly; then she put a few questions	Catherine greb det og gennemlæste det ivrigt, saa kom hun med nogle Spørgsmål,	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase	

	to me concerning the inmates, rational and irrational, of her former home; and gazing towards the hills, murmured in soliloquy—	baade fornuftige og ufornuftige, om Beboerne i sit gamle Hjem, og derefter stirrede hun ud mod Bjergene og mumlede:	(PM)	
		Så stillede hun mig et par spørgsmål om beboerne af sit tidligere hjem, dyr såvel som mennesker, og idet hun stirrede over mod bakkerne, mumlede hun for sig selv:	Direct translation (CM), Permutation (PM), Substitution (DF) and Direct translation (CM)	'Beboerne af sit tidligere hjem' is a clumsy sentence structure in Danish. This is too ST oriented. Calque? It is strange that 'rational and irrational' has been translated into 'dyr såvel som mennesker'. Is it the questions or the inmates that are rational or irrational? The ST might very well be ambiguous.
101	'I should like to be riding Minny down there!	"Gid jeg kunde [sic] ride Minny derned.	Direct translation (CM)	This ST sentence is also ambiguous. Does 'down there' mean that she wants to ride down to that place or does she want to go there to ride around? Hence should it be 'derned' or 'dernede'? There is a grammatical AND semantic difference in Danish but only semantic meaning in English. Either TTs can be right.
		"Hvor ville jeg dog gerne ride på Minny dernede!	Direct translation (CM)	
102	I should like to be climbing up there—	Gid jeg kunde [sic] klatre op i Bjergene.	Direct translation (CM) and Substitution and/or Addition (PM)	'Up there' has been changed into 'op i Bjergene'. The translator has presumed that 'up there' entails 'up in the mountains'. However, I do not believe that 'hills' are 'mountains' (bjerger).
		Hvor ville jeg dog gerne klatre deroppe!	Direct translation (CM)	
103	Oh! I'm tired—I'm <i>stalled</i> , Hareton!	Aa, hvor er jeg træt -- jeg er led ved det hele, Hareton."	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation	'Stalled' presumably does not mean what it normally means today which is for example 'to deliberately

			(PM)	delay because you are not ready to do something' or 'to stop making progress'. Both translators have therefore had to guess at what the ST means as it would not make sense to translate this segment (number 103) directly in a word-for-word procedure.
		"Åh, jeg er træt, Hareton – jeg er led ved livet!"	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation (PM)	
104	And she leant her pretty head back against the sill, with half a yawn and half a sigh, and lapsed into an aspect of abstracted sadness: neither caring nor knowing whether we remarked her.	Og hun lænede sit smukke Hoved tilbage mod Vinduesindfatningen, idet hun udstødte en Mellemting mellem et Suk og en Gaben; der var et Udtryk af dyb Sørgmodighed over hendes Ansigt, og enten anede hun ikke eller ogsaa var hun ganske ligegyldig for, at vi betragtede hende.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM) + Permutation (CM), Paraphrase (PM)	Permutation: 'yawn' and 'sigh' have changed places in the translation. Can you say 'ligegyldig for' in Danish? I do not think so. You can say that you are 'ligeglad med' something or that something is 'ligegyldigt'. By writing 'ligegyldig for' you imply that Catherine is unimportant to someone or something else. 'Whether we remarked her' which means 'om vi bemærkede hende' has been translated into 'at vi betragtede hende' which means 'that we were looking at her'. The difference is clear: The ST says that Catherine does not care whether she is remarked or not, but TT1 says that someone is in fact remarking/looking at her.
		Og hun lænede sit kønne hoved tilbage mod vindueskarmen med noget, der halvvejs var en gaben og halvvejs et suk, og faldt hen i et udtryk af	Direct translation (CM)	

		åndsfraværende bedrøvelse, og hun hverken brød sig om eller vidste, om vi tog notits af hende.		
105	'Mrs. Heathcliff,' I said, after sitting some time mute, 'are you not aware that I am an acquaintance of yours? so intimate, that I think it strange you won't come and speak to me.	"Mrs. Heathcliff," sagde jeg, efter at jeg havde siddet et Øjeblik tavs. "De ved ikke, at jeg er en god Bekendt af Dem, men jeg ved saa meget om Dem, at jeg synes, det er helt underligt, at De ikke vil tale med mig.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM). Paraphrase (PM)	'Some time' means 'noget tid' in Danish and not 'et øjeblik' as the TT says. The question 'are you not aware...' has been turned into a fact: 'De ved ikke, at...' (You do not know that), and this is wrong.
		"Mrs. Heathcliff," sagde jeg efter havde siddet stum i nogen tid, "De er nok ikke klar over, at jeg er en bekendt af Dem. Jeg kender Dem så godt, at jeg synes, det er mærkeligt, de ikke vil komme hen og tale med mig.	Direct translation (CM). Addition (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Jeg kender Dem' has been added to make the TT more fluent. The ST is quite clumsy in the way that the sentences are split.
106	My housekeeper never wearies of talking about and praising you; and she'll be greatly disappointed if I return with no news of, or from you, except that you received her letter and said nothing!'	Min Husholderske bliver aldrig træt af at tale om Dem og lovprise Dem, og hun bliver meget skuffet, hvis jeg kommer tilbage uden at kunne meddele hende andet, end at De har modtaget hendes Brev og ikke har sagt et Ord til Svar."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM) and/or Condensation (PM)	
		Min husholderske bliver aldrig træt af at tale om Dem og rose Dem, og hun bliver højlig [sic] skuffet, hvis jeg vender tilbage uden nyt om eller fra Dem, bortset fra, at De	Direct translation (CM)	Does the word 'højlig' exist in Danish? The word 'højlig' exists. It can be found when looking up the word 'højlig' in GRO Dansk-Engelsk. According to the dictionary it should be either 'højlig' or 'højligt' and

		fik hendes brev og ikke sagde noget til det."		this word means 'highly; greatly'. Hence, the word 'højligen' is incorrect. It should have been 'højligt skuffet'.
107	She appeared to wonder at this speech and asked—	Hun lod til at blive forundret over at høre dette, og spurgte:	Direct translation (CM)	
		Det så ud til, at hun blev forundret over disse ord, og hun spurgte:	Direct translation (CM)	
108	'Does Ellen like you?'	"Kan Ellen lide Dem?"	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Kan Ellen lide Dem?"	Direct translation (CM)	
109	'Yes, very well,' I replied unhesitatingly.	"Ja, rigtig godt," svarede jeg med lidt Betænkning.	Direct translation (CM) and Substitution (DF)	This means the opposite of what the ST says. 'Unhesitatingly' means straight away WITHOUT any second thought.
		"Ja, vældig godt," svarede jeg uden tøven.	Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 370]			
110	'You must tell her,' she continued, 'that I would answer her letter, but I have no materials for writing: not even a book from which I might tear a leaf.'	"De kan sige hende, at jeg gerne vilde [sic] svare paa hendes Brev," vedblev hun, "men jeg ejer ikke Skrivemateriale, ikke engang en Bog, som jeg kunde [sic] rive et Blad ud af."	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Must tell her' does not exactly mean 'De kan sige hende' (You may tell her). 'Vedblev hun' has been translated from 'she continued'. However to 'vedblive' something, as far as I know, means that you insist on something and that is not what Catherine does.
		"De må sige til hende," fortsatte hun, "at jeg gerne ville svare på hendes brev. Men jeg har ingen skrivesager – ikke engang en bog, som jeg kunne rive en side ud af."	Direct translation (CM)	Now 'note' has finally become 'brev'! However, it might be because 'note' has turned into 'letter' in the ST.
111	'No books!' I	"Ingen Bøger," udbrød	Direct	The phrase 'if I may take the

