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KULTŪRINIŲ REALIJŲ VERTIMAS Į ANGLŲ IR LIETUVIŲ KALBAS MOKSLINĖS FANTASTIKOS ROMANUOSE: JULES'IO VERNE'O „20 000 MYLIŲ PO VANDENIU" IR ANDRIAUS TAPINO „VILKO VALANDA"

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TRANSLATION OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS INTO ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN IN TWO KINDS OF SCIENCE FICTION: JULES VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS* AND ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

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SUMMARY

The aim of this thesis is to analyze translation of culture-specific items in Jules Verne's (1828-1905) *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (1872) and Andrius Tapinas' (1977-) *Vilko valanda* (2013). In order to discuss different translation choices, culture-specific items are collected from two English and two Lithuanian translations of Verne's novel and the English translation of *Vilko valanda* produced by Tapinas himself. The analysis is based on the categories of translation strategies for culture-specific items developed by Javier Franco Aixelá and Eirlys E. Davies. At the beginning of the research a few hypotheses are raised: (1) Verne's novel was extremely successful so that translations of culture-specific items significant to its themes will probably be full and accurate; (2) translators of both Verne and Tapinas may adapt parts of their novels in order to satisfy the needs of target readers; (3) where the historical and cultural knowledge of the source and target readers are very different, some loss of meaning is inevitable in the process of translation.

The theoretical section begins by providing an explanation of interdiscursivity, when a text combines discourses from different genres, and its relation to the novels analyzed, noting that for both of them the combination of different discourses is fundamental: both include the discourse of technology, and both refer very specifically to the setting of the action, the sea (marine places, flora and fauna) for Verne and the urban geography of the city of Vilnius for Tapinas. Verne also draws on French Romantic discourse, while Tapinas uses the features of historical discourse and the genre of the historical novel. Then, categories of translation strategies for culture-specific items are described.

The analytical sections discuss the strategies chosen in the translation of the collected culture-specific items which are divided into three groups essential to the plot: the setting, Romanticism in Verne's case, and Lithuanian historical background in Tapinas' case, and technology. The analysis reveals that Lewis, one of four translators of Verne's novel, omits a great number of culture-specific items and produces shortened adaptation for teen readers. The other English and Lithuanian translators, Walter, Talmantas and Velička, produce accurate and generally faithful translations. Tapinas translates his novel himself, mostly localizing the culture-specific items. He removes the Lithuanian diacritic marks from consonants and vowels since English readers are unfamiliar with the proper pronunciation of these items. He uses Lithuanian historical figures as Jonas Basanavičius, but completely alters his depiction to suit the plot. English readers do not know this person; and assume he is fictional.

The results of the analysis partially confirm the first hypothesis and completely confirm the second and the third one. Lewis omits many culture-specific items, in this way adapting the novel,

while other translators produce accurate translations. There is a different cultural and historical knowledge gap for Vilnius that Tapinas tries to compensate sometimes with glosses.

Keywords: translation, culture-specific items, interdiscursivity, science fiction, steampunk.

Santrauka

Šio darbo tikslas – kultūrinių realijų Jules'io Verne'o (1828-1905) „20 000 mylių po vandeniu“ (1872) ir Andriaus Tapino (1977-) „Vilko valanda“ (2013) analizė vertime. Aptariamos realijos surinktos iš 2 angliškų ir 2 lietuviškų Verne'o romano vertimų ir angliško „Vilko valanda“ vertimo; romaną autorius vertė pats. Analizė atlikta pagal Javier Franco Aixelá'os ir Eirlys E. Davies kultūrinių realijų vertimo strategijas. Darbo pradžioje pateikiamos kelios hipotezės: (1) Verne'o romanas susilaukė didelės sėkmės todėl realijų vertimas turi būti tikslus ir pilnas; (2) Verne'o ir Tapino kūrinių vertėjai adaptuos kai kurias teksto dalis norėdami įtikti skaitytojams; (3) vertime, dėl skirtingų istorinių ir kultūrinių žinių, prarandama tam tikrų realijų reikšmė.

Teorinėje darbo dalyje teigiama, kad kai tekste sujungiami skirtingų žanrų diskursai tai vadinama interdiskursyvumu. Šioje dalyje paaiškinama kaip interdiskursyvumas pasireiškia analizuojamuose romanuose, nes Verne'as ir Tapinas savo romanuose naudoja kelis skirtingus diskursus: abiejuose romanuose aptinkamas technologinis diskursas, ir abu autoriai daug dėmesio skiria veiksmo vietai ir laikui. Verno romane svarbi yra jūra (jūriniai objektai, augmenija ir gyvūnija), o Tapinas apibūdina urbanistinį Vilniaus peizažą. Verne'as įtraukia romantizmo diskursą, o Tapinas naudoja istorinį diskursą, kas yra būdinga istoriniam romanui. Pateikiamos kultūrinių realijų vertimo strategijos.

Analizėje aptariamas surinkų kultūrinių realijų vertimas ir naudojamos strategijos. Atsižvelgus į jų svarbą romanui, jos padalintos į tris dideles grupes: laikas ir vieta, romantizmas Verne'o romane, ir Lietuvos istorinis fonas Tapino romane, bei technologijos. Atlikta analizė parodė, kad vienas iš keturių Verne'o vertėjų, Lewis'as, iš angliško teksto pašalino daug realijų ir adaptavo romaną paauglių auditorijai. Skirtingi vertėjai adaptuoja arba pritaiko tekstą skirtingoms skaitojų grupėms. Lewis'as adaptuoja romaną, o kiti vertėjai, Walter'is, Talmantas ir Velička, kruopščiai laikosi originalios idėjos ir struktūros. Tapinas pats verčia savo romaną ir didžiąją dalį realijų lokalizuoja. Jis pašalina diakritinius ženklus nuo priebalsių ir balsių, bet angliško teksto skaitytojas vis tiek nežino, kaip teisingai ištarti šias realijas. Romane jis vaizduoja tokias iškilias istorinias figūras kaip Jonas Basanavičius kitaip nei yra įprasta, pritaikydamas jį pagal žanro reikalavimus. Angliško testo skaitytojai, nežino šios asmenybės todėl mano, kad jis netikras.

Analizės rezultatai dalinai patvirtina pirmąją hipotezę ir visiškai patvirtina antrąją ir trečiąją. Lewis'as pašalina dalį kultūrinių realijų adaptuodamas tekstą tam tikrai skaitytojų auditorijai, o kiti vertėjai išlaiko originalią formą ir struktūrą. Kai kurie vertėjai naudoja išnašas, kad padėtų skaitytojams, kuriems trūksta kai kurių kultūrinių ir istorinių žinių.

Raktažodžiai: vertimas, kultūrinės realijos, interdikursyvumas, mokslinė fantastika, steampunk.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Scientific and technological discoveries changed the Western world radically from the early nineteenth century onwards. Not surprisingly, in the later nineteenth century a new genre of popular fiction, now called science fiction, appeared. It combines details about existing technological devices in transport, communication and other fields with some that may be scientifically possible or very unlikely.

One of the fathers of this new genre was the French novelist Jules Verne (1828-1905), whose novels like *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (1872) and many others describe within the context of an adventure story how the latest technology allows or, somewhat improved, could allow, a different view of the world within the context of an adventure story. His novels are still popular today, including this one, in particular because of its fascinating combination of three discourses: detailed descriptions of marine geography, flora and fauna, the complex personality of a French Romantic hero in the protagonist, Captain Nemo, and the technological explanations of Nemo's amazing submarine. Since Verne's days, many sub-genres of science fiction have appeared, of which the latest is steampunk fiction. This uses elements of the historical novel, since it is set usually in the late nineteenth century, but goes much further than Verne in revising history and imagining a version of Western society of that time which includes machines that did not exist then. Though steampunk fiction appeared in the 1980s, the first Lithuanian steampunk novel, Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda* was published in 2013, followed by its translation into English later that year. Like Verne's, Tapinas' novel also combines different topics and discourses: a detailed presentation of early twentieth century Vilnius that is partly real and partly imaginary, a revised version of Lithuanian history depending on the notion of Vilnius becoming free of the Russian empire in 1870 and a member of an alliance of European cities, and the involvement in the action of technological devices from dirigibles to robots and bionics.

1.1 Aim and Scope of the Thesis

The aim of this thesis is to analyze and compare a number of translations of culture-specific items in Jules Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (1872) and Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda* (2013). The main objectives of this thesis are as follows:

1. According to the concept of interdiscursivity, to determine which genres of literature are combined in Jules Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* and Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda*.
2. To relate some of the most significant categories of culture-specific items that appear in the novels to the genre and thematic concerns of the two novels.

3. To compare two English and two Lithuanian translations of culture-specific items in Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*, showing how the similarities and differences in translation strategies affect the target text.
4. To analyze Tapinas' translation of *Vilko valanda* into English, considering how even a close translation of culture-specific items can lead to loss of meaning for target readers.

The analysis of the collected culture-specific items the following hypotheses:

1. Given that Verne's novel was extremely successful, translations of culture-specific items significant to its themes will probably be full and accurate.
2. In certain cases, translators of both Verne and Tapinas may adapt parts of their novels in order to satisfy the needs of target readers.
3. When the historical and cultural knowledge of the source and target readers are very different, some loss of meaning is inevitable in the process oftranslation.

1.2 Data and Methods

The data that is analysed comes first from the original French text of Verne's novel and from the two English and two Lithuanian translations of Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*: the earliest English translation, often reprinted, by Mercier Lewis (1873) and a later one by Frederick Paul Walter (1991); and the earliest Lithuanian translation by Jurgis Talmantas (1937) and a later one by Petras Velička (1958). *Vilko valanda* was written and translated by Andrius Tapinas himself. The total number of culture-specific items analysed in Verne's text is 838 and in Tapinas' text, 543. The analytical section is divided into several more specific parts in order to analyze and compare how different translators deal with culture-specific items related to the settings of the novels, Romantic ideology for Verne's text and historical information for Tapinas, and scientific terms related to the technology depicted in both novels. The collected culture-specific items are analysed based on translation strategies developed by Javier Franco Aixelá (1996) and Eirlys E. Davies (2003), as well as some other pertinent sources. Complete tables wth the collected culture-specific items are provided in a CD attached to the thesis.

2. INTERDISCURSIVITY AND THE MIXTURE OF GENRES IN JULES VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS* AND ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

This section provides a brief preliminary look at interdiscursivity in Jules Verne's and Andrius Tapinas' novels. The theoretical material is based on the works of Jian-guo Wu (2012), Vijay K. Bhatia (2004),

Arthur B. Evans (2002), Roland Barthes (1957), Jan Blommaert (2005), Norman Fairclough (2003) and Anil Menon (2006). The main topics to be discussed are the definition of interdiscursivity and the way in which Verne's and Tapinas' novels combine discourses from a variety of literary genres.

In a book on discourse Jan Blommaert defines the term of interdiscursivity as

> Connections between discourses across time as well as synchronically within repertoires. Contemporary political discourse, for instance, shows interdiscursive connections with earlier political discourse as well as with contemporary commercial advertisement discourse. (Blommaert 2005: 253)

Blommaert points out that texts of different genres, old or new ones, can be combined into one. Despite their manifest differences it is possible to interweave them for specific purposes. Norman Fairclough gives an example of the mixing of genres using an item in a newspaper published in a small Hungarian town; he analyses a promotional feature, showing that it is a hybrid product with features of journalistic articles, corporate advertisements and a tourist brochures; and that the typical features of all three genres appear in the visual layout and structure of the text (Blommaert 2003: 35).

In similar fashion, Jian-guo Wu (2012) states that interdiscursivity combines different kinds of texts in one text; it is similar to intertextuality but is a much broader term as it "mix[es] [...] diverse genres, discourses, or styles associated with institutional and social meaning in a single text" (Wu 2012: 1312). Wu refers to the distinction made by French discourse analysis between manifest and constitutive intertextuality. The first refers to texts that explicitly display features of another text, using such techniques as "discourse representation, presupposition, negation, metadiscourse, and/ or irony" (Wu 2012: 1313). The text is adjusted through different techniques as in fiction. The second type is associated with "mixing configuration of discourse conventions such as genres, activity types, and styles associated with different types of discourse" (Wu 2012: 1313). Both of the novels analysed in this study belong to the second type. Jules Verne's novel combines the subject matters and discourse styles of Romantic literature with a new kind of scientific literature, later known broadly as science fiction. It is this mixture of discourses that made Verne's novel a new kind of fiction. Tapinas's *Vilko valanda*, on the other hand, modifies the traditional historical novel genre by combining it with features of a current form of science fiction, steampunk literature.

Vijay K. Bhatia (2004) explains that, although intertextuality and interdiscursivity are sometimes treated as similar concepts, they are essentially different:

> Intertextuality refers to the use of prior texts transforming the past into the present often in relatively conventionalized and somewhat standardized ways; interdiscursivity, on the other hand, refers to more innovative attempts to create hybrid or relatively novel constructs by appropriating or exploiting established conventions or resources associated with other

> genres and practices. Interdiscursivity thus accounts for a variety of discursive processes and professional practices, often resulting in mixing, embedding, and bending of generic norms in professional contexts. (Bhatia 2004: 392-393)

Jian-guo Wu (2011) defines the difference in a similar way:

> intertextuality refers to the phenomenon that other texts are overtly drawn upon within a text, which is typically expressed through explicit surface textual features such as quotations and citations. […] Interdiscursivity, however, operates on a different dimension in that it refers to how a text is constituted by a combination of other language conventions (genres, discourses and styles). (2011: 97)

For writers like Verne and Tapinas, interdiscursivity allows them to create a new kind of narrative that includes elements that seem to belong to different worlds.

One of the most interesting discourses repeatedly used in Verne's *Vingt mille lieuses sous les mers* is the geographical one. Anil Menon emphasizes that Verne always wanted to travel but that most of his trips are created in his fiction. He was a friend of Alexander Dumas, the great writer of historical novels, to whom he once said: "Just as you are the great chronicler of history, I shall be the chronicler of geography" (Verne in Menon). In his novels Verne wrote how his characters travel to the moon, reach the centre of the earth and explore the depths of oceans still unknown to humans. Verne would consult encyclopaedias to describe animals and include maps in his novels as illustrations to visualise the journeys.

For Verne, all the journeys described in his novels make their heroes explore unknown territories, thus allowing the writer to invent new technology that would make the journeys possible. This leads to the technological discourse in Verne's novels that, paradoxically, can be related to Romantic discourse. Roland Barthes emphasizes the role of the *Nautilus*: "sailings into the unknown: a ship is a habit before a means of transport" (1972: 66). The submarine in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* makes the journey possible for Aronnax, Ned and Conseil, but for its inventor, Captain Nemo, it is also a home more than a transportation device. Barthes also notes:

> The *Nautilus*, in this regard, is the most desirable of all caves: the enjoyment of being enclosed [...] from the bosom of this unbroken inwardness, it is possible to watch, through a large window-pane, the outside vagueness of the waters, and thus define, in a single act, the inside by means of its opposite. (Barthes 1957: 66-67)

Captain Nemo makes the *Nautilus* his home to seclude himself from the outside world. The submarine has everything Nemo needs in order to survive and at the same time it provides him with shelter from the society and humanity he hates. In more than one scene descriptions of what can be seen form the submarine draws a Romantic discourse about nature:

> La mer était distinctement visible dans un rayon d'un mille autour du *Nautilus*. Quel spectacle! Quelle plume le pourrait décrire! Qui saurait peindre les effets de la lumière à travers ces nappes transparentes, et la douceur de ses dégradations successives jusqu'aux couchés inférieures et supérieures de l'Océan! (Verne 1991: 150-151)
>
> The sea was clearly visible for a one-mile radius around the *Nautilus*. What a sight! What pen could describe it? Who could portray the effects of this light through these translucent sheets of water, the subtlety of its progressive shadings into the ocean's upper and lower strata? (Walter)

In this passage the narrator uses Romantic discourse of the indescribable to represent the sea. At first he questions who could describe this scenery. He wonders if someone could write about the sea in such a way that all the details he is seeing would appear on paper. His language is very vivid when describing the scene. The narrator also adds exclamation marks to three out of four sentences to show the excitement he feels while viewing the scene.

Another feature of Romantic discourse in the novel is how Verne depicts Captain Nemo as a Romantic hero: a very proud man who usually seems cold and in control to the other characters; however, when he is talking about the sea, his emotions openly become very intense. Like a Romantic hero at times strong emotions take over him, for instance, in Book 2, Chapter 18, when one of Nemo's sailors is killed: "Le capitaine Nemo, rouge de sang, immobile près du fanal, regardait la mer qui avait englouti l'un de ses compagnons, et de grosses larmes coulaient de ses yeux" (Verne 1991: 563). Nemo has just lost one of his crewmen and starts crying, tears rolling down his face. The reader does not know exactly what Nemo is thinking, but his intense suffering is clear and shocking after so many episodes in which he shows no emotions.

Tapinas also combines different literary discourses, bring together elements of historical fiction with the experiment in technology, as is typical of steampunk literature. While historical fiction usually remains faithful to the major events and figures of a past period, but shows them as the background of an imaginary character's life. Tapinas uses a hypothetical approach. He re-writes the history of Vilnius by imagining how the city might have progressed if from 1870 to 1905 it had become independent of the czarist Russian empire and part of an imaginary alliance of independent Europe cities. Like Verne, to make changes possible, he develops technology like the dirigible of the late 19th century into a practical means of travel, along with a number of other technical devices. His narrative, like Verne's, is based on science and other technical explanations of all his marvellous devices. Instead of a Romantic hero, he uses real historical figures, like Jonas Basanavičius and Petras Vileišis, adapting them to suit the plot.

Tapinas focuses on the Lithuanian and Russian conflict and imagines Vilnius as an independent city in 1905, while according to many history books, Vilnius was occupied by Russia and Jonas Basanavičius initiated the fight for Lithuanian independence that began in the same year.

Interdiscursivity is a mixture of different genres, discourses and styles incorporated in one text. Jules Verne became a world best-seller through novels that combined different discourses in a fictional frame. However, for translators, this variety of discourses presents challenges. Tapinas combines the historical and technological discourse in his novel.

3. THEORETICAL CONCEPTS ON THE TRANSLATION OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS

This section presents the concept of culture-specific items or realia and is divided into three subsections: Subsection 3.1 describes some useful concepts of culture; Subsection 3.2 presents the idea of culture-specific items in texts and discusses main issues that arise in translating them, while Subsection 3.3 explains the categories of translation strategies developed by Javier Franco Aixelá and Eirlys E. Davies.

3.1 Concepts of Culture

This subsection focuses on certain concepts of culture: the ideas of Dick Hedbige (1994), Judy Giles and Tim Middleton (1999), and Ken Gelder (1997) are considered. The major subjects of analysis are the concept of culture along with the notion of subcultures.

Dick Hedbige finds the concept of culture difficult to define precisely; he uses biological metaphors to describe what culture is. In his view, the term culture "refers both to a process (artificial development of microscopic organisms) and a product (organisms so produced)" (1994: 5). He notes that in the eighteenth century the formation of society became a focus for writers and critics: "controversial issues. The 'quality of life', the effects in human terms of mechanization, the division of labour and the creation of a mass society" (Hedbige 1994: 6). He refers to the hierarchical structure of a culture, which is composed of different classes. For Hedbige, the working class and youth culture become his main focus in subculture studies, but his ideas can be applied beyond the working class and youth.

Ken Gelder lists three cultural structures: the working class, the dominant culture and the mass culture and claims youth subculture is a part of the working class (Gelder 1997: 83-84). The studies

conducted on this subculture analyse the structure, the role of domination and what determines domination. Hedbige notes certain aspects of a subculture:

> The tensions between dominant and subordinate groups can be found reflected in the surfaces of subculture – in the styles made up of mundane objects which have a double meaning. On the one hand, they warn the 'straight' world in advance of a sinister presence – the presence of difference – and draw down upon themselves vague suspicions, uneasy laughter, 'white and dumb rages'. On the other hand, for those who erect them into icons, who use them as words or as curses, these objects become signs of forbidden identity, sources of value. (Hedbige 1994: 2-3)

He claims that groups have their own styles created from different objects which reflect their values and beliefs. Different styles require different means to construct an individual appearance but serve the same purpose, to represent the group or subculture. Gelder notes that style construction is similar to identity construction because a person chooses objects and ascribes meanings and values to them. This means that the object has its history or older meaning but now gains a new one. This object can be recreated and used in a new way, thus becoming part of a new subculture.

Judy Giles and Tim Middleton support the ideas presented by Gelder and Hedbige. They note that "to represent the past by selecting certain versions of events or certain personages as significant is to create an order that bestows meaning on the events, people and objects of past times" (Giles and Middleton 1999: 82). As they indicate, people use objects that have their history and old meanings to create something new or modify the old ideas and objects through contemporary means. To illustrate this, these critics mention themed cafes that imitate Victorian and Edwardian period photographs, with their furniture and decorations (Giles and Middleton 1999: 93). These items are based on cultural knowledge of a period that is over. Today people also use contemporary techniques and machines to produce a similar yet new effect. Giles and Middleton list a number of similar commercial ventures dealing in the past: "shops offering replica are deco ceramics, Celtic jewellery, William Morris wallpapers, Victorian recipe books and medieval stained glass, as well as greetings cards featuring eighteenth- and nineteenth-century reproductions" (Giles and Middleton 1999: 93). These examples suggest that historical and cultural periods that ended a long time ago now become popular again and in different ways, even forming a subculture movement.

One such current subculture of which Andrius Tapinas' novel *Vilko valanda*, which is analysed in this thesis as an example is steampunk, in which people recreate different aspects of the Victorian period, such as clothing, music, and paintings yet using contemporary tools.

Culture includes many different elements of a society and its history,. Subcultures exist within the context of the buyer mainstream culture, and bringing together details in a different way from the

past that, when placed in another setting acquire a new meaning. They may involve new phenomena or use older ones.

3.2 The Issue of Culture-Specific Items and Cultural Realia in Translation

Issues connected with culture-specific items or realia, are the main focus of this subsection. Translation specialists like Mona Baker (2013), Irena Balčiūnienė (2005), Ieva Zauberga (2003), Pilar Mur Dueñas (2005), Heikki Särkkä (2007), Birgit Nedergaard-Larsen (1993), Javier Franco Aixelá (1996) and Irma Hagfors (2003) offer a variety of approaches to cultural realia, including definitions, categorizations and general translation strategies.

Taking an extreme position, Mona Baker describes a culture-specific item as "a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food" (2013: 18). However, in literary texts, this would rule out most geographical, historical and cultural references as well as proper names. Javier Franco Aixelá (1996) and Pilar Mur Dueñas (2005) disagree with this restrictive kind of definition. According to Aixelá, culture-specific items are culture-bound elements, references to particular items that are given a "different value [...] in the target language culture" (Aixelá 1996: 57). To illustrate this, Aixelá mentions the translation of the Bible and how the word "lamb" in the Bible acquires the status of a culture-bound term when translated. In the translation from Hebrew to Inuit a lamb becomes a culture-specific item as it will not have the same connotational meaning of an animal used in sacrificial rituals as in English or Spanish cultures (Aixelá 1996: 58). Aixelá views culture-bound terms as

> Those textually actualized items whose function and connotations in a source text involve a translation problem in their transference to a target text, whenever this problem is a product of the nonexistence of the referred item or of its different intertextual status in the cultural system of the readers of the target text. (Aixelá 1996: 58)

Mur Dueñas agrees that such items are intertextual and that translators, who serve as mediators between the source and the target cultures, have to make decisions regarding the final translated text (Mur Dueñas 2005: 50). She points out that the translators have the option of including additional information about such items, using strategies such as footnotes or glosses if they believe their readers do not have enough knowledge about the source culture. If they assume that "the target readers are equipped with sufficient contextual background to be able to recognise and understand the reference or assumes that its understanding can be easily inferred from the context, the reference will be repeated in the TT" (Mur Dueñas 2005: 50). In such cases, no additional explanations are needed.

Irma Hagfors supports the use of footnotes in certain cases and adds that in the translation of children's books additional information often serves an educational purpose:

> Translated children's literature can be either a means of bridging cultural differences or of obscuring them. If culture-bound elements are foreignized the story can serve as a tool for learning about foreign cultures, times and customs and intrigue readers to find out more about them. (Hagfors 2003: 125)

Keeping in mind, however, that child readers may be very young and do not understand many cultural references, many translators in this field feel that additional information is needed and that it can be educational. Jules Verne's novels, though written for both adolescents and adults originally, were categorized more narrowly by English publishers as works of fiction for child and teen readers and so have often been adapted by English language translators.

Several theorists, like Irena Balčiūnienė and Birgit Nedergaard-Larsen suggest ways to classify culture-specific terms. There are two general reasons why such classifications are useful in translating a literary text. First, identifying the major categories of cultural items chosen by the author helps to analyze significant themes and structures in the text. Second, in different periods, language cultures usually have established rules or norms on how specific cultural items should be translated. By classifying the cultural items, translators attempt to establish significance in the source texts so that they can transmit this to the target readers. Gideon Toury defines norms in general:

> The translation of general values or ideas shared by a community – as to what is right and wrong, adequate and inadequate – into performance, instructions appropriate for and applicable to particular situations, specifying what is prescribed and forbidden as well as what is tolerated and permitted in a certain behavioural dimension. (Toury 1995: 55)

Toury sees translation as a norm-governed activity which establishes rules to follow that allow the use of strategies like transfer, deletion or adaptation in the target culture texts. Nedergaard-Larsen notes that culture-specific items can be broadly distinguished into geographical, historical, cultural and political goals and that they function as "ideological and economic messages pertaining to custom, morals, values, life-style, living standards and industrial systems" (1993: 210). Irena Balčiūnienė asserts that culture-specific items are "words and phrases that mark certain terms, objects, events related to the source nation, country, geographical environment, culture, everyday means in order to reflect its cultural, historic or local colour"[1] (Balčiūnienė, translation mine). Balčiūnienė further divides

[1] "žodžiai ir žodžių junginiai, žymintys tam tikras sąvokas, daiktus, reiškinius, būdingus tautos, šalies, genties geografinei aplinkai, kultūrai, buičiai ir tokiu būdu perteikiantys tautinį, vietinį ar istorinį koloritą". (Balčiūnienė)

these smaller subcategories: for example, domestic realia includes references to food and beverages, clothing, footwear and accessories, accommodation, transportation, music, measurements, and money. (Balčiūnienė).

Another of the most common categories of culture-specific items in many literary works is proper names. Ieva Zauberga and Heikki Särkkä discuss issues often encountered by translators while translating proper names into Finnish and Latvian. Särkkä states that proper names "refer to unique referents" and adds that their translation can vary and depends on the communicative situation (Särkkä). Zauberga indicates that proper names, as in the Latvian case, pose problems. Although both specialists suggest transliteration or transcription, such modifications may hinder the reader if he or she tries to look up the name in the internet because the original form of the name is more likely to appear in such sources (Zauberga 2003: 145). Texts may also refer to historical figures whose names are likely to already have conventional forms in specific languages. Biblical names, for example, have traditional set forms in Christian societies: for instance, refer to Saint Peter, while Lithuanians call him "Petras".

3.3 Strategies in the Translation of Culture-Specific Items

Translators generally choose from a number of possible strategies for dealing with culture-specific items. The terms used for strategies can vary from one theorist to the other. In general, it is useful to follow the long-established tradition of distinguishing between strategies that are faithful to the original text and those that are looser and freer. Lawrence Venuti refers to these two tendencies as foreignization and domestication, terms that are now widely used (Venuti 1995: 20). Culture-specific items pose certain problems for translators, which are discussed in greater detail in this subsection. The main focus in this sub-section is on views about adaptation and those translation strategies of culture-specific items that are used in analyzing *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (1872) by Jules Verne and Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda.*

Literary texts are adapted for a variety of reasons. Georges Bastin explains that adaptation "involves rewriting a text for a new readership" (2001: 6). He adds that adaptations consider the knowledge and expectations of the target reader, as well as the style and coherence of the target language (Bastin 2001: 7). Bastin emphasizes the audience as the primary motivation for adaptations. Riitta Oittinen also confirms that literature can be adapted for several reasons. She mainly discusses translations for children:

> Adaptations [...] made for child readers, for instance, so the reader will "understand better"; some are some are made for parents, to make the book, in an adapted form, more appealing

> to national and international audiences [...] [and] may also reflect the adult authoritarian will to "educate" the child. (Oittinen 2000: 77)

Earlier, the post-war Lithuanian position towards adaptation was expressed by Kazimieras Ambrasas-Sasnava, the author of two textbooks for Lithuanian translators late in the Soviet period; he offers similar arguments justifying adaptation. Cultural references in texts written for the source audience are well understood by them, but the target audience, reading a translation, will not share the necessary same cultural knowledge; in this case, certain domestic, food and other cultural realia will not be understood (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 77). Then Ambrasas-Sasnava advices using adaptation to enable translators to fully communicate the source information. He states that "when the translator readdresses the text for the reader in a different language who often has a different education and cultural knowledge, and lives according to different economic and geographic conditions appropriate changes are made related to [...] semantic differences"[2] (1984: 79; translation mine). Adaptation as a strategy makes the text more reader-friendly for the target audience. To illustrate this, Ambrasas-Sasnava provides an example from Povilas Gasiulis' (1966) translation of J. D. Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951):

1. We had a [helluva] time. I think it was in **Bloomingsdale's**
2. Buvo velniškai smagu. Atsimenu, užėjom į vieną, rodos, **Blumingsdeilo krautuvę**

Ambrasas-Sasnava explains that Gasiulis adds the word *krautuvė* as an explanation for Lithuanian readers of the Soviet period who would not understand exactly what Bloomingdale's is, while for American readers of the original, it was a well-known store in New York City (1984: 80). Ambrasas-Sasnava views the translation procedure as a pragmatic adaptation of the text which is applied by translators with the target audience in mind. He notes that books can be adapted for children, teenagers, adults and other readers (1984: 83). He also indicates that translators can use different kinds of pragmatic adaptations, some of the most common being footnotes and glosses.

