

ŠIAULIAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES STUDIES

**TRANSLATION OF CHARACTERS' NAMES AND
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FROM ENGLISH INTO
LITHUANIAN IN J.R.R. TOLKIEN'S *THE LORD OF THE
RINGS: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING***

BACHELOR THESIS

Supervisor: Assist. Lolita Petrulionė
Student: Agnė Jonikaitė

Šiauliai, 2014

Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Equivalence in Translation	6
2.1. The Problem of Non-equivalence.....	7
2.2. Translation Strategies for Translation of Proper Names	9
3. Translation of Proper Names	16
4. Methodology of the Research.....	18
5. Translation of Characters' Names and Geographical Names from English into Lithuanian in J.R.R. Tolkien's <i>The Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring</i>	20
5.1. Application of Translation Strategies for the Characters' Names.....	20
5.1.1.The Strategy of Preservation.....	21
5.1.2.The Strategy of Addition	23
5.1.3. The Strategy of Omission	24
5.1.4.The Strategy of Globalization.....	24
5.1.5. The Strategy of Localization.....	25
5.1.6. The Strategy of Transformation.....	26
5.1.7. The Strategy of Creation.....	28
5.1.8. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Preservation: Literal Translation.....	28
5.1.9. The Combination of Strategies. Localization + Preservation: Literal Translation	29
5.1.10. The Combination of Strategies. Transformation + Preservation: Literal Translation	30
5.1.11. The Combination of Strategies. Creation + Preservation: Literal Translation	31
5.2. Application of Translation Strategies for the Geographical Names.....	31
5.2.1. The Strategy of Preservation.....	33
5.2.3. The Strategy of Omission	34
5.2.4. The Strategy of Localization.....	34
5.2.5. The Strategy of Transformation.....	36
5.2.6. The Strategy of Creation.....	37
5.2.7. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation + Localization	37
5.2.8. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Localization.....	38
5.2.9. The Combination of Strategies. Addition + Transformation.....	38
5.2.10. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Preservation: Literal Translation.....	39

5.2.11. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Localization.....	40
5.2.12. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Globalization ..	40
5.2.13. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Transformation	41
5.2.14. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Creation	41
5.2.15. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Addition.....	42
5.2.16. The Combination of Strategies. Localization+ Addition.....	43
6. Conclusions.....	43
References	46
Sources	46
Books.....	46
Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias.....	47
Websites	47
Annex No. 1	47
Annex No. 2	52

1. Introduction

The issue of the culturally related lexemes has been on the forefront of translation studies for many years. Recently, there has been an increase of interest in how to translate culture specific items (CSIs) from English into Lithuanian. However, little research has been done in the field of translation of proper names especially geographical and characters' names. The translation of proper names can cause many problems for translators. Lexemes with hidden references to specific cultural contexts and realities almost always cause problems during the translation process. The most complicated situation ensues when an appropriate equivalent in the target language simply does not exist, for example the equivalent of a proper noun or a specific (geographical) designation. The translation of proper names requires the understanding of source and target languages, theoretical knowledge of translation strategies as well as comprehension of source and target cultures.

The issue of cultural words in translation process has been extensively discussed by many linguists and translators. Throughout the years a large number of theoretical models were developed dealing with the topic of how to deal with culturally bound terms and concepts. Most of these approaches take the form of rather vaguely worded helpful suggestions or advices, while others try to cover the issue in a systematic manner. Many solutions were offered by Peter Newmark (1988) in his "Textbook of Translation" and Mona Baker in her "In Other Words" (1992). Moreover, the problem has been addressed by other researchers such as Eirlys E. Davies (2003), John Cunnison Catford (1965), Eugene Nida (1964), Carmen Valero-Garces (2003), Lolita Petrulionė (2012) and others. All the linguists share many similar ideas for translation of CSIs.

The aim of the bachelor paper is to analyze translation strategies which were employed while translating geographical and characters' names from English into Lithuanian in John Ronald Reuel Tolkien's novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*.

The following objectives have been set up:

1. To provide theoretical overview concerning non-equivalence and translation of proper names.
2. To analyse the translation strategies for culture specific items proposed by several linguists.

3. To determine and investigate translation strategies of geographical and characters' names applied in Lithuanian translation of J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975).
4. To find out which translation strategies were more frequently/rarely used while translating characters' and geographical names in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) into Lithuanian.

The novelty of the work is the comparative analysis of proper names in English and Lithuanian versions of J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975).

The research methods applied in the bachelor paper include:

1. Descriptive theoretical literary analysis method was a major aiding factor that facilitated to reviewing the conclusions made by other authors about the translation of proper names.
2. The comparative analysis allowed comparing all the Lithuanian instances with the English ones in the chosen book.
3. Statistical method provided a possibility to accurately systemize and estimate the distribution of translation strategies of proper names as much as possible.

The material used in the work:

All examples of proper names were selected from *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) and its Lithuanian translation *Žiedų Valdovas: Žiedo Brolija* (1994) translated by Andrius Tapinas. Other material used in the work is taken from theoretical books, articles, dictionaries, encyclopaedias and internet websites. The material has been used to analyse the translation strategies which were applied while translating characters' and geographical names in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) from English into the Lithuanian language.

The structure of the work:

The paper consists of introduction, theoretical and practical parts, conclusions, a list of references and annexes.

The scope of the research:

390 examples of characters' and geographical names were found in the novel under the analysis, 100 of them were examined in detail.

2. Equivalence in Translation

As equivalence is one of the core problems when translating culturally motivated lexemes the definition of the concept is needed. For the purpose of this thesis the definition provided by the linguist Eugene Nida is used. He distinguishes two types of equivalence: formal and dynamic (Nida, 1964:159). Formal equivalence focus its attention “on the message itself, in both form and content” (ibid., 159), meanwhile dynamic equivalence is described as “the closest natural equivalent to the source language message” (ibid., 166) and it aims at “complete naturalness of expression” (ibid., 159). It means that dynamic equivalent is concerned about target language and how the meaning of the source text will be rendered to sound as natural as possible while formal equivalence focus on transferring the meaning of the ST. Bell also agrees that translation is “the transformation of a text originally in one language into an equivalent text in a different language retaining, as far as possible, the content of the message and the formal features and functional roles of the original text” (Bell, 1991:xv). Equivalence is one of the most desirable goals in translation process. It helps to achieve a proper translation which sounds as natural as original text and retains all its functions.

Numerous translation scholars have agreed that equivalence is in the centre of translation studies (Catford 1965, Baker 1992, Nida 1964). According to Catford (1965: 26) translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (ST) by equivalent textual material in other language (TT). It means that a translator must search for the closest replacement for a word or expression in the target language which not only renders the meaning but also carries the same function of the word as presented in the source text.

On the other hand, as stated in the *Rutledge Handbook of Translation Studies*, a full equivalent can be reached only in institutional and legal contexts (RHTS, 2013:79). In this kind of situation each target language has already existing equivalent for the source language instance. On the grounds of the previous statement, many scholars agree that “In all other contexts equivalence remains beyond the reach of translation” (Hermans cited in RHTS, 2013:79). The author is basically questioning all translations of fiction where equivalence between ST and TT is not reached. In other words, the original text can differ in many aspects comparing with its translation.

The following chapter deals with the aspects of non-equivalence in translation.

2.1. The Problem of Non-equivalence

A considerable amount of literature has been published on the study of equivalence and its importance as a key factor for a proper translation. Also, there is a large volume of published studies on the issue of the non-equivalence. Such scholars as Baker (1992:12) focused on the non-equivalence at word level because word is the basic unit to be considered in meaning of translation texts. Her ideas have been supported by other scholars, for example, Lawrence Venuti addresses the same issue by stating that word is one of the main translation units because a very popular way of translating as word for word translation exists (Venuti, 2012:370). This is the reason why non-equivalence at word level will be analyzed in detail in this particular study.

To quote Baker: “Non-equivalence at word level means that TL has no direct equivalent for a word which occurs in the source text” (Baker, 1992:20). Usually the problem appears while rendering culture specific items from one language into another. It is the class of words which have not a direct equivalent in the target language. In other words, an equivalent for a culture bound word cannot be found in the dictionaries. Baker (1992:21-26) distinguished eleven most common problems (see Table 1) of non-equivalence at word level.

Table 1. Types of Non-equivalence at word level. Prepared by the author according to Baker (1992:21-26).

Non- equivalence at word level			
1	Culture-specific concepts	7	Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective
2	The source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language	8	Differences in expressive meaning
3	The source language word is semantically complex	9	Differences in form
4	The source and target language make different distinctions in meaning	10	Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms
5	The target language lacks a superordinate term	11	The use of loan words in the source text
6	The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)		

From the table presented above it is clear that the types of non-equivalence vary in nature and depend on different factors. When the concept of source language is totally unknown in the target culture (Baker, 1992:21) the problem of culture specific concept is being discussed. The notions are “associated with a particular language and cannot be literally translated” (Newmark,

1988:95). On the other hand, it is also a usual case when the idea is known to the speakers of a target language but it is not lexicalized in it i.e. there is no dictionary equivalent for the notion in the target culture.

There are cases when the source language word is semantically complex. To quote Baker: “a word can sometimes express a more complex set of meaning than a whole sentence” (Baker, 1992:22). The scholar states that occasionally one word or even a morpheme can carry a more complex meaning which has to be rendered using more than one word, sometimes even a sentence. Eugene Nida (1964:77) explained that “The same word may occur on different levels<...>” and furthermore it can have the finest nuances of meaning (Newmark, 1988:50). It creates the complexity of the word.

Another example of non-equivalence is when the source and target language make different distinctions in meaning. As quoted by Baker: “the target language may make more or fewer distinctions in meaning than the source language” (Baker, 1992:22). One language emphasizes a concept and has more ways to present it to a reader meanwhile the source language does not distinguish the concept at all. Occasionally, words in source/target language have “wider semantic range” (Newmark, 1988:34)

Sometimes, the target language lacks a superordinate term. As Baker points out, “the target language <...> have no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field” (Baker, 1992:22). On the other hand, there are cases when the target language lacks a specific term (hyponym). The key point to note is that either the target language has no equivalent for a specific term or for a general word. Newmark calls this phenomenon a “lexical gap” when language is lacking a generic or specific term (Newmark, 1988:34).

Moreover, non-equivalence appears when there are differences in physical or interpersonal perspective. As Baker puts it, it is very important to know “where things or people are in relation to one another or to a place” (Baker, 1992:23). Simply said, some languages make distinctions, for example, who is talking and what social strata he/she belongs to. Different perspective “offers local colour and atmosphere” (Newmark, 1988:96) which can be difficult to translate.

Sometimes, differences in expressive meaning can cause problem for translator. It happens when, “target language equivalent is neutral compared to the source language item” (Baker, 1992:23). In other words, the equivalent in target language carries a less expressive

meaning that is why the word becomes a non-equivalent. In these cases the “equivalent effect” is not reached (Newmark, 1988:48) and the target text is not equal to the source text.

Usually, there are many differences in form comparing SL and TL. Having in mind that each language has different rules for word formation, it is clear why is difficult to find, for example, “equivalent for suffixes or prefixes” (Baker, 1992:24). Newmark also states that prefixes and suffixes should be taken seriously in translation process (Newmark, 1988:65) because it marks change in the grammar. Sometimes, source language tends to use one specific form which has to be changed while rendering because the target language does not use or simply does not have that particular form.

The last but not least case for non-equivalence is the use of loan words in the source text which are “used for their prestige value”, but very often the target language do not use loan words or have no equivalents for them, in this case, “the value is being lost” (Baker, 1992:25). The translator faces a problem of the loss of effect on the reader which was presented in the original text (Newmark, 1988:48). Even a few loan words can diminish the value of translation.

To conclude, the issue of non-equivalence poses a wide range of problems for the translator. As presented by Baker very often there is no equivalent for a specific concept presented in the source culture. It is difficult to render either because there is no direct equivalent for a word or a concept carries additional meaning or a meaning is too general (specific) to translate. Furthermore, even a form of a word can cause problem for translator. The grammatical rules differ in every language, in order to convey the instance from one language into another, changes in a form or tense have to be done.

The following chapter deals with the various translation strategies for translation of proper names.

2.2. Translation Strategies for Translation of Proper Names

A number of scholars present different strategies for the translation of culture specific items. The authors use different classifications, groupings and definitions although they describe the same intention i.e. the terms might differ but the procedures are the same. In this chapter three groups of strategies are presented by Baker, Newmark, and Davies. All three linguists recommend more or less the same strategies of dealing with culture bound words.

For the eleven problems of non-equivalence (see Table 1.) which occur while translating from one language into another, Baker offers eight strategies to deal with them. Baker (1992) classified translation strategies in the following way, see Table 2.

Table 2. Translation strategies by Mona Baker. Prepared by the author according to Baker (1992: 26-42).

Translation Strategies			
1	translation by a more general word (superordinate)	5	translation by paraphrase using a related word
2	translation by a more neutral/less expressive word	6	translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
3	translation by cultural substitution	7	translation by omission
4	translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation	8	translation by illustration

To begin with, Baker offers to translate by using a strategy of generalization (ibid., 26).
e.g. ST – **Shampoo** the hair... (English)

TT – **Wash** the hair... (Spanish) (Baker, 1992:26).