	exclaimed. 'How do you contrive to live here without them? if I may take the liberty to inquire.	jeg, "hvordan kan De dog holde ud at leve uden dem.	translation (CM), and Deletion (DF)	liberty to inquire' has been deleted. 'Contrive' is a tricky word as the translations in GRO Engelsk-Dansk do not seem to fit the possible intended meaning in the ST.
		"Ingen bøger!" udbrød jeg. "Hvordan bærer De Dem dog ad med at leve her uden – hvis jeg må tage mig den frihed at spørge?"	Direct translation (CM)	
112	Though provided with a large library, I'm frequently very dull at the Grange; take my books away, and I should be desperate!	Jeg synes tit, at der er meget trist paa "The Grange", skønt der er et stort Bibliotek. Hvis Bøgerne blev taget bort, vilde [sic] jeg blive helt ulykkelig."	Paraphrase (CM) + Permutation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Take my books away' has been translated into 'Hvis Bøgerne blev taget bort' which is fine as it makes more sense to write a fuller sentence than that in the ST. However, this subtle addition (categorised as Paraphrase) means that it only partially says the same as the ST.
		Selv om jeg er forsynet med et stort bibliotek, keder jeg mig ofte på Thrushcross Grange. Hvis man fjernede mine bøger, ville jeg fortvivle!"	Direct translation (CM) + Addition/Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'The Grange' has been changed into 'Thrushcross Grange' and this has been categorised as Addition/Explicitation.
113	'I was always reading, when I had them,' said Catherine: 'and Mr. Heathcliff never reads; so he took it into his head to destroy my books.	"Jeg læste, saa længe jeg havde nogle," sagde Catherine, "men Mr. Heathcliff læser aldrig, og en Dag brændte han alle mine.	Paraphrase (CM), Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'And' has become 'men' (but) in TT1. This might be a minor change, but it is still worth mentioning. 'So he took it into his head to destroy my books' has been translated into 'og en Dag brændte han alle mine' which is rather vague.
		"Jeg læste altid, dengang jeg havde dem," sagde Catherine. "Men Mr. Heathcliff læser aldrig, og derfor fik han den ide at	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Derfor fik han den ide' (therefore he got the idea) has been translated from 'took it into his hands'. This is a better translation than TT1.

		ødelægge mine bøger.		
114	I have not had a glimpse of one, for weeks.	I Ugevis har jeg ikke set en.	Paraphrase (CM)	The word order is changed but the semantic content is still the same.
		Jeg har ikke set et glimt af en i ugevis.	Direct translation (CM)	
115	Only once, I searched through Joseph's store of theology, to his great irritation; and once, Hareton, I came upon a secret stock in your room... some Latin and Greek, and some tales and poetry: all old friends—I brought the last here—and you gathered them, as a magpie gathers silver spoons, for the mere love of stealing!	Kun engang gennembladede jeg til Josefs store Irritation hans Oplag af Teologi, og engang, Hareton, fandt jeg en hemmelig Beholdning i dit Værelse, noget Latin og Græsk og nogle Eventyr og Digte, alle sammen gamle Bekendte. De sidste har jeg selv haft med herover, og du har vel taget dem af samme Grund, som en Skade samler Sølvskeer, bare af Lyst til at stjæle.	Paraphrase (PM), Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Once' has been translated into 'engang' as in once (upon a time) in the past. Here, I believe once means 'one time' and then there should have been a space between 'en' and 'gang. However, grammatically this is okay, but semantically it is not correct. The phrase 'and you gathered them, as a magpie gathers silver spoons, for the mere love of stealing!' has been translated into 'og du har vel taget dem af samme Grund, som en Skade samler Sølvskeer, bare af Lyst til at stjæle.' (and I guess that you have taken them for the same reason as a magpie steals silver spoons, for the mere love of stealing.) The ST should have been translated like for example 'og du samlede på dem, som en skade samler på sølvskeer, af bar forkærlighed for at stjæle!'
		Kun én gang har jeg gennemsøgt Josefs lager af teologi, til hans store irritation. Og en gang, Hareton, faldt jeg over et hemmeligt lager på dit værelse – nogle latinske og græske bøger, og nogle fortællinger og digte, alle sammen gamle	Direct translation (CM). Paraphrase (PM) and Permutation (PM)	The last part of this sentence is the first from the next ST sentence. 'Dem' refers back to all the books Catherine mentions, but 'the last' only refers to some of them, i.e. either only the poetry or both tales and poetry. The fact that Catherine believes that those books are of no use to Hareton has turned into the

		venner. Dem har jeg bragt med hertil, og du har samlet dem sammen, ligesom en skade samler sølvskeer – bare fordi du elsker at stjæle, for de er ingen nytte til for dig!		reason why he steals the books.
116	They are of no use to you; or else you concealed them in the bad spirit, that as you cannot enjoy them, nobody else shall.	Du har jo ingen Gavn af dem. Eller ogsaa har du skjult dem med den ondskabsfulde Tanke, at naar du ikke selv kan have Glæde af dem, skal heller ingen andre have det.	Paraphrase (PM). Oblique translation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	The added 'jo' makes the TT sound harsher and more derogatory than the ST. It should just have been 'Du har ingen gavn af dem' which is a simple fact. The 'jo' makes quite a difference in spite of the small size of the word. I do not believe that 'bad spirit' and 'ondskabsfulde tanke' (mean thought/idea) mean the same. However, it would make little sense to translate 'bad spirit' in a word-for-word procedure. If you look up mean-spirited' it says 'smålig' (petty) in Gyldendal's online English-Danish dictionary. Are 'mean-spirited' and 'bad spirit' synonyms? 'Spirit' means, among others, 'sindelag' (temper; disposition) and 'hensigt' (intention; purpose). I would therefore have translated 'in the bad spirit' into 'med den onde hensigt'.
		Eller ogsaa har du skjult dem af ondskab med den tanke, at når du ikke kan nyde dem, er der ikke andre, der skal komme til det.	Oblique translation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
117	Perhaps <i>your</i> envy counselled Mr. Heathcliff to rob me	Det er maaske din Misundelse, der er skyld i, at Mr.	Paraphrase (CM)	

	of my treasures?	Heathcliff har taget mine fra mig?		
		Måske var det <i>din</i> misundelse, der tilrådede Mr. Heathcliff at berøve mig mine skatte?	Direct translation (CM)	
118	But I've most of them written in my brain and printed in my heart, and you cannot deprive me of those!	Men det meste, der staar i dem, er skrevet i min Hjerne og trykt i mit Hjerte, og det kan du ikke berøve mig."	Paraphrase (PM)	'Them' has to refer back to the books and not the texts in them, and so TT1 is not 100 percent true to the ST. It should have said 'Men de fleste af dem' which is what the TT2 translator has written.
		Men jeg har de fleste af dem indskrevet i min hjerne og trykt i mit hjerte, og det kan du ikke tage fra mig!"	Direct translation (CM) (and (PM))	What about 'indprentet' or simply 'skrevet' instead of 'indskrevet'? 'Those' should have been translated by 'dem' as 'those' refers back to the books. Otherwise, this TT2 segment is very source text oriented. What the ST says is that Hareton cannot take the fact that most of the books are written in her heart and mind away from her. The ST says that Hareton cannot take what is written in Catherine's heart and mind away from her. So, semantically and grammatically, these two sentences are not the same.
119	Earnshaw blushed crimson when his cousin made this revelation of his private literary accumulations, and stammered an indignant denial of her accusations.	Earnshaw var blevet højrød, da hans Kusine omtalte hans private Bogsamling, og han kom med en indigneret Protest mod hendes Beskyldninger.	Paraphrase (PM), Addition (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	Simple past has become present perfect: 'var blevet' (had become) instead of 'blev'. 'Private literary accumulations' has been condensed into 'private Bogsamling' (private book collection). 'Han kom med' has been added to connect the second thing that Hareton does with the first thing which is that he

				blushes. 'Denial of her accusations' means that he denies having done what Catherine says. However, TT1 says that Hareton just objects (protests) against her accusations.
		Earnshaw blev blodrød, da hans kusine kom med denne afsløring af hans private litterære ophobninger, og fremstammede en indigneret benægtelse af hendes anklager.	Direct translation (CM)	TT2 is as close to the ST as possible. Even though TT2 is both semantically, linguistically and grammatically close to the ST, the TT is still idiomatic. However, it might be unusual language in Danish, but this just reflects Brontë's style of writing.
120	'Mr. Hareton is desirous of increasing his amount of knowledge,' I said, coming to his rescue.	"Mr. Hareton har vel Lyst til at lære noget mere," sagde jeg og kom ham til Hjælp.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Vel' has been added and makes Mr. Lockwood's statement a suggestion and not a fact. By adding 'vel' (I guess), it indicates that it is something Mr. Lockwood presumes to be the case. It might say so implicitly but the ST does not say so directly, and therefore the translator should stick to the style and implicitness of the ST.
		"Mr. Hareton ønsker at øge omfanget af sin viden," sagde jeg og kom ham til hjælp.	Direct translation (CM)	
121	'He is not <i>envious</i> but <i>emulous</i> of your attainments—He'll be a clever scholar in a few years!'	"Det er ikke Misundelse men Kappelyst, Deres Kunskaber har vakt hos ham. Han bliver en dygtig Elev i Løbet af et Par Aar."	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	When looking up 'scholar' in GRO Engels-Dansk, it says among others 'elev' and not 'lærd'. 'A good scholar' is an old-fashioned expression and this fits well with the time of writing of Wuthering Heights. However, 'scholarly' (lærd) is an adjective and not a noun. However, when looking up the word 'scholar' in LDOCE it says "an intelligent and well-