In his review of the situation in post-war Lithuania, Ambrasas-Sasnava claims that in the 1950s and 1960s footnotes were not only common but that it had to be indicated whether they were by the translator, editor or the author; the footnote, he explains, should be followed by brackets and the abbreviation *aut.*, *red.* or *vert.*, which mean author, editor and translator. However, writing in 1984, he finds that this condition no longer applies for translations (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 86). In Soviet Lithuania, footnotes were supposed to make unknown items clear for the readers so that the translator

[2] peradresuodamas tekstą kitakalbiui skaitytojui, neretai skirtingo išsilavinimo, kultūrinio lygio ir gyvenančiam kitokiomis ekonominėmis ir geografinėmis sąlygomis, darydamas atitinkamas pataisas, susijusias su [...] semantiniais skirtumais (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 79)

included them to explain a wide number of realia, including place names, domestic and cultural items, names, surnames, titles of fictional works or other kind of texts, dates, historical events and other realia considered unknown (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 96). Here he includes in the concept of realia anything that the target culture lacks or has a different value for (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 96).

The lack of appropriate equivalence is the most common issue in translation strategies for cultural realias. Dorothy Kenny defines equivalence as "the relationship between a source text and a target text that allows the target text to be considered as a translation of the source text in the first place" (2001: 77). The definition is a little vague; she also notes the denotational and connotational meaning of items and that the target text item has to refer back to the same source text item (Kenny 2001: 78). This may influence the translator's decision to use some additional help and include footnotes, as Ambrasas-Sasnava had suggested earlier. "external pragmatic means of adaptation are needed in order for the reader to understand better the epoch as it is originally depicted, historical environment, and social, economic and cultural interactions"[3] (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 112; translation mine).

Riitta Oittinen states that adaptations occur for many different reasons, but she admits that it involves domestication (2000: 99). Both Oittinen and Ambrasas-Sasnava claim that texts are adapted for the target audience according to target cultural values and translation norms; the latter accept that literary texts should be more or less domesticated for their target culture. Ambrasas-Sasnava wrote long before Venuti developed his ideas, but Oittinen, writing later, is directly responding to Venuti. Venuti, highly disapproving of somesticating strategues, calling domestication "an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, bringing the author back home" (1995: 20). Domesticating methods may include omission of foreign items. However, if the translators find that the reduced information can be compensated for in some way, they attempt to do so. Keith Harvey describes compensation as a "technique which involves making up for the loss of a source text effect by recreating a similar effect in the target text through means that are specific to the target text language and/or text" (2001: 37). When translators decide to compensate a loss, they choose different strategies to do so.

Among the many different terms used to describe strategies for translating culture-specific items, this thesis chooses to follow the terminology created by Eirlys E. Davies, based, as she explains, on a simplification of terms created by Javier Franco Aixelá (Davies 2003: 70-71). The major, reasons

[3] "išorinės pragmatinės adaptacijos priemonės [...] reikalingi tam, kad skaitytojui būtų kuo labiau suprantamas tekstas apie originale vaizduojamą epochą, istorinę aplinką, socialinę, ekonominę ir kultūrinę sanklodą" (Ambrasas-Sasnava 1984: 112)

for the choice of Davies' terms is that they work well for the analysis of Jules Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* and Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda*, as well as being clear and easy to use.

The most common strategy found in these translations is **localization**, defined as the attempt to "anchor a reference firmly in the culture of the target audience" (Davies 2003: 84). It is very similar to Aixelá's *naturalization* when "the translator decides to bring the CSI into the intertextual corpus felt as specific by the target language culture" (1996: 63). In translations into Lithuanian, this strategy manifests itself in the modification of proper names. Davies provides an example of the German translation of the *Harry Potter* series. The English source text *Hermione* is translated into German as *Hermine* (2003: 85). Valero Garcés distinguishes two possible ways for such modifications: (1) "translating by using spelling adaptations [and (2)] translating by producing meaning adaptations" (2003: 124). The first strategy involves adaptation of the spelling of the name to the target language so that target readers can pronounce it correctly, while the second strategy concerns the meaning. Javier Franco Aixelá distinguishes between a low degree of localization, in which the source name is adapted phonetically and morphologically, like, for instance, *Peter* is translated as *Peteris*, or *Chicago* as *Čikaga*; and a high degree of localization in which a familiar term of the name is substituted (Aixelá 1996: 63). An example of this is when *Peter* is translated as *Petras*, or *Paris* as *Paryžius*.

Milda Danytė discusses the translation of Canadian literature into Lithuanian and notes that localization is the most common strategy applied by Lithuanian translators. She explains that since the Lithuanian language is highly inflectional, localization is used in the morphological adaptation of names of characters and place names: "grammatical localization is necessary to allow names to have the necessary grammatical links with other words in the same sentence. Thus Shakespear is "Šekspyras" in Lithuanian; the "-as" nominative ending indicates a masculine ending" (Danytė 2006: 207). There are also other kinds of localization that is applied for the translation of measurements. Danytė explains that such words as "colis (inch), pėda (foot), jasdas (yard) and mylia (mile)" (2006: 208) are explained in dictionaries as loanwords, but do not have a precise meaning for the Lithuanian reader (2006: 208). In the examined translations of Canadian novels she examines some translators "fe[el] free to switch from one system to another" within their translation (2006: 209).

Globalization is seen as a contrary strategy to localization. According to Davies, it is the "replacing [of] the culture-specific references with ones which are more neutral or general" (2003: 83); for example, instead of the Lithuanian *koldūnai*, the general English item *dumplings* may be used. This term is based on Aixelá's strategy of *universalization*. Aixelá distinguishes two types of universalization: limited and absolute. Davies's single term is more acceptable because Aixelá's

distinction seems confusing. *Limited universalization*, according to Aixelá, occurs when translators uses a source reference closer to the reader but less specific, while for *absolute universalization* they use a neutral reference (1996: 63). However, this is a question of degree, and Davies' globalization term is clear enough.

In order to understand the purpose of two other strategies, the term **explicitation** has to be explained. Kinga Klaudy explains it as "a technique of making explicit in the target text information that is implicit in the source text" (2001: 80). This technique results in additional information given in the target text so that the strategy is called **addition** by Davies. Davies states that translators, in cases where addition is used, "supplement the text with whatever information is judged necessary" (2003: 77). This strategy is similar to Aixelá's suggested use of glosses; he distinguishes between the **intratextual gloss** included within the text and the **extratextual gloss** in the form of footnotes or glossary, and other forms (Aixelá 1996: 62). The example given by Ambrasas-Sasnava when Salinger's *Bloomingdale's* becomes *Blumingdeilo krautuvė* in Gasiulis's translation is a typical intratextual gloss. Mur Dueñas notes that glosses "allow the target reader to readily ascertain the cultural conflict upon which the whole story is based" (2005: 51). It is advised to use this strategy cautiously because too much unnecessary information may confuse the reader.

In contrast to explicitation, there is the strategy of implicitation, more commonly known as **omission**, the term Davies uses, when a culture-specific item is left out of the translation; Davies claims that many translators "omit a problematic CSI altogether" (2003: 79). Aixelá's term *deletion* means the same as omission. Mur Dueñas justifies the use of omission when there is too much unnecessary foreign information that slows down and hinders the reader's understanding of the text (2005: 52). According to Rodica Dimitriu, omission is a target audience-oriented strategy based on its need to read easily; professional translators delete words, phrases, sentences "to adjust linguistically, pragmatically, culturally, or ideologically the translated texts for their target audiences" (Dimitriu 2004: 165). Dimitriu notes that translators also delete certain parts of a text considering the needs of readers of particular social or age groups, their interests and expectations (2004: 172). Dimitriu's observations agree with those of Bastin, Oittinen and Ambrasas-Sasnava when they claim that the translator often adapts text, keeping in mind the interests of the target audience.

Finally, there is the strategy of **preservation**, or Aixelá's *repetition*, which refers to cases in which translators "maintain the source text terms in the translation", not making any changes (Davies 2003: 73). This is the common strategy used in Western countries when translating proper names of real people. Davies explains that the translators usually choose this strategy in literary texts when there

is no close equivalent in the target culture and the only way not to lose the item is to repeat it as it is in the target text. In Gasiulis' translation of Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*, for example, he preserves certain categories of proper names, such as those of magazines: "Senis skaitė „Atlantic Monthly"" (13). However, this is not a very common strategy for Lithuanian translators, as further analysis demonstrates.

The strategies preferred by translators of a specific literary text affect the way in which target audiences perceive the text's style and meaning. However, translators rarely comment on which strategies they have used or why. Analysis of the target texts are necessary to answer these questions.

4. JULES VERNE'S NOVELS: CHARACTERISTICS, RECEPTION AND TRANSLATIONS

According to Drew Lichtenberg, Verne began his career as a writer by writing poems and verse plays inspired by Victor Hugo, the greatest of French Romantics. However, he notes that Verne has two sides: the romantic dreamer and the technician (Lichtenberg). Novels like *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* combine romantic descriptions of nature and romantic characters with precise details about technology that either exists or could possibly exist soon in the future.

As has been shown, Jian-guo Wu and Vijay K. Bhatia refer this style of writing as interdiscursivity bringing together discourses from different genres. Romantic discourse appears frequently when characters are strongly moved by nature or events. His characters, such as, Pierre Aronnax in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*, is looking for the right words to describe what he has seen in a battle with a giant squid:

> Cette terrible scène du 20 avril, aucun de nous ne pourra jamais l'oublier. Je l'ai écrite sous l'impression d'une émotion violente. Depuis, j'en ai revu le récit. Je l'ai lu à Conseil et au Canadien. Ils l'ont trouvé exact comme fait, mais insuffisant comme effet. Pour peindre de pareils tableaux, il faudrait la plume du plus illustre de nos poètes, l'auteur des *Travailleurs de la Mer* (Verne 1991: 550).
>
> This dreadful scene on April 20 none of us will ever be able to forget. I wrote it up in a state of intense excitement. Later I reviewed my narrative. I read it to Conseil and the Canadian. They found it accurate in detail but deficient in impact. To convey such sights, it would take the pen of our most famous poet, Victor Hugo, author of *The Toilers of the Sea*. (Walter)

French Romantics combined a love of nature with strong political concerns. The figure of the Romantic hero is very important in their fiction; Lillian Furst described this figure as part of the movement in such a way: "He dissociates himself from his world, to which he bears a tense, high critical relationship, but his profound self-absorption precludes any genuine self-detachment" (Furst 1976: 66-67). Verne's

Captain Nemo is treated as a Romantic hero by many literary critics because he has isolated himself from society for political reasons and loves the sea, the part of Nature he had chosen to live in. He then uses his submarine to attack and destroy ships belonging to imperial power. In the introduction of his translation of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* F. P. Walter:

> But much of the novel's brooding power comes from Captain Nemo. Inventor, musician, Renaissance genius, he's a trail-blazing creation, the prototype not only for countless renegade scientists in popular fiction, […] Verne gives his hero's brilliance and benevolence a dark underside—the man's obsessive hate for his old enemy. This compulsion leads Nemo into ugly contradictions: he's a fighter for freedom, yet all who board his ship are imprisoned there for good; (Walter).

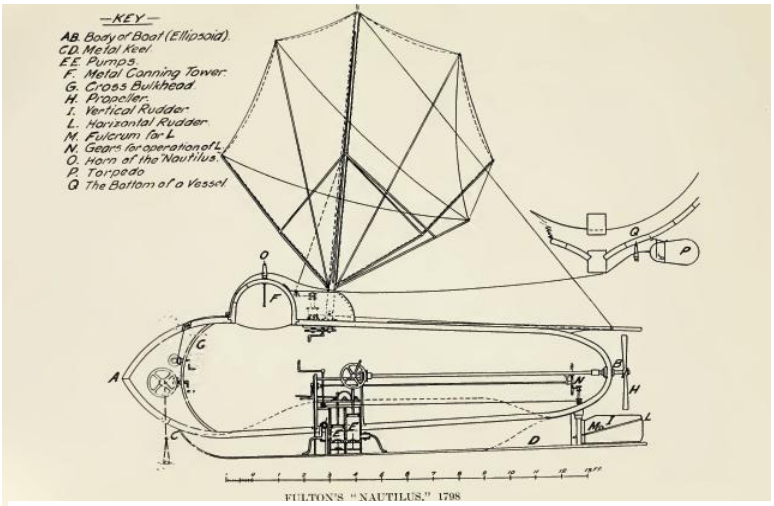


Illustration 1. A *Nautilus* like design by Robert Fulton, 1798.

Another feature of Captain Nemo as a Romantic Hero is that though he is a very proud man who usually seems cold and in control, at times strong emotions take over him. For instance, when one of Nemo's sailors is killed he starts crying, tears rolling down his face. The reader does not know exactly what Nemo is thinking, but his intense suffering is clear and shocking after so many episodes in which he shows no emotions. Originally, Verne wanted Nemo to be more specifically political by making him a Polish revolutionary fighting for the independence of Poland who lost his family to the Russians and who now blames the Western society for this. However, Verne's publisher Hetzel objected strongly. Verne had to omit any explanation about Nemo's origin. He includes a scene where Nemo is surprised by Aronnax while looking at a picture of his deceased wife (Verne 1983: 136-137). No further explanation is added (Adomavičiūtė 1983: 137).

At the same time, Captain Nemo is depicted as a technical genius and inventor of the *Nautilus*, the first really functional submarine. The number of details in the novel about this submarine expresses Verne's fascination with science and technology. Evans notes that this is the main differentiating feature between Verne's works and those of contemporary George Herbert Wells, whose works he called "scientific romances" (2005: 272). Evans asserts that in Verne's novels "there are no warp drives, bug-eyed aliens, ray guns, or star cruisers in Verne's fiction; one finds neither magic nor supernatural

fantasy therein" (2005: 271). His novels involve technology that is scientifically based, just as the *Nautilus* is based on Robert Fulton's design similar to the model in Illustration 1.

Vingt mille lieues sous les mer is full of long descriptive lists both of marine flora and fauna and of technical details about the submarine. In the first part of the novel Nemo invites his guest Aronnax on a tour around the submarine and explains the functions of all devices as well as the basic principles of electricity that make the *Nautilus* work:

> You're familiar with some of them, such as the thermometer, which gives the temperature inside the *Nautilus;* the barometer, which measures the heaviness of the outside air and forecasts changes in the weather; the humidistat, which indicates the degree of dryness in the atmosphere; the storm glass, whose mixture decomposes to foretell the arrival of tempests; the compass, which steers my course; the sextant, which takes the sun's altitude and tells me my latitude; chronometers, which allow me to calculate my longitude; and finally, spyglasses for both day and night, enabling me to scrutinize every point of the horizon once the *Nautilus* has risen to the surface of the waves. (Walter)

Verne's publisher wanted these novels not to be simply ones about adventure, but also to have a strong educational element for readers of all ages. This is certainly true of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mer* which, in addition to technological information, very carefully describes the exact routes the submarine takes around the world. Arthur B. Evans adds that the visual dimension is very important for Verne, so that his novels included illustrations and maps: "over *four thousand* in all, an average of more than *sixty* per novel, one for every six to eight pages of text in Hetzel's famous red and gold in-octavo editions" (Evans 2005: 274). Illustration 2 shows a map that appears in the French original of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* and which provides readers with names of continents and seas. It both serves an educational purpose and makes the story of where the submarine travels seem more realistic. As Adam Roberts comments in his analysis of the early science fiction:

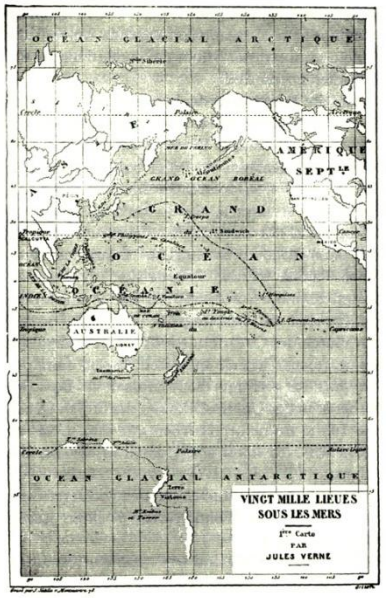


Illustration 2. Map from the novel *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers.*

> All Verne's books are set in a version of his present day, and when he invented such SF props as a spaceship he was keen to work them from existing scientific principles […] (Roberts 2000: 60). The effect, in Verne's fiction, is, as John Clute puts it, 'a sense of coming very close to but never toppling over the edge of the known'. (Clute in Roberts 2000: 60)

Evans explains that in combing fictional science and technology Verne created a new kind of literature:

> Verne has always had the reputation of "pushing the envelope" and venturing beyond the limits of the ordinary [...] [as his works have] tested the limits of orthodox literary convention in late-nineteenth century France. By intentionally mixing science with literature, Verne was breaking all the rules. In an era where *L'Art pour l'art* continued to be the reigning aesthetic, and a work's "literariness" was in part defined by its disdain for the exterior world, Verne's narratives were unrepentantly pedagogical and extrovertive (2005: 265-266).

Moreover, the scientific and the romantic are not treated as separate elements. Verne invites new technology which allows his heroes to explore unknown territories. In this way, the technological discourse in Verne's novels, paradoxically, can be related to romantic discourse. Roland Barthes emphasizes the role of the *Nautilus*: "sailings into the unknown: a ship is a habit before a means of transport" (1972: 66).

After five years of writing Verne published *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* in 1871. This novel, like those that followed, were extremely popular. During the period between 1863 and 1904 Verne wrote 54 volumes of science novels called *Extraordinare Voyages* (Fr. Extraordinary Voyages). Lichtenberg explains that, at first, his works were serialized and published in French magazines, and only after that they were sold as stand-alone novels (Lichtenberg). Even now Verne is listed in the Top Five of the United Nations Index as one of the most translated authors (Lichtenberg). Lately, with the rise of a different kind of science fiction that also emphasizes technology, steampunk literature, Verne is considered as a major model. It is especially Captain Nemo who is treated as a steampunk hero (Perschon).

Ironically, despite the respect Verne's works have received all over the world, translations into English have tended to shorten his novels, radically altering them. In English-speaking countries, Jules Verne is regarded as a children's writer, mainly because the English of changes made by translators. According to Michael and Karen Crisafulli, Lewis Mercier was the first translator of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*; his translation was published in 1872 and after that was republished frequently. Michael and Karen Crisafulli note that there are many different editions of the novels, but many of them are actually republications of Mercier's translation, which is criticised because he omits many parts of the novel that has scientific terms or Romantic passages and so reduces it to a simple adventure story.

Lithuanian readers, as analysis in further sections of this thesis show, are better served by translators who try to remain none faithful to the original French text. The first translation of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers,* under the Lithuanian title *20 000 mylių jūros gelmėmis* was by Jurgis Talmantas in 1936. Auškelaitė and Mingėlaitė describe Talmantas as a translator, linguist and author of textbooks on Lithuanian grammar (Auškelaitė and Mingėlaitė). He translated over 50 books, Among

them there major classics like William Shakespeare's *King Lear* (1937). Talmantas's translation of Verne does not indicate which language he worked from. His version is divided into two volumes, of which the first volume was published in 3000 copies and the second one in 3200 copies. *Šviesos knygynas* in Kaunas is listed as the publisher of both books. Talmantas added a short gloss of some difficult words to his translation.

In 1958, Petras Velička re-translated the novel *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* from a Russian version under the title *20 000 mylių po vandeniu*, which is now the accepted title in Lithuanian. *Valstybinė grožinė literatūros leidykla* is listed as the publisher that produced 20 000 copies of the novel. This edition supplements some of the unknown words with footnotes, by Velička and some by the editors. The book ends with an article by L. Zenkevičius, where he reviews the novel, discusses Verne's writings and some scientific and philosophical features of the novel. The language in the book is very different from Talmantas's version. A specific analysis in this thesis will show.

The novel was later reprinted in 1975 by *Vaga* in 30 000 copies. This version is listed as a second edition of Velička's translation, but edited under a different staff with A. Adomavičiūtė as the editor. This version has no vocabulary of rare words and the article by L. Zenkevičius is omitted. The footnotes written by the previous editor are left in. The text is revised and some minor stylistics changes are made.

The last version of *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* was published in 1981, by *Vaga* in 30 000 copies. This version is listed as the third edition of Velička's translation, with A. Adomavičiūtė again as the editor. Aside from some stylistic revisions, no major changes are made to the text.

5. TRANSLATIONS OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO THE SETTING OF VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS* INTO ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN

In his novel Jules Verne depicts a sea journey around the world in an imaginary submarine, the *Nautilus* so that there are a great number of names of countries, parts, seas and the like. These are all real places and create the context of a familiar world setting for the science fiction. During their journey they explore the seas, sailing from one location to another and often going deep below the surface: all this educates Verne's readers about the geography of the oceans and seas while exciting adventures occur. This section first analyses two English translations of culture-specific items related to setting and marine flora and fauna, selecting repetitive examples to compare the work of the two translators. Then it carries out the same procedure with two translators of such items into Lithuanian.

5.1 Translations into English of Culture-Specific Items Related to Setting in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* by Mercier Lewis and Frederick Paul Walter

Jules Verne's novel was translated into English several times, as well as being republished under different editors. This thesis focuses on two specific translations: the first is by Mercier Lewis (1873) and the second by Frederick Paul Walter (1991). These illustrate very different approaches to Verne's novel: while Lewis adapts the novel into an adventure take for teenagers; Walter respects Verne's scientific interests and didactic goals.

The analysis is divided into three parts and considers the different strategies that Mercier Lewis and Frederick Paul Walter apply in their translations. The first sub-subsection analyzes the translation of geographic place names, Sub-subsection 5.1.1 focuses on the translation of geographic place names and Sub-subsection 5.1.2 considers the translation of marine flora and fauna.

5.1.1 Translations of Geographic Place Names Related to the Sea into English

Jules Verne describes many different geographic locations which his characters pass through on their journey. This table contains a few examples from two translations into English.

Table 1. Translation of Names of Countries and Parts of Countries

No.	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis 1873 EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	du Land's End 570		Omission	Land's End 319	Preservation
2	l'Angleterre 570		Omission	England 319	Localization
3	les Sorlingues 570		Omission	Sicily Islands 319	Localization / Addition

Lewis tends to omit many geographic names, in this way simplifying the text. His translation is intended for younger readers so that he reduces Verne's great number of culture-specific items so that they would not interrupt the flow of the narrative and readers would not be overburdened with names they do not know. Walter, on the other hand, reproduces the names, either preserving or localizing them: like Verne, he aims at readers who are fascinated by this geographical knowledge. In Example 1, Land's End is preserved in Walter's translation, while Lewis omits it. Example 2, England is localized by Walter and omitted by Lewis. Lewis also omits the third place name *les Sorlingues, island*, while Walter localizes it with a minor intertexual explanation added to the name, Sicily Islands.



Illustration 1. A map from the French novel *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* (1991).

The importance of such precise geographical names is shown by the fact that Verne complements his novel with a number of illustrations among which is the map shown in Illustration 1. This map has names of continents, seas, rivers and lakes, but perhaps the most original aspect is the markings of the coordinates. Captain Nemo gives orders to his crew based on maps and his speech is very specific and scientific as he gives directions in coordinates. The reader can follow the dotted line because it marks the route the *Nautilus* has followed during this journey. The novel takes place in the same period as the author is living in and the map depicts world geography as it was known at that time. In this way Verne provides his novel with verisimilitude, especially for his first readers.

The most important geographic locations in the novel are those near the sea:

Table 2. Translation of Land Near the Sea

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis 1873 EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	Saint-Malo 525	St. Malo 260	Preservation	Saint-Malo 295	Preservation
2	d'abord à Botany-Bay 218	Botany Bay 105	Preservation	Botany Bay 123	Preservation
3	devant Tikopia 217	Tikopia 104	Preservation	by Tikopia Island 121	Preservation/ Addition
4	l'île Kittan 330	the Island of Kiltan 160	Localization	Kiltan Island 192	Localization
5	le cap Horn 55	Cape Horn 25	Localization	Cape Horn 32	Localization
6	du Cap Nord 597	Cape North 292	Localization	North Cape 334	Localization
7	Île de Périm 333	the Island of Perim 162	Localization	Perim Island 194	Localization
8	la Terre du Feu 523	Terra del Fuego 257	Localization	Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Fire 295	Localization/ Addition
9	l'île Tound et le canal Mauvais 224	Island Sound and Canal Mauvais 109	Localization	Tound Island and the Bad Channel 126	Preservation/ Localization
10	Richard Hawkins les appela Maiden-Islands, îles de la Vierge 525		Omission	Sir Richard Hawkins called them the Maidenland, after the Blessed Virgin 295	Preservation
11	à la hauteur du cap des Vierges 55	Cape Vierges 25	Localization/ Preservation	Cabo de las Virgenes 32	Spanish translation

Both translators use preservation in many cases, as seen here in Examples 1 and 2. Walter sometimes adds an intratextual explanation as in Example 3 where *Tikopia* becomes *Tikopia Island*. Both translate the geographical term into English, but preserves the proper name as in Verne, as in Examples 4, 5 and

6 (*Île de Périm* becomes *Island of Perim* or *Perim Island*). In Example 8, Lewis provides the readers with the Spanish translation of *la Terre du Feu*, *Terra del Fuego*, which is the accepted version of this place name in English; Walter uses the Spanish name and gives its translation into English, *Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Fire*. In Example 9, the two translators treat the name of these locations differently. Lewis translates *l'île Tound* as *Island Sound* keeping the original French word order though misspelling *Tound* and localizes *le canal Mauvais* as *Canal Mauvais*. Walter, on the other hand, localizes *l'île Tound* correctly as *Tound Island* and chooses to translate the meaning of *le canal Mauvais* as *the Bad Channel*. During this voyage the *Nautilus* sails past different capes; typically for him, Lewis omits some place names entirely, as in Example 10, while Walter translates them. Example 11 shows how the two translators localize the name of a cape in different manners, Lewis as *Cape Vierges*, preserving the French name, *Vierges*. Walter changes the French name as *Cabo de las Virgenes*, using the Spanish name.

In different instances Walter and Lewis rely on different translation methods. They tend to translate some of these culture-specific items by localizing or preserving them. A great number of these names are omitted by Lewis, but are translated by Walter.

5.1.2 Translation of Names of the Marine Flora and Fauna into English

Jules Verne's novel is notable for the numerous descriptions of the different plants, fish and animals of the sea. Captain Nemo and Professor Aronnax, the two major characters, discuss the flora and fauna in detail, showing how fascinated they are by the sea as a rich and marvellous place. In Nemo's case, these descriptions attest to his Romantic perception of nature and help make him a Romantic hero. These lists are often very long, but their inclusion of not only exotic names, colours but also references to and shapes are important in order to understand Nemo's inner world. Nemo has built his submarine to escape the land, ruled by humans; he admires the sea for its wild freedom beauty, wilderness and strange diversity. In *Encyclopædia Universalis France* the French Romantic hero is described as "perpetual internal exiles, martyrs, who are proud that they are alien to their society"[4] (*Encyclopædia Universalis France;* my translation). Nemo exiles himself from society in the *Nautilus*. In addition, Verne's use of precise terms for flora and fauna provide the novel with a scientific basis and make it a didactic work of fiction. The English translators, Mercier Lewis and Frederick Paul Walter transmit

[4] "seront de perpétuels exilés de l'intérieur, martyrs, non sans fierté, de leur alienation" (*Encyclopædia Universalis France*)

these parts of the novel in different ways, as Lewis greatly simplifies the narrative, omitting many scientific details and descriptions, while Walter preserves and localizes as much as possible.

In certain cases the two translators both reproduce the references to marine flora and fauna faithfully. This is usual when these references to marine life are part of the action of the story, For example, different elements of marine flora and fauna are used in the daily life of the *Nautilus* crew. Captain Nemo is surrounded by sea and uses all that he can find in it for food supplies and clothing.