Here the linguist explains that a specific English word “to shampoo” in Spanish translation is changed by a more general expression “to wash”. Moreover, This strategy “works equally well in most, if not all languages” (ibid., 26). That is why, this procedure is one of the most frequently used strategies.

The next translation strategy is translation by more neutral/less expressive word. For example, the English word “exotic” does not exist in the Chinese language. For this reason “exotic” was translated as “strange unique”.

e.g. ST – ...species like this **exotic** lily (English)

TT – ...**strange unique** lily flower (Chinese) (Baker, 1992:29-30).

The strategy of changing an expressive SL word into neutral TL word is presented above (ibid., 28).

According to Baker, a cultural word can be substituted by a word from the target culture which has the same impact (ibid., 33). The following example illustrates this strategy.

e.g. ST – ...the **Cream Tea** expert (English)

TT – ...the expert in **pastry** (Italian) (Baker, 1992:33).

The English concept of “Cream Tea” which means a type of meal is translated to Italian as “pastry”. A word “pastry” does not have the same meaning as “Cream Tea” but it is well known for the target reader.

The fourth strategy is the translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation. The word is used in its original form and followed by an explanation, when it is mentioned for the first time (ibid., 34).

e.g. ST – ...cream teas are served in **conservatory**. (English)

TT – ...afternoon tea and cream cakes can be enjoyed in the **conservatory (green house)** (Japanese) (Baker, 1992: 36).

In the example presented above, the English word “conservatory” which means a “a room with a glass roof and walls, attached to a house at one side and used as a sun lounge or for growing delicate plant” (ODO, 2014). This word does not exist in the Chinese language. That is why the word was preserved and explained in the brackets.

Baker suggests paraphrasing the entity using a related word. As in the example presented below, the concept is described using synonyms (ibid., 37).

e.g. ST – ...giant pandas are **related** to the bears. (English)

TT – ...big pandas **have a kinship relation** with the bears. (Chinese) (Baker, 1992:37).

The English word “related” was changed in the Chinese translation by a paraphrased expression “have a kinship relation” which is a synonymous to the English one.

The translation by paraphrase using unrelated words is popular for rendering the cultural words (ibid., 38). This is the procedure when the meaning of the concept is explained in detail.

e.g. ST – They have a totally **integrated** operation... (English)

TT – The company **carries out all steps of production in its factories...** (Arabic) (Baker, 1992: 39).

From the example above it is clear that a single English word “integrated” was translated to Arabic by a detail explanation “carries out all steps of production in its factories”.

Baker also offers a strategy of omission, when unnecessary concepts are deleted in the target text (ibid., 40).

e.g. ST – ...to see **in real-life detail** the way their parents... (English)

TT – ...to rediscover the youth... (French) (Baker, 1992:40-41)

The example illustrates how the English expression “in real-life detail” was deleted in the French translation.

The final strategy is not typical for translators. Baker offers to use a drawing of physical entities (ibid., 42). This strategy is not applicable for the abstract entities.

To conclude, Baker offers to search for words which are related to the original one. It can be more general or neutral word or a paraphrased word. Sometimes a close equivalent can be found using loan word or cultural substitutions. If the situation is desperate and a word cannot be translated, Baker proposes omission or translation by illustration.

Newmark in his “A Textbook of Translation” (1988) also distinguishes several translation strategies which are similar to those presented by other authors. Newmark (ibid., 81-103) offered twelve ways of translating untranslatable words, the procedures are as follows:

Table 3. Translation strategies by Peter Newmark. Prepared by the author according to Newmark (1988: 81-103).

Translation Strategies			
1	Transference	7	Componential analysis
2	Cultural equivalent	8	Deletion
3	Naturalization	9	Couplet
4	Literal translation	10	Accepted standard translation
5	Label	11	Paraphrase, gloss, notes, etc
6	Neutralisation	12	Classifier

From the strategies presented above it is clear that Newmark distinguishes more procedures to deal with non-equivalent translation. The same as Baker he offers to use loan words when, SL word is transferred to a TL text without any changes and becomes a “loan word” (ibid., 81). For the example see Baker’s fourth strategy of translation.

Newmark also offers to apply a strategy of cultural equivalent. It is an approximate translation, when SL word is translated by TL word (ibid., 83). For the example see Baker’s third translation strategy.

Naturalisation is the third procedure by Newmark. Transferred SL word is adapted to TL’s pronunciation and a proper word form (ibid., 82). The following example illustrates the case:

e.g. ST – passion fruit (English)

TT – Passionsfrucht (German) (Newmark, 1988:96)

The English word “passion” is transferred and adapted to a German pronunciation.

Among other strategies Newmark includes a literal translation when nearest TL equivalent for the SL word is used (ibid., 84). The example above illustrates the strategy.

e.g. ST – acid rain (English)

TT – rūgštusis lietus (Lithuanian) (Newmark, 1988:145)

These kinds of phrases/words are usually translated word by word.

Label is a strategy to deal with the new institutional terms. The SL instances are made in inverted commas and later can be deleted and the expression can be translated word by word (Newmark, 1988: 90). For example:

e.g. ST – “heritage language” (English)

TT – Erbschaftssprache (German)

The English coinage in inverted commas was literally translated to the German language but without commas.

Newmark’s strategy of neutralization summarizes four strategies that were presented by Baker. The procedure neutralizes or generalizes the SL word (ibid., 83) or uses the description of word instead of the word itself (ibid., 83-84). For the examples, see Baker’s the first, second, fourth and fifth strategies.

Sometimes the expression is too complex, for this issue Newmark offers splitting up one lexical unit into its sense components (ibid., 90).

e.g. ST – sound (English)

TT – Laut, Sckall, Klang (German) (Newmark, 1988:117)

The English word “sound” can be translated differently. It depends on the length of the tone.

The strategy of deletion is equivalent to one presented by Baker, although she calls this strategy “omission”. For the example see Baker’s seventh strategy of translation.

Newmark also offers to combine several strategies for the complicated instances in order to provide a proper translation. He calls this strategy a couplet.

e.g. ST – Nervenheilanstalt (German)

TT – hospital for nervous diseases (English) (Newmark, 1988: 157-158)

In the example presented above, the German word “Nervenheilanstalt” was translated to the English language using the strategies of transference plus literal translation.

For the translation of institutional terms the linguists suggests using the accepted standard translation (Newmark, 1988: 89). The terms are generally approved. The next example shows the strategy:

e.g. ST – pound (English)

TT – svaras (Lithuanian) (Newmark, 1988:218)

The English word for the monetary unit of the UK “pound” is translated by a generally approved word “svaras”.

As well as Baker, he suggests paraphrasing non-equivalent expression by providing the explanation of the meaning or giving additional information for the reader in the gloss or notes. The information can be cultural, technical or linguistic (ibid., 91-92). For the example see Baker’s fifth and sixth strategies of translation.

Translation by a superordinate word, Newmark calls the classifier. A culture bound word is changed into culture-free generic term (ibid., 95). For the example see Baker’s first strategy of translation.

To conclude, the same as Baker, Newmark offers to loan words, cultural equivalence, paraphrases, deletion or more general words. Contrary to Baker, Newmark proposes to combine several strategies at once or adopt SL instance to TL pronunciation or split one lexical unit into its sense components.

The last set of the translation strategies which were proposed by E. E. Davies illustrates more or less similar way of handling the problematic translations of culture specific items including the translation of proper names. The list consists of seven strategies:

Table 4. Translation strategies by E. E. Davies. Prepared by the author according to Davies (2003:65-100).

Translation Strategies			
1	Preservation	5	Localization
2	Addition	6	Transformation
3	Omission	7	Creation
4	Globalization		

These particular strategies will be used in the empirical part of the thesis in order to analyse the chosen book. The first strategy is **preservation**. A translator may decide to, “...maintain the source text term in the translation” (Davies, 2003:72). It happens when there is no close equivalent in the target text to convey the source text and its meaning. On the other

hand, according to Davies, the strategy of preservation may be confusing to the target language readers; that is why an extra explanation, information or background knowledge is required. Moreover, Davies includes literal translation as a type of preservation. The word is translated literally without any explanations (ibid., 73-74). Translator must choose and decide whether the word (name) should be preserved while translating it literally or just transferring from ST to TT.

The second strategy is **addition**, when the translator, "...decide(s) to keep the original item but supplement(s) the text with whatever information is judged necessary" (Davies, 2003:77). This is a combination of preservation and additional information. A translator comes to a decision to maintain the word which does not have an equivalent and to supplement extra information in order to convey the meaningfulness of the word. Furthermore, additions can vary from helpful to misleading, because a translator must have a very good knowledge of the target language and audience in order to provide an appropriate addition (ibid., 76-77).

The third procedure is **omission** which is an opposite strategy to addition. Davies (2003:79) stated that it is, "...an act of desperation by a translator..." when a translator cannot find a proper equivalent for source text in the target text. The act of omission is chosen because this "problematic CSI might create a confusing or inconsistent effect" (ibid., 80). In order to avoid confusion and conflicting translation a translator chooses to omit a culture specific item (CSI). Although, sometimes it happens because of untranslatability of the word and the rendering of it would require a lot of effort.

Davies' fourth strategy is **globalization**. It is, "a process of replacing culture specific references with ones which are more neutral or general..." (Davies, 2003:81). The strategy is used when the instant of a culture specific item is too specific in the culture of the source language. In exchange for a specific word a more general one is used with a "fewer cultural association" (ibid., 81). By doing this a reader of the source language is not confused and burdened with an unknown culture.

The next strategy which is an opposite of globalization is called **localization**. A translator tries to, "...anchor a reference firmly in the culture of the target audience..." (Davies, 2003:84). The procedure involves a proper knowledge of a target language as well as culture and ability to render a word with a culture reference from a source text into a word with a reference to a culture of a target language without losing the value of a word. Moreover, the process of localization includes the phonological and grammatical adaptation (ibid., 84-86). These

adaptations are necessary to counterbalance the differences between target language and source language.

The sixth technique is called **transformation** which is simply an, “alteration or distortion of the original” (Davies, 2003:86). Alteration or distortion here means various adjustments to the original text which are made in order to please the target audience. These can be the change of meaning or form. In addition, Aixela names this strategy naturalization when the cultural realia is transformed to one more familiar to the reader (Aixela, 1996:54). The strategy of transformation can be used for many types of translations.

The last strategy proposed by Davies is **creation**. It is the technique when a translator has to create culture specific items which are not presented in the original text and also are totally different from the source text or are not presented in the text at all (Davies, 2003:88-89). This method is not used very often because usually translators use other strategies to deal with the culture specific items including proper names. Moreover, Aixela calls this strategy the “autonomous creation”, he thinks that “it could be interesting to put in <...> nonexistent cultural references in the source text” (Aixela, 1996:64). Furthermore, it is mainly used in a form of compensation, when a translator omits something in one place and tries to compensate the loss in another part of the text (Jaleniauskiene, Čičelytė, 2009:33). The procedure leaves a full autonomy for the translator in order to please the reader and avoid translation loss in the target text.

Many theories are contradictory to each other and suggest different approaches to the problem at hand. Even though many linguists have proposed various translation strategies for the translation of proper names but the translation strategies proposed by E.E. Davies will be applied in the practical part of this thesis.

The following part of the paper will mainly focus on the translation of meaningful proper names that occur in fiction.

3. Translation of Proper Names

The Oxford Dictionaries online defines proper name as, “a name used for an individual person, place, or organization, spelled with an initial capital letter” (ODO, 2013). In other words, proper names are words referring to unique objects or entities. Merriam Webster's Dictionary explains the proper name as “a noun that designates a particular being or thing, does not take a limiting modifier, and is usually capitalized in English” (MWD, 2013). Proper names can also be

called proper nouns, the meaning is the same. Moreover, proper names belong to the category of culture specific items. According to Newmark, proper names can be treated as untranslatable words. He states that, “Untranslatable words are the ones that have no ready one-to-one equivalent in the TL” (Newmark, 1988:17). These kinds of words are not set in dictionaries. This is the reason why proper names belong to the category of culture specific items and the translation of proper names causes a wide range of problems for translators.

Proper names/nouns can be divided into many groups. The most explicit categorization of proper names is presented by Pam Marshall (2008). She divides proper names into eleven categories which are the following: holidays, geographical areas, people and pets, books, newspapers, and magazines, companies and organizations, religious terms, places, buildings, titles, languages, brand names, possessive proper nouns (Marshall, 2008).

A significant number of scholars including Davies (2003) and Javier Franco Aixela (1996) also identified several categories of the proper names. Theo Hermans proposes very simple classification of the proper names. He subdivides proper nouns into two categories: conventional and loaded. Conventional proper nouns are meaningless (Hermans cited in Aixela, 1996:59). It means they do not carry any additional information. Loaded proper nouns are “motivated” and include expressive fictional and non-fictional names (ibid., 59). The expressiveness usually marks additional and important information which should be taken into consideration while translating. Davies also distinguishes only two types of them. First, proper names which are common in many cultures and do not bear any significant meaning and those names that she calls “meaningful” proper names which have special connotations (Davies, 2003:71). Davies and Hermans agree that proper names are meaningful and provide additional information or supplementary expressiveness. These names could be created by the author with a particular purpose such as to convey certain information.