				educated person" and this corresponds well with 'lærd' in Danish as the Danish Retskrivningsordbog says 'kundskabsrig' for 'lærd'. 'Kundskabsrig' means 'well-informed' and 'widely read' (belæst).
		"Han er ikke misundelig, men blot ivrig efter at kappes med Dem i færdigheder. Han bliver en dygtig lærd i løbet af nogle få år."	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (?) (CM)	This ST is hard to translate in a word-for-word procedure. It COULD possibly be done, but due to the Danish translations of the adjectives 'envious' and 'emulous', the Danish TT would become longer and more awkward. You can say 'Han misunder ikke men efterstræber dine færdigheder' but that might not be as elegant as the chosen translations in TT1 and TT2. It has therefore been necessary to paraphrase the first part of ST segment 41.
	[PAGE 371] [The sentence below is the first whole sentence on page 371.]			
122	'And he wants <i>me</i> to sink into a dunce, meantime,' answered Catherine.	"Og i den Tid vil han have, at jeg skal synke ned til at blive en uvidende Dumrian," svarede Catherine.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
		"Og i mellemtiden vil han have mig til at synke ned og blive en nummer sjok," svarede Catherine.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Nummer sjok' is not a Direct translation of 'dunce'. The translation 'dumrian' in TT1 is better.
123	'Yes, I hear him trying to spell and read to himself, and pretty blunders he makes!	"Jeg har hørt ham prøve paa at stave og læse for sig selv, og det er nogle nydelige Bommerter, han gør.	Paraphrase (CM)	'I hear him' has in both TTs turned into 'har hørt ham', but this makes sense as Catherine is not hearing Hareton read and spell to himself at the moment

				when she says this. Present has become present perfect. In both TTs the time indication in 'blunders he makes' which is simple present has been retained as 'Bommerter, han gør' and 'brølere, han præsterer!', respectively. The irony of 'pretty blunders' has also been retained in both translations.
		"Ja, jeg har hørt ham prøve at stave og læse for sig selv, og det er nogle kønne brølere, han præsterer!"	Paraphrase (CM)	
124	I wish you would repeat Chevy Chase as you did yesterday: it was extremely funny!	Bare du vilde [sic] gentage den Folkevise, du lærte i Gaar, det var <i>saa</i> morsomt.	Paraphrase (CM), Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Chevy Chase' is a ballad (The Ballad of Chevy Chase) which is about a chase taking place in the Cheviot Hills (therefore the name Chevy Chase). The Cheviot Hills are located at the border between Scotland and England. According to GRO Engelsk-Dansk a ballad can be translated as 'folkevise', 'ballade' and 'popsang' (modern term).
		Jeg ville ønske, du ville fremsige den folkevise, du prøvede i går, det var så vældig grinagtigt.	Direct translation (CM), Paraphrase (CM), Explicitation (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	The phrase 'as you did yesterday' has been translated differently in the two TTs, but I would translate it as neither. In my view, it should have been translated into 'ligesom du gjorde i går'. I do not believe that it would be wrong to write: Jeg ville ønske, at du ville fremsige den folkevise ligesom du gjorde i går. However, 'den folkevise' refers back to a specific 'folkevise' and since the specific ballad Chevy Chase has been replaced with a generic term 'folkevise' (ballad), this might not

				make much sense. Therefore, the two translators have had to adapt the TT to the Danish target readers.
125	I heard you... and I heard you turning over the dictionary, to seek out the hard words, and then cursing, because you couldn't read their explanations!	Jeg lyttede, og jeg hørte, at du ledte i Leksikonet efter de svære Ord, og saa bandede du, fordi du ikke kunde [sic] læse Forklaringen paa dem!"	Paraphrase (CM)	This is a free translation, but the semantic content is still there.
		Jeg hørte dig, og jeg hørte dig også blade rundt i ordbogen for at finde de svære ord og bande, fordi du ikke kunne læse forklaringerne til dem!"	Direct translation (CM)	Is it a dictionary or actually a lexicon? The ST says 'dictionary'. A 'dictionary' in English can be either monolingual or bilingual. However, I believe that the term 'leksikon' would be better as it is a dictionary of old-fashioned words and their meanings, which must be what the ST refers to by 'dictionary'. However, both TTs might be equally fine.
126	The young man evidently thought it too bad that he should be laughed at for his ignorance, and then laughed at for trying to remove it.	Den unge Mand syntes aabenbart, at det var <i>for</i> galt, at han skulde [sic] haanes for sin Uvidenhed og saa udles, fordi han prøvede paa at komme ud af den.	Direct translation (CM)	'Udles' is a Danish (old-fashioned?) expression and it is derived from the verb 'udle' which means 'to laugh at' or 'laugh to scorn'.
		Det var tydeligt, at den unge mand mente, det var for meget af det gode, at han først skulle være til latter på grund af sin uvidenhed og derefter på grund af sine forsøg på at udrydde den.	Direct translation (CM) and Condensation (CM)	'At være til latter' is not idiomatic in Danish. It would have been better to write 'at være til grin', 'at blive leet ad' or 'at blive latterliggjort'. 'Laughed at' appears two times, but this has been condensed into just once in the TT.
127	I had a similar notion, and, remembering Mrs.	Det samme synes jeg, og da jeg erindrede Mrs. Deans Beretning	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct	

	Dean's anecdote of his first attempt at enlightening the darkness in which he had been reared, I observed—	om hans første Forsøg paa at faa bragt Lys ind i det Mørke, hvori han var blevet opdraget, bemærkede jeg:	translation (CM)	
		Jeg havde en lignende tanke, og da jeg erindrede Mrs. Deans anekdote om hans første forsøg på at skabe lys i det mørke, som han var blevet opfostret i, bemærkede jeg:	Direct translation (CM)	
128	'But, Mrs. Heathcliff, we have each had a commencement, and each stumbled and tottered on the threshold, and had our teachers scorned, instead of aiding us, we should stumble and totter yet.'	"Men Mrs. Heathcliff, een Gang har vi jo allesammen været Begyndere, og hvis vore Lærere havde let [sic] af os i Stedet for at hjælpe os, saa vilde [sic] vi aldrig være kommet videre."	Paraphrase (CM) and Oblique translation (PM)	TT1 is slightly shorter than the ST. This is due to the nature of the TT – it does not translate the ST directly, it rather translates in a sense-for-sense procedure and not in a word-for-word procedure, which is fine here.
		"Men Mrs. Heathcliff, vi har jo alle været begyndere, og vi har alle snublet og vaklet på tærsklen. Hvis vore lærere havde foragtet os i stedet for at hjælpe os, ville vi stadig snuble og vakle.	Direct translation (CM)	TT2 is a lot closer to the phrasing in the ST than the translation in TT1. This works alright and the translator has therefore not had to come up with a more time-consuming solution like for example Paraphrase or Oblique translation as in TT1.
129	'Oh!' she replied, 'I don't wish to limit his acquirements...still, he has no right to appropriate what is mine, and make it ridiculous to me with his vile mistakes and mispronunciations!'	"Aa, for min Skyld maa han da gerne lære alt det, han vil, svarede hun, "men han har ikke Ret til at tage mine Bøger og gøre dem latterlige for mig med sine grufulde Fejl og sin daarlige Udtale.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
		"Åh!" svarede hun. "Jeg ønsker ikke at begrænse hans	Direct translation (CM)	