Table 1. Translation of Marine Flora and Fauna Used in the Submarine

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis 1873 EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	du foie de tortue, du filet de requin, du beefsteak de chien de mer 95	Tortoise liver, filleted shark, and beef-steaks from seadogs 47	Localization	Turtle livers, loin of shark, dogfish steaks 54	Localization
2	filet de tortue de mer 116	fillet of turtle 57	Localization	loin of sea turtle 67	Localization
3	une conserve d'holoturies 117	a preserve of sea-cucumber 57-58	Localization	preserves of sea cucumber 67	Localization
4	une crème dont le lait a été fourni par la mamelle des cétacés 117	a cream, of which the milk has been furnished by the cetacea 58	Localization	cream from milk furnished by the udders of cetaceans 67	Localization
5	confitures d'anémones 117	some preserve of anemones 58	Localization	marmalade of sea anemone 67	Localization
6	de loutre marine, et chaussés de bottes de mer en peau de phoque, portaient des vêtements d'un tissu particulier 91	caps made from the fur of the sea otter, and shod with sea boots of seal's skin 45	Localization	caps made of sea-otter fur, and shod in sealskin fishing boots 52	Localization
7	byssus 117		Omission	fabric covering you was woven from the masses of filaments that anchor certain seashells 67	Localization / Addition

Nemo has decided to spend the rest of his life in the *Nautilus*, isolating himself from human society to do this, he uses all the resources provided by the sea for his daily needs. Examples 1 to 5 appear in one scene in which Nemo welcomes his guests with a feast and serves them delicious meals prepared entirely from marine fish such as *du foie de tortue, du filet de requin, du beefsteak de chien de mer*. Cream is normally a dairy product, but Nemo has found a way to milk sea mammals. Nemo explains to his guests that even sweets, like marmalade, are produced from sea plants. He also gives two instances

of clothing made from marine source. Examples 6 and 7, in these cases, both Lewis and Walter translate each item very closely, using the strategy of localization. Their translations do not differ very much, although one can note that Walter sometimes uses addition, providing an intratextual explanation: in Example 6 he refers to *sealskin **fishing** boots* and in Example 4 follows Verne more closely by explaining that the cream comes from the udders of a certain sea mammal, while Lewis just states that it is from an animal. Lewis omits Example 7, *byssus,* which Walter translates and intratextually.

In other parts of the novel Walter translates Verne's very long descriptions and lists faithfully, including all the scientific items and descriptions, while Lewis omits many details and sometimes whole lists. This can be seen in the episode in which the characters walk on the seafloor, stepping on all kinds of corals and molluscs. Bold print is used in Verne's text to indicate parts that Lewis omits.

Table 2. Translation of Marine Flora

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis 1873 EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	Les isis variées, les cornulaires, des touffes d'oculines Les isis variées, les cornulaires qui vivent isolément, des touffes d'oculines vierges, désignées autrefois sous le nom de «corail blanc», les fongies hérissées en forme de champignons, les anémones adhérant par leur disque musculaire, figuraient un parterre de fleurs, émaillé de porpites parées de leur collerette de tentacules azurés, **d'étoiles de mer qui constellaient le sable, et d'astérophytons verruqueux, fines dentelles brodées par la main des naïades, dont les festons se balançaient aux faibles ondulations provoquées par notre marche.** C'était un véritable chagrin pour moi d'écraser sous mes pas les brillants spécimens de mollusques qui jonchaient le sol par milliers 183-184	Various kinds of isis, clusters of pure tuft-coral, prickly fungi, and anemones formed a brilliant garden of flowers, decked with their collarettes of blue tentacles, sea-stars studding the sandy bottom. It was a real grief to me to crush under my feet the brilliant specimens of molluscs which strewed the ground by thousands, of hammerheads, donaciae (veritable bounding shells), of staircases, and red helmet-shells, angel-wings, and many others produced by this inexhaustible ocean. 88	Localization / Omission	various isis coral, cornularian coral living in isolation, tufts of virginal genus Oculina formerly known by the name "white coral," prickly fungus coral in the shape of mushrooms, sea anemone holding on by their muscular disks, providing a literal flowerbed adorned by jellyfish from the genus Porpita wearing collars of azure tentacles, and starfish that spangled the sand, including veinlike feather stars from the genus Asterophyton that were like fine lace embroidered by the hands of water nymphs, their festoons swaying to the faint undulations caused by our walking. It filled me with real chagrin to crush underfoot the gleaming mollusk samples that littered the seafloor by the thousands 103	Localization

Here Aronnax describes what kind of plants they are passing with the great excitement of a scientist. Verne creates realistic verbal images of different kinds of corals, appealing to the readers' imaginations, mentioning their shapes, like *les fongies hérissées en forme de champignons* which is translated by Walter as *prickly fungus coral in the shape of mushrooms*; Lewis, on the other hand, omits the description of the coral.

Although in the novel sometimes single examples of marine flora and fauna are mentioned, what is more typical are long lists organized scientifically; often the conversations about marine nature resemble a precise and exact description from an encyclopaedia.

Table 3. Translation of Passage on Molluscs

No	Jules Verne FR	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	des mollusques se divise en cinq classes; que la première classe, celle des céphalopodes dont les sujets sont tantôt nus, tantôt testacés, comprend deux familles, celles des dibranchiaux et des tétrabranchiaux, qui se distinguent par le nombre de leurs branches: que la famille des dibranchiaux renferme trois genres, l'argonaute, le calmar et la seiche, et que la famille des tétrabranchiaux n'en contient qu'un seul, le nautile. Si après cette nomenclature, un esprit rebelle eût confondu l'argonaute, qui est *acétabulifère*, c'est-à-dire porteur de ventouses, avec le nautile, qui est *tentaculifère*, c'est-à-dire porteur de tentacules 297	Mollusca is divided into five classes; that the first class features the Cephalopoda (whose members are sometimes naked, sometimes covered with a shell), which consists of two families, the Dibranchiata and the Tetrabranchiata, which are distinguished by their number of gills; that the family Dibranchiata includes three genera, the argonaut, the squid, and the cuttlefish, and that the family Tetrabranchiata contains only one genus, the nautilus. After this catalog, if some recalcitrant listener confuses the argonaut, which is acetabuliferous (in other words, a bearer of suction tubes), with the nautilus, which is tentaculiferous (a bearer of tentacles) 173	Localization

Lewis omits this entire passage, while Walter retains it. Aronnax explains that these molluscs fall into five different classes, each of which has a set of distinguishing traits. This description is very long (this example gives only its first part) and could appear in a textbook. The style is formal and scientific, with divisions of mollusks into classes, families and genus, with terms like *Dibranchiata*, as well as more common and familiar names like squid and cuttlefish. Some very elaborate terms are defined; for example, the adjective *acetabuliferous* is said to mean a mollusc with suction tubes. Walter localizes the terms of classification with capital letters and preserves the original didactic information of the French novel.

Walter's translation follows closely the text not merely in terms of words and phrases but also in respecting the interdiscursivity in Verne's work: educational passages with scientific details and Romantic responses to the variety and beauty of nature. Lewis, on the other hand, by constantly omitting and shortening, he makes the French novel simply a story of action and adventure.

5.2 Translations into Lithuanian of Culture-Specific Items Related to Setting in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* by Jurgis Talmantas and Petras Velička

The following sub-subsections analyze two Lithuanian translations by Jurgis Talmantas (1937) and Petras Velička (1958) of Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*. Sub-subsection 5.2.1 analyzes translation of geographic place names, while Sub-subsection 5.2.2 focuses on translation of the marine flora and fauna.

5.2.1 Translation of Geographic Place Names Related to the Sea into Lithuanian

Like Frederic Paul Walter, Jurgis Talmantas and Petras Velička translate names of different geographic locations related to the sea by remaining as close to the French text as possible. The following tables contain the same examples as in the previous subsections, where the English translations by Lewis and Walter were discussed.

In certain instances, however, the Lithuanian translators do use omission as a strategy. This can be seen in the strategies they choose for place names in one sentence:

1. Le 30 mai, il passait en vue **du Land's End**, entre la pointe extrême de **l'Angleterre** et les **Sorlingues**, qu'il laissa sur tribord. (Verne 1991: 570)
2. Gegužės mėn. 30 dieną praplaukė pro **Anglijos pakraščius**. (Talmantas 1936: 314)
3. Gegužės 30 dieną jis praplaukė **Landsendo** ir **Silio salas**, kurios liko nuo mūsų dešinėje. (Velička 1958: 529)

Both translators prefer localization in the items they translate, for example, *Land's End* is translated as *Landsendo* by Velička. He provides the readers with a phonetic adaptation of the name, while Talmantas omits the name. According to Valstybinė Lietuvių Kalbos Komisija, "Names of people and locations that appear in Latin letters in works of fiction, magazines for children and teenagers, considering the age and education of its readers are adapted; i.e., the form in which the word appears is based on its pronunciation" (*VLKK*; my translation).[5] In Example 2, Talmantas translates *l'Angleterre* as *Anglija* and perhaps includes *Land's End* as *pakraščius*. It appears that Talmantas understood the second proper name as a common noun so that he provides a literal translation of the name. Velička translates *les Sorlingues* as *Silio salas* and provides an intratextual explanation by indicating that these

[5] Lotyniško pagrindo alfabetus vartojančių kalbų asmenvardžiai ir vietovardžiai grožiniuose kūriniuose, populiariuose ir vaikams bei jaunimui skirtuose leidiniuose atsižvelgiant į skaitytojų amžių ir išsilavinimą adaptuojami, t. y. pateikiami pagal tarimą (*VLKK*).

are islands, while Talmantas omits the name all together. For some reason Velička omits *l'Angleterre* altogether.

Both translators treat names of islands in a similar manner and localize as many of them as possible. The table contains examples that illustrate the most common choices made by Talmantas and Velička.

Table 1. Translation of Land Near the Sea

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategies	Petras Velička 1958 LT	Strategies
1	Saint-Malo 525	Sen Malo 265	Localization	Sen-Malo 485	Localization
2	d'abord à Botany-Bay 218	Botani Bei salos 226	Localization/ Addition	Botani-Bei 193	Localization
3	devant Tikopia 217	Tikopiją 223	Localization	Tikopikos salos 191	Localization/ Addition
4	l'île Kittan 330	Kitono salą 44	Localization	Kitano sala 299	Localization
5	le cap Horn 55	Horno iškyšulio 45	Localization	Horno kyšulio 39	Localization
6	du Cap Nord 597	Nord Kapo 343	Localization	Šiaurės kyšulio 553	Localization/ Globalization
7	Île de Périm 333	Perimo salos 57	Localization	Perimo salos 303	Localization
8	la Terre du Feu 523	Ugnies Žemė 263	Localization	Ugnies Žemė 484	Localization
9	l'île Tound et le canal Mauvais 224	Tundo salos ir Pavojingojo griovio 234	Localization/ Addition	Tundos salos ir Pavojingojo sąsiaurio 199	Localization/ Addition
10	Richard Hawkins les appela Maiden-Islands, îles de la Vierge 525	Ričardas Haukinsas pavadino jas Maiden-Islands, mergų salomis 265	Preservation/ Localization	Ričardas Haukinsas jas pavadino Maiden-Ailendu – Panos Marijos salomis 485	Localization
11	à la hauteur du cap des Vierges 55	Mergų iškyšulio (Vierges) 45	Localization/ Preservation/ Addition	Mergaičių kyšulio platumoje 38	Localization/ Globalization

When translating some of these names both translators tend to specify what kind of object or location it is. For instance, in Example 2 Talmantas translates *Botany-Bay* as *Botani Bei salos*; in Example 3, Velička translates *Tikopia* as *Tikopikos salos*. Talmantas and Velička add the word *sala* next to these geographic locations this way specifying them as islands. In Example 6, Talmantas translates *Cap Nord* as *Nord Kapo*, a mistranslation which is also intentionally printed in bold in the translation. He provides a list of some proper names in their phonetic adaptations and original forms at the end of the book, before the glossaries. Lionginas Pažūsis explains that this choice to provide the geographic names in their original forms is currently being applied when translating the *National Geographic* into Lithuanian. According to him, this way helps to avoid any possible inconvenience for the reader as the original form appears in brackets next to its translations, and it also helps to avoid any unequal use of the name in the translation (Pažūsis 2014: 191). In Example 8, Talmantas and Velička translate *la Terre du Feu* as *Ugnies Žemė*, while Frederick Paul Walter provides the same name in Spanish in his English

version. In Example 9, Talmantas and Velička translate *le canal Mauvais* as *Pavojingojo griovio* or *Pavojingojo sąsiaurio*. Both translators use the pronominal (įvardžiuotinė) form of the Lithuanian adjective *pavojingas*. Pažūsis explains that "names of physical geographic objects that contain an adjective and a noun (a term) have complete/acceptable translations. A target text adjective, when translated into Lithuanian, usually appears in a pronominal form"[6] (Pažūsis 2014: 190; my translation).

Both translators remain close to the French novel when translating geographic place names and localize the names in most of the cases analyzed: names are phonetically adapted based on their pronunciation and are given proper Lithuanian endings. Talmantas and Velička prefer intratextual explanations by inserting one word, such as *sala*, to specify what kind of geographic object is mentioned in the text.

5.2.2 Translation of Names of Marine Flora and Fauna into Lithuanian

The scientific descriptions and terms related to marine flora and fauna are generally rendered faithfully in the two versions. However, it should be noted that the two translations are produced in different periods: Talmantas translated the novel in 1937, while Velička produced his translation in 1958. Despite this time gap, they differ only very slightly and usually only when it comes to Lithuanian syntax or grammar, the rules of which were not exactly the same in the two periods.

Table 1. Translation of Marine Flora and Fauna Used in the Submarine

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategies	Petras Velička 1958 LT	Strategies
1	du foie de tortue, du filet de requin, du beefsteak de chien de mer 95	vėžlio kepenų, ryklio nugarinės arba jūros šuns bifšteko 87	Localization	vėžlio kepenys, toji ryklio nugarinė ir tasai jūros šuns bifšteksas 76	Localization
2	filet de tortue de mer 116	jūros vėžlio nugarinė 110	Localization	jūros vėžlio nugarinė 97	Localization
3	une conserve d'holoturies 117	holoturijų konservai 110	Localization	konservai iš **jūros** holoturijų 97	Localization / Addition
4	une crème dont le lait a été fourni par la mamelle des cétacés 117	kremas iš banginio tešmens pieno 110	Localization	kremas, pagamintas iš grietinėlės, kurią mums teikia banginiai 97	Localization
5	confitures d'anémones 117	uogienės iš anemonų 110	Localization	uogienę iš anemonų	Localization
6	de loutre marine, et	jūros ūdros kailio	Localization	jūros ūdros kailio	Localization/ Creation/

[6] Fizinės geografijos objektų pavadinimų, kuriuos sudaro būdvardžio ir daiktavardžio (nomenklatūrinio žodžio) junginiai, vertiniai yra kvalifikaciniai. VK būdvardis juose į lietuvių kalbą paprastai yra verčiamas įvardžiuotine būdvardžio forma (Pažūsis 2014: 190).

	chaussés de bottes de mer en peau de phoque, portaient des vêtements d'un tissu particulier 91	kepurėmis, ruonio odos batais 83		beretėmis, ilgais jūreiviškais ruonio odos batais 72	Omission/ Mistranslation
7	Byssus 117	vienos rūšies kiaukutų plaušo 110	Addition	bisusas 98	Localization

All of these marine items are ones used to feed or clothe the passengers in the submarine. Examples 1 and 5 are related food items and examples from 5 and 7 shows how marine fish and plants are used for clothing. In Example 3, *une conserve d'holoturies* is translated as by Talmantas as *holoturijų konservai*, whereas Velička translates it as *konservai iš jūros holoturijų*. Velička specifies the name of the fish with the word *jūros*. In Example 4, *une crème dont le lait a été fourni par la mamelle des cétacés* is translated by Talmantas as *kremas iš banginio tešmens pieno*, while Velička translates it as *kremas, pagamintas iš grietinėlės, kurią mums teikia banginiai*. In Example 7 *byssus* is translates by Talmantas as *vienos rūšies kiaukutų plaušo*, meaning a kind of fabric, while Velička localizes it as *bisusas*. Talmantas' choice is similar to that made by Walter in his English translation, as both decide to briefly describe how the fabric is produced instead of translating its name. Their choice of an intratextual explanation does not interrupt the narrative and fits in it without causing any problems. Talmantas and Velička prefer localization when translating these items.

As has been explained, Verne provides long scientific lists and categorizations of marine flora and fauna, often with Romantic details of colours, movement, shape and the like. Talmantas and Velička, like Walter, translates all these items along with their details. To some spaces only a small part of these translations are given in Tables 2 and 3, parallely those in Sub-section 5.1.2.

Table 2. Translation of Marine Flora into Lithuanian

No.	**Jules Verne FR**	**Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT**	**Strategies**	**Petras Velička 1958 LT**	**Strategies**

1	Les isis variées, les cornulaires qui vivent isolément, des touffes d'oculines vierges, désignées autrefois sous le nom de «corail blanc», les fongies hérissées en forme de champignons, les anémones adhérant par leur disque musculaire, figuraient un parterre de fleurs, émaillé de porpites parées de leur collerette de tentacules azurés, d'étoiles de mer qui constellaient le sable, et d'astérophytons verruqueux, fines dentelles brodées par la main des naïades, dont les festons se balançaient aux faibles ondulations provoquées par notre marche. C'était un véritable chagrin pour moi d'écraser sous mes pas les brillants spécimens de mollusques qui jonchaient le sol par milliers 183-184	Įvairių rušių izidos, vienišos kornularijos, pūkuotos okulinų puokštės, seniau vadinamos baltuoju koralu, dygiosios kremblių pavidalo fungijos, anemonai, prie dugno prikibę raumeningom savo kojom sudarė gražiausią gėlyną, išmargintą porpitais, kurie dengti melsvų čiupiklių taurelėmis. Smėlyje blizgėjo jūros žvaigždės ir karpuotieji asterofitai, lyg najadų rankomis išausti švelnūs pinikai, kurių puikios girliandos suposi pasijudinus vandeniui mums praeinant. Man buvo gaila trypti kojomis tuos blizgančius moliuskų pavyzdžius 183-184	Localization	Įvairios atmainos izidų, vamzdiniai **koralai-**kornuliarijos, gyvenančios skyrium, kekės pirmykščių okulinų, kurie anksčiau buvo vadinami „baltaisiais koralais“, kremblinės fungijos, anemonos, priaugusios prie žemės raumeningais savo padais, sudarė tartum kokį tikriausią gėlyną pagražintą **sinoforomis**-porporitais su žydrų čiuptuvėlių vainikėliais, ištisais žvaigždynais jūros žvaigždžių; ir lyg ploniausi nėriniai, numegzti najadžių rankų, sulig kiekvienu mūsų žingsniu virpėjo gumbuotų asterofitonų girliandos. Tiesiog buvo gaila kojomis mindžioti tuos nuostabiausius moliuskus 159	Localization/ Addition

Velička inserts words to specify certain types of plants, as for instance, *koralai-kornuliarijos* or *sinoforomis-porporitais.* Like Talmantas, he localizes all of the names, but his choice of intratextual additions makes his translation more reader friendly.

At different instances Captain Nemo and his guests encounter many marine creatures. Here their descriptions are usually more focused on the scientific, Latin terms used to describe their origin and relations to other fish and sea animals. Talmantas and Velička deal with the issues raised by such terms in a similar manner.

Table 3. Translation of Marine Fauna into Lithuanian

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategies	Petras Velička 1958 LT	Strategies
1	des mollusques se divise en cinq classes; que la première classe, celle des céphalopodes dont les sujets sont tantôt nus, tantôt testacés, comprend deux familles, celles des dibranchiaux et des tétrabranchiaux, qui se distinguent par le nombre de leurs	moliuskų skyrius dalomas penkiomis klasėmis, kad pirmąją klasę sudaro galvakojai moliuskai, iš kurių vieni yra žvyniaodžiai, o kiti nuogi ir sudaro dvi šeimas: dvižiaunių ir keturžiaunių, vadinas, skiria pagal žiaunų	Localization	moliuskai, arba **minkštakūniai**, skirstomi į penkias klases; kad galvakojų moliuskų klasė apima dvi poklases: dvižiaunius ir keturžiaunius, pagal tai, kiek jie turi žiaunų; 266-267	Localization / Addition

	branches 297	skaičių. 16-17			

Velička sometimes inserts an explanatory word, just as in the previous table. Talmantas and Velička are fathful to the French text. The molluscs are listed and in their descriptions they are listed in their hierarchical order, but at times the Lithuanian translations contain different terms For example, Talmantas uses such terms as *klasė* and *šeima*, whereas Velička uses the terms *klasė* and *poklasė*. The terms may have changed during this period of time or Talmantas may not have had the access to such data while translating the novel.

Unlike one of the English translators, Talmantas and Velička follow the French text closely and localize a large number of culture-specific items related to marine flora and fauna. Velička prefers brief, one-word intratextual explanations inserted in his translations, while Talmantas localizes the names without much change or addition.

5.3 Conclusion

Translation of geographic place names and marine flora and fauna is discussed in this sub-section to statistically determine the predominating translation strategy and observe other choices made by the four translators. The figures below provide the total number of culture-specific items collected for the analyses in Verne's novel *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*. Figure 1 exhibits translations choices for different geographic place names, while Figure 2 shows how marine flora and fauna is translated.

In total, 151 different geographic place names are collected for the analysis and the figure below shows how many items are translated using the given strategies.

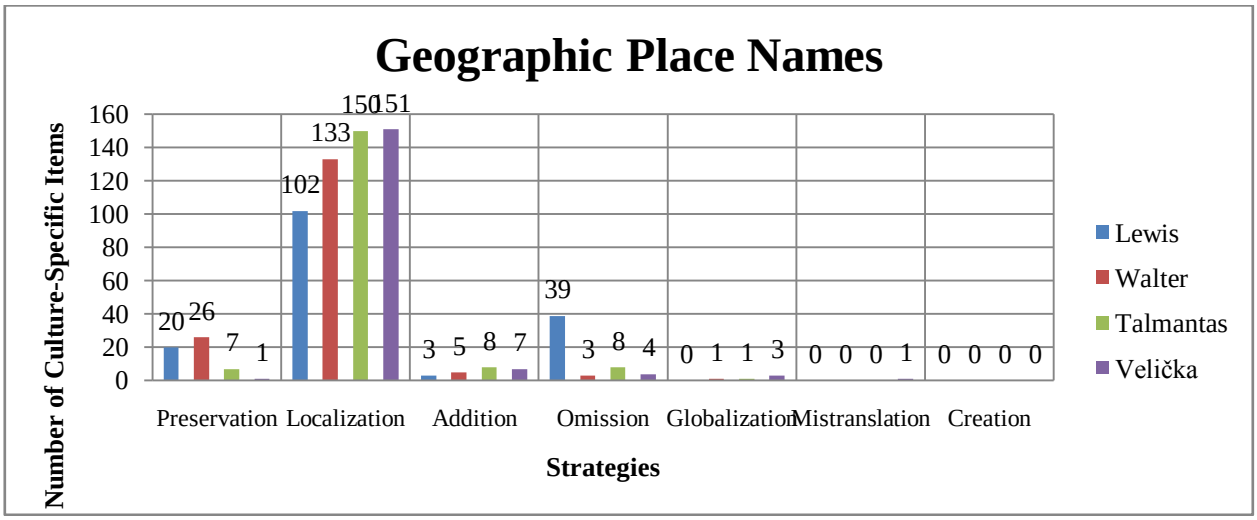


Figure 1. Translation of Geographic Place Names in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*

As the figure indicates localization is the predominating strategy as Lewis localizes 67.55% (102 items), Walter 88.08% (133 items), Talmantas 99.34% (150 items) and Velička 100% (151 items). The

previously analyzed examples showed that the two English translators localized geographic place names by removing certain diacritic marks not common in the English language, while the Lithuanian translators phonetically adapted the names based on their pronunciation so that the Lithuanian readers would know how to read them. Lewis tends to omit certain geographic places names this way adapting the novel for young readers. The total amount of omitted place names equals to 25.83% (39 items) making it the second most common translation choice for Lewis, while other translators rely to omission less frequently: Walter 1.99% (3 items), Talmantas 5.30% (8 items) and Velička 2.65% (4 items). According to the provided data, preservation the second common translations strategy the other translators: Walter 17.22% (26 items), Talmantas 4.64% (7 items) and Velička 0.66% (1 item), while Lewis preserves 13.25% (20 items). There is also a small number of the strategy of addition identified in all four translations: Lewis 1.99% (3 items), Walter 3.31% (5 items), Talmantas 5.30% (8 items) and Velička 4.64% (7 items). When explaining certain geographic locations the translators include footnotes or rely on a one-word intratextual explanation inserted in the text directly.

Verne describes the marine flora and fauna in great detail so that his readers would know how the particular fish or sea plant looks like. There are 157 culture-specific items identified as names of different kinds of fish and marine plants.

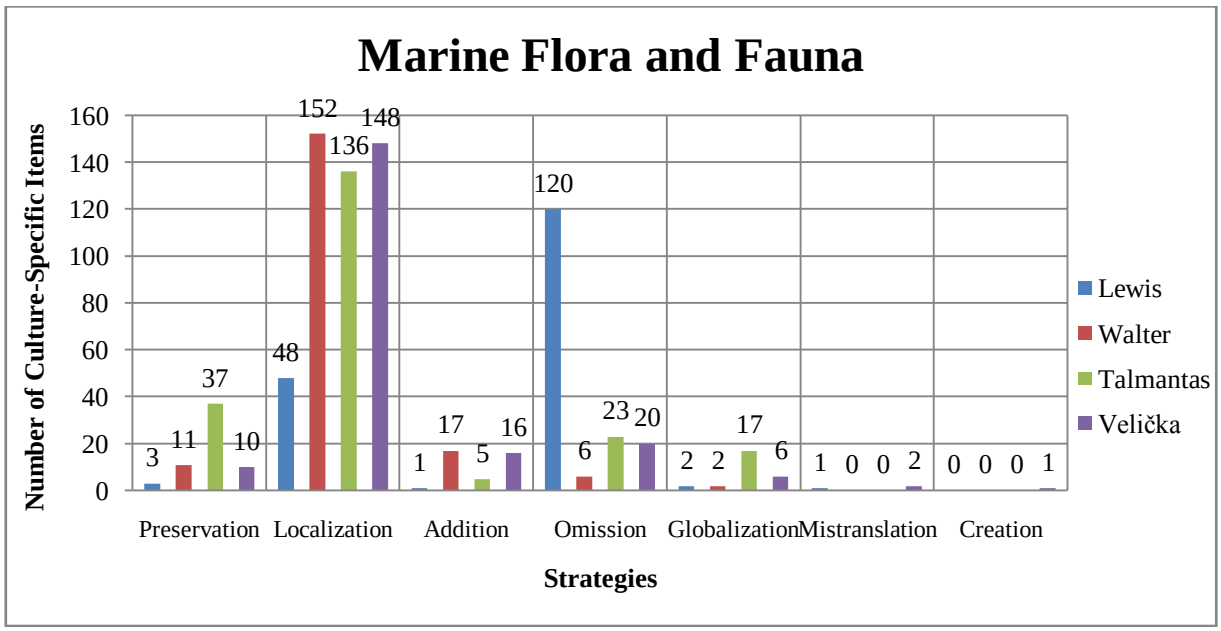


Figure 2. Translation of Marine Flora and Fauna in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers*

According to the data provided above localization is the most common choice in three translations: Walter 96.82% (152 items), Talmantas 86.62% (136 items) and Velička 94.27% (148 items), while for Lewis, omission is the dominating translation strategy as it is identified in 76.43% (120 items) of the total amount of culture-specific items collected for the analysis. Verne uses biological terms and Latin

words in describe certain kinds of fish and among the four translators Talmantas preserves the larger amount of such terminology in 23.57% (37 items) of his translation. Certain biological terms require more explanation and Walter and Velička prefer the strategy of addition in such instances: Walter 10.83% (17 items) and Velička 10.19% (16 items).

The general analysis shows that in many instances the strategy of localization is the most common choice in the four translations. The statistical analysis illustrates that more than a half of the collected culture-specific items, either geographic place names or names of marine flora and fauna, are localized. The same data also shows that the second most common translation for Lewis is omission, while for Walter, Talmantas and Velička it is preservation.

6. TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO ROMANTICISM IN VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Captain Nemo, the central character of the novel, is portrayed by Jules Verne as a Romantic hero. These sub-sections contain some analysis that is related to this subject, but the main focus here is to explore the role of Nemo as a Romantic hero in a further sense along with relevant translation issues. According to Wagner, the French Romantic hero has to feel love for nature and abandon the society that taints him:

> Society is the condition which indicates that humans have abandoned their naturally virtuous state. As long as humans remain within society, their natural goodness is lost, but if they can detach themselves, become wholly individual and nothing social, they can in part recuperate their lost virtue. (Wagner 2004: 9)

Indeed, for mysterious personal and political reasons Nemo has isolated himself from the society and behaves as an outlaw using his amazing submarine to attack ships. He has chosen to reside in the sea since it is still unspoiled by humans and belongs to no country. He resides in the sea and makes use of what he needs to live from its flora and fauna. At the same time, he does not adopt a primitive style of life. He surrounds himself with technology, art and literature that he finds necessary for his submarine and for his intellectual satisfaction. The general subject of Nemo's Romantic nature is divided into two more specific topics: references to historical figures, and Nemo's collection of art. In each case the translations into English and Lithuanian are considered to show whether these aspects of Romanticism are translated. Tables 1 to 4 show how culture-specific items related to the Romantic hero are treated by Frederick Paul Walter in the English translation, Jurgis Talmantas and Petras Velička in the

Lithuanian versions. Lewis omits all of these examples because he intentionally shortens many of the chapters; it can be said that he deliberately makes Nemo just an adventure, not a Romantic hero.

In many instances it is either Nemo or Aronnax who describe the historical context of allusion to the readers. The following examples occur in a scene when Aronnax is exploring the *Nautilus* on his own. He walks into the private quarters of Nemo lost in thought and starts comparing Nemo to a number of Romantic historical heroes, asserting that Nemo is very much like them. According to Aronnax, these people are rebels, martyrs and fighters and he assumes that Nemo shares the Romantic political views with these "heroic souls" (Walter 2001: 266). Table 1 provides examples of the English translation, while Table 2 presents examples from the two Lithuanian versions.