As it was mentioned above, meaningful proper names not only denote the name itself but also always carry additional information for the reader. It is very important to understand that in fictional texts, “...there is no name that has no informative function at all...” (Nord, 2003:185). This is a usual case in fiction for adults and especially in children’s literature. While translating, one should take into consideration that, “omitting this implied information results in unacceptable translation” (Pour, 2009). The translator should be very careful in order to achieve a proper translation. To accomplish this task there is a wide range of translation strategies which help to deal with the meaningful proper names in translation of fiction.

In the present paper only three categories of meaningful proper names will be analysed in detail. These categories are: geographical areas, people and pets, and titles. Names of geographical areas refer to all names of various places. People and pet names include given first and last names as well nicknames, and names given to animals. Titles are special names denoting, “someone’s position or job” (ODO, 2013). Bearing in mind that these particular proper names are treated as culture specific items, their translation becomes more difficult.

Newmark writes that people’s first and last names are usually transferred. Sometimes a personal name can be translated. This is a frequent case for the names of the titles or names which have connotations in imaginative literature (Newmark, 1988: 35, 214-217). Moreover, geographical names should be treated thoughtfully. According to Newmark, in order to translate geographical term one should “check all terms in the most recent atlas” (ibid., 216). It means that the existing correspondent always should be checked in reliable sources. On the other hand this advice is valid only for existing areas which can be found in a map or dictionary. For the fictitious geographical areas other translation strategies should be used. The strategies for translation of proper names were discussed in detail in the chapter 2.1.

To conclude, proper names are considered as a part of cultural realia. Translation of these names is not an easy task for a translator. While rendering proper names from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) it is essential to understand that proper names always carry special information which should be transferred into the target text (TT) and does not matter how subtle it may seem. The translator should choose which translation strategy is the most relevant in one case or another while rendering the hidden information which is carried in the meaning of a proper name.

The following part of the paper will mainly focus on the explanation of methods employed in the theoretical and practical parts of the thesis.

4. Methodology of the Research

The first book of the trilogy *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) written by J.R.R. Tolkien and its translation *Žiedų Valdovas: Žiedo Brolija* (1994) translated by Andrius Tapinas were chosen because the novel includes a great variety of characters’ and geographical names which were created by the author with an intention to make them meaningful. Moreover, there are many different types of proper names such as: titles, first names, last names, nicknames, names of various areas and places, etc.

In this particular bachelor paper, the research is divided into two parts. Firstly, the theory of translation is explained and described using the method of theoretical literary analysis. The research methodology required gathering relevant data from the different sources: online databases and websites, books, dictionaries and encyclopaedias. The analysis of the material allowed to arrive at a more complete understanding of translation of meaningful proper nouns and the concept of non-equivalence as well as helped to review the conclusions made by other authors.

Secondly, the practical part is presented using comparative analysis in order to compare meaningful proper names in the original text with its translation. The data for the analysis was collected from the J.R.R Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) and its translation *Žiedų Valdovas: Žiedo Brolija* (1994). The examples were chosen by reading the original text and comparing the instances of characters' and geographical names with the names in the translated text. Both original and translated variants were written down. The pattern of analysis was the same for all 390 examples. Later, all instances were classified: either they belong to the category of character's names or geographical names. All the characters' names were categorised according to seven translation strategies: preservation, addition, omission, globalization, localization, transformation, and creation proposed by Davies (2003). The same procedure was applied for the geographical names. Afterwards, 100 examples were chosen for the more detail analysis: 50 examples of characters' names and 50 – of geographical names. The comparison enabled to perceive the importance of the application of different translation techniques while comparing all Lithuanian instances with the English ones.

It also was considered that quantitative method would usefully supplement and extend the qualitative analysis. The statistical method provided a possibility to systemize and estimate the distribution of translation strategies of proper nouns and display them graphically. Moreover, the statistical method was employed to come to conclusion which translation strategies were more frequently/rarely used to render meaningful proper names in the Lithuanian translation of *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975).

5. Translation of Characters' Names and Geographical Names from English into Lithuanian in J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring*

The following part of the thesis is the analysis of the characters' and geographical names that were found in J.R.R. Tolkien's novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) and its translation *Žiedų Valdovas: Žiedo Brolija* (1994) translated by Andrius Tapinas. The names of characters and names of geographical places are classified according to seven translation strategies presented by Davies (2003): *preservation*, *addition*, *omission*, *globalization*, *localization*, *transformation* and *creation*. Not all culturally motivated names are analyzed in this part, as there are too many and due to being constrained in the size of the thesis only 100 examples are analyzed that evidence the overall translation strategies. The analysis is divided into two parts: the application of translation strategies for the characters' names and the application of translation strategies for the geographical names. The following part deals with the analysis of the characters' names.

5.1. Application of Translation Strategies for the Characters' Names

All the characters' names are taken from the book analyzed and its translation. The characters' names denote first and/or last name of a person, the title and the name of the creatures such as trolls, dwarfs, dragons and etc. Overall, 204 names of characters were found.

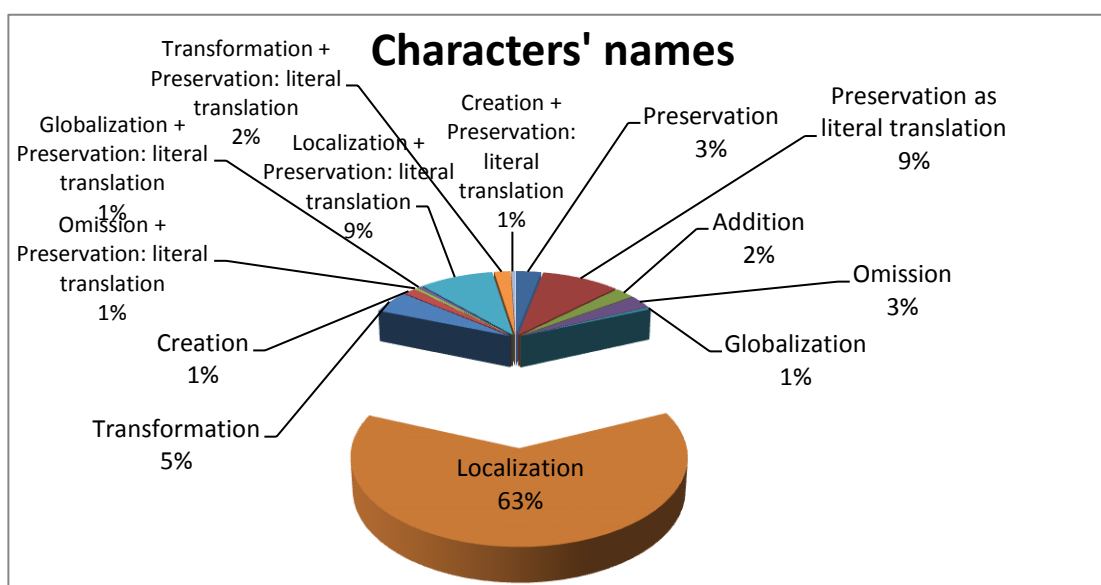


Chart 1. Types of translation strategies applied to the characters' names

From the data presented in the pie chart above, it is clear that the most frequent strategy is localization that covers 63% of occurrence. The combination of strategies of localization and preservation as literal translation takes up 9 % of frequency the same as preservation as literal translation alone. The third type (5%) is transformation. Such strategies as preservation and omission take up 3% and addition and transformation plus preservation as literal translation take up 2% of occurrence. The least used strategies are globalization and creation and combination of preservation as literal translation and globalization/omission/creation each takes up 1% of overall frequency. In the sections below 50 examples out of 202 are classified and analyzed. All the rest of examples are presented in Annex No.1.

5.1.1.The Strategy of Preservation

As mentioned before, the strategy of *preservation* allows dealing with the translation of characters' name in two ways. Firstly, the name is transferred from the source text into the target text without any alterations. Secondly, the name is translated literally. The strategy is called *preservation: literal translation*. In the source text only six examples of preservation were found. Five examples are analyzed in this section and presented in Table 5. Moreover, nineteen examples of preservation as literal translation were found in the source text. The instances are presented in the Table 6.

Table 5. The application of *preservation* strategy in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Esmeralda (38)	Esmeralda (20)
2.	Dora (44)	Dora (25)
3.	Hugo (44)	Hugo (25)
4.	Primula (31)	Primula (13)
5.	Elbereth Gilthoniel (366)	Elbereth Gilthoniel (309)

From the table presented above it is clear that the name *Esmeralda* in example 1 corresponds with its equivalent in the target text where the name remains unchanged. The explanation is very simple; the name is preserved because in both English and Lithuanian the name *Esmeralda* exists. The same is done with the name *Hugo* in the example 3. This name is also well known to the Lithuanian readers therefore *Hugo* is repeated in the translated text. Even though the names from the example 2 and 4 are unfamiliar to the Lithuanian culture they are preserved in the target text. The reason could be that both names remind the Lithuanian ones

from the grammatical point of view. The female name *Dora* ends with the inflexion –a, that is usual for the female names in the Lithuanian language. The identical case is with the name *Primula*. On the other hand, not only the names that resemble the Lithuanian ones are preserved. A good illustration is the example 5. The name *Elbereth Gilthoniel* is preserved in the translation even though the name contains diphthong such as –th– which does not exist in the Lithuanian language.

Table 6. The application of the strategy of *preservation: literal translation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	The Dark Lord (57)	Lordas Juodasis (36)
2.	Fatty (73)	Storulis (51)
3.	Goldberry (125)	Auksauogė (98)
4.	Goatleaf (154)	Ožialapis (125)
5.	Ringwraiths (215)	Žiedo Šmėklos (181)

The first name given in Table 6 consists of two parts: the ruler's name and the title. Both are translated literally. The English title *lord* has its equivalent in the Lithuanian language *lordas*, even though *lord* is an English phenomenon. The name of the ruler is translated as *Juodasis* with the inflexion –asis which gives the emphasis on the name, the same as the English article *the* gives the emphasis on the English name. The second name presented in the table is *Fatty*. It is a humorous first name which also carries an extra meaning of the characters' appearance. In order to preserve the meaning, the name is translated literally as *Storulis*. The word for word translation is used in the case of the female name *Goldberry*. It is a compound name which consists of two nouns *gold* and *berry*. The name is rendered as a compound as well. The Lithuanian equivalent *Auksauogė* also consists of two nouns *auksas* and *uoga*. The fourth example is very similar to a previous one because it is also a compound name where the noun *goat* is coined with another noun *leaf* and the male name *Goatleaf* is created. Both meanings are preserved in the translated name because *goat* is rendered as Lithuanian equivalent *ožys* and *leaf* as *lapas*. The character's name is preserved in the translation as *Ožialapis*. The last example is also a compound name the only difference is that the Lithuanian name consists of two separate words. In the original name two nouns are merged: *ring* and *wraiths*. The meaning of both names is preserved in the Lithuanian translation where the *ring* is rendered as *žiedas* and the *wraiths* as

šmėklos. The characters' name *Ringwraiths* is fully preserved in the Lithuanian translation as *Žiedo Šmėklos*.

To sum up, while translating *The Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) into Lithuanian, the translator Andrius Tapinas used both types of the strategy of preservation. Some names are repeated in the translated text without any changes, but the number of these kinds of names is small. A bigger number of characters' names are preserved in the target text using the strategy of preservation as literal translation.

5.1.2. The Strategy of Addition

The second way of dealing with the characters' names is *addition*. The strategy is used when extra information is needed in order to provide a proper translation. The information is inserted in the target text. Four examples of addition were found in the book analyzed. All instances are presented in the Table 7 below.

Table 7. The application of strategy of *addition* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Gloin (219)	nykštukas Gloinas (185)
2.	The Beornings (220)	Beornų giminės žmonės (185)
3.	Celebrimbor (243)	elfas Kelebrimboras (206)
4.	Free Lords of the Free (256)	Laisvųjų Tautų Karžygių Kariuomenė (218)

The first example in the Table 7 is *Gloin*. In order to indicate the type of the character a word *nykštukas* is added while translating the name. The second example illustrates the addition needed while translating the last name when the English article and the plural form as in *the Beornings* indicate the whole family. The addition of *giminės žmonės* is necessary to convey the meaning of the name in the source text. A similar addition as in the second example is done in the third example when the word *elfas* is added to the name *Kelebrimboras* in order to specify the type of character. In the fourth example several additions are needed for readers of target language fully understand the meaning of the name. *Tautų Karžygių Kariuomenė* is added to the name as explanation what *Free Lords of the Free* means.

To conclude, the five examples of the strategy of addition show that the information added serves several purposes. The addition can be only one word or even several words. Usually, in the book analyzed the extra information is necessary to specify the type of the character.

5.1.3. The Strategy of Omission

The third strategy by Davies is *omission*. This procedure is used when the translator faces difficulties while rendering the meaning of the name or the name appears irrelevant to the rest of the text. In *The Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring* (1975) six cases of omission were found. Five examples are presented in the following table.