		færdigheder. Men ikke desto mindre har han ingen ret til at sætte sig i besiddelse af noget, der er mit, og gøre det latterligt for mig med sine afskyelige fejl og sin forkerte udtale!		
130	Those books, both prose and verse, were consecrated to me by other associations, and I hate to have them debased and profaned in his mouth!	De Bøger er hellige for mig paa Grund af de Erindringer, der knytter sig til dem, og jeg kan ikke taale at høre, at han profanerer dem.	Condensation (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Those books, both prose and verse' has been condensed into 'De Bøger'. The solution of translating 'associations' into 'Erindringer' is a good one as this is what the word 'associations' most possibly connotes.
		Disse bøger, både prosa og vers, er hellige for mig på grund af andre associationer, og jeg kan ikke fordrage at få dem nedværdiget og vanhelliget af hans mund!	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Those' means that Catherine refers to some specific books that are at a distance from her, either physically or in memory. However, 'disse' means 'these' which means that the books Catherine refers to are present, and that she might even be sitting with them in her lap, talking about them.
131	Besides, of all, he has selected my favourite pieces that I love the most to repeat, as if out of deliberate malice!	Og saa har han valgt netop det, jeg holder allermest af. Man skulde [sic] tro, at han havde gjort det af ren Ondskab."	Paraphrase (PM)	'Favourite pieces' has been translated into 'det' which is rather vague compared to the explicitness of the ST.
		Desuden har han af dem alle udvalgt sig min yndlingsballade – den, jeg holder allermest af at fremsige – som om det var af ren og skær ondskafuldhed.	Direct translation (CM) and (Paraphrase) (PM)	'Favourite pieces' has been translated into 'min yndlingsballade', but I believe that this is not correct as Catherine has to refer to all the books that Hareton has taken and not just to the one piece (The Ballad of Chevy Chase) that Hareton has repeated to himself the day before. 'Favourite pieces' needs to

				refer back to more texts than just one as it says 'pieces' and not just 'piece'.
132	Hareton's chest heaved in silence a minute: he laboured under a severe sense of mortification and wrath, which it was no easy task to suppress.	Hareton trak vejret tungt og stod tavs et Øjeblik. Han kæmpede med en stærk Følelse af Vrede og Ydmygelse, som det ikke var let at faa Bugt med.	Paraphrase (PM) and Oblique translation (CM)	'Mortification and wrath' means 'ydmygelse og vrede', and the two nouns have therefore been switched around.
		Et helt minut svulmede Haretons bryst i tavshed. Han lå under for en alvorlig følelse af ydmygelse og vrede, som det ikke faldt ham let at undertrykke.	Paraphrase (PM). Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 372]			
133	I rose and, from a gentlemanly idea of relieving his embarrassment, took up my station in the doorway, surveying the external prospect as I stood.	Jeg rejste mig, drevet af en ridderlig trang til at hjælpe ham i hans Forlegenhed, og gik hen til Døren for at se ud.	Paraphrase (PM) and Condensation (CM)	The phrase 'from a gentlemanly idea of relieving his embarrassment' has been translated into 'drevet af en ridderlig trang til at hjælpe ham i hans Forlegenhed'. This does not mean exactly the same as the ST. 'Took up my station in the doorway, surveying the external prospect as I stood' has been condensed into 'og gik hen til Døren for at se ud', but this is an acceptable way of saying the same thing in Danish. It is just more idiomatic.
		Jeg rejste mig, og med den belevne tanke at ville lette hans forlegenhed stillede jeg mig hen i døråbningen og betragtede udsigten uden for huset derfra.	Direct translation (CM) and Calque (CM)	The ST-subsegment 'udsigten uden for huset derfra' is translated too literally. It becomes clumsy in this Danish TT2 sentence. An 'udsigt' cannot be outside of something. It is the view from where you stand that is the 'prospect'. However, the specific word 'prospect' might have different connotations than

				e.g. 'view' has. It might also be prospects of the future and it might indicate that Mr. Lockwood wants to stand there looking outside while pondering about the future.
134	He followed my example, and left the room; but presently re-appeared, bearing half a dozen volumes in his hands, which he threw into Catherine's lap, exclaiming—	Han fulgte mit Eksempel og gik ud af Stuen men kom straks tilbage igen med et halvt Dusin Bøger, som han kastede i Skødet paa Catherine med de Ord:	Direct translation (CM)	
		Han fulgte mit eksempel og forlod værelset, men kom lidt efter tilbage med en halv snes bøger i hænderne. Han kastede dem i Catherines skød og udbrød:	Direct translation (CM). Paraphrase / Permutation (CM)	
135	'Take them!	"Tag dem, jeg vil hverken høre om dem eller læse dem eller tænke paa dem mere!"	Direct translation (CM) and Permutation (CM) + Paraphrase (CM)	This TT1 sentence is combined with the translation of the next ST sentence.
		"Tag dem!"	Direct translation (CM)	
136	I never want to hear, or read, or think of them again!	Jeg ønsker aldrig at høre om dem eller læse i dem eller tænke på dem igen!"	Paraphrase (CM)	This ST COULD have been translated directly like this: Jeg ønsker aldrig at høre, eller læse eller tænke på dem igen! which is fine. However, both translators have chosen to 'flesh out' their target text so the three things that Catherine lists are explained in further detail as in TT2: 'høre om

				dem eller læse i dem eller tænke på dem'.
137	'I won't have them, now' she answered.	"Nu bryder jeg mig ikke om dem, svarede hun.	Paraphrase (PM)	The fact that Catherine does no longer WANT the books has been translated incorrectly in TT1. 'Ikke at bryde sig om noget' means that you do not like something which is not exactly what the ST says. It might say so implicitly, but the translation ought to be explicit and not guess at what the ST says between the lines.
		"Jeg vil ikke have dem nu," svarede hun.	Direct translation (CM)	
138	'I shall connect them with you, and hate them.'	"Jeg kommer bare til at tænke paa dig, naar jeg ser dem."	Paraphrase (PM) and Substitution (DF)	Explicit information becomes implicit. The fact that Catherine will end up hating the books if she connects them with Hareton has been left out. 'And hate them' has turned into 'naar jeg ser dem' which is a substitution.
		"Jeg vil altid forbinde dem med dig og hade dem."	Direct translation (CM)	
139	She opened one that had obviously been often turned over, and read a portion in the drawling tone of a beginner; then laughed, and threw it from her.	Hun aabnede en, der øjensynligt havde været meget brugt, og læste noget med en Begynders slæbende Tonefald, saa lo hun og kastede den fra sig.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	At first I thought that 'slæbende' was an incorrect translation, because, as far as I know, 'slæbende' means 'dragging' which would be wrong. However, I looked into the matter and found out that it is okay. See the comment below.
		Hun åbnede en, som åbenbart var blevet gennembladet mange gange, og læste et stykke op med begynderens drævende tonefald. Så lo hun og kastede den fra sig.	Direct translation (CM)	Both 'drævende' and 'slæbende' are suitable translations of 'drawling'. When looking up 'drawl' in GRO Engelsk-Dansk, there are two entries: one noun and one verb. Both of these indicate that Hareton is speaking in a 'drævende

				tonefald'. When looking up the two Danish words 'drævende' and 'slæbende', it provides us with '(om stemme) drawling' for 'slæbende'. 'Drævende' does not exist in the '-ende' form. However the dictionary does say 'dræve' which is a verb and 'dræven' which is a noun. Both translations for these are 'drawl'.
140	'And listen' she continued provokingly, commencing a verse of an old ballad in the same fashion.	"Og hør," vedblev hun udfordrende og fremsagde paa samme Maade et Vers af en gammel Folkevisé.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Vedblev' is a grammatically correct translation. However, to me to 'vedblive' on something is a lot more insistent than just keep doing something.
		"Og hør så her!" fortsatte hun spottende og begyndte på et vers af en gammel folkevisé på samme facon.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	
141	But his self-love would endure no further torment: I heard, and not altogether disapprovingly, a manual check given to her saucy tongue—The little wretch had done her utmost to hurt her cousin's sensitive though uncultivated feelings, and a physical argument was the only mode he had of balancing the account of repaying its effects on the inflicter[sic].	Men nu kunde [sic] hans Selvfølelse ikke taale flere Saar, og jeg hørte ikke uden en vis Tilfredshed, at hendes næsvise tunge blev standset paa en haandgribelig Maade. Den lille Heks havde gjort sit yderste for at haane sin Fætters Følelser, og hans eneste Middel til at bringe Balance i Regnskabet og betale Fornærmeren var et fysisk Argument.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM). Paraphrase + Deletion (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'And not altogether disapprovingly' means that Mr. Lockwood has nothing against the fact that Hareton hits Catherine. It does not mean 'ikke uden en vis Tilfredshed' which means 'and not without a certain satisfaction'. 'Sensitive though uncultivated' has been deleted.
		Men hans selvagtelse kunne ikke udholde yderligere tortur. Jeg hørte, og ikke helt igennem med	Direct translation (CM), Calque ? (CM),	'Selvagtelse' is better than 'Selvfølelse' in TT1. 'Helt igennem med' is unidiomatic. A rephrase would be better. 'Sanser' is not equal to