Table 1. Translation of Names of Historical Figures into English

No.	Jules Verne FR	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategy
1	Kosciusko, le héros tombé au cri de *Finis Polonioe* 394	Thaddeus Kosciusko, the hero whose dying words had been Finis Poloniae;* + footnote 266	Preservation / Addition
2	Botzaris 395	Markos Botzaris 266	Preservation / Addition
3	O'Connell, le défenseur de l'Irlande 394	Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's defender; 266	Preservation / Addition
4	Washington, le fondateur de l'Union américaine 394	George Washington, founder of the American Union; 266	Preservation / Addition
5	Manin, le patriote italien 395	Daniele Manin, the Italian patriot; 266	Preservation / Addition
6	Lincoln 395	Abraham Lincoln 266	Preservation / Addition
7	le Léonidas de la Grèce moderne 394	for modern Greece the reincarnation of Sparta's King Leonidas; 266	Localization / Addition

Walter preserves the names as given be Verne but adds information most commonly as in Example 1, Verne's *Kosciusko* appears in English with the first name *Thaddeus Kosciusko*. Walter uses a footnote to explain *Finis Poloniae*: "Latin: "Save Poland's borders." Ed." (Walter 2001: 266). The footnote is signed by the editor. All of these names appear in a list in the text and in Walter's translation all of these historical figures are given their first names. In this way, Walter specifies their identities for the readers. He does this consistently in this passage without overlooking well-known names such as Example 4 *Washington*, translated as *George Washington*, or Example 6, *Lincoln*, translated as *Abraham Lincoln*. The English language readers are familiar with these full names, but he specifies them in any case. In Example 7, the Greek hero, *Leonidas* is localized without the diacritic marks; as later examples show, Walter prefers localizing the names without their typical diacritic marks form of domestication, in this example in particular Walter translates *Léonidas* as *Sparta's King Leonidas*,

providing an intratextual explanation of this particular historical figure by explaining that he was a king and noting where he came from.

The following table illustrates how the same historical figures are treated in the Lithuanian versions by Jurgis Talmantas and Petras Velička. Both Lithuanian translators also provide all of the culture-specific items for the readers.

Table 2. Translation of Names of Historical Figures into Lithuanian

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategy	Petras Velička 1958 LT	Strategy
1	Kosciusko, le héros tombé au cri de *Finis Polonioe* 394	Kosciuškos, kuris krito sušukęs: „Finis Poloniae“ 124	Localization / Omission	Kosciuška, didvyris, kovojęs dėl Lenkijos laisvės, žuvęs su šūkiu: „Galas Lenkijai.“ 362	Localization /Addition
2	Botzaris 394	Botzario 124	Localization	Bocaris 362	Localization
3	O'Connell, le défenseur de l'Irlande 394	Konelio (O’Connelio) –Irlandijos gynėjo 124	Addition/ Localization	O’Konelis – kovotojas dėl Airijos laisvės 362	Localization
4	Washington, le fondateur de l'Union américaine 394	Vašingtonas Jungtinių Amerikos Valstybių steigėjo 124	Localization	Vašingtonas – Šiaurės Amerikos sąjungos įsteigėjas 362	Mistranslation/ Localization
5	Manin, le patriote italien 395	Manino, italų patrioto 124	Localization	Maninas – italų patriotas 362	Localization
6	Lincoln 395	Linkolno 124	Localization	Linkolnas 362	Localization
7	le Léonidas de la Grèce moderne 394	to naujosios Graikijos Leonido 124	Localization	tasai nūdienos Graikijos Leonidas 362	Localization

Both of these translators prefer localization through phonetic and grammatical adaptation of the surnames. In Example 7, *Léonidas* is translated by Talmantas as *Leonido* and by Velička as *Leonidas*. The case endings differ because both translators chose to render the passage differently. Nevertheless, they localize the name in the same manner and, like Walter, do not leave in the diacritic marks as they appear in the French text. In Example 2, *Botzaris* is localized by Talmantas as *Botzario*, i.e. instead of a usual phonetic adaptation he adds a case ending but preserves the root of the name. Velička localizes the same name as *Bocaris*, which is a full phonetic adaptation of the name: *tz* is transcribed as *c* and a proper case ending is added. In Example 3, Talmantas translates *O'Connell* as *Konelio (O’Connelio)* presenting an inaccurate phonetic adaptation of the Irish last name, omitting the initial ‘O’ and the original form of the name with an apostrophe and Lithuanian ending. Talmantas provides *O’Connelio* in bold print in the printed version. Velička adapts the name phonetically with the apostrophe. According to Lionginas Pažūsis, there are two ways for adapting Irish names: placing the apostrophe after the *O*, so the *O’Connor* can be rendered as *O’Konoras*; or rewriting the name without the

apostrophe, for instance, *Okonoras*; the latter method makes the name more Lithuanian and less Irish (Pažūsis 2014: 70). In Example 4, Velička inserts a one-word explanation when he translates *Washington, le fondateur de l'Union américaine* as *Vašingtonas – Šiaurės Amerikos sąjungos įsteigėjas*. Velička adds the word *Šiaurė* this way specifying the continent, North America. This is an error, as the "United States of America" does not include all of North America.

At one point in the novel, Captain Nemo takes his guests on a tour of the Nautilus and brings them to his library. The library is not only very large but is also decorated with the works of worldwide famous painters. Aronnax starts identifying the works hung on the walls. This collection of artwork stored by Nemo shows how well-educated he is and how much he appreciates fine art. His sophisticated surroundings, which are not realistic within the quarters of a submarine, allows Aronnax to see him not simply as a violent rebel, but as an educated and sensitive person who spends his leisure time on cultural pursuits. Nemo hates Europe society and the norms and rules it imposes on a person; he has chosen a lifestyle appropriate for a hermit, his past is left a mystery for the reader. At times the darkness in Nemo resurfaces, making him a mixture of good and evil; in the scenes about his art collection, he shows his sensitive cultural sides.

Table 3. Translation of Names of Painters into English

No.	Jules Verne FR	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategy
1	une assomption de Murillo, 124	an assumption of the Virgin by Murillo, 71	Preservation /Addition
2	un portrait d'Holbein, 124	a Holbein portrait, 71	Preservation
3	une kermesse de Rubens, 124	a village fair by Rubens, 71	Preservation
4	Metsu, 124	Metsu, 71	Preservation
5	Paul Potter, 124	Paul Potter, 71	Preservation
6	Vernet 124	Vernet 71	Preservation
7	Per une madone de Raphaël, 124	Raphael Madonna, 71	Localization
8	une vierge de Léonard de Vinci, 124	a Virgin by Leonardo da Vinci, 71	Localization
9	une nymphe du Corrège, 124	a nymph by Correggio, 71	Localization
10	une femme du Titien, 124	a woman by Titian, 71	Localization
11	une adoration de Véronèse, 124	an adoration of the Magi by Veronese, 71	Localization
12	un moine de Vélasquez, 124	a monk by Velazquez, 71	Localization
13	un martyr de Ribeira, 124	a martyr by Ribera, 71	Localization
14	deux paysages flamands de Téniers 124	two Flemish landscapes by Teniers 71	Localization
15	trois petits tableaux de genre de Gérard Dow, 124	three little genre paintings by Gerard Dow, 71	Localization
16	deux toiles de Géricault 124	two canvases by Gericault 71	Localization
17	Prudhon, 124	Prud'hon, 71	Localization
18	Backuysen 124	Backhuysen 71	Localization

Walter prefers preservation and localization of different names. Examples from 1 to 6 show the names that appear without any diacritic markings in the French text preserved. For instance, *Rubens* in

Example 3 is translated as *Rubens*. Examples from 7 to 18 show the names that appear with diacritic markings in the French text localized in the English version. To illustrate this, in Example 7, *Raphaël* is translated as *Raphael*. The diacritic marks over the letters are removed. There are some names that are phonetically adapted and appear in a rather different form such as in Example 9, *Corrège* is translated as *Correggio*: the second is the Italian name, while Verne uses the French version. The same is done to *Titien* in Example 10; the name appears as *Titian*. Names of paintings in the French text are given in small letters and almost always are translated in a similar manner, like in Example 12 *un moine de Vélasquez* is translated as *a monk by Velazquez*. In the French text, the name of the painting is treated as a common noun; Walter does the same in his translation. However, there are some exceptions, as in Example 8, *une vierge de Léonard de Vinci* is translated as *a Virgin by Leonardo da Vinci*. The article *une* here refers not to "a virgin" a common noun, but Walter capitalizes it as a proper noun, *Virgin*, since it refers to a frequent subject for art, the Virgin Mary, as she is known in English.

The following table contains the same examples translated into Lithuanian as Talmantas and Velička follow the French text closely and do not exclude these culture-specific items.

Table 4. Translation of Names of Painters and their Works into Lithuanian

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategy	Petras Velička 1958 LT	Strategy
1	une assomption de Murillo, 124	Murio „Į dangų ėjimas", 117	Localization	Muriljo „Dangun ėmimas", 104	Localization
2	un portrait d'Holbein, 124	Holbeino „Portretas", 117	Localization	Holbeino „Portretas", 104	Localization
3	une kermesse de Rubens 124	Rubenso „Mugė", 117	Localization	Rubenso „Mugė", 104	Localization
4	Metsu, 124	Metso, 118	Localization	Metsiu, 104	Localization
5	Paul Potter, 124	Polio Potero paveiksliukai, 118	Localization	Polio Potero paveiksliukai, 104	Localization
6	Vernet 124	Vernės 118	Localization	Verno 104	Localization
7	Per une madone de Raphaël, 124	Rafaelio „Madona", 117	Localization	Rafaelio „Madona", 104	Localization
8	une vierge de Léonard de Vinci, 124	Leonardo da Vinči „Šventoji Mergelė", 117	Localization	Leonardo da Vinči „Mergelė", 104	Localization
9	une nymphe du Corrège, 124	Koredžijo „Nimfa", 117	Localization	Koredžijo „Nimfa", 104	Localization
10	une femme du Titien, 124	Ticijano „Moteriškė", 117	Localization	Ticiano „Moteris", 104	Localization
11	une adoration de Véronèse, 124	Veronezės „Karalių sveikinimas", 117	Localization	Veronezio „Trys karaliai", 104	Localization
12	un moine de Vélasquez, 124	Velaskezo „Vienuolis", 117	Localization	Velaskezo „Vienuolis", 104	Localization
13	un martyr de Ribeira, 124	Ribeiros „Kankinys", 117	Localization	Ribeiros „Kankinys", 104	Localization

14	deux paysages flamands de Téniers, 124	Teniro du flamandų gamtovaizdžiai, 117	Localization	Teniro du flamandų peizažai, 104	Localization
15	trois petits tableaux de genre de Gérard Dow, 124	trys maži Žeraro Duo; 117	Localization	trys žanriniai Žeraro Duo; 104	Localization
16	deux toiles de Géricault 124	du Žeriko 118	Localization	du Žeriko 104	Localization
17	Prudhon, 124	Prudono piešiniai,118	Localization	Priudono paveikslai, 104	Localization
18	Backuysen 124	Bakiuzeno 118	Localization	Bekiuzeno 104	Localization

Both translators prefer localizing the names of artists and in most cases they make the same decisions for phonetic adaptation. In Example 1, *per une madone de Raphaël* is translated by both translators as *Rafaelio „Madona“*. The name of the painter is phonetically adapted in the same way with a proper Lithuanian ending, while the name of the painting is capitalised and placed in quotation marks, *„Madona“*. However, some names are adapted rather differently, like in Example 12, *Metsu* is adapted as *Metso* by Talmantas and *Metsiu* by Velička. The same difference appears in Example 13, where *Prudhon* is translated by Talmantas as *Prudono* and a different interpretation of how the name in its original language is pronounced and how to indicate this in transliteration as *Priudono* by Velička. In both examples Velička softens the pronunciation of these names with the diphthong *iu*. In Example 16, *une femme du Titien* is translated by Talmantas as *Ticijano „Moteriškė“* and as *Ticiano „Moteris“* by Velička. The spelling of the name is slightly different, as Talmantas inserts the consonant *j* marking the transition between the vowels and Velička leaves the diphthong *ia*. Both make the same error as the second t in Titien is pronounced in Italian as š. In some examples, Talmantas and Velička prefer different endings, as in Example 15 where *Vernet* is translated as *Vernės* by Talmantas and as *Verno* by Velička. The same occurs in Example 17 where Talmantas translates *Véronèse* as *Veronezės,* while and Velička translates it as *Veronezio*. Talmantas prefers the ending *–ės*, while Velička prefers the ending *–(i)o*. In Example 18, *Murillo* is translated by Talmantas as *Murio*, and as *Muriljo* by Velička. Talmantas omits both consonants l in his adaptation, while Velička marks the stressing of the ending with the consonant *j*, *Muriljo*. The great abundance of these names show that Nemo has brought together an immence collection of major European art and so emphasizes his Romantic side: he is not simply a technological genius or an outlaw, but also has strongly emotional and cultural interests.

As a Romantic hero Captain Nemo is depicted as an intelligent man who has voluntarily isolated himself from the society. The books and artwork he stores in his library shows him not as a destructive and sinister man, but as a sensitive and intellectual man who finds shelter in nature and culture. The three analysed translations show how different translators render the same text in slightly

different manners, while the fourth, Lewis, simply omits them. The English translation and both Lithuanian translations contain all of the culture-specific items that are given in the French text, which indicates that Walter, Talmantas and Velička respect Verne's text. The three translators choose to preserve or localize the names and at certain instances include intratextual explanations to make the identity of the names clearer. The localized names are phonetically adapted based on their pronunciation, though some differ in the Lithuanian for a variety of reasons.

7. TRANSLATIONS INTO ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO SCIENCE FICTION TECHNOLOGY IN JULES VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Jules Verne's novel is one of the major forefathers of science fiction based on technology one that leads to many novels about machines that do not exist but which possibly could exist in the future. The very detailed description of the *Nautilus* submarine designed by Nemo includes a great variety of technological terms. There its source and technological devices on board with many terms from physics, chemistry and engineering. The four translators render these items in different ways generally to be understandable to the readers and to follow the French text closely.

The design of the *Nautilus,* both in the 19th century and today is unrealistic as the submarine is described as a massive vehicle with a great number of different rooms meant for housing the crew, the complex and massive engine and different storage facilities, as well as Nemo's and luxurious quarters, and many other rooms for guests.

Such as large submarine could not deal with deep-sea pressure or carry enough fuel. Nevertheless, submarines are technically possible with many built after Verne's days, the technology at the Nautilus appeals strongly to readers imaginations as is typical of science fiction. To make the Nautilus more probable, many details about its technology are given. For example, Nemo explains that the building of the submarine was kept secret; he bought different parts from different manufacturers and, selected a remote location for its final construction. Table 1 and Table 2 contain a list of parts and their manufacturers in the original French and as translated by Walter. In his shorter English version of the novel Lewis omits the entire list.

Table 1. Translation of different parts of the *Nautilus* into English

No.	Jules Verne FR	Frederick Paul Walter 1991 EN	Strategies
1	La quille du Nautilus est forgée au Creusot, 146	Its keel was forged by Creusot in France, 84	Localization/ Preservation/ Addition

2	sa machine par Krupp, en Prusse, 147	its engine by Krupp in Prussia, 84	Localization/ Preservation
3	son éperon dans les ateliers de Motala, en Suède, 147	its spur by the Motala workshops in Sweden, 84	Localization/ Preservation
4	son arbre d'hélice chez Pen et C°, de Londres, 146	its propeller shaft by Pen & Co. in London, 84	Localization
5	les plaques de tôle de sa coque chez Leard, de Liverpool, 146	the sheet-iron plates for its hull by Laird's in Liverpool, 84	Localization
6	son hélice chez Scott, de Glasgow. 147	its propeller by Scott's in Glasgow 84	Localization
7	Ses réservoirs ont été fabriqués par Cail et Co, de Paris, 147	Its tanks were manufactured by Cail & Co. in Paris, 84	Localization
8	ses instruments de précision chez Hart frères, de New York, etc. 147	its precision instruments by Hart Bros. in New York, etc. 84	Localization

In Example 1, the name of the manufacturer, *Creusot* is preserved, while *la quille* is localized as *keel*. Walter adds in *France* to indicate the manufacturer. In all eight examples the names of parts used for the submarine are localized by Walter. In Example 4, *arbre d'hélice* is localized as a *propeller shaft* and the name of the manufacturer is localized as *Pen & Co*. In Example 5, *les plaques de tôle de sa coque* is localized as *the sheet-iron plates for its hull,* but the name of the manufacturer *Leard* is localized as *Laird's*, probably the correct spelling for the company. Walter uses a possessive *'s* in the name of the manufacturer and he does the same in Example 6 when he localizes *Scott* as *Scott's*. In Example 8, *instruments de précision* is localized as *precision instruments* and *Hart frères* as *Hart Bros.* with the typical English abbreviation for *Brothers.*

The Lithuanian translators deal with this list of parts and manufacturers in a similar manner,

Table 2. Translation of different parts of the *Nautilus* into Lithuanian

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas 1937 LT	Strategies	Petras Večička 1958 LT	Strategies
1	La quille du Nautilus est forgée au Creusot, 146	Priekis buvo nukaltas Krezo Prancūzijoje, 145	Localization / Addition	„Nautiliaus" kilį nukalė Krezo, 127	Localization
2	sa machine par Krupp, en Prusse,	mašinos Krupo Prūsuose. 145	Localization	mašinas darė Krupas Prūsijoje, 127	Localization
3	son éperon dans les ateliers de Motala, en Suède,	Dantis Motalas dirbtuvėse Švedijoje, 145	Localization	taraną Motalos dirbtuvės Švedijoje, 127	Localization
4	son arbre d'hélice chez Pen et C°, de Londres, 146	sraigtų ašis Peno ir k° Londone, 145	Localization	varomąjį veleną „Penas ir kompanija" Londone, 127	Localization
5	les plaques de tôle de sa coque chez Leard, de Liverpool, 146	geležies lapai jo liemeniui Lerdo Liverpulyje, 145	Localization	lakštinę korpuso dangą Lerdas Liverpulyje, 127	Localization / Omission
6	son hélice chez Scott, de Glasgow. 147	jo sraigtas Skoto Glazgove. 145	Localization	sraigtą Skotas Glazgove, 127	Localization

7	Ses réservoirs ont été fabriqués par Cail et Co, de Paris, 147	Jo rezervuarai buvo padaryti Kailio ir k° Paryžiuje, 145	Localization	rezervuarus „Klaidas ir kompanija“, Paryžiuje, 127	Localization
8	ses instruments de précision chez Hart frères, de New York, etc. 147	instrumentai, rodą kryptį brolių Hartų Nau-Jorke 145	Localization	matavimo prietaisus broliai Hartai Niujorke ir t.t. 127	Localization

Here again localization is the main strategy. In Example 1, Talmantas, like Walter, specifies the location of the manufacturer as *Prancūzijoje*, but he translates *la quille* as *priekis*, which is a very general word, meaning the *front*, while Velička finds the correct naval term, *kilis*. In Example 2, Talmantas translates *sa machine par Krupp, en Prusse* as *mašinos Krupo Prūsuose*, while Velička translates it as *mašinas darė Krupas Prūsijoje*. Walter translates *machine* as *engine* and the two Lithuanian translators as *mašinos*. In Lithuanian, according to *Lietuvių-lietuvių kalbos žodynas*, *mašina* means either "a mechanism that performs a task" [7] (*LLKZ*; my translation) or "a mechanical transportation vehicle"[8] (*LLKZ*; my translation). The word *mašinos* in this situation is suitable, but it still sounds a little odd today. Talmantas uses the old form, *Pūsuose*, of the name *Prussia*, while Velička uses a newer form, *Prūsijoje*. In Example 4, Talmantas localizes *arbre d'hélice* as *sraigtų ašis* while Velička renders it as *varomąjį veleną*. Both terms express the same meaning, a metal cylinder that rotates. The name of the manufacturer *Pen et C°* is localized by Talmantas as *Peno ir k°*, and as *„Penas ir kompanija"* by Velička. Talmantas translation contains the symbol *k°* for Kompanija, which could be misinterpreted by the readers or not understood at all. According *to Lietuvių kalbos komisija Peno ir k°* is a valid formation only if it is directly stated in the title what kind of company it is, for instance, *uždaroji akcinė bendrovė* in Lithuanian (1998: 13). Velička's translation presents the name in quotation marks with the name being phonetically adapted based on its pronunciation.

In Example 5, Velička omits the word for iron and writes only *lakštinę korpuso dangą*, meaning a plate-like cover of no particular origin. In Example 6, both translators localize *hélice* as *sraigtas* or *sraigtą* and *Glasgow* as *Glazgove*. They phonetically adapt the name of the city, mistranslating the ending. The letter *w* is transcribed as *v*, but in this case it is silent: the accepted transcription of the name is *Glazgas*. In Example 7, both translators localize *réservoirs* as *rezervuarai*, but render the name of the manufacturer differently. Talmantas uses *Kailio ir k°*, which contains the same unusual symbol *k°* for the word *company* with a proper phonetic adaptation, *Kailio*, whereas Velička mistranslates the name as *Klaidas*.

[7] „mechanizmas, atliekantis kokį nors darbą“ (*LLKZ*)
[8] „mechanizuota susisiekimo priemonė“ (*LLKZ*)

8. ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA* AS A LITHUANIAN EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL AND STEAMPUNK FICTION

This section focuses on Andrius Tapinas' novel *Vilko valanda* and its translation into English produced by the author himself. For this reason, the section is divided into smaller subsections as follow: Sub-section 8.1 introduces historical novel as a genre and briefly discusses *Vilko valanda* as an example of this genre; Sub-section 8.2 describes steampunk as a subculture of the late 20th and early 21st century; and Sub-section 8.3 provides some characteristics of steampunk fiction.

8.1 The Historical Novel as a Genre: *Vilko valanda* an Example

This section focuses on defining the historical novel and providing its history and characteristics. The main theoretical sources are the works of Georg Lukács (1962), Chris Baldick (1991), Jane Goldman (2006), Harry E. Shaw (1993), Gary Saul Morson (2002), Andrew Wachtel (2002), Jonas Aničas (2001) and Samuel Raphael (1996). Certain important works in the genre are discussed: Sir Walter Scott as the pioneering figure in the development of historical fiction, Leo Tolstoy as a nineteenth-century and Virginia Woolf as early twentieth century modernist historical novel writer.

Chris Baldick defines the historical novel as

> [A] novel in which the action takes place during a specific historical period well before the time of writing [...], and in which some attempt is made to depict accurately the customs and mentality of the period. The central character – real or imagined – is usually subject to divided loyalties within a larger historic conflict of which readers know the outcome. [...] While the historical novel attempts a serious study of the relationship between personal fortunes and social conflicts, the popular form known as the historical or "costume" romance tends to employ the period setting only as a decorative background to the leading characters. (1991: 99-100)

Here Baldick notes that historical novels focus on "the customs and mentality" of a specific chosen period (1991: 100). This definition also emphasizes that the central characters can be well-known historical or fictional figures. For Georg Lukács, the first to write a long study of the genre, the traditional historical novel is similarly focused on those who part in major events; it is

> [N]ot the re-telling of great historical events, but the poetic awakening of the people who figured in those events. What matters is that we should re-experience the social and human motives which led men to think, feel and act just as they did in historical reality. And it is a law of literary portrayal which first appears paradoxical, but then quite obvious, that in order to bring out these social and human motives of behaviour, the outwardly insignificant events, the smaller

> (from without) relationships are better suited than the great monumental dramas of world history. (Lukács1962: 42)

Lukács notes that the historical novel both retells a particular event in the past as well as describing the social and human factors at work behind this event, including individual feelings and thoughts. Here the writer combines facts with invented elements that make it easier for readers to identify with this historical period. This literary genre allows readers to take part through identification with characters in the social conventions, feelings and thinking of a period that is long past.

Lukács indicates that the typical historical novel includes well-known historical figures, but that these most often appear as minor characters in the background of the study (1962: 45). Raphael Samuel provides an explanation for this narrative structure by claiming that historical novels are interpretations: "we are, in fact, constantly reinterpreting the past in the light of the present, and indeed [...] reinventing it [...]. History is an argument about the past, as well as the record of it" (1996: 430). He refers to the historical novel as part of "popular or unofficial memory and knowledge" (1996: 6). Indeed, writers have to manipulate historical knowledge for it to serve in their story.

In his study Lukács analyses works by the Scottish writer Sir Walter Scott (1771 – 1832) as founding examples of traditional historical novels. According to him, Scott uses important historical figures from English and French history as representatives of ideas (1996: 38). Furthermore, in these figures the reader is presented with complete characters that do not require any development (1996: 38). Lukács notes that, on the contrary, the leading character can be "semi-historical or entirely non-historical" (1996: 38). He further emphasizes the element of crisis in this fiction: "Scott's great artistic aim, in portraying the historical crises of popular life, is to show the *human greatness* which is liberated in its important representatives by a disturbance of this all-embracing kind" (1996: 51; italics in original). According to Lukács, Scott uses real historical crises to develop the fictional protagonists, showing how their lives, thinking and feelings are affected by true events that are imagined as shaking their normal works. Harry E. Shaw points out that Lukács' definition expresses the Hungarian critics, Marxist approach: "to identify the deep structure of a historical moment, Lukács tells us, we must see the past as the prehistory of the present—but also and ultimately we must see both past and present as parts of a teleological process, the underlying laws of which have been elucidated by Marxism" (Shaw 1993: 534). Aspects that Karl Marx emphasizes like the clash of social classes or pretend social changes that occur at certain periods in the past become the sources for historical novels like those written by Scott.

Shaw explains the features of the historical novel through his analysis of Scott's first novel *Waverley* (1814). According to the *Edinburgh University Library*, this novel is set in 1745, the period of the Jacobite Rebellion, an attempt by Scottish Highlanders to restore a Stuart prince to the throne of England. The main character, Edward Waverley, is abandoned by his father and raised by his uncle, the Jacobite Sir Everard Waverley. Edward is sent to Scotland; here he visits his uncle's friend and fellow Jacobite, the Baron of Bradwardine and falls in love with his daughter Rose (*Edinburgh University Library*). Edward, a fictional character, becomes the figure through whom old Highland society is interpreted for readers of a later period. According to Shaw, "with Scott, the historical novel, branching from the realist mainstream, moved such representation into the past, where it could more easily incorporate the historical determinants of social being" (1993: 532-533). Shaw indicates that the depiction of social aspects is essential in the historical novel. He adds

> When Scott looked at the Highlands, he was interested in Highland society as a synchronic, systematic whole, but he also wished to grasp the diachronic mechanisms by which it had given way to the society of his own day—and to determine what place if any the virtues of the old society might find in the new. (1993: 536)

Shaw determines that there are *synchronic* and *diachronic* views on the historical novel; both of them are related to the treatment of time in historical fiction. *Diachronic* refers to "the movement of historical process itself" (Shaw 1993: 533), while *synchronic* refers to the "particularities of a given moment in the past" (Shaw 1993: 537). According to Shaw, Scott is interested in the social changes that occurred in his society in the past and how they are related to the present, how the older society contrasts with the present one.

A later celebrated example of a nineteenth-century historical novel is Leo Tolstoy's (1828-1910) *War and Peace* (1869). According to *Online Literature*, the novel revolves around the lives of five aristocratic families during the period of the Napoleonic wars. The depiction of war takes a primary role with Napoleon's invasion of Russia so that "the novel also sets forth a theory of history, concluding that there is a minimum of free choice; all is ruled by an inexorable historical determinism" (*Online Literature*). Gary Saul Morson indicates that in this novel, Tolstoy, like Scott, paid a lot of attention to factual details: "Tolstoy was able to describe to perfection the smallest details and the largest overall feeling of any sphere of life" (2002: 65). The period of the war sets the time frame in which the stories of the imagined characters take place. Andrew Wachtel explains that throughout the text Tolstoy shifts from one narrator to the other, relying on multiple voices to tell the story: "When describing a historical epoch the artist and the historian have two entirely different objects. Just as the

historian would be wrong if he attempted to present a historical figure in all his entirety, in all his complicated connections to all aspects of life, so an artist would not be doing his duty if he presented that figure in all of his historical significance" (2002: 179-180). Tolstoy pays as much attention to the life of normal people who were not involved in the war, but faced daily problems in the same period. For this reason Tolstoy used multiple voices. For example, Wachtel names one of these voices the "historical narrator" (2002: 180), the one who describes the battle of Borodino: "the chapter consists of a fairly straightforward presentation of 'facts' by the historical narrator and some general commentary on these facts in the absolute voice" (2002: 180). Wachtel notes that different narrators have specific tones and characteristics.

In the modernist period historical fiction continued to be written, but a new version of the historical novel appears. Virginia Woolf's (1882-1941) *Orlando* (1928) and *Flush* (1933) are examples of experimental historical novels. According to Jane Goldman, *Orlando* tells the story of Orlando, first from the young nobleman's perspective in the Elizabethan period, and later shifts to a female Orlando a couple of centuries later (2006: 65). In *Flush* a dog becomes the main focalizer of historical events:

> It is a comedic, fictional account of the life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's spaniel, the spaniel's aristocratic lineage is traced back to 'Wales in the middle of the tenth century', and it is explained that 'the spaniel was already a dog of value and reputation': 'He had his place already by the King's side. His family was held in honour before those of many famous monarchs. He was taking his ease in palaces when the Platagenets and the Tudors and the Stuarts were following other people's ploughs through other people's mud'. (Goldman 2006: 65)

Tolstoy told the story of the Napoleonic invasion in multiple voices describing daily lives during this time of crisis, while Woolf produces comic, ironic effects by making a man who turns into a woman or a dog the centre of her descriptions of earlier historical periods.