Table 8. The application of strategy of *omission* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Old Holman (31)	–
2.	Bagshot Row (34)	–
3.	The Stoors (59)	–
4.	Easterlings (236)	–
5.	Haradrim (236)	–

The examples displayed in the table above illustrate the case of omission. All five names which were created by the author were deleted in the translated text by the translator. *Old Holman*, *Bagshot Row*, *The Stoors*, *Easterlings*, and *Haradrim* are not mentioned in the target text. The name is either the character's first or last name or the name of the whole family. Presumably, this strategy was chosen because the names belong to the secondary characters that are not that important to the development of the story.

To conclude, the strategy of omission is not very popular in this translation. The translator used the procedure to render only six characters' names. The names were not mentioned in the whole text. The quality of the translation was not harmed.

5.1.4. The Strategy of Globalization

The procedure of *globalization* is used when a word from the source text is replaced by a more neutral or general word in the target text. In the original text only one name was translated using the strategy of globalization (see Table 9).

Table 9. The application of strategy of *globalization* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Heathertoos (154)	Kojapadis (125)

The globalization strategy was used to translate the meaning of the character's name *Heathertoes*. Here instead of the word *toe* more general word *padas* is used in the Lithuanian language. The part-whole relation exists between the units because toes are a part of a foot pad (*padas*).

To sum up, the latter strategy was applied only once during the translation process. The meaning of the name is presented in a more general way.

5.1.5. The Strategy of Localization

As mentioned before, *localization* it is an opposite strategy to globalization, when the name is translated using references from the target culture. Moreover, the grammatical adaptation such as phonological alteration is used as a mean of the strategy. Usually Lithuanian endings or suffixes are added to the name in the target language. In the book analyzed 127 cases of localization were found. Ten examples are analyzed and displayed in the table below.

Table 10. The application of strategy of *localization* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Frodo (29)	Frodas (11)
2.	Gaffer (30)	Gaferis (12)
3.	Sam Gamgee (30)	Semas Gemdžis (12)
4.	Odo (38)	Odas (19)
5.	Tom (121)	Tomas (95)
6.	Tunnelly (154)	Tunelijus (125)
7.	Lobelia (36)	Lobelija (17)
8.	Orophin (325)	Orofinas (278)
9.	Legolas (231)	Legolasas (196)
10.	Thingol (190)	Tingolas (157)

The first example mentioned in the table is Frodo. The name is translated as *Frodas*. Here the English flexion – *o* – is changed into Lithuanian inflection – *as* –. In the second example the name *Gaffer* illustrates the phonological case when two English consonants are written as one sound in Lithuanian. Two consonants – *ff* – are rendered as one – *f* –. Moreover, the Lithuanian inflection which indicates the male name is added to the name. All in all, *Gaffer* is rendered as *Gaferis*. The third name is a full character's name. Both the first and the last names are translated applying the strategy of localization. The first name *Sam* is rendered as *Semas*. According to the pronunciation the vowel – *a* – is changed into the vowel – *e* –. Also, the Lithuanian ending – *as* – for a male name is added. To translate the last name *Gamgee* to *Gemdžis* the English sound – *g* –

is replaced by an equivalent sound in the Lithuanian language – *dž* –. Moreover, the two English vowels – *ee* – according to pronunciation are rendered as one vowel – *i* – and the inflection – *s* – is added. The character’s name *Odo* is translated to *Odas* by adding the Lithuanian inflection – *as* –.

The fifth example represent the case were *Tom* is translated as its equivalent in the Lithuanian language *Tomas* by adding the inflection – *as* –. This is a unique situation when the name from the English culture already exists in the Lithuanian culture and language. The sixth example from the table above illustrates the case when double consonants such as – *nn* – and – *ll* – are rendered as single – *n* – and – *l* –. Moreover, the Lithuanian ending – *us* – is added to indicate that it is a male’s name. That is why *Tunnelly* becomes *Tunelijus* in the target text. The female name *Lobelia* is rendered while inserting the consonant – *j* – according to Lithuanian grammar rules to soften the word. In the target text the name is presented as *Lobelija*. In the male name *Orophin* the English consonant combination – *ph* – is written as one sound – *f* – in its translation and the flection – *as* – is added to the name in order to make it as close to a Lithuanian *Orofinas*. The ninth example illustrates the case when the character’s name in the English language already has the Lithuanian flexion and sounds like a Lithuanian word but the translator decided to add one more ending – *as* –. Here the name *Legolas* is rendered as *Legolasas*. The last name to discuss is *Thingol*. The translator changed the English diphthong – *th* – into the closest sound equivalent in the Lithuanian language – *t* –. Moreover, the grammatical adaptation by adding the flexion – *as* – helps to render the name into *Tingolas*.

To sum up, several types of localization are used in the book. The double consonants are translated as single and vice versa. The vowels are rendered according to pronunciation. The sounds are changed according to the rules of pronunciation of the English sound in the Lithuanian language. Also, some double vowels are translated as single ones as well. Moreover, the grammatical adaptation also takes place in the translation process. The Lithuanian endings – *as* –, – *is* –, – *us* – are added to the male characters’ names and the ending – *a* – goes together with female character’s name. The grammatical adaptation appears as well. Furthermore, the strategy of localization was widely used throughout the process of translation.

5.1.6. The Strategy of Transformation

The strategy of *transformation* is used when the translation of proper name includes a change of meaning. The procedure goes beyond globalization and localization. Also, the

distinction between transformation and creation is not clear (Davies, 2003:86). In the Tolkien's book eleven examples of transformation were found. Six of them are analyzed below.

Table 11. The application of strategy of *transformation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Rushlight (154)	Nendrininkas (125)
2.	Shadowfax (252)	Žvaigždikis (214)
3.	Boffins (36)	Šniukščiai (17)
4.	Brockhouses (36)	Barsukėnai (17)
5.	Butterbur (148)	Sviestmušys (119)
6.	Mugworts (154)	Puodžolis (131)

The first name presented in the Table above is *Rushlights*. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary online a *rush-light* is “a candle that consists of the pith of a rush dipped in grease” (MWDO, 2014). The word has only an explanatory equivalent in the Lithuanian language, that it is “žvakė su dagtimi iš vikšrio šerdies” (ALZO, 2014). The translator decided to transform the meaning of the name and to attribute a different significance to it. The name *Nendrininkas* is chosen. The meaning of the name refers to a man who grows reed. The second name is *Shadowfax*. It is a compound name that consists of two nouns shadow and fax. Both words are translatable to the Lithuanian language but the combination of them has no sense. The translator decided to transform the name and render it as *Žvaigždikis*. The following example is the name *Boffins* and its translation *Šniukščiai*. The word *boffin* carries a meaning of “a scientific expert” (MWO, 2014). In the target text the name is changed into *Šniukščiai*, the name has a similarity of the original meaning because the word *šniukštinėtojas* means a person who snoops around and is interested in everything. The fourth example is the name *Brockhouse*. The name is a compound one consisting of *brock* what means *opšrus* in Lithuanian and the word *house* which significance is *namas* in the Lithuanian language. The name *Brockhouse* has no real meaning that is why in order to make the target text more vivid the name is transformed into *Barsukėnas* which carries a meaning of a *badger*. The fifth example for the analysis is the name *Butterbur* that is translated as *Sviestmušys* even though its real meaning is *šaukštis* which is a type of a plant. Nevertheless, the new meaning is assigned to the name mostly because the first part of the name *butter* has its equivalent as *sviestas* in the Lithuanian language. The last example is the name *Mugwort* it is translated as *Puodžolis* even though the real meaning of the name is *kietis*

that is a type of herb. Although, translator's choice was to transformation of the meaning of the name.

To conclude, the strategy of transformation is also not very popular for the translation of characters' names. The meanings of the names that are transformed highly differ from the original meaning. Moreover, the majority of the names are the compound ones that could be divided into nouns and one of the meanings is transferred in the target text.

5.1.7. The Strategy of Creation

As mentioned before the difference between *transformation* and *creation* is not very clear because both require creativity from the translator. In both target and source texts one example of creation were found. The instance is displayed in Table 12.

Table 12. The application of strategy of *creation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Neekerbreakers (180)	Kraugeriai (148)

It is apparent from the table that very few names were translated using the strategy of creation. The first name is *Neekerbreakers*. The name does not have any particular meaning. Although, according to the context the characters are cruel and vicious maybe that is why the name is translated as *Kraugeriai* which implies the characteristics mentioned before.

To sum up, the strategy of creation is very similar to the strategy of transformation. The procedure of creation is also not very popular during the translation process. However, the name was created by the author and translated usually taking into consideration the context of the book.

5.1.8. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Preservation: Literal Translation

Several combinations of strategies were applied while translating the characters' names from English into Lithuanian. One example is found where *omission* and preservation as *literal translation* is used to render the meaning of a name (see Table 13).

Table 13. The application of strategies of *omission + preservation as literal translation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Appledore (154)	Obuolinis (125)

As Table 13 shows, only one name was rendered using this particular combination of procedures. The male character's name *Appledore* is a compound name that consists of two words; the noun *apple* that means *obuolys* in Lithuanian and the flexion *dore* that has no meaning in the Lithuanian language. In order to render the name the flexion *dore* is omitted and the first part of the name *apple* is preserved and translated literally. The name in the target language is *Obuolinis*.

To conclude, such combination of strategies as omission + preservation as literal translation was not prominent throughout the translation of characters' names. The combination was used only once.

5.1.9. The Combination of Strategies. Localization + Preservation: Literal Translation

In the text analyzed eighteen cases when the combination of strategies such as localization and preservation as literal translation were found. In order to show this type of combination four examples are analyzed. The analysis of the examples is presented below.

Table 14. The application of strategies of *localization + preservation as literal translation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Old Took(30)	Senasis Tukas (12)
2.	Gandalf the Grey (41)	Gendalfas Pilkasis (22)
3.	Elwing the Wight (190)	Baltoji Elvinga (158)
4.	Bard the Bowman (220)	Bardas Lankininkas (185)

The character's name *Old Took* in the Lithuanian translation is rendered as *Senasis Tukas*. It is a two word name. The first part of the name is translated using the strategy of preservation, because the word *Old* is translated literally as *Senasis*. The second part of the name is translated using the strategy of localization. Firstly, the two vowels – *oo* – are translated as one sound – *u* – in the Lithuanian language. Lastly, the Lithuanian flexion is added to indicate that it is a male's name. The second name is *Gandalf the Grey*. *Gandalf* is changed according to pronunciation and the first vowel – *a* – is transferred as – *e* – in the target text. Also, the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added. Moreover, the rest of the name *the Grey* is translated literally as *Pilkasis*. The name presented in the target text is *Gendalfas Pilkasis*. The third name is *Elwing the Wight* and its translation *Baltoji Elvinga*. While translating the name *Elwing* the consonant – *w* – is changed into its equivalent in Lithuanian – *v* – and the female ending – *a* – is added to the

name. Also, the rest of the name *the Wight* is translated literary as *Baltoji*. The last name to be analyzed is Bard the *Bowman*. Here the first name Bard is changed grammatically: the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added to the name. Moreover, *the Bowman* is translated literary as *Lankininkas*. The name rendered in the translated text is *Bardas Lankininkas*.

To conclude, the application of two strategies: localization and preservation as literal translation was used in order to translate eighteen character’s name from English into Lithuanian. From the examples that are analyzed above it is clear that half of the name is changed grammatically and another half is translated word by word.

5.1.10. The Combination of Strategies. Transformation + Preservation: Literal Translation

The third combination that was used by the translator it is a combination of *transformation* and *preservation as literal translation*. Four cases of this particular combination of strategies were found. All four examples are analyzed and presented in Table 16 below.

Table 15. The application of strategies of *transformation + preservation as literal translation* in the translation of characters’ names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Thistlewool (154)	Suktavilnis (125)
2.	Proudfoots (36)	Didpėdžiai (17)
3.	Whitfoot (155)	Protkojis (126)
4.	Goodbodies (36)	Lapkūniai (17)

The character’s name *Thistlewool* is a compound name that consists of *thistle* that means “a wild plant that has sharp points on its leaves” (MWDO, 2014) and *wool*. The first part of the word is transformed because thistle is rendered as *suktas* that means twisted in the English language. A totally different meaning was chosen for the Lithuanian name. The second part of the word is preserved because *wool* is translated literary as *vilna*. The name in the target text is *Suktavilnis*. The second name is a compound one that consists of *Proud* and *foots*. The word *proud* is transformed because it is rendered as *did(elis)* that has a meaning of *huge*. Also, the rest of the name *foots* is translated literary as *pėdžiai*. The name presented in the target text is *Didpėdžiai*. The third name is *Whitfoot* and its translation *Protkojis*, the name is very similar to the previous one because it also consists of two separate words *Whit* and *foot*. *Whit* is transferred and rendered as *prot(as)* that means *mind* or *intellect*. The rest of the name is simply translated literary as *kojis*. The last name is *Goodbodies* that is translated as *Lapkūniai*. The first part of the

name is transferred because *Good* is rendered as *lap(as)* what means a *leaf* and the rest of the name *bodies* is rendered literary as *kūnai*.

To conclude, the combination of transformation and preservation as literal translation was not very popular during the translation process. The translation procedure consisted of literal translation and the change of the meaning of the rest of the name.

5.1.11. The Combination of Strategies. Creation + Preservation: Literal Translation

The last combination is *creation* and *preservation as literal translation*. Only one example was found in the books analyzed. The example is illustrated in Table 17.