		misbilligelse, at der med håndkraft blev sat en stopper for hendes uforskammede tunge. Den lille satan havde gjort sit yderste for at såre sin fætters følsomme, men ukultiverede sanser, og et fysisk argument var den eneste metode, han havde til at skaffe balance i regnskabet og betale den, der havde påført ham det, tilbage.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	'feelings' --> it should just have been 'følelser' in the Danish TT2 like in TT1.
142	He afterwards gathered the books and hurled them on the fire.	Derefter samlede han Bøgerne sammen og kylede dem ind i Ilden.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Bagefter samlede han bøgerne sammen og kastede dem på ilden.	Direct translation (CM)	
143	I read in his countenance what anguish it was to offer that sacrifice to spleen—I fancied that as they consumed, he recalled the pleasure they had already imparted, and the triumph and ever-increasing pleasure he had anticipated from them; and I fancied, I guessed the incitement to his secret studies, also.	Jeg kunde [sic] se, hvor meget det kostede ham at bringe sin Vrede dette Offer. Jeg kunde [sic] tænke mig, at han, mens de fortæredes, erindrede den Glæde, de allerede havde skaffet ham, og den Triumf og det stadigt voksende Udbytte, han havde ventet sig af dem, og jeg syntes ogsaa, jeg kunde [sic] gætte den egentlige Bevæggrund til hans hemmelige Studier.	Paraphrase (PM). Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	
		Jeg læste i hans ansigt, hvor smerteligt det var for ham at yde dette offer til sin galde. Jeg forestillede mig, at mens de fortæredes,	Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM)	

		genkaldte han sig de glæder, de allerede havde givet ham, og den triumf og stadig voksende glæde, han havde ventet sig af dem, og jeg mente også, at jeg kunne gætte, hvad der havde tilskyndet ham til disse hemmelige studier.		
144	He had been content with daily labour and rough animal enjoyments, till Catherine crossed his path.	Han havde været tilfreds med sit daglige Arbejde og sine jævne Glæder, indtil Catherine krydsede hans Vej.	Direct translation (CM), Oblique translation (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	
		Han havde været tilfreds med sit daglige slid og sine grove, dyriske fornøjelser, indtil Catherine krydsede hans vej.	Direct translation (CM)	
	[PAGE 373] [The beginning of the first sentence on page 373 is on page 372.]			
145	Shame at her scorn, and hope of her approval, were his first prompters to higher pursuits; and instead of guarding him from one, and winning him the other, his endeavours to raise himself had produced just the contrary result.	Skamfølelse over hendes Foragt og Haab om hendes Bifald blev hans første Drivfjeder til en højere Stræben, og i Stedet for at frelse ham for hendes Foragt og vinde ham Anerkendelse, havde hans Forsøg paa at arbejde sig op netop frembragt det modsatte Resultat.	Direct translation (CM), Explication (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	Instead of writing 'det ene' and 'det andet', the translator has chosen to substitute/explicate what the one and the other are. 'Det ene' is to guard him from her scorn and 'det andet' is to win her approval. This is nicely done. This is an example of a TT-oriented translation strategy (on micro level!) as the translator has not focused on the wording in the ST but rather on how it

				is presented in the TT and understood by the TT readers. The translator's change makes the TT easier to read.
		Skammen over hendes foragt og håbet om hendes billigelse havde været det første, der havde tilskyndet ham til at stræbe højere, men i stedet for at skærme ham mod det ene og vinde ham for det andet havde hans anstrengelser for at hæve sig op fremkaldt lige netop det modsatte resultat.	Direct translation (CM), Calque (?) (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	I believe that 'og vinde ham for det andet' is not correctly translated. The corresponding translation in TT1 is correct. I also believe that 'og vinde ham for det andet' is unidiomatic; it should just have been 'og vinde ham det andet'. However, I would still prefer a rephrasing of that sentence. The two nouns 'shame' and 'hope' have no definite article in the ST, but in TT2 they have become definite. This, I believe, is not necessary as they are not generic 'shame' and 'hope' but limited to 'shame at her scorn' and 'hope of her approval', respectively. Even though there is a grammatical difference between the translation of these two phrases in TT1 and TT2, I have still chosen to categorise both translations as Direct translation.
146	'Yes; that's all the good that such a brute as you can get from them!' cried Catherine, sucking her damaged lip, and watching the conflagration with indignant eyes.	"Ja, det er alt det gode saadan en Dumrian som du kan faa ud af dem," raabte Catherine, idet hun sugede paa sin Læbe, der blødte, og saa vredt ind i Baalet.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	Except for the translation of 'brute', the first part of the translation is Direct translation. A 'brute' means a brutal guy or a beast, and a 'Dumrian' (a dumb person) is not the same.
		"Ja, det er al den gavn, sådan et umælende bæst som du kan få af dem!" udbrød Catherine og sugede på	Direct translation (CM) + Addition (PM) and	Where does 'umælende' come from? The ST only says 'brute' which is perfectly translatable into simply 'bæst'.

		sin sårede læbe, mens hun betragtede bålet med indigneret blik.	Direct translation (CM)	
147	'You'd <i>better</i> hold your tongue, now!' he answered fiercely.	"Nu skulde [sic] du hellere tie stille," svarede han rasende.	Paraphrase (CM)	The translator has chosen to pull the word 'nu' up to the front of the sentence and emphasise it, even though it is the word 'better' (hellere) that is emphasised in the ST.
		"Du må hellere se at holde bøtte!" svarede han heftigt.	Direct translation (CM)	The TT2 translator has chosen not to emphasise any of the words. However, the urgency of Hareton's anger still clearly shines through.
148	And his agitation precluding further speech, he advanced hastily to the entrance, where I made way for him to pass.	Hans Ophidselse forhindrede ham i at sige mere, og han gik hastigt hen imod Døren, hvor jeg gjorde Plads, for at han kunde [sic] komme ud.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Og da hans ophidselse hindrede ham i at sige mere, gik han hurtigt hen til indgangsdøren, hvor jeg gjorde plads til, at han kunne passere.	Direct translation (CM)	
149	But, ere, he had crossed the door-stones, Mr. Heathcliff, coming up the causeway, encountered him, and laying hold of his shoulder, asked—	Men inden han var nede ad Trappen, mødte han Mr. Heathcliff, der var kommet op ad Alléen. Denne lagde Haanden paa hans Skulder og spurgte:	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	Is 'door-stones' equal to 'stairwell' or 'door-step'? When looking up the word 'door-stone' in both GRO Engelsk- Dansk and LDOCE no entry can be found. It does not matter whether it is spelled with or without a dash. The word does not seem to exist. However, when Googling pictures of 'door-stone', pictures pop up that show doors with stones in an arch above the door. So this indicates that the author has used an incorrect word. Brontë might have been better off

				with choosing for example 'door-step', as I believe that Hareton meets Heathcliff when having just stepped over the threshold. I tried Googling 'doorstone' (the word without a dash) and the definitions I came across indicate that a doorstone is a stone used as either a threshold or a doorstep. Whether 'doorstone' means 'threshold', 'stairwell' or something else might not be that important. Maybe both solutions are okay as the message is that Hareton meets Heathcliff just as when he (Hareton) is leaving the house. 'Denne' refers back to 'Alléen' but that does not make sense. It is Mr. Heathcliff who puts a hand on Hareton's shoulder.
		Men før han var kommet over dørtærsklen, mødte han Mr. Heathcliff, der var på vej op ad chausseen. Denne lagde hånden på hans skulder og spurgte ham:	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	'Denne' refers back to 'chausseen' which does not make any sense. It refers back to 'Mr. Heathcliff'. It should just say 'Mr. Heathcliff lagde hånden...' instead.
150	'What's to do now, my lad?'	"Hvad er der paa Færde, min Dreng?"	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Hvad er der nu løs, min knægt?"	Direct translation (CM)	
151	'Naught, naught!' he said, and broke away, to enjoy his grief and anger in solitude.	"Ingenting," svarede han og rev sig løs for at ruge over sin Sorg og Vrede i Ensomhed.	Condensation (PM) and Paraphrase (CM)	I would rather say 'svælge i' instead of 'ruge over'. The ST says 'enjoy' and even though we might agree that Hareton does not actually LIKE his grief and anger, the translator should still stick to what the ST says if the