At the end of the twentieth century the steampunk genre of historical science fiction appears; it focuses on interpretations of a specific period, mostly the late Victorian or early twentieth century ones. Historical figures and certain historical events that may be true or imagined for the sake of the stories, and appear with technological developments that might have but not actually occur, such as early development of computers or improvements in dirigibles that make them practical means of transportation. Historical figures may be presented very realistically to represent ideas from the historical period, but the actual history is partially imagined. Like Scott, steampunk fiction often chooses as its protagonists imaginary characters. However, writers of steampunk are freer than Scott, Tolstoy or Woolf in that they revise historical events following a "what if…?" pattern. They also introduce technological elements that did not appear in the society or time period which they describe.

Still, steampunk historical fiction does not create a true fantasy world as in novels of the fantastic, since most of their details of geography, history and culture are true to the place and period which they describe. Yet steampunk fiction does follow the narration pattern of traditional historical fiction. In historical fiction, according to Samuel, Lukács and Baldick, historical events play a major part in the lives of their protagonists, disrupting their everyday lives and forcing them to deal with crises. Similarly, in Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda* (2013), the main characters are threatened by the aggressive acts taken by imperial Russia and other agents against the free city of Vilnius. Tapinas follows steampunk "what if…?" narrative logic; he changes Lithuania's history by making Vilnius a free city within a league of such cities from 1870. Still, in 1905, the Russian czarist empire remians the major enemy of the independence of Vilnius, as it was of Lithuania's possible independence at the turn of the century. As historians like Alfonsas Eidintas, Alfredas Bumblauskas, Antanas Kulakauskas and Mindaugas Tamošaitis explain, in the real history of Lithuania, the period from 1870 to 1905 was one of political and social oppression by the Russian empire. Lithuanians were punished by their part in the Polish-Lithuania uprising of 1863; estates were taken away from large landholders and some of these were exiled to Siberia (Eidintas et al. 2013: 120). In a major effort to restrict Lithuanians, periodicals and books in the Lithuanian language could be published only if the Latin alphabet were translated into the Cyrillic one. Lithuanian fought against this action, known as the Press Ban, by snuggling in Lithuanian books and newspapers published in Prussia and, later, in the USA (Eidintas et al. 2013: 131). Parents refused to send their children to Russian schools where Lithuanian was not taught and pupils had to attend Russian Orthodox services and not Catholic ones (Eidintas et al. 2013: 125-126). Educational possibilities were very limited: the University of Vilnius had been closed in 1832 as a centre of revolution and was not re-opened (Eidintas et al. 2013: 87).

In addition, the industrial revolution only barely came to Lithuania. Agriculture was primitive and there were few real factories in towns. Some technological innovations did come like the telephone station in Vilnius (1896), Roads and railway systems were built since Lithuania was the Russian empire's outpost against Prussia. The city of Vilnius, however, did not look like a modern Western city at all:

> Vilnius is populated by the Jews […] Firstly, you will meet them at the train station: servants in small dirty hotels, people who rent out flats […] What about the Lithuanians? They are the forth nation inhabiting Vilnius, i.e., Lithuanians are only country people, passer-bys, silent people in markets, but it is hard to come by them

> as people from Gugija have overtaken Vilnius and pushed out Lithuanians long time ago. (Aničas 2001: 291; my translation) [9]

Lithuanians were a small minority, with Jews, Germans, Russians and Poles move numerous. There were no Lithuanian bookstores or newspapers. Russian policy was to make those who became professional doctors, lawyers or engineers take jobs in other parts of the empire: this was the case with Jonas Basanavičius and Petras Vileišis, who in Tapinas' novel have long been settled in Vilnius.

Jonas Aničas explains that industrial developments began in Vilnius in the 19th century, but before that Vilnius is heavily oppressed by the Russians. The streets are carefully monitored by police officers, names of streets and shops are in Russian (2001: 291). According to him, the population of Vilnius is very scarce, but soon all smaller neighbourhoods surrounding the city, like Žvėrynas, for instance, are joined to it by bridges. Petras Vileišis contributed to the building of the Žaliasis Bridge over Nėris River. Soon, industrial development took place and allowed the population of the city to grow. In 1864, a gas factory is built in the outskirts of Vilnius, in 1896 the telephone station is built (Aničas 2001: 294) and horse driven streetcars become the main public transportation vehicles in 1893. By 1900 Vilnius had only 3 tobacco factories, 3 beer breweries, a couple of chocolate factories, many printing houses, 2 envelope factories and Tiškevičius' mill and bakery (Aničas 2001: 292). Vilnius is referred to as the industrial centre, populated most by oppressed factory workers who periodically go on strikes. Russia had suffered a great loss in its war with Japan (1904-1905) which caused economic downfall in many countries controlled by Russia. Petras Vileišis established a printing house and a book store (Aničas 2001: 302). Tapinas' described Vilnius joins the Alliance of Free Cities in 1870 which brought many industrial changes into the city so by 1905, when major events take place in the novel, Vilnius is shown as a far more advanced city that has dirigibles instead of horse driven streetcars, Lithuanian and foreign factories standing next to each other and many other industrial elements. While many detailed references to the urban geography of Vilnius are true to history, this is also a city in which characters fly about in small planes and huge dirigibles, and mechanical monsters terrify the population.

[9] Vilnius – daugiausia žydų miestas […] Pirmiausia sutiksi juos geležinkelio stotyje – mažų nešvarių viešbučių tarnus, nuomojamų butų savininkus […] O lietuviai? "Ketvirtoji Vilniuje gyvenanti tauta, t.y. lietuviai, sutinkami tik kaip pakeleivingi valstiečiai, tik kaip nuskurę tyleniai turguje, ir ne per dažnai, nes Gudijos valstiečiai, besiskindami kelią į Vilnių, jau seniai išstūmį lietuvius. (Aničas 2001: 291)

8.2 Steampunk as a Subculture of the Late 20th and Early 21st Century

This subsection describes steampunk as a subculture of the late 20th and early 21st century. A number of sources are used covering different aspects of this phenomenon: Ruth La Ferla (2008), S. J. Chambers and Jeff Vandermeer (2011), Bruce Sterling (2008), Jema Hewitt (2008), Kevin Smith (2013), Simone Preuss (2011), Gail Carriger (2010) and Miss Kagashi (2011). The recent emergence of steampunk subculture, along with its tendency to appear in visible representation like fashion, are significant aspects of this complex cultural phenomenon.

Steampunk subculture began to develop in the 1990s, inspired more or less simultaneously by a new look at Victorian culture and the works of Jules Verne and George Herbert Wells. At first, "steampunk" meant a new form of fiction: it was given this name by the writer K. W. Jeter, but then was applied to an aesthetic movement featuring crafts and fashion almost a decade later. Bruce Sterling notes that these craftsmen and artists are trying to recreate an era that has already passed and that they do this using different materials and techniques:

> It is an international design and technology effort [...], a counterculture arts and crafts movement in a 21st century guise. We are a technological society [...] secretly preparing ourselves for the death of our own tech. Steampunk is popular now because people are unconsciously realizing that the way that we live has already died. Steampunk is a pretty way of coping with this truth. (Sterling)

Sterling explains that most of the people involved with steampunk subculture are young and tend to use anything they have available, including computer technology, internet, and all kind of purchased materials, tools and equipment to create something new by themselves. This individual involvement which leads to sense of belonging to a group outside the mainstream makes steampunk a kind of subculture, by Judy Giles and Tim Middleton and discussed in Subsection 8.1. As an example of such a movement, they mentioned Victorian-themed cafes. Ruth La Ferla describes steampunk subculture as a kind of creativity:

> It is also the vision of steampunk, a subculture that is the aesthetic expression of a time-travelling fantasy world, one that embraces music, film, design and now fashion, all inspired by the extravagantly inventive age of dirigibles and steam locomotives, brass diving bells and jar-shaped protosubmarines. First appearing in the late 1980s and early '90s, steampunk has picked up momentum in recent months, making a transition from what used to be mainly a literary taste to a Web-propagated way of life. (La Ferla)

Here La Ferla notes that since when the first steampunk literature was written; its elements has spread to many other cultural spheres like music, fashion and movies. Those involved recreate Victorian

culture with materials available in the present time and often without a great deal of regard for historical fidelity.

Many young people who dress in steampunk clothes do not know about the literature. For example, Gail Carriger is a steampunk writer who has been participating in steampunk subculture activities for many years, but admits to not knowing about earlier steampunk literature:

> Long before I discovered Moorcock, when I still thought Jules Verne was destined to remain safely trapped away in the 1800s forever, I wore steampunk. I proudly donned my Victorian silk blouses and little tweed jodhpurs. I twirled my bug-in-resin necklace and clacked about in buckletopped riding boots. I didn't know there was steampunk to read, I only thought there was steampunk to wear. Finding out about steampunk literature for the first time was a complete revelation. "You can do that?" I thought. "You can marry a love of dressing the past with a love of writing a new version of it?" (Carriger in Vandermeer 2010: 1969-1970)



Illustration 2. Huntress of Steammonsters.

Steampunk fashion is treated a trademark of this subculture, since the very idea of a subculture includes many people appearing in public or in clubs dressed in specific ways. Carriger claims that "Fashion is one of the things that sets steampunk apart from other science-fiction and fantasy subgenres. The clothing is a visual representation of the melding of an aesthetic with a sense of creativity and community" (Carriger in Vandermeer 2010: 989-1990). This statement also supports the idea expressed by Ken Gelder's ideas of style construction (1997: 84). People who wear steampunk clothes try to create different historical characters or styles of attire and select their clothes and accessories having these in mind: they want their clothes to represent certain ways of looking at this traditional attire. Gelder describes this as identity construction (1997: 84): these people are constructing identities of Victorian stereotypes like the Lady, the Gentleman, the Aviator, the Air-Pirate and many others. In Illustration 2 a woman is dressed as she imagines a Victorian lady would be, but her imagined character is also armed with a gun, suggesting that she has given herself a special role: she is not simply an aristocrat, but also a supernatural hunter.



Illustration 3. Kit Stølen in steampunk attire.

S. J. Chambers and Jeff Vandermeer refer to fashion as a very accessible way to approach steampunk subculture, since many people who take part in it express themselves through clothes: "it's [...] a physical proof of transformation for the makers and artists who decide to invent a persona (or "steamsona") [...]. It's the one element that uniquely identifies a Steampunk from any other kind of punk, the outward expression of an inner narrative" (Chambers and Vandermeer 2011: 132). Its distinctive fashion also makes the subculture more appealing, as it can be recognized by others and allows an individual to create his own character from the Victorian or Edwardian period through clothing. In the 1990s, for example, Kit Stølen became a major costume designer who introduced new Victorian outfits in the steampunk fashion, (Illustration 3). He creates a costume by combining various accessories with Victorian garments and even inventing a new hairdo called "hair falls", which has been copied by many other in the subculture (Chambers and Vandermeer 2011: 132). Steampunk fashion allows the creation of characters with a dramatic visual personality (example in Illustration 4).



Illustration 4. An Aesthete couple, photo by Libby Bulloff.



Illustration 5. The *Nautilus* goggles.

Jewellery and accessories are perhaps the most attractive elements of steampunk fashion. To play the role of different characters, one must wear different accessories: for instance, goggles, according to Simone Preuss, are more suited for characters working with machines, like the Inventor or those pretending to be Victorian aviators (Preuss). Illustration 6 shows the *Nautilus* goggles. Preuss notes that there are many possible designs for goggles, while this pair is inspired by Jules Verne's novel *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers.*

Another very common accessory is a corset (Illustration 6). Women characters wear them on top of their dresses, subverting the typical way of wearing them in the Victorian period. It is no longer a part of underwear, but an accessory that visually adjusts the figure and can be decorated with lace, beads and metal ornaments.

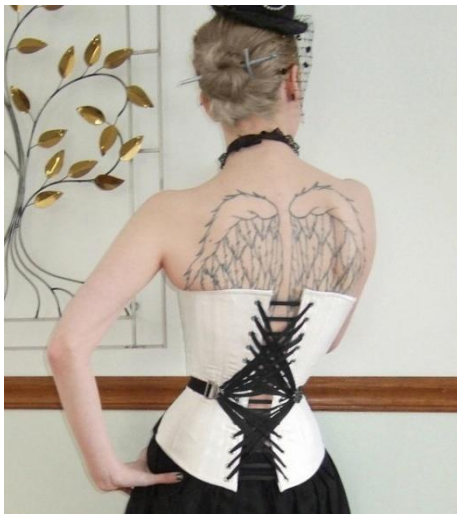


Illustration 6. Laced corset, a steampunk version of the Victorian corset

In the same way, hats are popular among both male and female steampunk fashion enthusiasts as they are very visible. Miss Kagashi lists several types of hats that can be used in creating a steampunk character: the homburg, beret, sedge hat, kepi, fez or smoking hat, chambergo or slouch hat, boss of the plains, Glengarry, tyrolean hat, ushanka and many others. Illustration 7 shows a version of a man's Homburg hat that Kagashi explains, "tend[s] to be rounder and curvier in the brim than fedoras though, and predate them by at least fifty years in popularity. It was primarily worn as a semi-formal accessory to suits, but it would look great on a gentleman, a spunky female adventurer, or even a gunfighter" (Kagashi). A hat can be decorated with feathers but many people use all kind of individually chosen decorations, like lace and ribbons.



Illustration 7. A steampunk version of the Homburg hat.

Another major category of accessories is steampunk jewellery. Jema Hewitt, also known as Emily Ladybird, is one of the leading jewellery designers in steampunk fashion. She creates and teaches people to make their own jewellery and accessories. Her designs require skills of clockwork. Illustration 8 shows a *Van Vas Phantasmagorical Device* designed by Hewitt. According to the designer, it is "a large oval pendant with stunning antique plate embedded with gems, it incorporates textured faux bone with a



Illustration 8. *Van Vas Phantasmagorical Device*, designed by Emily Ladybird.

magical shimmering rainbow stone. It also has a huge real pearl drop [...] and comes in a presentation jewel case with sturdy chain for occasional wear" (Hewitt). The pendant does not look like the usual Victorian pendant because Ladybird adding technical parts to make it look like a steampunk accessory.

In conclusion, steampunk is a cultural phenomenon, a subculture that has recreated ideas of the Victorian period with contemporary technology. Steampunk began as a literary genre in the 1980's and later evolved into a broader subculture, which attracts participants by allowing them to create many different personas or identities when they dress as steampunk characters.

8.3 Steampunk Fiction

This subsection discusses the literature of steampunk, relying on the criticism of James H. Carrott and Brian David Johnson (2013), Johnathan Greyshade (2013), Mike Perschon (2009) and Scott Laming (2013). The major subjects are the three initiators of steampunk literature, proto-steampunk, and certain novels that later inspired the emergence of steampunk subculture. Furthermore, some controversy related to the steampunk genre is briefly mentioned.

Brian David Johnson discusses the emergence of steampunk fiction and its primary writers. In 1987 K.W. Jeter, who created the term for the subculture, and is one of its main literary creators, along with James Blaylock and Tim Powers. There were earlier writers who displayed what can be called steampunk characteristics in their works (Johnson 2013: 55). For example, Johnathan Greyshade singles out Michael Moorcock: "It was Moorcock who enshrined the airship. *Homunculus* and *Infernal Devices* each featured a small dirigible, but in the Bastable novels thousand foot long queens of the sky are a central theme" (Greyshade). Johnson claims that this type of fiction gained more attention after Bruce Sterling and William Gibson published the novel *The Difference Engine* (1990). Many people became interested in steampunk fiction and, according to Johnson, this novel in particular was popular "within the mainstream of hardcore science fiction readers. […] But after that it pretty much fizzled. After *The Difference Engine* there was the occasional novel that came out, but no one was really paying any attention" (Johnson 2013: 55).

Jeter created the term "steampunk" when he wrote a letter in 1987 to the *Locus Magazine*. He wanted to give the genre he was writing a name that could help define it: "Victorian fantasies are going to be the next big thing, as long as we can come up with a fitting collective term for Powers, Blaylock and myself. Something based on the appropriate technology of the era; like 'steam-punks'" (Jeter in Greyshade). The term plays on the term "cyberpunk". K. W. Jeter is well known for his novel *Morlock Night* (1979), which continues to H. G. Wells's *The Time Machine*. In Jeter's novel, as Grayshade

explains, the time machine is used by the evil Morlocks to invade 19th century London. Greyshade claims that "shows the roots of steampunk as literature that took genre assumptions, smashed them, and made mosaics out of the most interesting bits" (Greyshade). He states that Jeter's novel shows the writer still experimenting with the genre, but also suggests new ideas for a future generation of steampunk writers. *The Anubis Gates* (1983), written by Tim Powers, also includes time travelling: the hero travels back in time to attend a lecture by an English poet, but then misses his opportunity to go back to his own time. The novel combines science and magic when the hero is forced to fight the ancient Egyptian gods in order to survive (Greyshade). James Blaylock's novel *Homunculus* (1986) is known for its author's style and way of interpreting events. The hero, Professor Langdon St Ives, confronts his archenemy, Dr Narbondo. The story contains aircraft machinery like the dirigible, aliens and the supernatural undead slaves (Greyshade).

The second wave of steampunk novels began in 1990 when William Gibson and Bruce Sterling collaborated to write *The Difference Engine*. Carrott and Johnson conducted an interview with Bruce Sterling where he explained the purpose of his works:

> I want to drag the reader into a more intimate relationship with that technology. I want it to live in their sensorium, I want it to live next door. One of the best things you can do if you have something fantastic, marvelous, and wonderful is to have it used in the story by a bored 16-year-old girl. It engages people in the future in a more aware fashion. It's more honest, more modern. (Sterling in Carrott and Johnson 2013: 364)

Sterling succeeding in writing a story where the reader becomes involved in a story that mixes fantasy and science. His and Gibson's novel retold the story of a real inventor, Charles Babbage, imagining that Babbage's calculating machine appeared a century earlier and became mass produced (Greyshade). After *The Difference Engine* Blaylock published a sequel *Lord Kelvin's Machine* (1992), where he continued Langdon's adventure. These novels are called the nineties steampunk novels that helped the genre evolve.

Scott Laming notes that, as a literary genre, steampunk has aroused some controversy. For instance, when Jeter notes in his letter that certain novels take place in the Victorian era, in fact, Powers' novel, *The Anubis Gates* takes place some years before the Victorian period. Greyshade states argues that this is not important:

> By including *The Anubis Gates* in the works Jeter dubbed steampunk he made it clear that he meant Victorian as a stylistic generality not a set of dates. Moorcock further disproves the idea that steampunk is strictly Victorian. In *Morlock Night*, Jeter flits through time beyond the Victorian era. Steampunk is generally Victorian in flavor but it has no fixed period. (Greyshade)

He claims that there are usually certain aspects of the Victorian era in these novels, but that the time period can be treated loosely. Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda*, for example, which the author refers to as steampunk, is set in 1905, some years after the death of Queen Victoria. Other critics see technical devices and gadgets as a defining feature of steampunk. Elephrasis claims that there are also theories of imperialism and support of British Empire values in English-language steampunk novels; racism is one of the major controversial issues about steampunk (Elephrasis).

It may be concluded that not all steampunk novels are the same, as different writers tend to put emphasis on different elements in their works. There are also many steampunk television series such as the newest versions of Sherlock Holmes, where steampunk is combined with crime fiction. In other works of fiction, the supernatural element may predominate. Generally, a historical period is revised with elements like costumes and social customs, as well as details of setting kept true to the historical reality.

8.4 *Vilko valanda* as a Steampunk Novel

Andrius Tapinas indicates at the beginning of his novel that it belongs to the steampunk genre. *Vilko valanda* uses the basic elements of the genre, yet is different. In that Tapinas' historical setting is Lithuania, specifically the city of Vilnius. Otherwise, as in steampunk literature, references to the outline of the time, element of the fantastic and technology play major roles in the novel.

Historically, *Vilko valanda*, draws on the geo-political situation of Lithuania in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Tapinas has set the story in 1905, and although some episodes take place in England, Prague and St Petersburg most of the action occurs in Vilnius. He achieves verisimilitude by exploring the city, its streets, buildings, morning rush hours when people are going to work, the industrial side of the city, and many other aspects. The major change he makes in Vilnius' history is that he creates an Alliance of the Free Cities, which Vilnius joins in 1870, when Rothschild money buys the city from the Russian empire. In reality, Vilnius was part of Russia up to Word War II. Tapinas combines real existing locations or objects in Vilnius, like the Cathedral, Vilnius University, the rivers and some neighbourhoods with his imagined ones like the headquarters of the Vilnius Legion or Viscigavas airship port. The real buildings and objects are usually part of the setting, but his imagined urban objects serve the development of the plot. For instance, the orphanage located in the Troubles, a dangerous neighbourhood in Vilnius. There are historical characters like Basanavičius and

Vileišis, but the protagonist Antanas Sidabras is imaginary: he is the Legate of Vilnius, the head of a police forces.

The combination of realistic details surrounding the description of the city and advanced technology, is also part of "What if…?" fiction, providing the novel with elements of the technological and supernatural. Some characters, like Mila or the Iron Wolf, in different degree bionics, not entirely human and there is also an ominous supernatural enemy, the shape-shifting Fetch, who seems to be a kind of demon. The novel contains many culture-specific items related to culture, history, geography, technology and alchemy.

9. TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO THE SETTING OF TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

In order to achieve verisimilitude in his historical novel, Tapinas pays much attention to the layout of Europe and especially Vilnius in his depicted period. He sets imaginary locations and buildings within the map of the real ones and describes his setting in great detail. The action in the novel takes place in 1905, the year, a significant year in the real history of Lithuania as it was when the Great Seimas in Vilnius was elected, a major stop to later independence (Eidintas 1997: 207). Historical records describe the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century as a complicated one for Lithuania and Vilnius in particular. Jonas Aničas explains that at the time the streets of Vilnius with its buildings and signs were all in Russian and that the streets were always carefully watched by policemen and gendarmes (Aničas 2001: 291). Alfonsas Moravskis describes the political and social state of Lithuania at the time as very poor: "Vilnius and Lithuania in general was very provincial in comparison to the Russian and Polish centers. One could still feel as though living in the times of Muravjovas-Korikas; everyone was afraid of the all phanatic governors, police officers […]. There were no

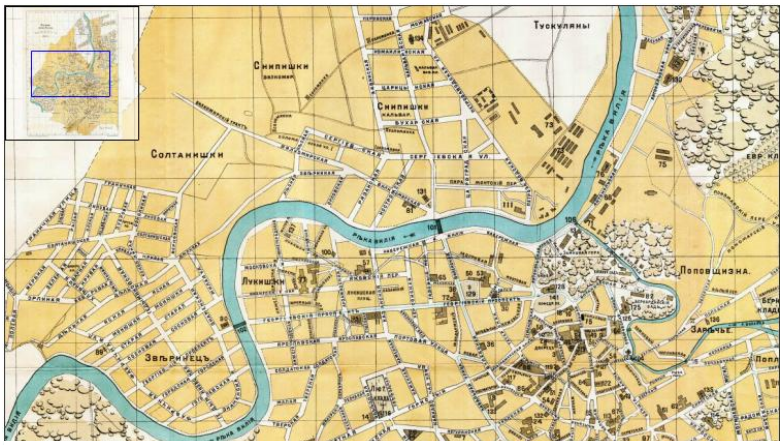


Illustration 1. A Russian map of Vilnius in 1904.

universities here […] no well-known public facilities"[10] (Moravskis in Aničas 2001: 292). In the novel, the Vilnius depicted by Tapinas is a completely different kind of city: richer, more sophisticated and technologically advanced. This creation of a technological environment well before its time is typical of steampunk literature.

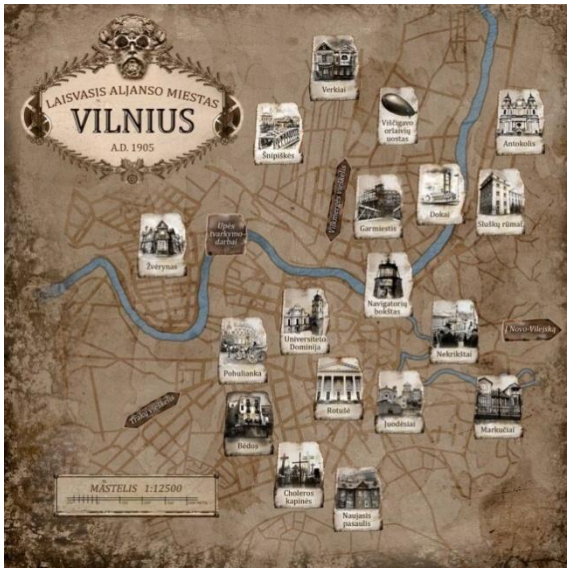


Illustration 2. Map of Vilnius in *Vilko valanda.*

There are no maps of Vilnius in 1905 available, but there is a Russian map of the city in 1904, a fragment of which is given in Illustration 1. The map depicts a few major neighbourhoods in Vilnius with all of the street names and names of different urban objects given in Russian. Tapinas provides the Lithuanian novel with a map of Vilnius that contains some of these neighbourhoods combined with his imagined ones. Tapinas's map is provided in Illustration 2. In the Russian map Tuskulėnai is a neighbourhood located at the North part of the city. Here it does not look as populated as it seems in Tapinas's description of it in the novel. He imagines a different neighbourhood in its place, called *Garmiestis*, or as he translates it, *Steamcity*. In Lithuanian, *Garmiestis* is formed out of two words "garas" (steam) and "miestas" (city). In the novel, this is the most industrialized neighbourhood in Vilnius. A short passage from the novel and its translation gives a list of streets located in Garmiestis.

> [M]etalinė miesto širdis **Garmiestis**. […] Pakliuvęs į jų spastus **Vilkmergės vieškelis** neteko savo vardo, tapo **Pirmą gatve**, prie jos glaudėsi **Antroji** ir **Trečioji** gatvės, jas statmenai kirto **Ketvirtoji**, nuo tos atsišakojo garų kamuolių apgaubta **Penktoji**. […] (Tapinas 2013a: 237)
>
> **Steam City** – the city's steel heart [...] Once in their trap, the **Highway** was robbed of its name and was now called **First Street**, with **Second Street** and **Third Street** slouching against its side, **Fourth Street** slicing it perpendicularly, and sharply branching off **Fifth Street**, which was eternally shrouded in a veil of steam clouds. [...] (Tapinas 2013b: 3335-3362 on Kindle)

In his translation of the text into English, Tapinas applies the English rules of phonetics when capitalizing the name of streets. For example, *Pirmoji gatvė* is translated as *First Street* and this rule is

1 Vilnius ir apskritai visa Lietuva tuomet buvo tikras užkampis, palyginti su rusų ir lenkų centrais. Čia buvo jaučiama Muravjovo-Koriko laikų atmosfera, čia dar drebėjo prieš kiekvieną fanatiką gubernatorių, policemeisterį ar ispravniką. Čia dar nebuvo universiteto, [...] nebuvo populiarių visuomenių įstaigų (Moravskis in Aničas 2001: 292).

applied consistently in the analyzed passage. Both the name of the *street* and the word street begin with capital letters. Tapinas explains that these streets are not named after famous Lithuanians because this is an industrial area so that each street is given a number instead. He adds that this system has been well-received and is much easier to follow (Tapinas 2013a: 237). The second part of the same passage includes the name of a number of factories.

> Ten buvo garo turbinas ir eksperimentinius mechaninius elementus kuriančio **Petro Vileišio dirbtuvės**, **Cimermano ketaus liejykla** ir po sunkių derybų Vilniuje atsiradęs elektros dinamas montuojantis Vokietijos pramonės milžino **„Allgemeine Elektrisitats" filialas**. Atokesniuose kampeliuose įsitaisė prie dujų vamzdžių irgi prisisiurbę **Papo vokų fabrikas**, **brolių Rakovickių mechaninių svarstyklių ir papirosų kimšimo aparatų gamykla**, **Zavadskio spaustuvė**, **Livšičo kamščių gamykla** ir kitos mažesnės įmonės. (Tapinas 2013a: 237)

> This area was home to **the workshop of Petras Vileisis** – producing steam turbines and experimental mechanical elements – **Zimmerman's cast iron foundry** and a branch of the German industrial giant **Allgemeine Elektrisitaets** which, following some challenging negotiations, had sprung up here and was constructing dynamos. Smaller out-of-the-way corners were occupied by less imposing producers, also sucking gas from the same pipeline **– Pap's envelope factory**, **Brother Rakovickis' factory of mechanical scales and cigarette-tube filling machines**, **Zavadskis' printing house**, **Livschits' cork factory**, and other smaller shops. (Tapinas 2013b: 3335-3362 on Kindle)

Interestingly enough, some of the factories are real and other imaginary. According to Aničas, at the end of the 19th century, Vilnius was becoming an industrial city (2001: 292). Eidintas adds that it was Petras Vileišis who founded *Vilija Agricultural Implements Factory* and employed local Lithuanians here (1997: 15). In the novel, Vileišis appears as a major character, an engineer, and owns a factory, but his interests are mainly technological, while history books describe him as a cultural leader, too. Tapinas localizes the names of these factories: for example, *Cimermano ketaus liejykla* is localized as *Zimmerman's cast iron foundry*. The title is properly localized in English. *„Allgemeine Elektrisitats"* is preserved in German as *Allgemeine Elektrisitaets* with only minor adjustments and no quotation marks. *Brolių Rakovickių* is localized as *Brother Rakovickis'*. The translator uses the nominative case ending – is with an apostrophe and translates the plural noun *Brolių* as a singular noun *Brother* which is odd. For the title of a shop or a factory, the common English abbreviation *Bros.* would be a much better choice than *Brother*. In other titles, Tapinas simply removes the diacritic marks from the consonants and shortens the long vowels, localizing the Lithuanian alphabet as the English one.