Table 16. The application of strategies of *creation + preservation as literal translation* in the translation of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Fatty Lumpkin (144)	Stornugaris (116)

As table 17 shows, only one name was translated using the combination of creation and preservation as literal translation. The name in the English language consists of two words *Fatty* and *Lumpkin*, although the name is translated to the Lithuanian language as a single word *Stornugaris*. The first part of the name *Fatty* is preserved and translated as *storas*. The word *Lumpkin* does not exist in the English language as a result of that the name had to be created by the translator. The choice was to change the second part of the name *Lumkin* into *-nugaris*. The name *Stornugaris* is presented in the target text.

To sum up, the latter combination was the least used by the translator. One word was translated literary and another one was created by the translator himself.

5.2. Application of Translation Strategies for the Geographical Names

The geographical names that are analyzed in this section denote the names of the rivers, mountains, fields, woods, forests, cities, villages, valleys, marshes, and etc. Overall, 186 names of geographical areas were found in the texts.

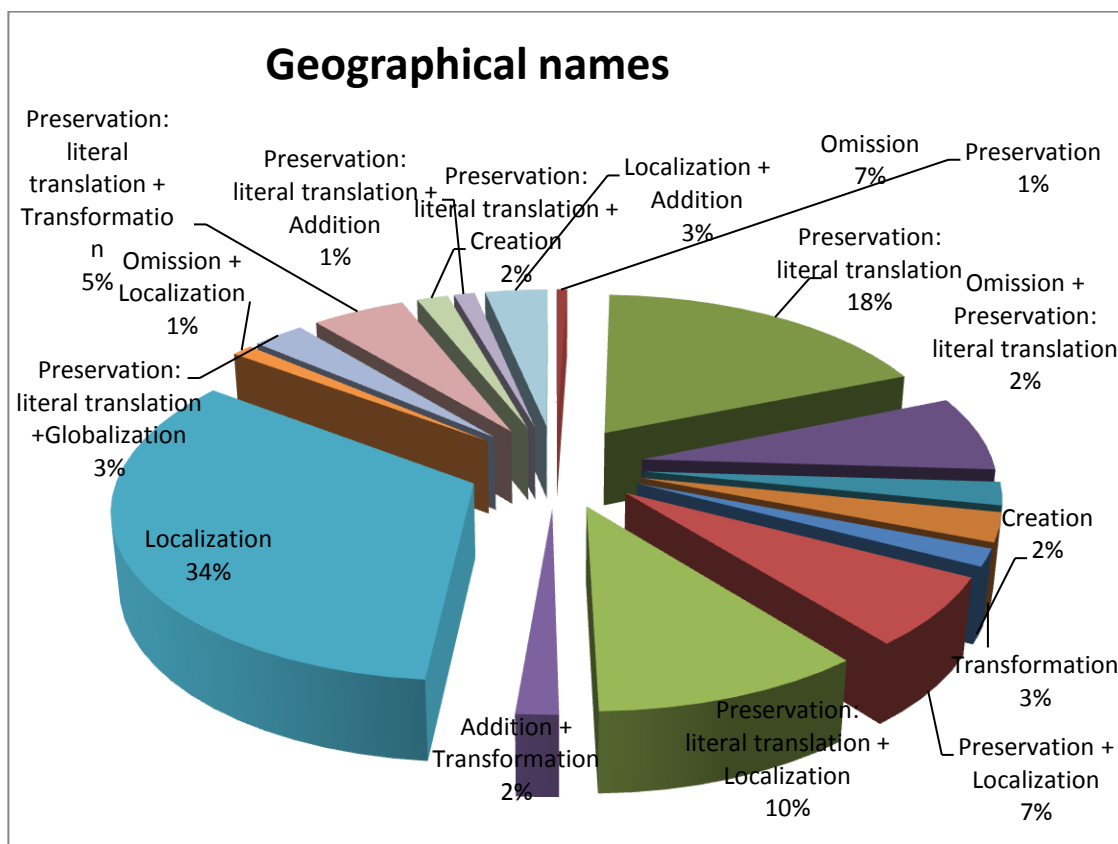


Chart 2. Types of translation strategies applied to the geographical names

From the Chart 2 it can be asserted that the most frequent type of strategy applied while translating geographical names is localization. It covers 34% of occurrence. The second most used is preservation as literal translation with 18% of frequency. The third most used strategy is combination of preservation as literal translation and localization. This combination covers 10% of overall frequency. The strategy of omission and the combination of preservation and localization cover 7% of occurrence. 3% of frequency is taken up by such strategy as transformation and combinations of preservation as literal translation plus globalization and localization plus addition. Preservation as literal translation plus omission/ creation, addition plus transformation and creation itself takes up only 2% of frequency each. The least used strategies and their combinations are preservation, omission plus localization and preservation: as literal translation plus addition each takes up 1% of frequency. In this part 50 examples out of 177 are classified and analyzed below. All the rest of examples are presented in Annex 2.

5.2.1. The Strategy of Preservation

The usage of the strategy of *preservation* firstly refers to a procedure when the name is maintained in the target text. Only one name was preserved and translated without any changes (see Table 17).

Table 17. The application of *preservation* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Kibil-nala (270)	Kibil Nala (231)

As the table above shows, only one name was transferred without any changes. The name of a river *Kibil-nala* grammatically looks the same in the target text although a few alterations takes place in the translation: the hyponym was omitted that is why the second part of the name is written in a capital letter. The name of the river in the translated text is *Kibil Nala*.

The strategy of preservation when the name is transferred without any changes was not popular during the translation process because only one name was *preserved*. Another way to preserve the name is literal translation without any explanations. Thirty three examples of preservation as literal translation were found. Five of them are analyzed in the table below (see Table 18).

Table 18. The application of *preservation as literal translation* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Greenway (150)	Žaliasis kelias (122)
2.	Woody End (76)	Miškogalis (54)
3.	The North Gate (109)	Šiauriniai Vartai (84)
4.	Weathertop (170)	Orų Viršūnė (140)
5.	Dead Marshes (354)	Mirusi Pelkė (301)

The first name presented in the table above is *Greenway*. The name is a compound word that consists of two nouns *green* that is *žalias* in Lithuanian and the word *way* that means *kelias*. It is a name of a road that is rendered as *Žaliasis kelias* in the Lithuanian translation. The second name is *Woody End*. This wooded region is translated as *Miškogalis* because *wood* carries the meaning of *miškas* and *end* means *galas*. The name is rendered as a compound one. The next instance is the name *The North Gate*. The North has a meaning of *Šiauriniai* and *Gate* means *Vartai* in the Lithuanian language. The name is translated literally as *Šiauriniai Vartai*. The

fourth example *Weathertop* is the name of the top of a hill. It is a compound name that consists of *weather* and *top*, both nouns are translated literary: *weather* as *oras* and *top* as *viršūnė*. The last example is *Dead Marshes*. The name of this particular wetland is rendered word by word as *Mirusi Pelkė* because dead means *miręs* and marsh *pelkė*.

To sum up, a relatively high number of geographical names received a treatment of preservation as literal translation. Usually, the compound name is translated as a name of two separate words or vice versa.

5.2.3. The Strategy of Omission

While comparing the original and translated texts of *The Lord of the Ring: the Fellowship of the ring* (1975) thirteen cases of *omission* were found. In the table below, four of them are presented.

Table 19. The application of *omission* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Yonder (270)	–
2.	Cloudyhead (270)	–
3.	Isen (282)	–
4.	Wargs (284)	–

From the table above it are clear that such geographical names as *Yonder*, *Cloudyhead*, *Isen* and *Wargs* are not presented in the translated text.

In the translated text thirteen names of the geographical places were omitted and not mentioned in the whole text. It means that either it was difficult to render them or the names of the geographical places were irrelevant for the development of the story.

5.2.4. The Strategy of Localization

The strategy of *localization* implies grammatical adaptations of the original names in order to create a name more familiar to the target reader. Sixty one examples of localization were found in the text. Ten of them are presented and analyzed below.

Table 20. The application of *localization* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Bag End (29)	Begendas (11)
2.	Hobbiton (29)	Hobitonas (11)
3.	Bree (148)	Brylis (119)
4.	Gorgoroth (235)	Gorgorotas (199)
5.	Isengard (251)	Izengardas (213)
6.	Ettenmoors (196)	Etenmuras (162)
7.	Westerness (227)	Vesternesė (193)
8.	Entwash (354)	Entvašas (301)
9.	Eldamar (226)	Eldamaras (191)
10.	Valinor (226)	Valinoras (191)

The first name that illustrates the usage of the strategy of localization is *Bag End*. Two parts of the name are joined in the translation and the vowel – *a* – is changed according to pronunciation into a vowel – *e* –. Moreover, the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added to the end the name. The next geographical name is *Hobbiton* and its translation *Hobitonas*. The double consonant – *bb* – is rendered as a single sound – *b* –. Also, the Lithuanian flexion is added. The third example is *Bree*. The double vowels – *ee* – are translated as a long sound – *y* –. Furthermore, the suffix – *l* – and flexion – *is* – are added. The place name in the target text is presented as *Brylis*. The fourth name is *Gorgoroth* that is rendered as *Gorgorotas*. Here the diphthong – *th* – is changed into nearest sound equivalent – *t* – and the Lithuanian flexion – *as* –. The fifth geographical name is *Isengard* and its equivalent *Izengardas*. According to pronunciation the consonant – *s* – is changed into the sound – *z* –. Also the flexion – *as* – is added.

The next name is *Ettenmoors*. The double consonant – *tt* – is changed into a single – *t* – the same is done with double vowel – *oo* – that is changed into a closest sound equivalent – *u* –. Moreover, the ending – *s* – is deleted instead of that the flexion – *as* – is added to the name. The name presented in the translated text is *Etenmuras*. The seventh name is *Westerness* and its translation *Vesternesė*. The consonant – *w* – is rendered as – *v* – and the double consonant – *ss* – is changed into a single – *s* –. Moreover, the ending – *ė* – is added to the name. The eighth example is *Entwash*. Here both consonants – *w* – and – *sh* – are changed into their Lithuanian equivalents – *v* – and – *š* –. Also, the ending – *as* – is added to the name. *Entwash* is translated as *Envašas* in the target text. The ninth and tenth examples are identical, here only the endings – *as* – are added to the names. *Eldamar* is changed to *Eldamaras* and *Valinor* to *Valinoras*.

To conclude, all the geographical names that received the treatment of localization were changed according to pronunciation. Also, the grammatical adaptations took place in a form of addition of the Lithuanian endings such as – *as* –, – *is* – or – *ė* –.

5.2.5. The Strategy of Transformation

The strategy of *transformation* was also used by the translator while rendering the meaning of the names of geographical areas. Five names were found which meaning was changed on higher or lower levels. All five examples are presented in Table 21 below.

Table 21. The application of *transformation* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Staddle (149)	Kelmynė (120)
2.	Stock (76)	Rąstai (54)
3.	Hoarwell (262)	Miteitilis (224)
4.	Buckland (71)	Žemgala (50)
5.	Loudwater (196)	Šėlstanti upė (162)

The first geographical name to analyze is *Staddle*. The name is translated as *Kelmynė* even though the real meaning of *staddle* is “a base for a stack of hay or straw” (MWDO, 2014). The name *Kelmynė* implies that the place is full of stumps. The second name is *Stock* that is rendered as *Rąstai*. The name is transformed because *stock* means “a supply of something that is available for use” (MWDO, 2014) and it is translated as *Rąstai* what means *a pile of logs*. The third example is the name *Hoarwell* and its translation *Miteitilis*. *Hoarwell* is a compound name that consists of *hoar* (grey) and *well* that usually carries a meaning of spring or source (Tolkiengetaway, 2014). The translator’s decision was to transform the name into *Miteitilis* that does not have a particular meaning. The fourth name is *Buckland*. It is also a compound name. *Buck* means a *goat* or *deer* and *land* means an area of ground (Tolkiengetaway, 2014). The name is transformed into *Žemgala* what also means some kind of land. The last name to be analyzed is *Loudwater*. Here the first part *loud* (*garsus*) is changed into *šėlstantis* it has a more specific meaning than *loud* and *water* (*vanduo*) also is transformed into *upė*.

To sum up, only five names of geographical areas are translated using the strategy of transformation. Some names are rendered using the synonymy and others with a purpose to have the same expressive meaning as in the source text.

5.2.6. The Strategy of Creation

The procedure of *creation* is used when the name in the source text is created by the author and it does not have any particular meaning. The translator has also to create the name in the target text. Three example of creation were found in the text. All of them are analyzed below.

Table 22. The application of *creation* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Archet (149)	Plynis (120)
2.	Bamfurlong (94)	Puplaukis (71)
3.	Michel Delving (155)	Rausvynai (126)

The first name in the table above is *Archet*. The name does not carry any particular meaning in the English language. The translator's decision was to render the name as *Plynis*. The next example is *Bamfurlong* the name is created and translated as *Puplaukis*. The last name to analyze is *Michel Delving* this name of the town is rendered as *Rausvynai* in the target text.

To conclude, all created names are rendered by the translator. The extra expressive meaning is added to the names because all geographical names carry a particular meaning in the Lithuanian language.