				translator' general strategy is to focus on accuracy.
		"Ikke noget, ikke noget!" sagde han og flygtede for at nyde sin sorg og vrede i ensomhed.	Direct translation (CM)	The repeated 'Ikke noget, ikke noget!' is better than 'Ingenting' in TT1 as it shows Hareton's eagerness to get away.
152	Heathcliff gazed after him, and sighed.	Heathcliff stirrede efter ham og sukke.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Heathcliff stirrede efter ham og sukke.	Direct translation (CM)	
153	'It will be odd, if I thwart myself!' he muttered, unconscious that I was behind him.	"Det bliver underligt, hvis jeg modarbejder mig selv," mumlede han uden at ane, at jeg stod bag ved ham, "men naar jeg søger efter hans Fader i hans Ansigt, finder jeg Dag for Dag <i>hende</i> mere og mere.	Direct translation (CM) and Permutation (CM)	This TT1 sentence is combined with the next ST sentence.
		"Det vil være mærkeligt, om jeg kommer til at ødelægge min egen plan," mumlede han uden at være klar over, at jeg stod bag ved ham.	Direct translation (CM)	
154	'But, when I look for his father in his face, I find <i>her</i> every day more!			
		"Men når jeg ser efter hans far i hans ansigt, finder jeg mere af <i>hende</i> for hver dag, der går.	Direct translation (CM)	
155	How the devil is he so like?	Hvor Djævelen kan det være, at han ligner <i>hende</i> saadan?	Paraphrase (CM)	'Hvor' should have been 'Hvordan'.
		Hvordan i Djævelens navn kan det være, at han ligner sådan?	Direct translation (CM)	
156	I can hardly bear to see him.'	Jeg kan næsten ikke taale at se ham."	Direct translation	

			(CM)	
		Jeg kan næsten ikke holde ud at se ham."	Direct translation (CM)	
157	He bent his eyes to the ground, and walked moodily in.	Han saa mod Jorden, og da han traadte ind i Stuen, var der et tungsindigt Udtryk i hans Ansigt.	Paraphrase (CM)	
		Han rettede blikket mod jorden og gik tungsindigt ind.	Direct translation (CM)	
158	There was a restless, anxious expression in his countenance I had never remarked there before; and he looked sparer in person.	I Øjnene var der noget rastløst og ængsteligt, som jeg aldrig havde lagt Mærke til før, og det saa næsten ud, som om han var blevet magrere.	Paraphrase (PM) + Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Countenance' does not just refer to the eyes. 'And he looked sparer in person' has been translated into 'og det saa næsten ud, som om han var blevet magrere' (and it almost looked like he had become skinnier). This is not exactly what the ST says. It could have been translated like something similar to this: 'og han så tyndere ud'.
		Der var et rastløst, ængsteligt udtryk i hans ansigt, som jeg aldrig før havde set der, og hans skikkelse så magrere ud.	Direct translation (CM)	
159	His daughter-in-law, on perceiving him through the window, immediately escaped to the kitchen, so that I remained alone.	Da hans Svigerdatter havde faaet Øje paa ham fra Vinduet, var hun Øjeblikkelig flygtet ud i Køkkenet, saa at jeg var alene.	Direct translation (CM)	
		Da hans svigerdatter fik øje på ham gennem vinduet, undslap hun omgående til køkkenet, således at jeg blev ladt alene tilbage.	Direct translation (CM)	
160	'I'm glad to see you out of doors again, Mr. Lockwood.[sic]'	"Det glæder mig at se Dem udendørs igen, Mr. Lockwood," sagde	Direct translation (CM).	

	he said in reply to my greeting, 'from selfish motives partly: I don't think I could readily supply your loss in this desolation.	han som svar paa min Hilsen. "Mest af egoistiske Grunde, for jeg tror ikke, det blev let at finde en anden Lejer i denne Udørk.	Paraphrase (PM)	
		"Det glæder mig at se Dem ude igen, Mr. Lockwood," sagde han som svar på min hilsen. "Delvis af egoistiske grunde. Jeg tror ikke, jeg ville få let ved at erstatte tabet af Dem i denne ødemark.	Direct translation (CM)	
161	I've wondered, more than once, what brought you here.'	Jeg har undertiden spekuleret over, hvorfor De egentlig er kommet her."	Paraphrase (PM)	
		Mere end en gang har jeg spekuleret på, hvad det er, der har fået Dem til at komme hertil."	Direct translation (CM)	
162	'An idle whim, I fear, sir,' was my answer; 'or else an idle whim is going to spirit me away.	"Det er vist desværre af et taabeligt Lune, Sir," svarede jeg, "eller også er det et taabeligt Lune, der faar mig til at rejse bort igen."	Paraphrase (CM)	'Idle' can mean 'formålsløs; unyttig; nytteløs' among others. And 'whim' can mean 'indfald; påfund; lune' among others. This means that a usable translation of 'idle whim' could be 'formålsløst påfund'. 'Taabeligt' (foolish) for 'idle' is alright, I guess, and I have therefore categorised the paraphrase as content maintained.
		"Et forfængeligt lune, er jeg bange for," lød mit svar. "Eller også er det et forfængeligt lune, der nu tryller mig bort.	Paraphrase (PM) and Direct translation (CM)	'Et forfængeligt lune' does not correspond with 'An idle whim'. 'Lune' is alright but 'forfængeligt' (vain) has nothing to do with 'idle'.
163	I shall set out for London, next week; and I must give you	Jeg tager til London i næste Uge, og jeg maa underrette Dem om, at	Direct translation (CM) and	Why has the translator put "-signs around Thrushcross Grange. In my view, the

	warning, that I feel no disposition to retain Thrushcross Grange beyond the twelve months I agreed to rent it.	jeg ikke agter at forny mit Lejemaal af "Thrushcross Grange" ud over de tolv Maaneder, vi blev enige om.	Paraphrase (PM)	translator could just have transferred the name directly. As names are usually not translated, there is no need to indicate that it is a name by the "-signs. The reader should know by now that Thrushcross Grange is the name of the place where Mr. Lockwood is living. 'I agreed to rent it' means 'jeg gik med til at leje det' and not 'vi blev enige om' (we agreed on).
		Jeg tager af sted til London i næste uge, og jeg må give Dem varsel om, at jeg ikke har lyst til at beholde Thrushcross Grange ud over det år, jeg har aftalt at leje det.	Direct translation (CM)	
164	I believe I shall not live there any more[sic].'	Jeg tror ikke, jeg kommer til at bo der mere."	Direct translation (CM)	This means: 'I do not believe that I will be living there anymore' which is okay. For once, the two TTs have changed labels (usually it's TT2 that has been translated by using Direct translation and not TT1).
		Jeg tror ikke, jeg kommer tilbage hertil."	Paraphrase (PM)	This means: 'I do not believe that I will return to this place'. This is not okay. It is not true to the ST.
165	'Oh, indeed! you're tired of being banished from the world, are you?' he said.	"Naa, saa De er træt af Deres frivillige Landflygtighed?" sagde han.	Oblique translation (PM)	The translator of segment 85 has guessed at what the ST says: Mr. Lockwood has come there of his own accord and the world has not banished HIM.
		"Virkelig! De er altså træt af at være bandlyst fra den store verden?" sagde han.	Direct translation (CM) + Deletion (DF)	'Are you' has been deleted but the question mark has been retained so it has become a rhetorical question and not a direct one.
166	'But, if you be	"Men hvis De er	Direct	The phrase 'for a place you

	coming to plead off paying for a place you won't occupy, your journey is useless: I never relent in exacting my due, from any one.'	kommet for at faa Lempelser i Betalingen, saa har De spildt Deres Tid, jeg slaar aldrig af paa mine fordringer i Pengesager."	translation (CM) + Deletion (DF) and Paraphrase (CM)	won't occupy' has been deleted.
		Men hvis De er kommet for at anmode om at slippe for at betale for et hus, De ikke bebør, er Deres rejse forgæves. Jeg undlader aldrig at kræve nogen for noget, jeg har ret til."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	
167	'I'm coming to plead off nothing about it! I exclaimed, considerably irritated.	"Jeg kommer aldeles ikke for at bede om Lempelser," udbrød jeg temmelig irriteret.	Direct translation (CM)	
		"Jeg er aldeles ikke kommet for at anmode om at blive fri for noget!" udbrød jeg, temmelig irriteret.	Direct translation (CM)	
168	'Should you wish it, I'll settle with you now,' and I drew my note-book from my pocket.	"Hvis De vil have det, kan vi afgøre det hele paa Stedet," og dermed trak jeg min Tegnebog frem.	Paraphrase (PM)	
		"Hvis De ønsker det, kan jeg afregne med Dem nu." Jeg trak tegnebogen frem.	Direct translation (CM). Condensation (CM)	One sentence has been turned into two and the second sentence has been condensed as the 'and' has been left out just like 'from my pocket'. However, the semantic content is still the same.
169	'No, no' he replied coolly; 'you'll leave sufficient behind to cover your debts if you fail to return: I'm not in such a	"Vist ikke nej," svarede han uanfægtet, "de Ting, De efterlader Dem, bliver jo tilstrækkeligt til at dække Deres Gæld,	Paraphrase (PM). Direct translation (CM). Paraphrase	