It has been noted before that Tapinas distinguishes different neighbourhoods of Vilnius; Table 1 contains a list of these with their translations into English.

Table 1. Translation of Place Names in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Pohulianka 36	Pohulianka 397	Preservation
2	Paplauja 129	Paplauja 1842	Preservation
3	Triušynas 31	Rabbit Hole 305	Localization
4	Juodėsių kvartalas 31	the Blots 314	Localization
5	Bėdos 32	the Troubles 315	Localization
6	Šnipiškių gatvelės 34	streets of Snipiskes 353	Localization
7	Naujojo Pasaulio rajonas 46	quarter of New World 597	Localization
8	Senamiestis 51	the Old Town 640	Localization
9	"Vilniaus papilvė" 58	Vilnius' underbelly 739	Localization
10	Žvėrynas 60	Zverynas 784	Localization
11	Nekrikštai 209	Mirth City 2944	Localization

Tapinas gives his imaginary neighbourhoods semantically meaningful names that are meant to indicate what they are well-known for. For instance, in Example 5, *Bėdos* is localized as the Troubles. This neighbourhood is the poorest of all and the most dangerous, because it is populated by the criminals. Tapinas translates the meaning of the name of this neighbourhood so that the English readers would understand the reference. However, not all of these names are translated into English in this way. In Example 1 and 2 Tapinas preserves the names as *Pohulianka* and *Paplauja*. He also localizes some of the names without the Lithuanian diacritic marks, such as in Example 10, where *Žvėrynas* is localized as *Zverynas*. The translator changes the Lithuanian consonant ž into z, while the long vowel ė is shortened into e. Unlike the *Troubles*, *Žvėrynas* is a real neighbourhood in Vilnius: although it has semantic meaning Tapinas prefers to simply keep to the name in Lithuanian with slight adaptation of the alphabet.

In general, Tapinas prefer localization of different place names but tends to either translate them to show their semantic meaning or adjusting the name phonetically. In most of the cases analyzed he removes the diacritic marks and shortens the long vowels. He chooses the general strategy of domestication helping the English readers who would not know how to read the letters with Lithuanian diacritic marks.

10. TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO LITHUANIAN HISTORICAL BACKGROUND IN ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

In his novel, most of the characters have been created by Andrius Tapinas, but some meaningful roles are given to real historical figures well-known to the Lithuanian readers. He portrays such Lithuanians as Jonas Basanavičius (1851-1927) and Petras Vileišis (1851-1926) not in the way they are described in

history books. Instead, these figures are fictionalized to fit the needs of his plot and play an important role when interacting with other main characters such as Antanas Sidabras, who is fictional.

The historical figures that are fictionalized in the novel play important roles and appear in highly imaginative ways. For example, Jonas Basanavičius, according to the historian Adolfas Nezabitauskis, first studied classical languages and history, but then took up medical studies in Moscow, as this was one of the few professions that Lithuanians in the czarist empire were allowed to practice. While in Russia he, however, researched Lithuanian history and later returned to Lithuania when Russia weakened by its lack of success in the war with Japan (1904-1905). Many of the countries that had been forced into the Russian empire began rebelling against it in 1905. At that time, Basanavičius started gathering Lithuanian citizens in Vilnius and became deeply involved with Lithuanian cultural and political matters (Nezabitauskis 1990: 86; 219-221). In Lithuanian history Basanavičius is known for his contribution in the fight for independence.

This historical Basanavičus does not fit into Tapinas' re-writing of Vilnius history since he makes it an independent city from 1870 onwards. Therefore, instead of practicing medicine and researching Lithuanian history, Tapinas makes him an alchemist who is fascinated by technology. Tapinas' portrayal of him makes Basanavičius a unique character:

> Alchemikas patikrino, ar tikrai užrakino pagrindines savo laboratorijos duris. **Spyna sušnypštė**, […] Basanavičius pateko ant plokščio stogo. Čia jis buvo įsirengęs nedidelį **privatų alcheminį šiltasodį**, kuriame rūpestingai prižiūrimos augo **verbenas**, **medetkos**, **šunvyšnės**, **lakišiai**, **vilko alavijai** ir netgi tokie egzotiniai augalai kaip **mandragoros**. Žinoma, palyginus su **didžiuoju Universiteto alchemikų sodu**, šis šiltasodis buvo nykštukas. (Tapinas 2013a: 53-55)
>
> The alchemist checked that he had properly locked the main door of his laboratory. The **lock hissed** [...] Basanavicius found himself on a flat roof, in his **private alchemist conservatory**. As a result of his painstaking efforts, the conservatory was filled with **verbenas**, **evening primroses**, deadly **nightshades**, **marigolds**, **wolf's aloe** and even such exotic plants as **mandragora**. By all means, compared with **the Great Garden of Vilnius University Alchemists**. (Tapinas 2013b: 631-659 on Kindle)

In this short passage, Basanavičius is introduced to readers as an alchemist who has his own private laboratory where he works on his greatest invention, the *Dragon Fly*, a one-man airplane. In the novel, Basanavičius is a retired professor of Vilnius University, the head of the Department of Alchemy, as well as the Councillor of Alchemy. In reality, Vilnius University, which was closed by the Russia in 1832, was not re-opened until after World War I, but Tapinas has it re-established with the independence of Vilnius and refers to its alchemists as inventors of major technical devices and

especially the fuel "promethelium" which powers dirigibles. His name, Jonas, is preserved in the English translation and the last name, Basanavičius, is localized as Basanavicius, having the diacritic marks removed from the consonant *č*. Tapinas' website dedicated to the novel *Vilko valanda* provides the readers with short descriptions of some of the major characters and illustrations. Illustration 1 is taken from Nezabitauskis' biography of Basanavičius, while Illustration 2 comes from this website. Comparing these one can see to what extent Basanavičius is similar to yet differs in the novel from historical records. The photograph from Nezabitauskis' book shows Basanavičius wearing clothes of the period, posing in a sophisticated manner which suggests his status as a professional with good education. Eglė Zioma, Tapinas' illustrator, preserves his facial features, but removes his glasses and places a set of goggles on his forehead, making him look more like an inventor, an alchemist. Zioma's picture makes him look eccentric, and so very much like a character from a steampunk novel.

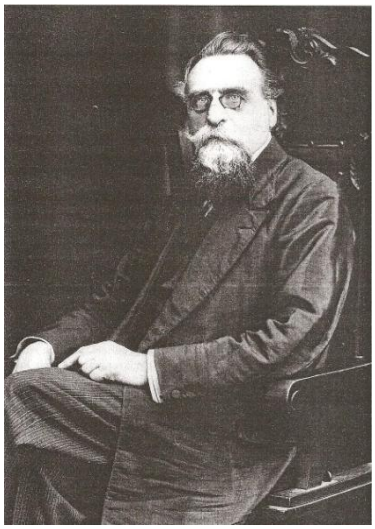


Illustration 1. Jonas Basanavičius in Adolfas Nezabitauskis' book.



Illustration 2. Jonas Basanavičius by Eglė Zioma.



Illustration 3. A photograph of Antanas Sidabras in *Visuotinė lietuvių enciklopedija.*

Another historical figure fictionalized in the novel is Petras Vileišis. According to Alfonsas Eidintas, Petras Vileišis was "a civil engineer who returned from Russia and settled in Vilnius, generously supported the Lithuanian press, built himself a large house, and founded the *Vilija Agricultural Implements Factory* employing local Lithuanians" (1997: 15). As an engineer, he also established and ran an iron cast factory which provided the material for the bridge built over Nėris river to cross into the Žvėrynas neighbourhood (Aničas 2001: 126). Like Basanavičius, Russian policy about scattering educated ethnic minority people across the empire kept him from setting in Vilnius until the early 20th century. Then he became celebrated not only as an industrialist, but also as a cultural leader. In historical reality he published the first legal Lithuanian newspaper in Vilnius; Tapinas shows Vilnius that already has many

Lithuanian newspapers, but does have Vileišis organize a new one to counter those initiating strikes. In the novel, Vileišis is made the head of the Mechanic's Guild and the Steam Councillor for the city of Vilnius. Tapinas preserves his historical profession as an engineer, but adjusts his role to fit the plot. His name, Petras, is preserved in English, but his last name, Vileišis, is localized as *Vileisis*, without the diacritic mark.

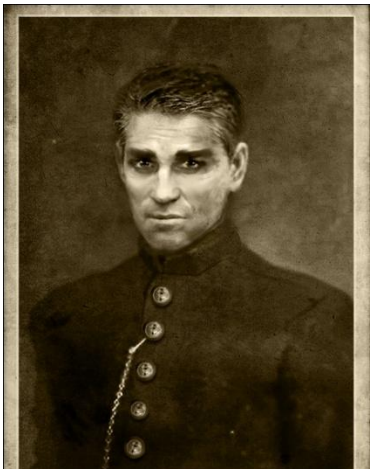


Illustration 4. Antanas Sidabras by Eglė Zioma.

A third major character in the novel, who can be called its protagonist is Antanas Sidabras, the Legate of Vilnius and the Public Order Councillor. Sidabras is the hired head of the new Vilnius security force which imposes order in the city. This character is apparently fictional, but he shares his name with a real Lithuanian who lived roughly in the same period. During the year the action in the novel takes place, 1905, this man would have been a teenager. In *Visuotinė lietuvių enciklopedija*, Antanas Sidabras (1897-1942) is described as a soldier in Lithuania's army, a captain in the air defence and a colonel of the general staff (2012: 577). Illustration 3 is the picture found in the encyclopaedia; some of the historical Sidabras' pictures and personal belongings can be found in the War Museum in Kaunas. It seems unlikely that it is a coincidence that Tapinas named his major character after this officer, especially since Illustration 4, drawn by Eglė Zioma, shows that the character shares some facial features with the historical person. The name of the character is preserved in the English translation without any phonetic changes as it does not include any letters that English readers would be unfamiliar with.

Sidabras' case is interesting but not important as historical background, as neither the original Lithuanian reader nor the English ones of the translation would know about this link. On the other hand, the use and transformation of two such major figures in Lithuanian cultural history as Jonas Basanavičius and Petras Vileišis is highly meaningful. Lithuanians would find this transformation entertaining, while for English readers Basanavičius and Vileišis are just as fictional as all the other characters. Therefore, there is a loss in genre in the the translated version, which English readers do not recognise as a historical novel. In a sense, the loss is similar to what English reader experience with Lewis' version of Verne's novel, since Tapinas' novel is read in English as an adventure story.

11. TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS RELATED TO STEAMPUNK TECHNOLOGY AND THE SUPERNATURAL IN ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

Steampunk technology can include a very wide variety of mechanisms, from robots to weapons. Tapinas' novel contains both simple and complex technology. Among the most striking of culture-specific technical devices and the many different kinds of transportation vehicles described in *Vilko valanda* which can be divided into those meant for air or land travel. Another group includes devices that did not exist in 1905, and indeed may be technically impossible, rather like the super-large submarine in *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers;* and characters that are created combining technology with alchemy; they usually resemble living human beings because they have some human qualities such as thinking for themselves.

In his novel Tapinas refers to dirigibles as the main new means of transportation. They are used by the military as large weapon carriers, by commercial firms, and also very expensive vehicles for public travel. One of the most spectacular dirigibles that has recently been created is owned by the Russians:

> Danguje, priekyje, kabojo didžiausias jo kadanors matytas dirižablis. Jis buvo milžiniškas, kelis kartus **masyvesnis už resinius Alijanso dirižablius**, abiejose pusėse pritvirtinti keliolika **propelerių** sukosi kaip pašėlę, laikydami monstrą tam tikrame **aukštyje**. Volynskis [...] **prometilio** kiekis šiaremas šitam monstrui galinčiam pakilti į kelių kilometrų aukštį. Ir ne tik prometilio – propelerius sukantis **garas** tryško iš visų pusių, balta banga glostydamas dirižablio apačią. [...] Dirižablio šonus veržė plačios **lenktos metalinės juostos**, laikančios [...] ant kupolo viršaus įrengtą **nusileidimo taką, apšviestą žibintų**. Ant tako, šone, stovėjo keli **biplanai**. [...] Leibas turėjo progą apžiūrėti ilgą atvirą denį, skirtą [...] **bomboms** mėtyti, ir virš pakilimo tako įrengtus į visas puses spoksančius **kulkosvaidžių** vamzdžius. [...] / - Sveiki atvykę į **„Ilją Muromecą".** (Tapinas 2013a: 190-191)

> Suspended in the sky in front of them hung the largest dirigible that he had ever seen. It was enormous, several times **larger than the passenger airships** of the Alliance, with a dozen or so **propellers** spinning like mad on either side, trying to keep the monster at a **fixed altitude**. Volynskiy [...] could only guess the insane amount of **promethelium** being fed to this monster, which could reach a height of several kilometres. And not just promethelium – the **steam** that was turning the propellers was belching out on all sides, caressing the lower part of the dirigible in a white wave. [...] The sides of the dirigible were tightly girdled with wide **metal strips**, which held [...] **a torch-lit runway** on the top of the dome. On one side of it several **biplanes** were parked. [...] Leib drank in the sight of the long, **open deck**, designed for launching **bombing** raids, **machinegun mounts** pointing in all directions installed above the runway. [...] "Welcome to **The Ilya Muromets.**" (Tapinas 2013b: 2663-2691 on Kindle)

Ilja Muromecas is a heavily armed Russian dirigible. In this passage, both the Lithuanian and English texts explain that this dirigible is so large it is used to carry weapons and even smaller flying units like biplanes. It is powered by both steam and promethelium, a new and very expensive kind of fuels discovered by the alchemists of Vilnius University. Throughout the novel, the narrator depicts Russians as true villains in a melodramatic tradition, cunning enemies, heavily armed, working in secret, creating and spreading panic, manipulating workers to strike and kill people to achieve their goals. Their aim is to take back Vilnius and again make it part of the Russian Empire after selling it in 1870. This depiction of Russia with their need to impress the world through military power is based more on the political image of Russia nowadays than the one of the early 20th century. The name of the dirigible, *Ilja Muromecas*, is localized as *The Ilya Muromets*. The Russian name is phonetically adapted, changing the consonant *j* into the vowel *y* and the consonant *c* into the consonant cluster *ts*. All the Russian names in the novel, either those of characters or of devices, are phonetically adapted from Lithuanian in the same manner. As for the translation of different features of the dirigible, its weapons and other devices these are mostly localized as well.

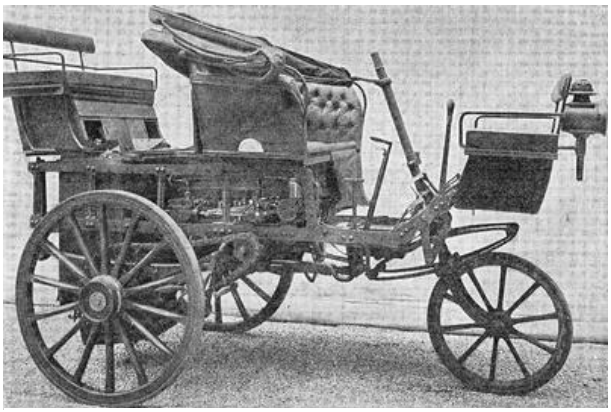


Illustration 1. Leon Serpolett steam tricycle.

Some other vehicles in the novel are used in land travel, especially in Vilnius itself such as the Leon Serpolett tricycle. This, like many of the technical devices that Tapinas depicts in his novel are, in fact, experimental inventions of the late 19th century. In a particular chase scene, Antanas Sidabras, the protagonist in the novel, is pursuing a Russian agent who is said to be travelling in a Leon Serpolett steam tricycle.

> [P]anašūs į karietą, tik vietoj vadelių čia buvo **vairalazdė**, o vietoj arklio – garo katilas ir **garo mašina su dviem cilindrais**. Nuo lietaus keleivius saugojo **brezentinis palankinas**, o nemėgstantieji praeivių žvilgsnių nuo baldakimo dar nuleisdavo užuolaidas. Nedidukui serpoletai buvo ne itin greiti, bet **manevringi** ir puikiai tiko miesto gatvėms. (Tapinas 2013a: 250)
>
> Although the machines did resemble a carriage, instead of reins and horses there were **a control stick** and a boiler and **two-cylinder steam engine**. **A tarpaulin palanquin** served as a rain shelter for the passengers while anyone who desired to hide away from the curious eyes of passers-by could conceal themselves behind a little curtain. Although not very fast, the petite serpoletts were **highly manoeuvrable** and were excellent for riding in the city streets. (Tapinas 2013b: 3545-3571 on Kindle)

Bob Shaver states that Leon Serpolett made adjustments to the steam engine in 1887 and designed his vehicle in 1888 (Shaver). Illustration 1 pictures a Serpolett steam tricycle, which, at the time it was developed, surpassed all other existing steam-powered engines in speed (Shaver). Tapinas localizes the name of this vehicle in English as *Leon Serpolett gas tricycle* (Tapinas 2013b: 250), although gas is not the main power source of this machine: the original machine was powered by steam. The steampunk element which was not practical for daily use in this case is that, although such a tricycle exists, it was a unique model, while Tapinas turns it into a standard mode of transport, particularly suited to the narrow streets of Vilnius.

Some of the major characters in *Vilko valanda* are not completely human: they are bionics, machines that have souls and are able to think for themselves, feel and express their feelings. The major example is Mila, introduced as Tvardauskis' stepdaughter, who turns out to be only partially human. After the struggle with the Iron Wolf, Mila is wounded and Tvardauskis tends to her wounds, finally revealing that she is partially mechanical:

> Milai iš krūtinės kyšojo **varinis raktelis**. Jis buvo sulankstytas, stirksojo iš plačios žaizdos išsilydžiusiais metaliniais kraštais. Pro kiaurymę buvo matyti išsiklaipę ir sulūžę **dantračiai**. Ir nutrūkę **laideliai**, einantys į **metalinę širdies formos dėžutę**, esančią toje vietoje, kur būna žmogaus širdis. Ją Milai tekdavo kasryt **prisukti** rakteliu. **Žalvarinė dėžutė** buvo aprūkusi, tačiau buvo akivaizdu, kad tai pauikaus meistro rankų darbas. Kad tai tikras šedevras. (Tapinas 2013a: 514)
>
> **A copper key** protruded from Mila's chest. It was twisted and bent, and protruded from a wide open wound with the metal edges melted from the heat. Distorted and broken **gears** were buried deep in the opening, as well as sheared **wires** leading into a metal, **heart-shaped box**, positioned where a human heart would normally be. Each of Mila's mornings had begun with her **winding** it up with the key. Although the **brass box** was now covered in soot, it was obvious it had been born in the hands of an outstanding craftsman. It was a masterpiece. (Tapinas 2013b: 7590-7616 on Kindle)

Mila almost died as a child in a terrible accident: then Tvardauskis surgically implanted a mechanical heart that has to be wound up every day. Tapinas explains that her heart is a mechanism that, like a clock, is structured of wires and gears and has a key to make it run. Illustration 2 is included in the online guide to *Vilko valanda*; in this picture she is surrounded by her dolls Kolombina, Pjero and Skaramušas. By some supernatural power that no one can understand, Mila herself creates bionic toys, these three dolls. All her dolls can be charged with Mila's life force, which enables them to move and



Illustration 2. Mila with her dolls. A drawing by Eglė Zioma.

speak for a time; as a result, they form a deep bond with Mila. However, she "can only warm up one of [them] each day" (Tapinas 2013b: 3086-3114 on Kindle). Like her, they are partly mechanical and partly living creatures. In the translation, Mila's name is preserved, while names of the dolls are localized as Columbina, Pierrot and Scaramuccia. Phonetic adaptation reveals these names to be of different origin, and their spelling is done in the same manner.

There are other bionic-like creatures, for instance, the Lithuanian Vitamancers develop a tracking device called Rattus, which is a mechanical rat with artificial intelligence, equipped with miniature cameras:

> Tai buvo žiurkė. Tik atidžiai įsižiūrėjęs galėjo suprasti, kad ji netikra. Smulkius **šerelius** galėjai palaikyti tikrais šiurkščiais žiurkės keilio plaukeliais, nors jie buvo iš **metalo**. Dulsvai blizgantys nagai, ilgas snukelis ir iššiepti dantys irgi atrodė tikroviški. Bet užteko iš arčiau pažvelgti žiurkei į akis ir išsyk suprasdavai, kad tas padaras dirbtinis. Pamišusių gaivintojų laboratorinis kūrinys. **Mechžiurkė**. Padaro akys buvo du **metaliniai** kaip teleskopai susistumiantys **vamzdeliai**, jų gale įtaisytos **stiklinės akys**, už kurių slėpėsi vaizdą paveiskluojančios **kameros obskuros**. Nuo tų **vamzdelių** per visą padaro kaklą, nugarą ir letenas, oaslėpti po šereliais, ėjo plonyčiai **laideliai**. Mechaninės žiurkės – **ratusai** – buvo sukurtos Prahos ir laikomos griežčiausioje paslaptyje. (Tapinas 2013a: 402)
>
> It was a rat. Only a very close inspection would reveal it not to be real. Its tiny **bristles** were made of **metal**, although they could have been easily taken for the genuine rough **strands** of a rat's fur. It all looked true to life – the dully glistening claws, the long snout and the exposed teeth. But one close look at the rat's eyes revealed its true nature. / A laboratory project of the mad Vitamancers. **A mech rat**. Each of the creature's eyes were made of two **metal tubes**, one sliding into another like the parts of a closing **telescope**, which ended with **glass eyes** and working **cameras obscura** installed behind them. Extremely fine **wires**, hiding under the bristles, spread over the entire neck, back and paws of the creature. Mech rats – the **rattuses** – were invented in Prague and kept strictly under wraps. (Tapinas 2013b: 5780-5809 on Kindle)

The Vitamancers of Prague use the mechanical rats to follow Sidabras when he explores the underground Vilnius. Rattus looks and acts very much like a real rat as it crawls around in the tunnels of Vilnius secretly following Sidabras. The Vitamancers have equipped these mechanical rats with miniature cameras. Tapinas describes that the entire devices is wrapped in wires covered with artificial fur. All of the mechanical terms related to Rattus' structure are localized.

Fetch, disguised as a British Officer Charles Finley, is hired by the Prague Vitamancers to kidnap Mila. Andrew Black, a writer, explains that in the Irish folklore a fetch is described as a supernatural being that takes on the appearance of a person but it is not a ghost (Black). According to Black, "double" is a more common term to refer to such being nowadays in Ireland; also in German

folklore the same supernatural being is called a doppelganger (Black). Fetch can take the physical appearance of any human being, but Black notes that reasons for its shape-shifting is unknown and it sometime predicts death (Black). Tapinas' Fetch is evil as he murders Charles Finley and tries to kill Nikodemas Tvardauskis. Tapinas explains that Fetch and Tvardauskis know each other and are enemies (2013a: 430-431). In his novel, Tapinas uses the word *Fečas* and not *Antrininkas* (double), which he translates as Fetch.

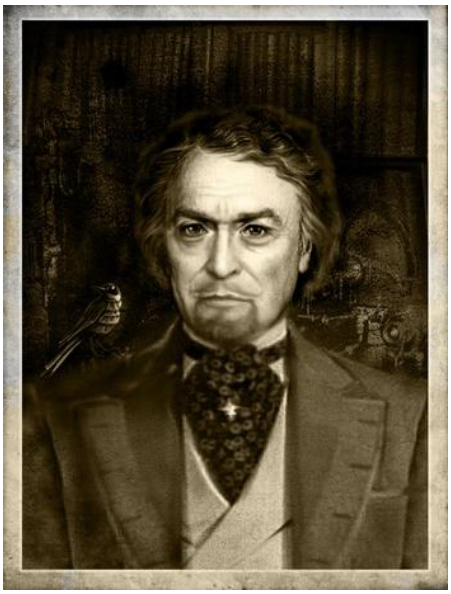


Illustration 3. A drawing of Nikodemas by Eglė Zioma.

Tapinas introduces the readers to other fictional characters are based on real figures or some in other fictional texts. Nikodemas Pranas Tvardauskis is depicted as a man of science, a brilliant alchemist who has befriended Jonas Basanavičius. Illustration 3 is a drawing of Tvardauskis found in the online guide to *Vilko valanda.* A blogger, Ele Pranaitytė, states that Tvardauskis is based on a Polish fictional character Jan or Pan Twardowski (Pranaitytė). She explains that Tvardauskis is depicted in such a way that he resembles the Polish magician as he exhibits the traits of a sorcerer. According to Barbara Swiech, Pan Twardowski, like Goethe's Faust, sold his soul in exchange for magical powers. He is a constantly recurring character in Polish folklore. For instance, in one of the tales he serves King Žygimantas Augustas and under his orders summons up the spirit of his deceased wife, Barbora Radvilaitė. Adomas Mickevičius wrote a satirical work of fiction dedicated to this character (Swiech). Illustration 4 shows Twardovski as depicted in a Polish fantasy film *Pan Twardowski* (1936). Eglė Zioma's illustration of the character in the novel shares similar facial features with the actor.



Illustration 4. Poster of *Pan Twardowski*.

Tapinas bases the technology depicted in his novels on real inventions of the late 19th and early 20th century. He explains that these devices serve several purposes, like weapons or public transportation. Names of these vehicles are usually localized, as well as names of their parts.

12. CONCLUSION

Despite the long period of time between the appearance of the two novels, Jules Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* and Andrius Tapinas' *Vilko valanda* have been analyzed as two different kinds of science fiction with a number of similarities. Both of them focus on new technology, some of it real and some hypothetical, yet based on scientific principles. Furthermore, interdiscursivity is a feature of both novels. Verne combines marine geography with technological and Romantic discourses in his novel, while Tapinas creates a steampunk novel taking the characteristics of the historical novel, technological progress the fantastic and elements of "what if…?" fiction. The focus of this analysis has been the culture-specific items that figure in these major discourses that are essential to the two novels and their translations. There is only one translation of Tapinas' novel, carried out by the author himself, while two translations into English and two into Lithuanian are considered for Verne's text.

The first hypothesis raised at the beginning of this research states that, for Verne's novel, in the process of translation, culture-specific items are likely to be either localized or preserved, and the translations would be faithful and accurate, given the great success of the French novel. Four translations of Verne's *Vingt mille lieues sous les mers* are analyzed: two into English by Mercier Lewis and Frederick Paul Walter, and two into Lithuanian by Jurgis Talmantas and Petras Velička. Since the novel is about a submarine journey around the world, the translation of geographic place names and terms for marine flora and fauna are very numerous. Walter, Talmantas and Velička either localize or preserve these names and terms: for the Lithuanian readers, they are adapted phonetically based on their pronunciation, while in English cases, diacritic marks are removed so that English readers are not hindered by letters they are unfamiliar with. These three translators also frequently provided brief intratextual explanations or explanations in footnotes or glossaries. In his English translation Lewis, on the other hand, omitts a great number of these culture-specific items and produces a shortened and heavily adapted translation aimed at teen readers. Verne intended his novels for both teens and adults.

Tapinas, in his translation of *Vilko valanda*, combines imaginary places with real ones, but some of his imaginary locations, like neighbourhoods in Vilnius, for instance, are given semantically meaningful names and their translations into English reflect the same meanings. For example, Tapinas translates semantically meaningful names to show that such neighbourhoods such as Bėdos, the Troubles, are dangerous, which the name indicates in both languages. Tapinas localizes Lithuanian geographic names by removing diacritic marks from letters that the English-language readers are

unfamiliar with. In general, the analysis partially refutes the first hypothesis, as one translator, Lewis, does not provide a full or faithful translation.

According to the second hypothesis, sometimes translators choose to adapt or to domesticate certain parts of the text in order to satisfy the needs of their target readers. Captain Nemo is depicted as a Romantic hero in Verne's novel. He lives in a submarine, the *Nautilus,* surrounded by paintings and other art by classical artists: there are long descriptions of his library. Walter, Talmantas and Veličkа localize these culture-specific items, while Lewis omits them. Lewis adapts the text in order to make it more appealing for the teen audience, changing the characterization of Nemo into and a simple adventurer. In this case, the analysis supports the hypothesis, as one translator does make adaptations with a specific target audience in mind.

According to the final hypothesis, at times the historical and cultural knowledge of the source and target readers are very different which sometimes makes a loss of meaning inevitable. This is the case for *Vilko valanda.* Tapinas uses Lithuanian history as the background for his novel. To some extent, he helps English readers by providing intratextual explanations or glosses. However, the reading experience of Lithuanian and English readers still remains very different. For example, Tapinas' version of historical characters like Jonas Basanavičius as an alchemist flying a small plane raise as a very different picture of this cultural figure. For English readers, Basanavičius seems purely fictional, while Lithuanian readers are amused by the revision of historical figure. In this way, the third hypothesis is confirmed for this novel.

Verne and Tapinas use interdiscursivity to create science fiction novels that combine elements of different genres and discourses. The diverse translations exhibit different choices and, in one case, create an adaptation for a different target audience, but in most instances, try to faithfully reproduce the source text. Some translators consider the historical or cultural knowledge gaps and provide explanatory guidelines for the readers.