5.2.7. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation + Localization

The first combination of strategies is *preservation* and *localization*. Twelve example of this particular combination were found while comparing original and translated texts. Three examples are presented and analyzed below.

Table 23. The application of *preservation + localization* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Dol Guldur (240)	Dol Gulduras (204)
2.	Minas Tirith (235)	Minas Tiritas (199)
3.	Tol Brandir (354)	Tol Brandiras (301)

From the table above it is clear that the first part of the names is translated applying strategy of preservation. The names *Dol*, *Minas* and *Tol* are transferred to the target text without any changes. Another part is localized. The name *Guldur* is translated by adding the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – to the original name in order to render it as *Gulduras*. The same is done with the

last example *Brandir*. Here the same flexion is added and the name *Brandiras* is used in the translated text. While translating the name *Tirith* the diphthong – *th* – is changed according to pronunciation to the closest equivalent – *t* –. Moreover, the flexion – *as* – is also added to the name.

To sum up, all the names consists of two different words. The first word is translated using the strategy of preservation. The second word is rendered making phonological and grammatical adaptation i.e. applying the strategy of localization.

5.2.8. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Localization

Nineteen examples of combination of *preservation as literal translation* and *localization* were found in the books. Two of them are analyzed below.

Table 24. The application of *preservation: literal translation + localization* strategy in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Forest of Fangorn (354)	Fangorno miškas (301)
2.	Osgiliath, Citadel of Stars (235)	Osgiliatas, Žvaigždžių Citadelė (199)

The first example in the table above is the geographical name *Forest of Fangorn*. The word *forest* is preserved and rendered literary as *miškas*. Another part of the name *Fangorn* is translated applying the grammatical changes: the flexion – *o* – is added to mark the genitive case. The name in the target text is *Fangorno miškas*. The second example is *Osgiliath, Citadel of Stars*. This example illustrates the case when the sound – *th* – is changed into a single sound – *t* – and the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added to the end of the name. Another part of the name *Citadel of Stars* is rendered word by word as *Žvaigždžių Citadelė*. The full name presented in the translated text is *Osgiliatas, Žvaigždžių Citadelė*.

To conclude, the combination of preservation as literal translation and localization was quite popular during the translation process. Usually the part of the name is rendered literary and another part receives the application of grammatical changes.

5.2.9. The Combination of Strategies. Addition + Transformation

The combination of *addition* and *transformation* is also found while comparing the original and translated texts. Out of three examples that were found two are presented and analyzed below.

Table 25. The application of *addition + transformation* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	The Wild (169)	Dykoji Šalis (139)
2.	Narrow Ice (225)	Amžinojo Ledo kraštas (190)

The first geographical name firstly is transformed. *The wild* what has a meaning of *laukinis* in the Lithuanian language is transformed and translated as *Dykoji*. Moreover, the addition of the word *Šalis* what means land is inserted in the name. The full name presented in the target text is *Dykoji Šalis*. The second name is *Narrow Ice* that means *siauras ledas* in the Lithuanian language. The name is rendered as *Amžinasis ledas (eternal ice)*. Moreover, the word *kraštas* that indicates that the area is a land is added to the name. The full name in the translated text is *Amžinojo ledo kraštas*.

To sum up, both examples presented in the table illustrate the application of addition and transformation strategies. The whole name is transformed and the word that specifies the type of the place is added to the name.

5.2.10. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Preservation: Literal Translation

The procedure of *omission* when the part of the name is deleted, also *preservation* when another part is translated literally was found. Four examples that match this particular combination of strategies were found. Two of them are presented in Table 26 and analyzed below.

Table 26. The application of *omission + preservation: literal translation* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Hither Shore (323)	krantas (276)
2.	The Sundering Seas (190)	jūra (157)

From the table presented above it is clear that the main part of the names is omitted: words *Hither* and *The Sundering* are not presented in the translated text. Although the part of the name that indicates the type of the place. Instead of the full names only *krantas* and *jūra* are translated literally and presented in the target text.

To conclude, all names that received the treatment of omission and preservation as literal translation the main part of the name is deleted and the part that has equivalent in the Lithuanian language was translated literally.

5.2.11. The Combination of Strategies. Omission + Localization

Only two examples were found when part of the name is deleted in the target text and another part is changed grammatically. Both examples are analyzed below.

Table 27. The application of *omission + localization* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Celebdil the Wight (270)	Kelebdilas (231)
2.	Fanuidhol the Grey (270)	Fanuidholas (231)

The first example is *Celebdil the Wight*. The name is rendered as *Kelebdilas*. The consonant – *c* – is changed into its phonological equivalent – *k* – in the Lithuanian language. Also, the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added. Moreover, a part of the name is omitted: *the White* is not translated into Lithuanian. The second example is identical to the first one. The first part of the name is localized: the Lithuanian flexion – *as* – is added to the name and the rest of the name is omitted. The name in the target text is presented as *Fanuidholas*

To sum up, the combination of omission and localization is not a frequent solution for the translation. Both examples that correspond with this combination were rendered similarly. One part of the name is omitted and another one is rendered according to Lithuanian grammar rules.

5.2.12. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Globalization

Five examples of *preservation as literal translation* when the name is translated literally and *globalization* when the name is translated using more general word were found. Two of them are presented below.

Table 28. The application of *preservation: literal translation + globalization* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Tower of Guard (235)	Sargybos Tvirtovė (199)
2.	Tower of the Rising Moon (235)	Kylančio Mėnulio Tvirtovė (199)

Both names are very similar. The *Tower* is globalized and translated as *Tvirtovė* even though a tower is only a part of *fortress* (*tvirtovė*). The guard is rendered literary as *Sargybos* and the *Rising Moon* is also translated word by word as *Kylančio Mėnulio*. The name *Tower of Guard* is translated as *Sargybos Tvirtovė* and another name *Tower of the Rising Moon* is rendered as *Kylančio mėnulio Tvirtovė*.

To conclude, all examples are very similar. One part of the name is globalized using more general word and another part is translated word by word.

5.2.13. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Transformation

Nine example of this combination were found while comparing the original and translated texts. One part of the name is translated literary and another is transformed. Two of them are analyzed below.

Table 29. The application of *preservation: literal translation + transformation* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Old Forest (30)	Amžinasis Miškas (12)
2.	Crack of Doom (66)	Likimo Žiotys (45)

In the first example the word *Old* is transformed and rendered as *Amžinasis* even though *amžinasis* means *eternal*. Another part of the name *Forest* is preserved and translated literary as *Miškas*. The second example illustrates the same case. *Crack of Doom* is rendered as *Likimo Žiotys*. *Crack* is transformed and translated as *Žiotys* and of *Doom* is translated literary as *Likimo*.

To conclude, the first part of the name in both examples is transformed. The rest of the names are translated literary.

5.2.14. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Creation

One more combination that includes *preservation as literal translation* is analyzed. This time the translation of geographical names also requires the application of *creation*. Three examples of this particular combination were found, two of them are analyzed below.

Table 30. The application of *preservation: literal translation + creation* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Mirkwood (50)	Gūdžioji Giria (30)
2.	Chetwood (149)	Vidgirio miškas (120)

The first name in the table is *Mirkwood* and its translation *Gūdžioji Giria*. It is a compound name that consists of *mirk* and *wood*. Wood is translated literary as *giria*. The word *mirk* does not exist in the English language. This part of the name is created by the translator as *Gūdžioji*. The second name is *Chetwood*. It is also a compound name that consists of *Chet* and *wood*. The word *chet* does not carry any meaning it is created in the target text as *Vidgirio* and the second part of the name wood is translated literary as *miškas*. The name in the target text is presented as *Vidgirio miškas*.

To conclude, the part of the name that has equivalent in the Lithuanian language is translated literary. Whereas the part of the name that does not have a particular meaning is created by the translator taking into account the context of the story.

5.2.15. The Combination of Strategies. Preservation: Literal Translation + Addition

In the table below the geographical names are preserved i.e. translated word by word. Also, some more information is added to the names. Altogether, two examples were found of this combination, both of them are presented in Table 31.

Table 31. The application of *preservation: literal translation + addition* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Land of Shadows (385)	Tamsos ir Šešėlių Šalis (324)
2.	Fortress of Sauron (379)	Tamsos Bastionas, Saurono Tvirtovė (319)

The first example of preservation as literal translation and addition is the name *Land of Shadows*. The name is translated word by word as *Šešėlių Šalis* although an additional epithet *Tamsos* is added to the name even though it is not presented in the original text. The name in the translation is *Tamsos ir Šešėlių Šalis*. The next name is *Fortress of Sauron*. The name also is translated literary as *Saurono Tvirtovė*. Moreover, the extra information for the purpose of

expressivity is added. The full name of the fortress in the target text is *Tamsos Bastionas, Sauro no Tvirtovė*.

To conclude, both names are translated literary finding the closest equivalent in the Lithuanian language. Moreover, in order to make the names more expressive in the target text some additional information is added.

5.2.16. The Combination of Strategies. Localization+ Addition

The names are adopted according to Lithuanian grammar rules. Moreover, extra information is added to specify the type of the geographical area. Six names that belong to this category were found while comparing the original and translated texts. Two of them are analyzed below.

Table 32. The application of *localization + addition* strategies in the translation of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Nimbrethil (224)	Nimbretilo šilas (190)
2.	Caradhras (270)	Karadraso upė (231)

The first geographical name presented in the table is *Nimbrethil*. Firstly, the phonological adaptation takes place when the diphthong – *th* – is changed into single sound – *t* – and the ending – *o* – is added that indicates the genitive case. Moreover, an extra explanation denoting the type of the geographical area is added. The word *šilas* means that *Nimbrethil* is a region of woods. The name *Nimbretilo šilas* is presented in the translated text. The next example is *Caradhras*. The name is rendered as *Karadraso upė*. The name is changed according to pronunciation, that is why the consonant – *h* – is omitted and the consonant – *c* – is changed into – *k* – in the Lithuanian translation. Also, the flexion – *o* – marks the genitive case. Furthermore, additional information that the name indicates a river is added. The name in the target text is *Karadraso upė*.

To sum up, the names are changed according to pronunciation and morphology. Also, the additional information is inserted in order to explain the nature of the name as well.

6. Conclusions

The main objective and primary aim of the paper was to analyze translation strategies which were employed while translating geographical and characters' names from English into

Lithuanian in John Ronald Reuel Tolkien's novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring*. The book is full of the culturally bound lexemes particularly proper names that posed a significant obstacle for the translator to bring the book into Lithuanian cultural context and make it somewhat familiar to the potential reader. Moreover, the core object of the paper was to disclose the usage of translation strategies that were employed while translating the proper names from English into Lithuanian. In order to achieve the goal, relevant and available scientific literature has been analysed and discussed. Furthermore, the following conclusions could be drawn from the results of the research:

1. The study set out with the objective of assessing the theoretical background of translation of culture specific items. The main concern was the definition and categorization of non-equivalence and related concepts. The simplest explanation of non-equivalence presented by Baker is when the equivalent for a culture bound word cannot be found in dictionaries or/and cultural context. Furthermore, the translation of proper names was reviewed. According to Davies and Hermans, proper names can be divided into two major categories or groups: conventional (common) or loaded (meaningful). The latter are usually created by the author and predominantly appear in works of fiction. The meaningful names include characters' and geographical names and their translation from English into Lithuanian requires the translator's awareness of particular rules and processes in order to employ proper translation strategies to achieve equivalence.
2. In reviewing relevant literature an abundant wealth of data was found on the topic of translation strategies that are used in order to render culture specific items that have no equivalents in the target language. Three groups of strategies were proposed by Davies, Newmark and Baker and compared in the theoretical part of thesis. All three linguists recommend comparatively similar or outright identical strategies for dealing with culture specific items including proper names. The strategies that were common for all scholars include literal translation, omission, and addition. Baker and Newmark offer arguably unusual strategies such as illustration or label. The strategies produced by Davies were analysed in detail and applied in the practical part of the thesis.
3. The purpose of the current study was to determine the usage of translation strategies while rendering characters' and geographical names from English into Lithuanian. The seven strategies presented by Davies are *preservation*, *addition*, *omission*, *globalization*, *localization*, *transformation*, and *creation*. All seven strategies were found to have been

employed while analyzing characters' and geographical names. *Localization* was the most frequent strategy for both characters' (63%) and geographical (34%) names. The translator rendered the name with grammatical adaptations in order to put the reference firmly into target text. The second most prevailing procedure was *preservation as literal translation*. A possible explanation for this might be that the majority of names consist of common nouns that can be translated word by word into the target language as well as easily integrated into the target culture. The strategies of *transformation* and *creation* required the translator either to distort the name or create a completely new one than presented in the source text. The strategies of *addition* and *omission* were not very popular. Only several names needed an extra explanation and a few names were considered unnecessary or unimportant for the development of the story at least that is an assumption. The least used strategy was *globalization* for characters' names (1%) when the translator changed the meaning of the name into a more general one. Also, the least used strategy for geographical names was *preservation* (1%) when the name was transferred to the target text without any changes.

4. About one third of all names were translated using various combinations of strategies. Many variations of combinations were found while analysing the translated and original texts. The combinations that consisted of *preservation as literal translation plus other* were the most prevailing ones. The most frequent one was *preservation plus localization* for the geographical (10%) names and characters' (9%). The most rarely used combination was *omission plus localization* for geographical names and *preservation as literal translation plus globalization/omission/creation* (1%) for characters' names. The combination of strategies was needed because the majority of names are compound or consist of two separate names.