	hurry—sit down and take your dinner with us; a guest that is safe from repeating his visit can generally be made welcome.	hvis De ikke skulde [sic] komme tilbage, det haster ikke saa stærkt. Tag Plads og spis Middag sammen med os. En Gæst, som man ikke risikerer at se igen, kan man jo nok byde velkommen.	(PM)	
		"Nej, nej!" svarede han koldsindigt. "De efterlader tilstrækkeligt til, at det dækker Deres gæld, hvis De ikke skulle komme tilbage. Så meget hastværk har jeg heller ikke. Sæt Dem ned og spis til middag sammen med os, for en gæst, som med sikkerhed ikke kommer til at gentage sit besøg, kan i almindelighed bydes velkommen.	Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM)	The solution in TT2 is good as the ST is ambiguous; no one knows whether Mr. Lockwood leaves behind THINGS or MONEY to cover his debt.
170	Catherine! bring the things in: where are you?'	Dæk Bordet, Catherine! Hvor er du henne?	Paraphrase (PM)	
		Catherine, kom ind med tingene. Hvor er du?	Direct translation (CM)	
171	Catherine reappeared, bearing a tray of knives and forks.	Catherine kom til syne bærende en Bakke med Knive og Gafler.	Direct translation (CM)	'Reappeared' means that she comes back again. The TT only says that she appears. However, this is a slight difference, and I have therefore categorised the translation as content maintained.
		Catherine kom ind igen, bærende på en bakke med knive og gafler.	Direct translation (CM)	
172	'You may get your	"Du kan spise sammen	Direct	'Until he is gone' in the ST is

	dinner with Joseph,' muttered Heathcliff aside, 'and remain in the kitchen till he is gone.'	med Josef," sagde Heathcliff til hende, "og blive i Køkkenet, indtil <i>han</i> er taget af Sted."	translation (CM)	tricky, as it is unknown whether Heathcliff refers to Mr. Lockwood or Joseph. I take it that he must mean Mr. Lockwood, as Heathcliff might not want Catherine to disturb them. By writing ' <i>han</i> ' in italics the translator indicates that Mr. Heathcliff refers to Mr. Lockwood with a small toss of the head towards him. 'Mutter' does not mean to speak in a normal way. However, I have still labelled this TT segment as Direct translation and categorised it as content maintained. The ST has a general problem with anaphoric references as it is unclear what words like 'han', 'hende' etc. refer back to.
		"Du kan spise sammen med Joseph," mumlede Heathcliff til hende. "Og du bliver i køkkenet, indtil han er gået."	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	The second part of the TT segment has been paraphrased from 'and remain in the kitchen till he is gone' (og bliv i køkkenet indtil han er gået). It has become 'Og du bliver i køkkenet, indtil han er gået' (And you are to stay in the kitchen until he is gone) in TT2. The semantic content is still the same.
173	She obeyed his directions very punctually: perhaps she had no temptation to digress.	Hun adlød hans Befalinger overmaade nøjagtigt; det var maaske heller ingen Fristelse for hende at overtræde dem.	Direct translation (CM) and Paraphrase (CM)	
		Hun adlød hans ordrer til punkt og prikke. Måske følte hun ikke nogen fristelse til at være ulydig.	Direct translation (CM). Direct translation (CM)	

174	Living among clowns and misanthropists, she probably cannot appreciate a better class of people, when she meets them.	Omgivet af Bønder og Misanthroper, som hun er, kan hun maaske slet ikke vurdere mere dannede Mennesker, naar hun træffer dem.	Direct translation (CM), Addition (PM) and Paraphrase (PM)	'Bønder' for 'clowns' is alright. It is just an old-fashioned word for 'farmer'. 'Som hun er' has been added, however, the semantic content is partly the same as in the ST as it can be derived from it.
		Sådan som hun lever blandt bondeknolde og misantroper, forstår hun sandsynligvis ikke at værdsætte folk af bedre slags, når hun møder dem.	Paraphrase (CM) and Direct translation (CM)	It is hard, if not impossible, to translate 'Living among clowns and misanthropists' directly and ending up with a grammatically, semantically and idiomatically correct target text.
	[PAGE 375] [The first one and a half line is the rest of a sentence that started on page 374.]			
175	With Mr. Heathcliff, grim and saturnine, on one hand, and Hareton, absolutely dumb, on the other, I made a somewhat cheerless meal, and bid adieu early.	Det var et temmelig trit Maaltid med den barske, mørke Heathcliff paa den ene Side og Hareton, der ikke sagde et Ord, paa den anden, saa jeg tog snart af Sted.	Paraphrase (CM)	
		Med Mr. Heathcliff, som var barsk og indesluttet, på den ene side, og Hareton, som var absolut umælende, på den anden, spiste jeg et temmelig trist måltid og brød tidligt op.	Direct translation (CM)	'Dumb' can also mean 'umælende' so the translation of it here is okay.
176	I would have departed by the back way, to get a last glimpse of Catherine, and annoy old Joseph; but Hareton	Jeg vilde [sic] gerne have været gaaet ud gennem Bagdøren for at faa et sidste Glimt af Catherine og drille den gamle Josef, men Hareton fik Ordre til at	Direct translation (CM)	

	received orders to lead up my horse, and my host himself escorted me to the door, so I could not fulfil my wish.	trække min Hest frem, og min Vært fulgte mig selv til Døren, saa jeg kunde [sic] ikke faa det Ønske opfyldt.		
		Jeg ville være gået ud ad bagdøren for at få et sidste glimt af Catherine og irritere den gamle Joseph, men Hareton fik ordre til at hente min hest, og min vært fulgte mig selv til døren, så jeg kunne ikke få opfyldt dette ønske.	Direct translation (CM)	
177	'How dreary life gets over in that house!' I reflected, while riding down the road.	"Hvor alting dog er trist i dette Hus," tænkte jeg, da jeg red ned ad Vejen.	Direct translation (CM)	It is not longer 'dette' (this) house when Lockwood is riding down the road thinking about how it was inside that house. It should therefore had been 'det hus' (that house) as in the ST. This, however, has not been enough for me to label it as anything else but Direct translation. If it should have been labelled as something else, it would have been Paraphrase.
		Hvor går livet dog trøstesløst hen i dette hus," tænkte jeg, mens jeg red ned ad vejen.	Direct translation (CM)	Same comment as above.
178	'What a realization of something more romantic than a fairy tale it would have been for Mrs. Linton Heathcliff, had she and I struck up an attachment, as her good nurse desired, and migrated together	"Det vilde [sic] have været et rent Eventyr for Mrs. Linton Heathcliff, hvis hun og jeg havde fundet hinanden, som hendes gode Barnepige ønskede, og sammen var draget bort til Byens Liv og Travlhed."	Paraphrase (PM)	

	into the stirring atmosphere of the town!	"Hvor ville det have været en virkeliggørelse af noget, som ville have været mere romantisk end et eventyr for Mrs. Linton Heathcliff, hvis hun og jeg havde forelsket os, sådan som hendes gode barnepige ønskede, og sammen var flyttet til byens begivenhedsrige atmosfære!"	Direct translation (CM)	'Stirring' is an archaic expression for 'moving briskly; active'. Both translations of ST segment 98 are therefore alright.
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Appendix D – Email sent to Luise Hemmer Pihl (not replied)

Hej Luise Hemmer Pihl

Jeg skriver til dig i forbindelse med mit speciale på cand.ling.merc-studiet på School of Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus Universitet. Jeg er studerende på mit sidste semester af kandidaten. Jeg læser til transatør/tolk i engelsk.