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APPENDIX 1 – PLOT SUMMARY OF JULES VERNE'S *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Captain Nemo, the genious behind the mysterious attacks of ships. He designed a large submarine, the Nautilus, which became his home as he has isolated himself from the society. For unkown reasons he despises the European and Western society, and tends to attack ships he comes by. The *Nautilus* is an imaginary submarine which also seems unrealistic with an enormous engine room and Nemo's personal library filled with numerous classical works of art and books of science. Nemo appears as a Romantic hero who adores the sea and hates the society that imposes rules and norms on people and as a result he rebels against it.

By a coincidents Nemo rescues Professor Pierre Aronnax, his servant Conseil and a Canadian whale hunter Ned Land. Together they experience an adventurous trip around the world travelling by the *Nautilus*. Nemo and Aronnax share their scientific interests and Aronnax begins to see Nemo as a different man, a man of science who also cares for his crew. Ned and Conseil, on the other hand, think of escaping the submarine.

At the end of the novel the *Nautilus* is caught in a terrible storm and Aronnax, Conseil and Ned are prepared to fight Nemo, in order to abandon the submarine. Before they can do that Aronnax, the narrator of the story, hits his head and is knocked unconcious. The novel ends with Aronnax finishing his manuscript and wondering if Nemo could have survived the storm and why he did not do anything to avoid it.

APPENDIX 2 – PLOT SUMMARY OF ANDRIUS TAPINAS' *VILKO VALANDA*

The novel begins with Russia selling Vilnius to the Alliance of Free Cities in 1870 and then shifts to 1905 showing an industrial city of Vilnius. The protagonist, Antanas Sidabras, the Legate of Vilnius and a member of the Vilnius Council has found the first victim of a mysterious forces governing Vilnius. Russia plans to take back Vilnius and sends in agents to create strikes and embarasse Vilnius when an important meeting is beeing held there. Members of the Aliance of the Free Cities are gathering in Vilnius to discusse further plans and it is up to Antanas Sidabras, Jonas Basanavičius and Petras Vileišis to stop the strikes.

There is also a subplot that involves Nikodemas Tvardauskis, a mysterious alchemist and a good friend of Jonas Basanavičius, and his niesce, a bionic, Mila. The Vitamancers of Prague are after Mila and send in a Fetch, disguised as a British officer, Charles Finley, to make Mila fall in love with him and kidnap her.

In the final scenes, Petras Vileišis and the others stop the Russians; Sidabras discovers that a bionic, the Iron Wolf, has been murdering people in Vilnius; Mila and Basanavičius stop the Iron Wolf. The novel ends with the narrator noting that the story is not over and there are other characters involved in a much bigger mystery yet to be revealed in the sequals.

APPENDIX 3 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN BOTH ENGLISH VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of Names of Continents into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	l'Europe et de l'Amérique 21	Europe and America 7	Localization	Europe and America 13	Localization
2	des côtes de l'Australie 22	coast of Australia 8	Localization	shores of Australia 13	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Names of Countries and Parts of Countries into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	l'Angleterre, l'Amérique, l'Allemagne 24		Omission	England, America, and Germany 14	Localization
2	Canada 25	Canada 9	Preservation	Canada 15	Preservation
3	en Angleterre, en France, en Russie, en Prusse, en Espagne, en Italie, en Amérique, voire même en Turquie 31		Omission	England, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Italy, America, and even Turkey 18	Localization
4	Chine ou Congo 39	China or Congo 17	Localization	China or the Congo 22	Localization
5	Calédoniens 86		Omission	New Caledonia 50	Localization
6	en France les populations provençales 89		Omission	France, typifies the people of Provence 51	Localization
7	la Nouvelle-Hollande 127		Omission	New Zealand 72	Localization
8	les côtes de la Nouvelle-Géorgie 215	the coasts of New Georgia 102	Localization	the coast of New Georgia 120	Localization
9	les côtes du Malabar ou de 295 Coromandel 296		Omission	Malabar or Coromandel 172	Localization
10	l'Irlande 302		Omission	Ireland 176	Localization
11	l'Ecosse, du pays de Galles, de l'Irlande, de la Saxe, de la Bohème, de la France 308	Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Saxony, Bohemia, and France 150	Localization	Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Saxony, Bohemia, and France 179	Localization
12	les échelles du Levant 336		Omission	the seaports of the Levant 195	Localization
13	les habitants de la Propontide et de l'Italie 378		Omission	inhabitants of Turkey and Italy 218	Localization/ Omission
14	le travers de l'Uruguay		Omission	abreast of Uruguay	Localization

	526			296	
15	du Land's End, entre la pointe extrême de l'Angleterre et les Sorlingues 570		Omission	Land's End, it passed between the lowermost tip of England and the Scilly Islands 319	Preservation/ Addition/ Localization
16	Nebraska 30	Nebraska 12	Preservation	Nebraska 17	Preservation
17	d'Italie et de Barbarie 281	Italy and Barbary 139	Localization	the Barbary Coast 157	Localization/ Omission

Table 3. Translation of Names of Land Near the Sea into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	du cap Clear 28	Cape Clear 11	Localization	from Cape Clear 16	Localization
2	le cap Horn 55	Cape Horn 25	Localization	Cape Horn 32	Localization
3	les caps Déception et Satisfaction 219	Capes Deception and Satisfaction 106	Localization/ Preservation	between Cape Deception and Cape Satisfaction 123	Localization/ Preservation
4	cap Wessel 263	Cape Wessel 129	Localization	Cape Wessel 148	Localization
5	le cap de Ras-Mohammed […] de l'Arabie Pétrée […] le golfe de Suez et le golfe d'Acabah 356	Cape of Ras-Mohammed. [...] cape forms the extremity of Arabia Petraea, [...] the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Acabah 173	Localization	Cape Ras Mohammed […] cape forms the tip of Arabia Petraea, […] the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba 205	Localization
6	Nicolas, du cap Matapan 367	Nicholas of Cape Matapan, surnamed Pesca 180	Localization/ Addition	Nicolas from Cape Matapan 213	Localization
7	le cap Bon et le détroit de Messine 381	between Cape Bon and the Straits of Messina 185	Localization	between Cape Bon and the Strait of Messina 219	Localization
8	le cap Furina 381	Cape Furina 186	Localization	Cape Farina 219	Localization
9	ce cap et Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone 258	Preservation	cape and Sierra Leone	Preservation
10	du Cap Nord 597	Cape North 292	Localization	North Cape 334	Localization
11	le canal de Mozambique, peut-être au large des Mascareignes, […] le cap de Bonne-Espérance 331	the Channel of Mozambique, perhaps off the Mascarenhas, so as to gain the Cape of Good Hope 161	Localization	Mozambique Channel, perhaps off the Mascarene Islands, and then make for the Cape of Good Hope 192	Localization
12	la baie de Wailea 211		Omission	Wailea Bay 119	Localization
13	d'abord à Botany-Bay 218	Botany Bay 105	Preservation	Botany Bay 123	Preservation
14	la baie de Tor 341	the Bay of Tor 165	Localization	bay of El Tur 197	Localization
15	golfe de Péluse 344	the Gulf of Pelusium 168	Localization	the Bay of Pelusium 199	Localization
16	le golfe de Gascogne 551		Omission	the Bay of Biscay 308	Localization

17	des îles Aléoutiennes, le Kulammak et l'Umgullick, 23	Aleutian, Kulammak, and Umgullich islands 8-9	Localization	Aleutian Islands 14	Localization/ Omission
18	Long-lsland 46		Omission	Long Island 26	Preservation
19	Fire-lsland 46		Omission	Fire Island 26	Preservation
20	des Malouines 55		Omission	the Malouines	Localization
21	des Pomotou, des Marquises, des Sandwich, coupa le tropique du Cancer 59	the Marquesas and the Sandwich Islands, crossed the tropic of Cancer 26	Localization/ Omission	Tuamotu, Marquesas, and Hawaiian Islands, then cut the Tropic of Cancer 33	Localization
22	Québec comme aux Pomotou 94		Omission	Quebec to the Tuamotu Islands 54	Localization
23	des oculines de l'île Bourbon, le « char de Neptune » des Antilles 126	the Antille 77	Localization/ Omission	the genus Oculina from Réunion Island, plus a "Neptune's chariot" from the Caribbean Sea 72	Localization
24	de l'île Crespo 169	Island of Crespo 80	Preservation	Crespo Island 96	Preservation
25	Rocca de la Plata , c'est-à-dire « Roche d'Argent » 170	Rocca de la Plata, the meaning of which is The Silver Rock 81	Localization/ Preservation	Rocca de la Plata, in other words, "Silver Rock." 96	Localization/ Preservation
26	Sandwich 202	the Sandwich Islands 98	Localization/ Addition	Hawaiian Islands 114	Globalization
27	nous eûmes connaissance du groupe des Marquises 202	the Marquesas group 98	Localization	Marquesas Islands 114	Localization
28	VANIKORO 207	**VANIKORO** 100	Preservation	Vanikoro 117	Preservation
29	Ducie jusqu'à l'île Lazareff 208	the Island Ducie to that of Lazareff 100	Localization	Ducie Island to Lazareff Island 117	Localization
30	la Réunion et à Maurice 209		Omission	Réunion Island and the island of Mauritius 117	Preservation/ Localization
31	de la Société, et la gracieuse Taiti 210	the Societies and the graceful Tahiti 100	Localization	Society Islands in the west, likewise elegant Tahiti 118	Localization
32	de l'archipel Viti, où les sauvages massacrèrent les matelots de l'*Union* et le capitaine Bureau, de Nantes, commandant l'*Aimable-Josephine* 211		Omission	the Fiji Islands, where savages slaughtered sailors from the Union, as well as Captain Bureau, commander of the Darling Josephine out of Nantes, France 118	Localization/ Addition
33	les l'îles de Viti-Levou, de Vanoua-Levou et de Kandubon 211		Omission	islands of Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, and Kadavu 119	Localization

34	commune en Corse 211		Omission	Corsica 119	Localization
35	l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides 212	one of the New Hebrides 103	Localization	the island group of the New Hebrides 119	Localization
36	Saint-Louis se trouvaient entre les mains des sauvages de la Louisiade 215	a cross of St. Louis had been found in the hands of some savages of Louisiade 104	Localization	Cross of St. Louis had been found in the hands of savages in the Louisiade Islands 121	Localization
37	devant Tikopia 217	Tikopia 104	Preservation	by Tikopia Island 121	Preservation / Addition
38	Santa-Cruz 218	Santa Cruz 105	Localization	Santa Cruz Island 123	Localization
39	Namouka 218	Namouka 105	Localization	Nomuka 123	Localization
40	des côtes de la Papouasie 222	the Papuan coasts 107	Localization	the coast of Papua 125	Localization
41	l'île Murray 224	Islands of Murray 108	Localization	Murray Islands 126	Localization
42	l'île Tound et le canal Mauvais 224	Island Sound and Canal Mauvais 109	Localization	Tound Island and the Bad Channel 126	Localization/ Preservation
43	l'île Gueboroar 224		Omission	Gueboroa Island 127	Localization
44	Îles Mascareignes 234		Omission	Mascarene Islands 131	Localization
45	de l'île Keeling 295	Keeling Island 144	Localization	Keeling Island 172	Localization
46	îles Andamènes 305	the Andaman Islands 148	Localization	Andaman Islands 178	Localization
47	Les Maledives des Laquedives 330	the Maldives from the Laccadives 160	Localization	Maldive and Laccadive Islands 192	Localization
48	l'île Kittan 330	the Island of Kiltan 160	Localization	Kiltan Island 192	Localization
49	Île de Périm 333	the Island of Perim 162	Localization	Perim Island 194	Localization
50	des lignes de Suze à Bombay, à Calcutta, à Melbourne, à Bourbon, à Maurice 333	the line of Suez to Bombay, Calcutta to Melbourne, and from Bourbon to the Mauritius 162	Localization	going from Suez to Bombay, Calcutta, Melbourne, Réunion Island, and Mauritius 194	Localization
51	l'île de Carpathos, l'une des Sporades, […] de Virgile 365	the Island of Carpathos, one of the Sporades, [...] lines from Virgil 179	Localization/ Preservation	isle of Karpathos, one of the Sporades Islands […] verse from Virgil 211	Localization
52	Entre Rhodes et la Crète 365	Rhodes and Crete 179	Localization	between Rhodes and Crete 212	Localization
53	vers Candie 365	Candia 180	Localization	called Candia 212	Localization
54	toutes les Cyclades 367	the Cyclades 180	Localization	the Cyclades Islands 213	Localization
55	une île nouvelle, Théia la divine 372	a new island, Theia (the divine) 183	Localization/ Addition	a new island, the divine Thera 215	Localization
56	L'îlot Aphroessa 372	The Island of	Localization	the islet of	Localization

		Aphroessa 183		Aphroessa 215	
57	L'Atlantide, l'ancienne Méropide de Théopompe 415	the Atlantides, lived, against whom the first wars of ancient Greeks 203	Localization/ Omission	Atlantis, that ancient land of Meropis mentioned by the historian Theopompus 235	Localization
58	Madère, les Açores, les Canaries, les îles du cap Vert 417	one of the Canaries, or of the Cape Verde Islands 204	Localization/ Omission	Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands 235	Localization
59	une des Canaries 422	the Canaries 209	Localization	the Canaries 238	Localization
60	il revient vers les Antilles 435	the Antilles 211	Localization	the Lesser Antilles 296	Localization
61	du Groenland 453	the Greenland 219	Localization	Greenland 253	Localization
62	des îles New-Shetland et des Orkney du Sud 465	New Shetland and South Orkney 225	Localization	the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands 261	Localization
63	des îles Féroé 485	the Ferroe Islands 234	Localization	the Faroe Islands 270	Localization
64	la Terre du Feu 523	Terra del Fuego 257	Localization	Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Fire 295	Localization
65	Richard Hawkins les appela Maiden-Islands, îles de la Vierge […], Saint-Malo 525		Omission	Sir Richard Hawkins called them the Maidenland, after the Blessed Virgin. […] Saint-Malo 295	Localization/ Addition
66	la Martinique et de la Guadeloupe 534	Martinique and Guadaloupe 259	Preservation/ Localization	Martinique and Guadalupe 300	Preservation
67	la hauteur des Carolines 552	North Caroline 267	Localization	abreast of the Carolinas 309	Preservation/ Localization
68	du Land's End, entre la pointe extrême de l'Angleterre et les Sorlingues 570		Omission	Land's End, it passed between the lowermost tip of England and the Scilly Islands 319	Localization
69	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	the White Sea, the Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi, the Archipelago of Liarrov 286	Localization	the White Sea, the Kara Sea, the Gulf of Ob, the Lyakhov Islands 329	Preservation/ Addition/ Localization
70	les îles Feroë et Loffoden 595	the islands of Ferroe and Loffoden 291	Localization	the Faroe and Lofoten Islands 333	Localization
71	à la hauteur du cap des Vierges 55	Cape Vierges 25	Localization	Cabo de las Virgenes 32	Spanish translation

Table 4. Translation of Names of Water Sources into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	Mississippi 71		Omission	Mississippi 41	Preservation
2	le Gange 299	the Ganges	Localization	the Ganges 174	Localization
3	le Nil 342	the Nile 166	Localization	the Nile 198	Localization

4	les courants du Volga, du Danube, du Pô, du Rhin, de la Loire, de l'Oder 377		Omission	Volga, Danube, Po, Rhine, Loire, and Oder 218	Localization
5	le Saint-Laurent, le Mississipi, l'Amazone, la Plata, l'Orénoque, le Niger, le Sénégal, l'Elbe, la Loire, le Rhin 388	the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Amazon, the Plata, the Orinoco, the Niger, the Senegal, the Elbe, the Loire, and the Rhine 187-188	Localization/ Preservation	the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Amazon, Plata, Orinoco, Niger, Senegal, Elbe, Loire, and Rhine 223	Localization/ Preservation
6	l'embouchure de la Plata 526		Omission	the Rio de la Plata 296	Localization
7	la côte hollandaise, vers l'embouchure du Maroni 531		Omission	coast of Dutch Guiana, by the mouth of the Maroni River 298	Localization
8	le Missouri 552		Omission	the Missouri 309	Localization
9	Caspienne et d'Aral 155	the Caspian and Aral Seas 75	Localization	Caspian and Aral 87	Localization
10	le Kuro-Scivo des Japonais, le Fleuve-Noir, qui, sorti du golfe du Bengale 155	Kuro-Scivo of the Japanese, the Black River, which, leaving the Gulf of Bengal 75	Localization	Kuroshio of the Japanese, the Black Current: heated by perpendicular rays from the tropical sun, it leaves the Bay of Bengal 87	Localization
11	les mers du Japon 222		Omission	seas of Japan 125	Localization
12	la mer de corail 222	the coral sea 107	Localization	the Coral Sea 125	Localization
13	la mer de Timor 264	the Sea of Timor 129	Localization	the Timor Sea 148	Localization
14	de la Méditerranée 266	the Mediterranean 139	Localization	Mediterranean 149	Localization
15	de l'Adriatique 266		Omission	the Adriatic 149	Localization
16	la mer Rouge 291	**THE RED SEA** 160	Localization	the Red Sea 171	Localization
17	LA MER DE SARGASSES 434	**THE SARGASSO SEA** 211	Localization	The Sargasso Sea 245	Localization
18	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	the White Sea, the Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi, the Archipelago of Liarrov 286	Localization/ Preservation	the White Sea, the Kara Sea, the Gulf of Ob, the Lyakhov Islands 329	Localization/ Preservation
19	l'Océan glacial arctique, l'Océan glacial antarctique, l'Océan indien, l'Océan atlantique, l'Océan pacifique 149	the Arctic or Frozen Ocean, the Antarctic, or Frozen Ocean, the Indian, the Atlantic, and the Pacific Oceans 73	Localization	Arctic and Antarctic oceans, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean 85	Localization
20	grands lacs de l'Asie 155		Omission	large Asian lakes 87	Localization

Table 5. Translation of Names of Other Places into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	Sandy-Hook 44		Omission	Sandy Hook 25	Preservation
2	la hauteur du cap Blanc 50	breast of Cape Blanc 22	Localization	lay abreast of Cabo Blanco 28	Localization
3	des côtes patagonnes 50	the coast of Patagonia 22	Localization	coast of Patagonia 28	Localization
4	Le tropique du Capricorne 50	the tropic of Capricorn 22	Preservation	the Tropic of Capricorn 28	Preservation
5	le détroit de Magellan 50	the Straits of Magellan 22	Preservation	the Strait of Magellan 28	Preservation
6	des Pomotou, des Marquises, des Sandwich, coupa le tropique du Cancer 59	the Marquesas and the Sandwich Islands, crossed the tropic of Cancer 26	Localization/ Omission	Tuamotu, Marquesas, and Hawaiian Islands, then cut the Tropic of Cancer 33	Localization
7	le Kuro-Scivo des Japonais, le Fleuve-Noir, qui, sorti du golfe du Bengale 155	Kuro-Scivo of the Japanese, the Black River, which, leaving the Gulf of Bengal 75	Localization	Kuroshio of the Japanese, the Black Current: heated by perpendicular rays from the tropical sun, it leaves the Bay of Bengal 87	Localization
8	le détroit de Malacca 155	crosses the Straits of Malacca 75	Preservation	Strait of Malacca 87	Preservation
9	la *Recherche* et l'*Espérance*, qui quittèrent Brest 215	the Recherche and the Esperance, which left Brest 102	Preservation/ Localization	the Search and the Hope, which left Brest 120	Localization
10	Pacou 217	Pacou 104	Localization	Paeu 122	Localization
11	LE DÉTROIT DE TORRÈS 219	**TORRES STRAITS** 106	Localization	The Torres Strait 124	Localization
12	le passage de Cumberland 224	Cumberland Passage 108	Localization	Cumberland Passage 126	Localization
13	du golfe de Carpentarie 263	Gulf of Carpentaria 129	Localization	Gulf of Carpentaria 148	Localization
14	de Money à bâbord 263	the breakers of Money 129	Localization	the Money breakers 148	Localization
15	les écueils de Cartier, d'Hibernia, de Seringapatam, de Scott 264	Cartier, of Hibernia, Seringapatam, and Scott 129-130	Localization	Cartier, Hibernia, Seringapatam, and Scott reefs 148	Localization
16	la pointe du roi George et à Melbourne 296	touching at King George's Point and Melbourne 145	Preservation	also calling at King George Sound and Melbourne 173	Preservation
17	du vaste golfe du Bengale 299	the vast Bay of Bengal 146	Localization	the huge Bay of Bengal 174	Localization
18	le golfe de Manaar 303	the Gulf of Manaar 148	Localization	the Gulf of Mannar 176	Localization
19	au golfe de Panama, au golfe de Californie		Omission	the Gulf of Panama and the Gulf of	Localization

	303			California 176	
20	Le golfe Persique 330	the Persian Gulf 160	Localization	the Persian Gulf 192	Localization
21	le détroit de Babel-Mandeb 331	the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb 161	Localization	the Strait of Bab el Mandeb 192	Localization
22	l'isthme de Suez 331	the Isthmus of Suez 161	Localization	the Isthmus of Suez 192	Localization
23	le canal de Mozambique, peut-être au large des Mascareignes, […] le cap de Bonne-Espérance 331	the Channel of Mozambique, perhaps off the Mascarenhas, so as to gain the Cape of Good Hope 161	Localization	Mozambique Channel, perhaps off the Mascarene Islands, and then make for the Cape of Good Hope 192	Localization
24	Gibraltar 332	Gibraltar 162	Localization	Gibraltar 193	Localization
25	la côte Iybienne 334	the Libyan coast 163	Localization	the Libyan coast 194	Localization
26	les côtes du Téhama 334	the coast of Tehama 163	Localization	coast of Tihama 194	Localization
27	de la côte de Syrie 336	the coast of Syria 169	Localization	the coast of Syria	Localization
28	entre Souakin sur la côte ouest et Quonfodah sur la côte est 339	between Souakin, on the west coast, and Komfidah, on the east coast 163	Localization	from Suakin on the west coast to Qunfidha on the east coast 196	Localization
29	de golfe de Colzoum 339	the Gulf of Colzoum 164	Localization	Gulf of Colzoum 196	Localization
30	la Terre promise 342	the Promised Land 167	Localization	the Promised Land 198	Localization
31	tunnel arabique 346	the Arabian Tunnel 168	Localization	the Arabian Tunnel 199	Localization
32	le cap de Ras-Mohammed […] de l'Arabie Pétrée […] le golfe de Suez et le golfe d'Acabah 356	Cape of Ras-Mohammed. [...] cape forms the extremity of Arabia Petraea, [...] the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Acabah 173	Localization	Cape Ras Mohammed […] cape forms the tip of Arabia Petraea, […] the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba 205	Localization
33	l'Asie Mineure 365	Asia Minor 179	Localization	Asia Minor 211	Localization
34	le delta du Nil 366		Omission	the Nile Delta 212	Localization
35	la côte de Tunis 381	the coast of Tunis 185	Localization	the coast of Tunisia 219	Localization
36	le cap Bon et le détroit de Messine 381	between Cape Bon and the Straits of Messina 185	Localization	between Cape Bon and the Strait of Messina 219	Localization
37	le détroit de Bering que dans celui de Davis 453	Behring as in Davis Straits 218	Localization	the Bering Strait and the Davis Strait 253	Localization
38	la côte hollandaise, vers l'embouchure du Maroni 531		Omission	coast of Dutch Guiana, by the mouth of the Maroni River 298	Localization
39	la hauteur de Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve et de Heart's Content	Heart's Content 273	Preservation/ Omission	St. John's in Newfoundland and Heart's Content 318	Preservation/ Localization

	568				
40	en Manche 570	the Manche 286	Preservation	the English Channel 319	Localization
41	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	the White Sea, the Sea of Kara, the Gulf of Obi, the Archipelago of Liarrov 286	Localization	the White Sea, the Kara Sea, the Gulf of Ob, the Lyakhov Islands 329	Localization

APPENDIX 4 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR CULTURAL FIGURES IN TWO ENGLISH VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	Rabelais 48	old language of Rabelais 21	Localization	old Rabelaisian dialect 28	Localization
2	Homère 48	Homer 21	Localization	Homer 69	Localization
3	Victor Hugo, depuis Xénophon jusqu'à Michelet, depuis Rabelais jusqu'à madame Sand 118		Omission	Victor Hugo, from Xenophon to Michelet, from Rabelais to Madame George Sand 69	Localization/ Preservation
4	de Jean Macé 205	Jean Mace 99	Localization	Jean Macé 115	Preservation
5	le précepte de Sénèque 211		Omission	playwright Seneca 119	Localization
6	Sirr H. C. 302		Omission	H. C. Sirr 176	Preservation
7	d'Avienus 388		Omission	Avianus 222	Localization
8	Timée et de Critias 417		Omission	Timaeus and Critias 235	Localization
9	de Solon 417		Omission	Solon 235	Preservation
10	Pontoppidan 24		Omission	Pontoppidan 14	Localization
11	De Raphaël, une vierge de Léonard de Vinci, une nymphe du Corrège, une femme du Titien, une adoration de Véronèse, une assomption de Murillo, un portrait d'Holbein, un moine de Vélasquez, un martyr de Ribeira, une kermesse de Rubens, deux paysages flamands de Téniers, trois petits tableaux de genre de Gérard Dow, de Metsu, de Paul Potter, deux toiles de Géricault et de Prudhon, quelques marines de Backuysen et de Vernet 124		Omission	Raphael Madonna, a Virgin by Leonardo da Vinci, a nymph by Correggio, a woman by Titian, an adoration of the Magi by Veronese, an assumption of the Virgin by Murillo, a Holbein portrait, a monk by Velazquez, a martyr by Ribera, a village fair by Rubens, two Flemish landscapes by Teniers, three little genre paintings by Gerard Dow, Metsu, and Paul Potter, two canvases by Gericault and Prud'hon, plus seascapes by Backhuysen and Vernet. 71	Localization/ Preservation/ Omission
12	Delacroix, Ingres, Decamps, Troyon,		Omission	Delacroix, Ingres, Decamps, Troyon,	Preservation

	Meissonnier, Daubigny, etc.124			Meissonier, Daubigny, etc. 71	
13	de Weber, de Rossini, de Mozart, de Beethoven, d'Haydn, de Meyerbeer, d'Herold, de Wagner, d'Auber, de Gounod 125		Omission	Weber, Rossini, Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Meyerbeer, Hérold, Wagner, Auber, Gounod, Victor Massé 71	Addition/ Preservation/ Localization

APPENDIX 5 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY IN TWO ENGLISH VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of Technical Devices into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	chevaux-vapeur 25	horse-power 9	Localization	horsepower steam 15	Localization
2	divisé en sept compartiments par des cloisons étanches 27	seven compartments by strong partitions 10	Localization	seven compartments by watertight bulkheads 16	Localization
3	Les chassepots, les torpilles, après les torpilles, les béliers sous-marins 31	halberd, but with a real spur, as the armoured frigates, or the 'rams' of war 14	Localization	The Chassepot rifle led to the torpedo, and the torpedo has led to this underwater battering ram 17	Localization
4	e harpon qui se lance à la main, jusqu'aux flèches barbelées des espingoles et aux balles explosibles des canardières 47	the harpoon thrown by the hand to the barbed arrows of the blunderbuss, and the explosive balls of the duck-gun 20	Localization	the hand-hurled harpoon, to the blunderbuss firing barbed arrows, to the duck gun with exploding bullets 27	Localization
5	d'une machine hydraulique 53	a hydraulic machine 24	Localization	a hydraulic press 30	Localization
6	le bastingage de tribord 61	the starboard netting 28	Localization	the starboard rail 35	Localization
7	Le loch 71	the log 34	Localization	the log 41	Localization
8	boulets coniques 72	conical bullets 35	Localization	conical shells 42	Localization
9	la martingale 75	the martingale 36	Preservation	the martingale 43	Preservation
10	L'hélice et le gouvernail sont brisés 76	The screw and the rudder are broken 38	Localization	our propeller and rudder are smashed 45	Localization
11	de son monitor sous-marin 110	submarine monitor 53	Localization	his underwater Monitor 63	Localization
12	instruments de physique 128	Instruments 62	Localization/ Omission	instruments of physical measure 73	Localization
13	le thermomètre […]; le baromètre, […]; l'hygromètre, […]; le storm-glass, […]; la boussole, […]; le sextant, […]; les chronomètres 129	the thermometer, […] the barometer, […] the hygrometer, […] the stormglass, […] the compass, […] the sextant, […] chronometers 63	Localization/ Preservation	the thermometer, […] the barometer, […] the humidistat, […] the storm glass, […] the compass, […] the sextant, […] chronometers	Localization/ Preservation
14	une aiguille mobile 131	movable needle 63	Localization	needle moving across it 75	Localization
15	des sondes thermométriques 131		Omission	thermometric sounding lines 75	Localization
16	l'hélice du loch 134	the electric log 77	Localization	the patent log 77	Localization