It is more than obvious that the translation of proper names remain a serious issue for translators regardless of target language and culture, with a few exceptions at least. One should have in mind that most general theoretical models for translation may not apply or are extremely hard to employ while rendering the names of characters and geographical areas because of their purpose to convey extra and meaningful information to the reader. A further study with more focus on the strategies presented by other scholars is therefore suggested.

References

Sources

1. Tolkien, J.R. R., 1975, *The Lord of the Rings: the Fellowship of the Ring*. London:Unwin Books.
2. Tolkien, J.R.R., 1994, *Žiedų Valdovas: Žiedo brolija*. Trans. Andrius Tapinas. Vilnius: Alma Littera.

Books

3. Aixela, J. F., 1996, *Culture-specific Items in Translation. Translation, Power, Subversion*. Ed. Roman Alvarez and M. Carmen Africa Vidal. Clevedon, Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.
4. Baker, M., 1992, *In Other Words*. London and New York: Routledge.
5. Bell, R.T., 1991, *Translation and Translating: theory and practice*. Ed. Christopher N. Candlin. UK: Longman.
6. Catford, J. C., 1965, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press.
7. Davies, E. E., 2003, 'A Goblin or a Dirty Nose?' *The Translator: Studies In Intercultural Communication* 9(1). Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.
8. Hermans, T., 1996, *Culture-specific Items in Translation. Translation, Power, Subversion*. Ed. Roman Alvarez and M. Carmen Africa Vidal. Clevedon, Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.
9. Hermans, T., 2012, *The Routledge Handbook of Translation studies*. Ed. Carmen Millan, Francesca Bartrina. USA & Canada: Routledge.
10. Jeleniauskiėnė, E., Čičelytė, V., 2009, *The Strategies for Translating Proper Names in Children's Literature*. Studies about Languages, 15. Kaunas: Kaunas University of Technologies.
11. Munday, J., 2001, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. London and New York: Routledge.
12. Newmark, P., 1988, *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall.
13. Newmark, P., 1991, *About Translation*. Great Britain: Cromwell Press.
14. Nida, E. A., 1964, *Towards the Science of Translating*. Netherlands: Leiden.

15. Petrulionė, L., 2012. *Translation of Culture-Specific Items from English into Lithuanian: the Case of Joanne Harris's Novels*. *Kalbų studijos*, 21. Kaunas: Kauno technologijos universitetas, pp. 43-49.
16. Valero Garces, C., 2003, *Translating the imaginary world in the Harry Potter series or how Muggles, Quaffles, Snitches, and Nickles travel to other cultures*. *Quaderns. Revista de traducció*. 9. pp.121-134.
17. Venuti, L., 2012, *The Translation Studies Reader*. New York: Routledge.

Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias

18. ALZ – *Anglų Lietuvių Žodynas*. Accessed March, 2014. <http://anglu-lietuviu.xb.lt/>
19. *MWD – Merriam – Webster Dictionary*. Accessed November, 2013. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/>.
20. *OCD – Oxford Dictionary Online*. Accessed November, 2013. <http://oxforddictionaries.com/>.
21. RHTS – (2013) *The Routledge Handbook of Translation studies*. Ed. Carmen Millan, Francesca Bartrina. USA & Canada: Routledge.

Websites

22. Marshal, P., 2003, *Proper Nouns*. Accessed on December, 2013. <http://www.k12reader.com/proper-nouns/>
23. Nord, Ch., 2003, *Proper Names in Translations for Children: Alice in Wonderland as a Case in Point*. *Meta: Translators' Journal*. 48(1-2) Accessed December, 2013. <http://www.erudit.org/revue/meta/2003/v48/n1-2/006966ar.html>
24. Pour, B. S., 2009, *How to Translate Personal Names*. *Translation Journal*. 13 (4) Accessed December, 2013. <http://www.translationjournal.net/journal/50proper.htm>
25. *Tolkien Gateway*. Accessed February, 2014. <http://www.tolkiengateway.net/>

Annex No. 1

The list of characters' names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)

1.	Sackville-Baggins (29)	Sakviliai-Beginsai (11)
2.	Frodo (29)	Frodas (11)
3.	Ham Gamgee (30)	Hemas Gemdžis (12)
4.	Gaffer (30)	Gaferis (12)
5.	Holman (30)	Holmenas (12)
6.	Sam Gamgee (30)	Semas Gemdžis (12)
7.	Brandybuck (30)	Brendibakas (12)
8.	Sackville- Begginses (31)	Sakviliai-Beginsai (13)
9.	Sam (32)	Semas (13)
10.	Gandalf (33)	Gendalfas (14)
11.	Grubbs (36)	Grabsai (17)
12.	Chubbs (36)	Čapsai (17)
13.	Bolgers (36)	Bolgeriai (17)
14.	Otho (36)	Otas (17)
15.	Lobelia (36)	Lobelija (17)
16.	Everard Took (36)	Everardas Tukas (18)
17.	Odo (38)	Odas (19)
18.	Rory (38)	Roris (20)
19.	Gollum (41)	Golumas (22)
20.	Adelard Took (44)	Adelardas Tukas (25)
21.	Drogo (44)	Drogas (25)
22.	Milo (44)	Milas (25)
23.	Merry (45)	Meris (27)
24.	Sancho (47)	Sanchas (27)
25.	Fredegar Bolger (49)	Fredegaras Bolgeris (29)
26.	Peregrin Took (49)	Peregrinas Tukas (29)
27.	Pippin (49)	Pipinas (29)
28.	Meriadoc (49)	Meriadokas (29)
29.	Ted (51)	Tedas (31)
30.	Hal (51)	Helas (31)
31.	Gollum (54)	Golumas (34)
32.	Gil-galad (58)	Gilgeldas (38)
33.	Isildur (58)	Izilduras (38)
34.	Sméagol (59)	Smygolas (38)
35.	Déagol (59)	Dygas (38)
36.	Fredegar Bolger (72)	Fredegaras Bolgeris (51)
37.	Folco (72)	Folkas (51)
38.	Lotho (73)	Lotas (51)
39.	Elbereth (83)	Elbertas (61)
40.	Gilthoniel (83)	Giltonielė (61)
41.	Gildor Inglorion of the House of Finrod (84)	Gildoras Inglorionas iš Finrodo Giminės (62)
42.	Rivendell (84)	Rivendeilas (62)
43.	Remmirath (85)	Remiratas (63)
44.	Menelvagor (85)	Menelvagoras (63)
45.	Meriadoc (103)	Meriadokas (79)

46.	Tom Bombadillo (121)	Tomas Bombadilas (95)
47.	Nob (153)	Nobas (124)
48.	Tunnelly (154)	Tunelijus (125)
49.	Aragorn (168)	Aragornas (138)
50.	Arathorn (170)	Aratornas (139)
51.	Sammie (178)	Semukas (147)
52.	Elendil (182)	Elendilas (150)
53.	Beren (190)	Berenas (157)
54.	Barahir (190)	Barahiras (157)
55.	Luthien Tinuviel (190)	Lušiena Tinuvielė (157)
56.	Thingol (190)	Tingolas (157)
57.	Sauron (190)	Sauronas (158)
58.	Dior (190)	Dioras (158)
59.	Earendil (190)	Earendilas (158)
60.	Numenor (190)	Numenoras (158)
61.	Elbereth (192)	Elberet (159)
62.	Gilthoniel (192)	Giltoniel (159)
63.	Glorfindel (205)	Glorfindelis (171)
64.	Undomiel (219)	Undomielė (184)
65.	Elladan (219)	Eladanas (184)
66.	Elrohir (219)	Elrohiras (184)
67.	Thorin Oakenshield (219)	Torinas Oakenšildas (185)
68.	Brand (220)	Brandas (185)
69.	Brain (220)	Breinas (185)
70.	Dwalin (220)	Dvalinas (186)
71.	Dori (220)	Doris (186)
72.	Nori (220)	Noris (186)
73.	Bifur (220)	Bifuras (186)
74.	Bofur (220)	Bofuras (186)
75.	Bombur (220)	Bomburas (186)
76.	Ori (220)	Oris (186)
77.	Oin(220)	Oinis (186)
78.	Arwen (221)	Arvena (186)
79.	Balin (222)	Balinas (188)
80.	Dunadan (222)	Dunadanas (188)
81.	Numenorean (224)	Numenrietis (189)
82.	Elwing (225)	Elving (191)
83.	Flammifer (227)	Flamiferas (193)
84.	Lindir (227)	Lindirias (193)
85.	Gimli (231)	Gimlis (195)
86.	Glorfindel (231)	Glorfindelis (195)
87.	Erestor (231)	Erestoras (196)
88.	Galdor (231)	Galdoras (196)
89.	Legolas (231)	Legolasas (196)
90.	Thranduil (231)	Tranduilas (196)
91.	Boromir (231)	Boromiras (196)

92.	Anarion (233)	Anarionas (198)
93.	Aiglos (234)	Eglosas (198)
94.	Valandil (234)	Valandilas (199)
95.	Ochtar (234)	Ohtaras (199)
96.	Rohan (236)	Rohaniečiai (200)
97.	Denethor (237)	Denetoras (201)
98.	Nazgul (240)	Nazgulai (204)
99.	Saruman (240)	Sarumanas (204)
100.	Smeagol (245)	Smygolas (208)
101.	Rdagast (247)	Radagastas (210)
102.	Orald (254)	Oraldas (216)
103.	Thror (257)	Troras (219)
104.	Thrain (257)	Treinas (219)
105.	Thorin (257)	Trorinas (219)
106.	Glamdring (267)	Glamdringas (288)
107.	Orcrist (267)	Orkristas (288)
108.	Durin (290)	Durinas (248)
109.	Narvi (290)	Narvis (248)
110.	Celebrimbor (290)	Kelebrimboras (248)
111.	Gondolin (301)	Gondolinas (256)
112.	Balin (304)	Belinas (260)
113.	Fundin (304)	Fundinas (260)
114.	Oin (306)	Oinas (260)
115.	Frar (306)	Frras (261)
116.	Loni (306)	Lonis (261)
117.	Nali (306)	Nalis (261)
118.	Dain (307)	Deinas (262)
119.	Galathrim (324)	galadrimai (276)
120.	Haldir (325)	Haldiras (278)
121.	Rumil (325)	Rumilas (278)
122.	Orophin (325)	Orofinas (278)
123.	Galadriel (335)	Galadrielė (285)
124.	Balrog of Margoth (337)	Morgoto Bolrogas (287)
125.	Mithrandir (341)	Mitrandiras (290)
126.	Celebrian (355)	Kalebrinas (302)
127.	Valimar (358)	Valimaras (304)
130.	Esmeralda (38)	Esmeralda (20)
131.	Dora (44)	Dora (25)
132.	Hugo (44)	Hugo (25)
133.	Varda (358)	Varda (304)
134.	Elbereth Gilthoniel (366)	Elbereth Gilthoniel (309)
135.	Primula (31)	Primula (13)
136.	Old Holman (31)	–
137.	Bagshot Row (34)	–
138.	The Stoors (59)	–
139.	Easterlings (236)	–

140.	Haradrim (236)	–
141.	Kindler (358)	–
142.	Appledore (154)	Obuolinis (125)
143.	Bracegirdles (36)	Diržiniai (17)
144.	Neekerbreakers (180)	Kraugeriai (148)
145.	Halfling (237)	Miškavaikis (201)
146.	Gloin (219)	nykštukas Gloinas (185)
147.	Beornings (220)	Beornų giminės žmonės (185)
148.	Celebrimbor (243)	elfas Kelebrimboras (206)
149.	Free Lords of the Free (256)	Laisvųjų Tautų Karžygių Kariuomenė (218)
150.	Heathertoes (154)	Kojapadis (125)
151.	Mugworts (154)	Puodžolis (131)
152.	Sandyman (31)	Smėlius (13)
153.	Hornblowers (36)	Ragpūčiai (17)
154.	Daddy Twofoot (30)	tėvukas Dvipėdis (12)
155.	The Wise (55)	Išminčiai (34)
156.	The Dark Lord (57)	Lordas Juodasis (36)
157.	The woodmen (63)	girios žmonės (43)
158.	Mr Underhill (68)	misteris Pakalnis (47)
159.	Fatty (73)	Storulis (51)
160.	Black Rider (82)	juodasis raitelis (60)
161.	Longholes (154)	Plačiaolis (125)
162.	Swordsman of the Sky (85)	Dangaus Kardininkas (63)
163.	Goldberry (125)	Auksaugė (98)
164.	The Big/Little Folk (149)	Didžioji/Mažoji Tauta (121)
165.	Goatleaf (154)	Ožialapis (125)
166.	Ferny (154)	Papartynas (125)
167.	Sandheaver (154)	Smėlrausa (125)
168.	Ringwraiths (215)	Žiedo Šmėklos (181)
169.	Queen of the Stars (358)	žvaigždžių karalienė (304)
170.	Longshanks (178)	Ilgakinkis (146)
171.	Old Took(30)	Senasis Tukas (12)
172.	Gandalf the Grey (41)	Gendalfas Pilkasis (22)
173.	Saruman the Wight (54)	Sarumanas Baltasis (34)
174.	Sauron the Great (57)	Sauronas Didysis (37)
175.	Fatty Bolger (105)	Storulis Bolgeris (80)
176.	Gorhendad Oldbuck (101)	Gorhendedas Senbakas (77)
177.	Old Noakes (30)	senasis Naikas (12)
178.	Elwing the Wight (190)	Baltoji Elvinga (158)
179.	Luthien the Fair (209)	nuostabioji Lučiena (174)
180.	Grimbeon the Old (220)	Grimbeornas Senasis (185)
181.	Bard the Bowman (220)	Bardas Lankininkas (185)
182.	Cirdan the Shipwright (231)	Kerdanas Laivininkas (196)
183.	Elendil the Tall (233)	Elendilas Aukštasis (198)
184.	Gandalf the Grey (250)	Gendalfas Pilkasis (212)
185.	Gwaihir the Windlord (251)	Gvaihiras, Orų Valdovas (213)