Jeg går ud fra at den Luise Hemmer Pihl der har oversat Wuthering Heights (der blev udgivet i 2009 hos Rosinante) er dig. :)

Mit speciale handler om oversættelse af Wuthering Heights. Jeg skriver et komparativt speciale hvori jeg sammenligner to danske oversættelser af Wuthering Heights. Din oversættelse fra 2009 sammenlignes med en gammel/ældre oversættelse fra 1941 (udgivet i 1941 af Standard forlaget og oversat af Cai M. Woel). I forbindelse med analyse af de anvendte mikrostrategier i de to danske oversættelser, vil jeg også skrive et afsnit om oversætterne og deres baggrund. Jeg kan af gode grunde ikke kontakte Cai M. Woel da han døde i 1963. Jeg har til gengæld kunnet finde informationer om ham i Gyldendals encyklopædi (denstoredanske.dk) så i hans tilfælde har jeg noget jeg kan skrive om uden at gætte mig frem til hvordan det måske var.

Jeg har fundet frem til dig både her på Facebook og på LinkedIn, men inde på LinkedIn kunne jeg ikke skrive til dig fordi jeg ikke har betalt medlemskab. Jeg håber det er ok at jeg har skrevet til dig her på Facebook. Og jeg håber også at du gerne vil svare på mine spørgsmål.

Jeg er interesseret i at få svar på følgende spørgsmål:

Vedrørende selve processen: Hvordan har du oversat Wuthering Heights? Har du brugt værktøjer såsom Machine translation eller Translation memory? Har du brugt opslagsværker, ordbøger -- både fysiske og/eller online/digitalt?

Vedrørende den stillede opgave: Fik du et bestemt oplæg fra opdragsgiver (som jeg formoder er Rosinante-forlaget), dvs. har du fået at vide at din oversættelse skulle være

kildetekstorienteret, måltekstorienteret eller en blanding? Som translatørstuderende interesserer jeg mig meget for alt vedrørende oversættelse, og jeg er derfor interesseret i hvad dit skopos formentlig har været. Med skopos menes målet med oversættelsen. Skulle/skal din oversættelse f.eks. underholde læseren på samme måde som en roman skrevet på dansk, eller skulle/skal din oversættelse f.eks. gengive den originale kildetekst og dermed være så "tro" mod den enkelte sætning (grammatisk og semantisk) som muligt? Jeg har en idé om hvordan du har oversat Wuthering Heights vedr. den overordnede oversættelsesstrategi, men i stedet for blot at sidde og gætte mig frem til noget, vil jeg hellere have noget konkret fra oversætteren selv. :)

Hvor meget tid fik du til at oversætte hele romanen? Du er velkommen til at skrive det både i dage, timer og måneder. Jeg håber at du i det nogenlunde kan huske hvor lang tid du fik til oversættelsen og hvor meget tid du brugte. Jeg ved hvor vigtige deadlines er inden for oversætterbranchen, så jeg vil gætte på at du ikke har haft ret meget tid til oversættelsen. Du er velkommen til at rette mig. :)

Jeg vil gætte på at korrekturlæsningen er blevet foretaget af en af Rosinantes medarbejdere, men hvis du kender svaret må du gerne fortælle mig hvor meget tid der er blevet brugt på korrekturlæsningen.

Til sidst nogle spørgsmål om fakta: Hvornår er du født og hvor? (Hvis du ikke ønsker at besvare dette spørgsmål, så er det ok.)

Jeg kan se at du er uddannet indenfor sprog og kultur og bestod i 1967, så du har mange års erfaring. Hvad er dine primære interesseområder både fagligt og som hobby? Og hvilke typer af oversættelsesopgaver har du arbejdet mest med?

Jeg håber meget på at du gerne vil besvare mine spørgsmål, og jeg håber ikke at du har noget imod yderligere beskeder hvis du vender tilbage med noget jeg gerne vil spørge ind til. Indtil videre har jeg vist fået stillet alle de spørgsmål jeg gerne vil have svar på i forbindelse med mine overvejelser i forbindelse med specialet.

Jeg ser frem til (forhåbentlig) at høre fra dig.

Venlig hilsen

Ida Wulf Skov Pedersen

Cand.ling.merc-studerende med profilen translatør/tolk

Appendix E – My translation of the email I sent to Luise Hemmer Pihl

Hi Luise Hemmer Pihl

I write to you in connection with the MA thesis I am writing on the cand.ling.merc-education at School of Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus University. I am presently studying on my final semester of the master in translator and interpreter in English.

I presume that the Luise Hemmer Pihl who translated Wuthering Heights (published in 2009 by Rosinante) is you. :)

My thesis is about translation of Wuthering Heights. I am writing a comparative thesis in which I compare two Danish translations of Wuthering Heights. Your translation from 2009 is compared with an old/older translation from 1941 (published in 1941 by the Danish publishing company *Standard Forlaget*, and translated by Cai M. Woel). In connection with my analysis of the applied micro translation strategies in the two Danish translations I am also writing a section about the translators and their background. For obvious reasons I cannot contact Cai M. Woel as he died in 1963. Instead I have been able to find information about him in Gyldendal's encyclopedia (denstoredanske.dk). So regarding Woel, I have concrete information I can include in my thesis without having to guess at how things were.

I have found you both here on Facebook and on LinkedIn. I was unable to write to you on LinkedIn as I do not pay to be a member. I hope that it is alright that I have contacted you here on Facebook, and I also hope that you wish to answer my questions.

I am interested in getting answers to the following questions:

Regarding the translation process: How did you translate Wuthering Heights? Have you used translation tools such as machine translation or translation memories? Have you used encyclopedias, dictionaries – both physically and/or online/digitally?

Regarding the translation of Wuthering Heights: Did you get a specific brief from the person/entity that gave you the assignment? (I presume that you were offered the

assigned by the publishing company Rosinante.) Were you told to make an ST- or a TT-oriented translation or a mix between the two? As a translator student I am very interested in everything related to translation, and I am therefore interested in knowing what the skopos of your translation probably was. By 'skopos' I mean the purpose of the translation. Should/shall your translation for example entertain the reader in the same way as a novel written in Danish, or should/shall your translation for example express the original source text and thereby be as 'true' to each sentence (grammatically and semantically) as possible? I have an idea about how you have translated Wuthering Heights regarding the overall translation strategy, but instead of just guessing at it, I would like to get specific information about it from you.

How much time did you have for translating the whole novel? You may write this in both days, hours and months. I hope that you can remember how long time you had for translating the novel and how much of that time you spent. I know how important deadlines are in the translator business, so I will guess that you did not have much time for translating the novel. You may definitely correct me if I am wrong. :)

My guess is that the proofreading has been performed by one of Rosinante's employees, but if you know how much time was spent on proofreading, you are very welcome to inform me about it.

Lastly some questions regarding facts about you: When and where were you born? (It is okay if you do not wish to answer this.)

I can see that you have an education focused on language and culture and that you graduated in 1967, which means that you must have many years of experience. What are your primary areas of interest, both professionally and personally? And which types of translations have you worked with the most?

I very much hope that you want to answer my questions and I do not hope that you would mind additional messages if you reply with subjects I wish to ask you about further. I believe that I have asked all the questions that I wish to get answers to in connection with considerations that are relevant to my thesis.

I am looking forward to (hopefully) hearing from you.

Kind regards,

Ida Wulf Skov Pedersen

Cand.ling.merc-student with the profile translator and interpreter

Appendix F – The table of figures for bar chart 1

Totals TT1:				
Name of micro-strategy	Content maintained	Content partially maintained	TT content different from ST	Total
Adaptation	0	0	0	0
Addition	0	5	0	5
Calque	1	0	0	1
Condensation	1	5	0	6
Deletion	0	1	8	9
Direct transfer	2	0	0	2
Direct translation	110	3	0	113
Explicitation	2	5	0	7
Oblique translation	6	11	0	17
Paraphrase	52	85	0	137
Permutation	11	2	0	13
Substitution	0	1	2	3
Total	185	118	10	313

Appendix G – The table of figures for bar chart 2

Totals TT2:				
Name of micro-strategy	Content maintained	Content partially maintained	TT content different from ST	Total
Adaptation	0	0	0	0
Addition	0	4	0	4
Calque	7	0	0	7
Condensation	3	1	0	4
Deletion	0	0	8	8
Direct transfer	0	0	0	0
Direct translation	182	1	0	183
Explicitation	1	4	0	5
Oblique translation	4	4	0	8
Paraphrase	27	41	0	68
Permutation	5	2	0	7
Substitution	0	0	1	1
Total	229	57	9	295