186.	Queen Beruthiel (296)	karalienė Berutielė (253)
187.	Lord Celeborn (335)	lordas Kelebornas
188.	Burrowses (36)	Urviniai (17)
189.	Thistlewool (154)	Suktavilnis (125)
190.	Whitfoot (155)	Protkojis (126)
191.	Proudfoots (36)	Didpėdžiai (17)
192.	Fatty Lumpkin (144)	Stornugaris (116)
193.	Bucklanders (31)	žemgalviečiai (13)
194.	Goodbodies (36)	Lapkūniai (17)
195.	Rangers (149)	Bastūnai (120)
196.	Bracegirdles (36)	Diržiniai (17)
197.	Rushlight (154)	Nendrininkas (125)
198.	Puddifoot (95)	Rankakojai (72)
199.	Shadowfax (252)	Žvaigždikis (214)
200.	Boffins (36)	Šniukščiai (17)
201.	Stick-atnaught Strider (178)	Platžengys Aršusis (147)
202.	Brockhouses (36)	Barsukėnai (17)
203.	Butterbur (148)	Sviestmušys (119)
204.	Halfling (237)	Miškavaikis (201)

Annex No. 2

The list of geographical names

No.	Name in ST (page)	Name in TT (page)
1.	Bag End (29)	Begendas (11)
2.	Hobbiton (29)	Hobitonas (11)
3.	Brandy Hall (31)	Brendiholas (13)
4.	Dale (35)	Deilas (16)
5.	Orodruin (66)	Orodruinas (45)
6.	Rivendell (71)	Rivendeilas (49)
7.	Bucklebury (71)	Baklberis (50)
8.	Carn Dum (146)	Karn Dunas (118)
9.	Angmar (146)	Angmaras (118)
10.	Bree (148)	Brylis (119)
11.	Rivendell (165)	Rivendeilas (135)
12.	Angband (190)	Angbandas (158)
13.	Ettenmoors (196)	Etenmuras (162)
14.	Mitheithel (196)	Miteitlis (162)
15.	Baranduin (205)	Baranduinas (171)
16.	Westerness (227)	Vesternesė (193)
17.	Eregion (233)	Eregionas (197)
18.	Arnor (233)	Arnoras (198)
19.	Gondor (233)	Gondoras (198)

20.	Orodruin (234)	Orodruinas (198)
21.	Annuminas (235)	Anuminas (199)
22.	Eressea (235)	Ereseras (199)
23.	Arvernien (224)	Avernienas (190)
24.	Valinor (226)	Valinoras (191)
25.	Eldamar (226)	Eldamaras (191)
26.	Gorgoroth (235)	Gorgorotas (199)
27.	Argonath (235)	Argonatas (199)
28.	Imladris (236)	Imladrisas (200)
29.	Isengard (251)	Izengardas (213)
30.	Moria (257)	Moraja (219)
31.	Ettenmoors (262)	Etenmuras (224)
32.	Tharbad (262)	Tarbadas (224)
33.	Rhosgobel (262)	Rosgobelis (224)
34.	Hollin (270)	Holinas (230)
35.	Eregion (270)	Eregionas (230)
36.	Baraz (270)	Barozas (231)
37.	Zirak (270)	Zirakas (231)
38.	Shathur (270)	Šathuras (231)
39.	Khazad-dum (270)	Kazad Dumas (231)
40.	Zirakzibil (270)	Zirakzibilis (231)
41.	Barazinbar (270)	Barazinbaras (231)
42.	Caradhras(270)	Karadrasas (231)
43.	Kheled- Zaram (270)	Kaled Zaramas (231)
44.	Azanulbizar (270)	Azanulbrizaras (231)
45.	Nanduhirion (270)	Nanduhirionas (231)
46.	Lebennin (282)	Lebeninas (241)
47.	Nargothrond (301)	Nargotrondas (256)
48.	Lothlorien (316)	Lotlorienas (269)
49.	Celebdil (316)	Kelebdilas (269)
50.	Fanuidhol(316)	Fanuitholas (269)
51.	Caradhras (316)	Karadrasas (269)
52.	Lorien (320)	Lorienas (273)
53.	Nimrodel (321)	Nimrodelė (274)
54.	Celebrant (323)	Kelebrantas (276)
55.	Naith (329)	Narta (280)
56.	Egladil (329)	Egladilas (281)
57.	Cerin Amroth (332)	Kerin Amrotas (283)
58.	Galadhrim (335)	Galadrimas (285)
59.	Entwash (354)	Entvašas (301)
60.	Cirith Gorgor (354)	Kirit Gorgoras (301)
61.	Caras Galadon (368)	Karas Galadonas (310)
62.	Middle-earth (50)	–
63.	Bagshot Row (74)	–
64.	The Downs (116)	–
65.	Eriador (172)	–

66.	Calacirian land (226)	–
67.	The Uttermost West (235)	–
68.	Dwarrowdelf (270)	–
69.	Yonder (270)	–
70.	Cloudyhead (270)	–
71.	Isen (282)	–
72.	Wargs (284)	–
73.	Westwang (354)	–
74.	Noman-lands (354)	–
75.	Celebdil the Wight (270)	Kelebdilas (231)
76.	Fanuidhol the Grey (270)	Fanuitholas (231)
77.	Elven Tirion (353)	Tirionas (300)
78.	Brandywine River (31)	Brendivynas (13)
79.	Hither Shore (323)	krantas (276)
80.	The Sundering Seas (190)	jūra (157)
81.	Dol Guldur (240)	Dol Gulduras (204)
82.	Ered Nimrais (247)	Ered Nimrosas (210)
83.	Tol Brandir (354)	Tol Brandiras (301)
84.	Sarn Gebir (365)	Sarn Gebiras (308)
85.	Amon Lhaw (372)	Amon Lasas (314)
86.	Barad-dur (379)	Barad Duras (319)
87.	Hills of the Emyrn Muil (354)	Emyn Mulo kalvos (301)
88.	Minas Anor (235)	Minas Anoras (199)
89.	Minas Morgul (235)	Minas Morgulas (199)
90.	Minas Ithil (235)	Minas Ithil (199)
91.	Minas Tirith (235)	Minas Tiritas (199)
92.	Amon Hen (372)	Amon Henas (314)
93.	Kibil-nala (270)	Kibil Nala (231)
94.	Michel Delving (155)	Rausvynai (126)
95.	Archet (149)	Plynis (120)
96.	Bamfurlong (94)	Puplaukis (71)
97.	The Barrow-Downs (116)	Pilkapiai (90)
98.	Stock (76)	Rąstai (54)
99.	Loudwater (196)	Šelstanti upė (162)
100.	Staddle (149)	Kelmynė (120)
101.	Hoarwell (262)	Miteitilis (224)
102.	Buckland (71)	Žemgala (50)
103.	Bywater (30)	Krantinė (12)
104.	Shire (30)	Grafystė (12)
105.	Mountain (35)	Kalnas (16)
106.	The Hill (30)	Kalva (12)
107.	Blue Mountains (50)	Mėlynieji Kalnai (30)
108.	North Moors (51)	Šiauriniai Durpynai (31)
109.	East-West Road (50)	Rytų-Vakarų Kelias (30)
110.	The Fire-mountain (66)	Ugninis Kalnas (45)
111.	The Misty Mountains (60)	Ūkanotosios Kalvos (39)

112.	Ivy Buch (71)	Gebenės Krūmas (49)
113.	Woody End (76)	Miškogalis (54)
114.	Lonely Mountain (78)	Vienišasis Kalnas (56)
115.	The North Gate (109)	Šiauriniai Vartai (84)
116.	Bridgefields (110)	Tiltalaukis (85)
117.	Budgeford (110)	Avibrastė (85)
118.	Great Willow (131)	Senasis Gluosnis (105)
119.	Black Land (147)	Juodosios Žemės (119)
120.	Greenway (150)	Žaliasis kelias (122)
121.	Weathertop (170)	Orų Viršūnė (140)
122.	Midgewater Marshes (179)	Uodų Pelkės (148)
123.	Greyflood (196)	Pilkoji upė (162)
124.	Deadmen's Dike (235)	Mirusių Griovys (199)
125.	The Mountains of Shadows (235)	Šešėlio Kalnai (199)
126.	The Wight Mountains (235)	Baltieji Kalnai (199)
127.	The North Kingdom (242)	Šiaurinė Karalystė (206)
130.	Silverlode (262)	Sidabragyslė (224)
131.	River Silverlode (270)	Sidabrinukės upė (231)
132.	City of the Trees (335)	Medžių Miestas (285)
133.	Dead Marshes (354)	Mirusi Pelkė (301)
134.	Hills of Hearing (373)	Klausos Kalva (314)
135.	Elf-Kingdom (188)	Elfų karalystė (155)
136.	Gladden Fields (58)	Džiugesio Pievos (38)
137.	Blessed Realm (214)	Palaimintoji Karalystė (180)
138.	Langstrand (282)	Ilgasis Krantas (241)
139.	Redhorn (270)	Purpurinis Ragas (231)
140.	Mount Everwhite (358)	Baltasis Kalnas (304)
141.	Hill at Bag End (29)	Begendo kalva (11)
142.	The Great River, Anduin (58)	Didžioji Upė Anduina (38)
143.	Tookland (75)	Tukžemės (54)
144.	The realm of Moria (232)	Morajos karalystė (196)
145.	Bree-hill (148)	Bryliaus kalnas (120)
146.	Bree-land (149)	Brylžemis (120)
147.	Sarn Ford (170)	Sarno Brasta (140)
148.	Ford of Bruinen (185)	Bruineno Brasta (152)
149.	Ford of Carrock (220)	Karroko Brasta (185)
150.	Hill of Ilmarin (226)	Ilmarino kalnas (191)
151.	Hills of Everven (227)	Everveno kalnynas (192)
152.	Osgiliath, Citadel of Stars (235)	Osgiliatas, Žvaigždžių Citadelė (199)
153.	Dimrill Stair (262)	Dimrilio Laiptai (224)
154.	Black Pit, Moria (270)	Juodoji Bedugnė, Morija (231)
155.	Land of Mordor (50)	Mordoro šalis (30)
156.	Dimrill Dale (270)	Dimrilio slėnis (231)
157.	Forest of Fangorn (354)	Fangorno miškas (301)
158.	Bay of Belfalas (361)	Belfalaso įlanka (306)
159.	The forest of Neldoreth (190)	Nelderato miškas (158)

160.	The Wild (169)	Dykoji Šalis (139)
161.	Narrow Ice (225)	Amžinojo Ledo kraštas (190)
162.	Crickhollow (71)	Musdaubės kaimas (50)
163.	Nimbrethil (224)	Nimbretilo šilas (190)
164.	Orthanc (247)	Orthanko tvirtovė (210)
165.	Bundushathur (270)	Bundušathuras Blaususis (231)
166.	Caradhras (270)	Karadraso upė (231)
167.	Sirannon (286)	Siranono upelis (244)
168.	Rauros (354)	Rauroso krioklys (301)
169.	Nindalf (354)	Nendalfo lyguma (301)
170.	Bonfire Glade (113)	Laužavietė (88)
171.	Tower of the Rising Moon (235)	Kylančio Mėnulio Tvirtovė (199)
172.	Tower of Guard (235)	Sargybos Tvirtovė (199)
173.	Tower of the Setting Sun (235)	Besileidžiančios Saulės Tvirtovė (199)
174.	Tower of Sorcery (235)	Kerų Tvirtovė (199)
175.	Old Forest (30)	Amžinasis Miškas (12)
176.	Desolation of Smaug (221)	Senojo Smogo irštva (186)
177.	Crack of Doom (66)	Likimo Žiotys (45)
178.	Southfarthing (45)	Pietkiemis (26)
179.	Grey Havens (50)	Pilkasis Uostas (30)
180.	River Hoarwell (196)	Dūkstanti upė (162)
181.	Wilderland (59)	Dykoji Šalis (38)
182.	Islan of the Tindrock (354)	Uolėtoji Sala (301)
183.	Woodhall (76)	Miškrūmis (54)
184.	Mirkwood (50)	Gūdžioji Giria (30)
185.	Chetwood (149)	Vidgirio miškas (120)
186.	Lake Evendim (235)	Prieblandos ežeras (199)