17	des éléments Ruhmkorff 138	Ruhmkorff's 66	Preservation	Ruhmkorff cells 79	Preservation/ Localization
18	le mécanisme qui transmettait le mouvement à l'hélice 138	the machinery that connected it with the screw 66	Localization	that mechanism transmitting movement to the propeller 78	Localization
19	La longueur de ce cylindre 139	an elongated cylinder 67	Localization	long cylinder 80	Localization
20	la machine, le lest, les divers accessoires et aménagements, les cloisons et les étrésillons intérieurs 141	The engine, the ballast, the several accessories and apparatus appendages, the partitions and bulkheads 68	Localization	this hull, the engine, the ballast, the various accessories and accommodations, plus the bulkheads and interior braces 80	Localization
21	des scaphandres 172	diving apparatus 82	Localization	a diving suit 98	Localization
22	la pompe 172	Pumps 82	Localization	pumps 98	Localization
23	un tuyau de caoutchouc 172	an india-rubber tube 82	Localization	an india-rubber hose 98	Localization
24	l'appareil Rouquayrol-Denayrouze 174	the Rouquayrol apparatus 82	Localization/ Preservation/ Omission	the Rouquayrol-Denayrouze device 98	Globalization /Preservation
25	l'appareil Ruhmkorff 174	the Ruhmkorff apparatus 83	Localization/ Preservation	the Ruhmkorff device 99	Localization/ Preservation
26	Une bobine d'induction 175		Omission	an induction coil 99	Localization
27	une lantern 175	Lantern 83	Localization	lantern 99	Localization
28	de véritables petites bouteilles de Leyde 176	real Leyden bottles 84	Localization	genuine little Leyden jars 100	Localization
29	un fusil simple 178	a simple gun 85	Localization	a streamlined rifle 101	Localization
30	Elle servait de réservoir à l'air comprimé, qu'une soupape, manoeuvrée par une gâchette, laissait échapper dans le tube de métal. 178	It served as a reservoir for compressed air, which a valve, worked by a spring, allowed to escape into a metal tube 85-86	Localization	This served as a tank for the compressed air, which a trigger-operated valve could release into the metal chamber 101-102	Localization
31	Des leviers intérieurs 296	internal levers 144	Localization	internal levers 172	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Measurements

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	42°15' de latitude nord, et 60°35' de longitude à l'ouest du méridien de		Omission	latitude 42 degrees 15' north and longitude 60 degrees 35' west of the	Localization/ Preservation

	Greenwich 23			meridian of Greenwich 13	
2	pieds anglais 23 +footnotes	feet 8	Localization	feet 13	Localization
3	de treize nœuds 25	thirteen knots 9	Localization	thirteen knots 15	Localization
4	encablures 64	cables' length 30	Localization	cable lengths 37	Localization
5	toises 64	fathoms 30	Localization	fathoms 37	Localization
6	douze milles à l'heure 84		Omission	twelve miles per hour 49	Localization
7	du volume que l'eau de mer éprouve à mesure que ses couches deviennent de plus en plus profondes 142	volume that sea-water acquires according to the depth 69	Localization	in volume that salt water experiences in deeper and deeper strata 81	Localization
8	myriamètres 149		Omission	myriameters 85	Localization
9	soixante-seize toises 214	476 feet 102	Localization	476 fathoms 120	Localization
10	du méridien de Greenwich 302	Meridian 145	Localization/ Omission	the meridian of Greenwich 176	Localization

Table 3. Translation of Types of Ships

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	le *Pereire*, un abordage entre *l'Etna* 23	transatlantic communications 12	Localization/ Omission	The transatlantic liner Pereire, the Inman line's Etna 14	Localization
2	Du commodore frégate française la *Normandie* 24		Omission	the French frigate Normandy 14	Localization
3	steamer 28	the steamer 14	Preservation	steamer's 16	Preservation
4	Une frégate de grande marche l'Abraham-Lincoln 35	A frigate of great speed, the Abraham Lincoln 14	Preservation/ Localization	a high-speed frigate, the Abraham Lincoln 20	Preservation/ Localization
5	ferry-boats 44		Omission	ferries 25	Localization
6	Tenders 44		Omission	tenders 25	Preservation
7	*light-boat* 44		Omission	lightship 26	Localization
8	Le pilote 44		Omission	The harbor pilot 26	Localization
9	la petite goélette 46		Omission	a little schooner 26	Localization
10	baleinière 68	boat 37	Localization	a whaleboat 39	Localization
11	sous-marin 82	submarine boat 41	Localization	underwater boat 48	Localization
12	l'équipage l'aviso l'*Alecton* 540	the despatch-boat Alector 268	Localization	the gunboat Alecto 304	Localization

Table 4. Translation of Components of Ships

No.	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	le cinquième compartiment 27	the fifth compartment 10	Localization	the fifth compartment 16	Localization
2	chaudières 28	the boilers 10	Localization	the boilers 16	Localization
3	la mâture 46		Omission	the masts 27	Localization

4	les planches du pont 46	the deck 20	Localization	planking of the deck 27	Localization
5	carré de l'état-major 60		Omission	the messroom of the general staff 34	Localization
6	barres d'artimon 69	the mizzen-mast 32	Localization	the crosstrees of the mizzen sail 39	Localization
7	Les fourneaux 71		Omission	the furnaces 41	Localization
8	Ses mats 71	the mast-heads 32	Localization	Its masts 41	Localization
9	leurs emplantures 71		Omission	their blocks 41	Localization
10	en tôle d'acier 81		Omission	boilerplate steel 47	Localization
11	il était fait de plaques boulonnées 82	made of plates bolted together 43	Localization	be made of riveted plates 48	Localization
12	le propulseur 84		Localization	a propeller 48	Localization
13	les lignes de boulons, solidement rabattues sur la jointure des tôles, étaient nettes et uniformes 84	the lines of the iron rivets, solidly driven into the joints of the iron plates, were clear and uniform 41-42	Localization	the lines of rivets had been firmly driven into the sheet-iron joins and were straight and uniform 48	Localization
14	à sa partie supérieure 85	the upper part 41	Localization	topside formed 49	Localization
15	phormium qui assourdissait le bruit des pas 87		Omission	thick, hempen matting that deadened the sound of footsteps 50	Localization
16	que l'agent lumineux s'échappait d'un demi-globe dépoli qui s'arrondissait 87	filled with a luminous matter, so strong that I could not bear it at first. 43	Localization	this luminous force came from a frosted half globe curving 51	Localization
17	l'« aérifère » 99	the conduit pipe 49	Localization	the "air carrier," 57	Localization
18	un manometer 131	the manometer 63	Preservation	a pressure gauge 75	Localization
19	de fer 132		Omission	Iron 76	Localization
20	cuisine 136	the kitchen 66	Globalization	the galley 78	Localization
21	chambre des machines 138	the engine-room 66	Localization	the engine room 78	Localization
22	de deux coques, l'une intérieure, l'autre extérieure 141	two hulls, one inside, the other outside, joined by T-shaped irons 68	Localization	two hulls, one inside the other 80	Localization
23	sur tribord, sur bâbord, pour évoluer, […], suivant un plan horizontal, je me sers d'un gouvernail ordinaire à large safran, fixé sur l'arrière de l'étambot, et qu'une roue et des palans font agir. 142	steer this boat to starboard or port, to turn, in a word, following a horizontal plan, I use an ordinary rudder fixed on the back of the stern-post, and with one wheel and some tackle to steer by 70	Localization	to steer this boat to port or starboard, in short, to make turns on a horizontal plane, I use an ordinary, wide-bladed rudder that's fastened to the rear of the sternpost and worked by a wheel and tackle 82	Localization
24	gréement 146	rigging 71	Localization	rigging 83	Localization

25	Creusot, son arbre d'hélice chez Pen et C°, de Londres, les plaques de tôle de sa coque chez Leard, de Liverpool, son hélice chez Scott, de Glasgow. 146-147		Omission	Creusot in France, its propeller shaft by Pen & Co. in London, the sheet-iron plates for its hull by Laird's in Liverpool, its propeller by Scott's in Glasgow 84	Localization
26	Cail et Co, de Paris, sa machine par Krupp, en Prusse, son éperon dans les ateliers de Motala, en Suède, ses instruments de précision chez Hart frères, de New York, etc. 147		Omission	Cail & Co. in Paris, its engine by Krupp in Prussia, its spur by the Motala workshops in Sweden, its precision instruments by Hart Bros. in New York, etc. 84	Localization
27	Gulf Stream 153	the Gulf Stream 75	Preservation	the Gulf Stream 87	Preservation
28	deux plaques de cristal 157	Two crystal plates 76	Localization	two panes of glass 88	Localization
29	de fortes armatures de cuivre 157	strong bands of copper 76	Localization	strong copper bands 88	Localization
30	Les panneaux de tôle se 165		Omission	the sheet-iron panels 92	Localization
31	l'arsenal et le vestiaire du *Nautilus* 176	the arsenal and wardrobe of the Nautilus 84	Localization/ Preservation	the Nautilus's arsenal and wardrobe 101	Localization/ Preservation
32	La cage du pilote 357	the pilot's cage 174	Localization	the pilothouse 206	Localization

Table 5. Translation of Chemical Substances

No.	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	Mercure 79		Omission	mercury 76	Localization
2	l'oxygène 98		Omission	the oxygen 56	Localization
3	d'acide carbonique 98		Omission	carbon dioxide 56	Localization
4	du chlorate de potasse, et en absorbant l'acide carbonique par la potasse caustique 99	chlorides of magnesium and of potassium, bromide of magnesium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate and carbonate of lime 64	Localization	potassium chlorate by heating it, meanwhile absorbing the carbon dioxide with potassium hydroxide 56	Localization
5	phosphore 116	Phosphorus 57	Localization	phosphorous 66	Localization
6	nicotine 122	nicotine 60	Preservation	nicotine 70	Preservation
7	Le zinc 132		Omission	zinc 76	Preservation
8	des chlorures de magnésium et de potassium, du bromure	chlorides of magnesium and of potassium, bromide	Localization	chloride, potassium chloride, magnesium bromide, sulfate of	Localization

	de magnésium, du sulfate de magnésie, du sulfate et du carbonate de chaux 132	of magnesium, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate and carbonate of lime 64		magnesia, calcium sulfate, and calcium carbonate 76	
9	un amalgame qui tient lieu du zinc dans les éléments Bunzen 132		Omission	an amalgam that takes the place of zinc in Bunsen cells 76	Localization/ Preservation
10	des éponges de platine 136	the sponges of platina 66	Localization	platinum griddles 78	Localization
11	du bichromate de potasse 174		Omission	potassium dichromate 99	Localization
12	de substance azotée 212		Omission	nitrogen 119	Localization
13	d'énormes amethysts 464	enormous amethysts 224	Localization	enormous amethysts 260	Localization

APPENDIX 6 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR NAMES OF FLORA AND FAUNA IN TWO ENGLISH VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of the Marine Flora and Fauna into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	les archiotherium, les hyracotherium, les oréodons, les chéropotamus 40		Omission	archaeotherium, hyracotherium, oreodonts, cheiropotamus 23	Localization/ Preservation
2	babiroussa 40	the Babiroussa 29	Preservation	babirusa 23	Localization
3	qu'un mollusque 51		Omission	a mollusk 29	Preservation
4	les pholades ou les salpes 64		Omission	angel-wing clams or salps 37	Localization
5	gymnote ou une torpille 67	[approach it with a torpedo]	Omission/ Mistranslation	electric eel or an electric ray 38	Localization
6	de loutre marine, et chaussés de bottes de mer en peau de phoque, portaient des vêtements d'un tissu particulier 91	caps made from the fur of the sea otter, and shod with sea boots of seal's skin 45	Localization	caps made of sea-otter fur, and shod in sealskin fishing boots 52	Localization
7	*habeas corpus* 93		Omission	habeas corpus 53	Preservation
8	du foie de tortue, du filet de requin, du beefsteak de chien de mer 95	Tortoise liver, filleted shark, and beef-steaks from seadogs 47	Localization	Turtle livers, loin of shark, dogfish steaks 54	Localization
9	filet de tortue de mer 116	fillet of turtle 57	Localization	loin of sea turtle 67	Localization
10	une conserve d'holoturies 117	a preserve of sea-cucumber 57-58	Localization	preserves of sea cucumber 67	Localization
11	une crème dont le lait a été fourni par la mamelle des cétacés 117	a cream, of which the milk has been furnished by the cetacea 58	Localization	cream from milk furnished by the udders of cetaceans 67	Localization
12	confitures d'anémones 117	some preserve of anemones 58	Localization	marmalade of sea anemone 67	Localization
13	byssus 117		Omission	fabric covering you was woven from the masses of filaments that anchor certain seashells 67	Localization / Addition
14	aplysis 117		Omission	a marine slug 67	Localization
15	des polypes et des échinodermes 126		Omission	the polyps and the echinoderms 72	Localization
16	des tubipores, des gorgones disposées en éventail, des éponges douces de Syrie, des isis des Molluques, des pennatules, une virgulaire admirable des mers de Norvège, des ombellulaires variées, des alcyonnaires, toute une série de ces madrépores 126		Omission	organ-pipe coral, gorgonian coral arranged into fan shapes, soft sponges from Syria, isis coral from the Molucca Islands, sea-pen coral, wonderful coral of the genus Virgularia from the waters of Norway, various coral of the genus Umbellularia,	Localization

				alcyonarian coral, then a whole series of those madrepores 72	
17	des oculines de l'île Bourbon, le « char de Neptune » des Antilles 126		Omission	Genus Oculina from Réunion Island, plus a "Neptune's chariot" from the Caribbean Sea 72	Localization
18	enveloppe épineuse, les astéries, les étoiles de mer, les pantacrines, les comatules, les astérophons, les oursins, les holoturies 126		Omission	starfish, feather stars, sea lilies, free-swimming crinoids, brittle stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers 72	Localization/ Omission
19	royal de l'Océan indien 126		Omission	royal hammer shell from the Indian Ocean 72	Localization/ Addition
20	un spondyle imperial 126		Omission	imperial spiny oyster 72	Localization
21	des buccardes exotiques du Sénégal 127		Omission	exotic cockles from Senegal 72	Localization
22	plusieurs variétés des arrosoirs de Java 127		Omission	watering-pot shell from Java 72	Localization
23	Le magnifique éperon de la Nouvelle-Zélande ; […] d'admirables tellines sulfurées, de précieuses espèces de cythérées et de Vénus, le cadran treillissé des côtes de Tranquebar, […], les perroquets verts des mers de Chine, le cône presque inconnu du genre Coenodulli, […] - enfin des littorines, des dauphinules, des turritelles des janthines, des ovules, des volutes, des olives, des mitres, des casques, des pourpres, des buccins, des harpes, des rochers, des tritons, des cérites, des fuseaux, des strombes, des pterocères, des patelles, des hyales, des cléodores 127		Omission	the magnificent spurred-star shell from New Zealand; then some wonderful peppery-furrow shells; several valuable species of cythera clams and venus clams; the trellis wentletrap snail from Tranquebar on India's eastern shore; a marbled turban snail gleaming with mother-of-pearl; green parrot shells from the seas of China; the virtually unknown cone snail from the genus Coenodullus; every variety of cowry used as money in India and Africa; a "glory-of-the-seas," the most valuable shell in the East Indies; finally, common periwinkles, delphinula snails, turret snails, violet snails, European cowries, volute snails, olive shells, miter shells, helmet shells, murex snails, whelks,	Localization/ Addition

				harp shells, spiky periwinkles, triton snails, horn shells, spindle shells, conch shells, spider conchs, limpets, glass snails, sea butterflies 72	
24	des perles roses, arrachées aux pinnes marines de la mer Rouge, des perles vertes de l'haliotyde iris, des perles jaunes, bleues, noires 127	pink pearls, torn from the pinna-marina of the Red Sea; green pearls, yellow, blue, and black pearl 61	Localization/ Omission	pink pearls pulled from saltwater fan shells in the Red Sea; green pearls from the rainbow abalone; yellow, blue, and black pearls 73	Localization
25	Les acanthoptérygiens, dont la mâchoire supérieure est complète, mobile, et dont les branchies affectent la forme d'un peigne 160		Omission	the acanthopterygians, whose upper jaw is fully formed and free-moving, and whose gills take the shape of a comb 90	Localization
26	la perche commune160		Omission	the common perch 90	Localization
27	les abdominaux 160		Omission	the abdominals 90	Localization
28	la carpe, le brochet 160		Omission	carp, pike 90	Localization
29	les subrachiens 160		Omission	the subbrachians 90	Localization
30	plies, limandes, turbots, barbues, soles 160		Omission	flatfish such as sole, turbot, dab, plaice, brill 90	Localization
31	les apodes160		Omission	the apods 90	Localization
32	l'anguille 160		Omission	common eels 90	Localization
33	les lophobranches 162		Omission	the lophobranchians 90	Localization
34	les hippocampes, les pégases dragons162		Omission	seahorses and dragonfish 90	Localization
35	les plectognathes 162		Omission	the plectognaths 90	Localization
36	les tétrodons, les poissons-lunes 162		Omission	puffers and moonfish 90	Localization
37	les cyclostomes 162		Omission	the cyclostomes 91	Localization
38	la lamproie 162		Omission	the lamprey 91	Localization
39	les sélaciens 162		Omission	the selacians 91	Localization
40	la raie et les squales 162		Omission	the ray and the shark 91	Localization
41	les sturioniens 163		Omission	The sturionians 91	Localization
42	l'esturgeon 163		Omission	the sturgeon 91	Localization
43	Un baliste 163		Omission	A triggerfish 91	Localization
44	un baliste chinois 163		Omission	a Chinese triggerfish 92	Localization
45	le labre vert, le mulle barberin 164	green labre; the banded mullet 77	Localization	some green wrasse, bewhiskered mullet 92	Localization
46	Le gobie éléotre, à caudale arrondie, blanc de couleur et tacheté de violet sur le dos, le scombre japonais, admirable maquereau de ces mers au corps bleu et à la tête argentée, de	the round-tailed goby, of a white colour, with violet spots on the back; the Japanese scombrus, a beautiful mackerel of these seas, with a blue body and silvery head; the	Localization	gobies from the genus Eleotris with curved caudal fins and violet spots on the back, wonderful Japanese mackerel from the genus Scomber with blue bodies and silver	Localization

	brillants azurors 164	brilliant azurors 77		heads, glittering azure goldfish 92	
47	des spares fasces 164	some banded spares 77	Localization	porgy or gilthead 92	Localization
48	des aulostones, véritables bouches en flûte ou bécasses de mer, [...] des salamandres du Japon, des murènes échidnées 164	with variegated fins of blue and yellow; the woodcocks of the seas, [...]; Japanese salamanders, spider lampreys 77	Localization	trumpetfish with flutelike beaks that looked like genuine seafaring woodcocks and were sometimes a meter long, Japanese salamanders, serpentine moray eels from the genus Echidna 92	Localization
49	d'une soupe à la tortue 165	turtle soup 78	Localization	turtle soup 92	Localization
50	la *Porphyria laciniata* et la *Laurentia primafetida* 172		Omission	the Porphyra laciniata and the Laurencia primafetida 98	Preservation/ Localization
51	« Rhodoménie palmée » 172	Rhodomenia palmata 82	Localization	Rhodymenia palmate 98	Localization
52	Les isis variées, les cornulaires, […] des touffes d'oculines Les isis variées, les cornulaires qui vivent isolément, des touffes d'oculines vierges, désignées autrefois sous le nom de « corail blanc », les fongies hérissées en forme de champignons, les anémones adhérant par leur disque musculaire, figuraient un parterre de fleurs, émaillé de porpites parées de leur collerette de tentacules azurés, d'étoiles de mer qui constellaient le sable, et d'astérophytons verruqueux, fines dentelles brodées par la main des naïades, dont les festons se balançaient aux faibles ondulations provoquées par notre marche. C'était un véritable chagrin pour moi d'écraser sous mes pas les brillants spécimens de mollusques qui jonchaient le sol par milliers, les peignes concentriques, les marteaux, les donaces, véritables coquilles bondissantes, les troques, les casques rouges, les	Various kinds of isis, clusters of pure tuft-coral, prickly fungi, and anemones formed a brilliant garden of flowers, decked with their collarettes of blue tentacles, sea-stars studding the sandy bottom. It was a real grief to me to crush under my feet the brilliant specimens of molluscs which strewed the ground by thousands, of hammerheads, donaciae (veritable bounding shells), of staircases, and red helmet-shells, angel-wings, and many others produced by this inexhaustible ocean. But we were bound to walk, so we went on, whilst above our heads waved medusae whose umbrellas of opal or rose-pink, escalloped with a band of blue, sheltered us from the rays of the sun and fiery pelagiae, which, in the darkness, would have strewn our path with phosphorescent light 88	Localization/ Omission	various isis coral, cornularian coral living in isolation, tufts of virginal genus Oculina formerly known by the name "white coral," prickly fungus coral in the shape of mushrooms, sea anemone holding on by their muscular disks, providing a literal flowerbed adorned by jellyfish from the genus Porpita wearing collars of azure tentacles, and starfish that spangled the sand, including veinlike feather stars from the genus Asterophyton that were like fine lace embroidered by the hands of water nymphs, their festoons swaying to the faint undulations caused by our walking. It filled me with real chagrin to crush underfoot the gleaming mollusk samples that littered the seafloor by the thousands: concentric comb shells, hammer shells, coquina	Localization

	strombes aile-d'ange, les aphysies, et tant d'autres produits de cet inépuisable Océan. Mais il fallait marcher, et nous allions en avant, pendant que voguaient au-dessus de nos têtes des troupes de physalies, laissant leurs tentacules d'outre-mer flotter à la traîne, des méduses dont l'ombrelle opaline ou rose tendre, festonnée d'un liston d'azur, nous abritait des rayons solaires, et des pélagies panopyres, qui, dans l'obscurité, eussent semé notre chemin de lueurs phosphorescentes 183-184			(seashells that actually hop around), topshell veinlike feather stars from the genus Asterophyton that were like fine lace embroidered by the hands of water nymphs, their festoons swaying to the faint undulations caused by our walking. It filled me with real chagrin to crush underfoot the gleaming mollusk samples that littered the seafloor by the thousands: concentric comb shells, hammer shells, coquina (seashells that actually hop around), topshell snails, red helmet shells, angel-wing conchs, sea hares, and so many other exhibits from this inexhaustible ocean. But we had to keep walking, and we went forward while overhead there scudded schools of Portuguese men-of-war that let their ultramarine tentacles drift in their wakes, medusas whose milky white or dainty pink parasols were festooned with azure tassels and shaded us from the sun's rays, plus jellyfish of the species Pelagia panopyra that, in the dark, would have strewn our path with phosphorescent glimmers! 103-104	
53	de longs rubans de fucus, les uns globuleux, les autres tubulés, des laurencies, des ladostèphes, au feuillage si délié, des rhodymènes palmés, semblables à des éventails de cactus. 184		Omission	long ribbons of fucus drifting above me, some globular, others tubular: Laurencia, Cladostephus with the slenderest foliage, Rhodymenia palmata resembling the fan	Localization

				shapes of cactus 104	
54	des haies de zoophytes 187	a tapestry of zoophytes 75	Localization	hedges of zoophytes 107	Localization
55	des méandrines 187		Omission	stony coral 107	Localization
56	cariophylles jaunâtres à tentacules diaphanes […], de jaunes lépisacanthes, à la mâchoire hérissée, aux écailles aiguës, des dactyloptères et des monocentres 187-188		Omission	the genus Caryophylia with translucent tentacles […] yellow fish from the genus Lepisocanthus with bristling jaws and sharp scales, flying gurnards, and pinecone fish 107	Localization
57	d'alariées 188	an arbour of alariae 90	Localization	an arbor of winged kelp 107	Localization
58	un couple de tintoréas, requins terrible 194	a couple of tintoreas, terrible creatures 94	Localization/ Globalization	a fearsome pair of sharks. They were blue sharks 109	Globalization/ Localization
59	Ce jour-là, ils ramenèrent de curieux échantillons de ces parages poissonneux, des lophies, auxquels leurs mouvements comiques ont valu le qualificatif d'histrions, des commerçons noirs, munis de leurs antennes, des balistes ondulés, entourés de bandelettes rouges, des tétrodons-croissants, dont le venin est extrêmement subtil, quelques lamproies olivâtres, des macrorhinques, couverts d'écailles argentées, des trichiures, dont la puissance électrique est égale à celle du gymnote et de la torpille, des notoptères écailleux, à bandes brunes et transversales, des gades verdâtres, plusieurs variétés de gobies, etc., enfin, quelques poissons de proportions plus vastes, un caranx à tête proéminente, long d'un mètre, plusieurs beaux scombres bonites, chamarrés de couleurs bleues et argentées, et trois magnifiques thons que la rapidité de leur marche n'avait pu sauver du chalut. 197	the swift and elegant porpoise (the indefatigable clown of the ocean), and some swordfish ten feet long, those prophetic heralds of the hurricane whose formidable sword would now and then strike the glass of the saloon. Then appeared the smaller fish, the balista, the leaping mackerel, wolf-thorn-tails, and a hundred others which striped the luminous atmosphere as they swam. This dazzling spectacle was enchanting! Perhaps some atmospheric condition increased the intensity of this phenomenon. 131	Localization/ Omission	anglerfish whose comical movements qualify them for the epithet "clowns," black Commerson anglers equipped with their antennas, undulating triggerfish encircled by little red bands, bloated puffers whose venom is extremely insidious, some olive-hued lampreys, snipefish covered with silver scales, cutlass fish whose electrocuting power equals that of the electric eel and the electric ray, scaly featherbacks with brown crosswise bands, greenish codfish, several varieties of goby, etc.; finally, some fish of larger proportions: a one-meter jack with a prominent head, several fine bonito from the genus Scomber decked out in the colors blue and silver, and three magnificent tuna whose high speeds couldn't save them from our trawl 111	Localization/ Omission
60	des choryphènes […] des		Omission	dolphinfish […]	Localization

	ostorhinques à mâchoire osseuse, des thasards 203			knifejaws with bony beaks, yellowish albacore 114	
61	de calmars 203		Omission	squid 114	Localization
62	des harengs et des sardines 203		Omission	herring and sardines 114	Localization
63	des madréporaires désignés par les noms de millepores, de porites, d'astrées et de méandrines 209		Omission	madrepores known by the names fire coral, finger coral, star coral, and stony coral 117	Localization
64	la minéralisation des forêts 210	the mineral forest 203	Globalization	the petrification of forests 118	Localization
65	des albicores, […] de mer nommé munérophis 210		Omission	albacore, and a few varieties of that sea serpent named the moray eel 118	Localization
66	le nom d'*ostrea lamellosa* 211		Omission	by name as Ostrea lamellose 119	Preservation
67	de fongies, de syphonules, d'alcyons, de cariophyllées, à travers des myriades de poissons charmants, des girelles, des glyphisidons, des pomphérides, des diacopes, des holocentres 218		Omission	fungus coral, siphonula coral, alcyon coral, sea anemone from the genus Caryophylia, plus myriads of charming fish including greenfish, damselfish, sweepers, snappers, and squirrelfish 123	Localization
68	la dorade, et des pyrapèdes volants, véritables hirondelles sous-marines 222	dorys; and flying fire-fish like submarine swallows 107	Localization	dorado, plus some flying gurnards, authentic underwater swallows 125	Localization
69	d'alcyoniaires 222		Omission	alcyonarian coral 125	Localization
70	d'oreilles de Midas, de harpes, de mélanies, et particulièrement des plus beaux marteaux 253	midas-ears, harps, melames, and particularly the most beautiful hammers 123	Localization	dragnet was filled with Midas abalone, harp shells, obelisk snails, and especially the finest hammer shells 142	Localization
71	une olive porphyre, genre olive, ordre des pectinibranches, classe des gastéropodes, embranchement des mollusques 254	an olive porphyry 123	Localization/ Omission	an olive shell of the 'tent olive' species, genus Oliva, order Pectinibranchia, class Gastropoda, branch Mollusca 142	Localization
72	les trois groupes des gorgoniens, des isidiens et des coralliens 280		Omission	three groups: sea fans, isidian polyps, and coral polyps 157	Localization
73	d'autres polypes non moins curieux, des mélites, des iris aux ramifications articulées 282		Omission	other polyps no less unusual: melita coral, rainbow coral with jointed outgrowths 158	Localization
74	les tubipores, les méandrines, les astrées,		Omission	organ-pipe coral, stony coral, star coral,	Localization

	les fongies, les cariophylles 283			fungus coral, and sea anemone 158	
75	des ostracions quadrangulaires 293		Omission	a solid quadrangle 171	Localization
76	Des trigones 293		Omission	boxfish 171	Localization
77	des dromadaires à grosses bosses 293		Omission	trunkfish known as dromedaries 171	Localization
78	poissons du genre tétrodons, particuliers à ces mers, des spengléries au dos rouge, à la poitrine blanche, qui se distinguent par trois rangées longitudinales de filaments, et des électriques, longs de sept pouces, parés des plus vives couleurs. Puis, comme échantillons d'autres genres, des ovoïdes semblables à un oeuf d'un brun noir, sillonnés de bandelettes blanches et dépourvus de queue ; des diodons, véritables porcs-épics de la mer, munis d'aiguillons et pouvant se gonfler de manière à former une pelote hérissée de dards; des hippocampes communs à tous les océans; des pégases volants, à museau allongé, auxquels leurs nageoires pectorales, très étendues et disposées en forme d'ailes, permettent sinon de voler, du moins de s'élancer dans les airs; des pigeons spatulés, dont la queue est couverte de nombreux anneaux écailleux; des macrognathes à longue mâchoire, excellents poissons longs de vingt-cinq centimètres et brillants des plus agréables couleurs; des calliomores livides, dont la tête est rugueuse; des myriades de blennies-sauteurs, rayés de noir, aux longues nageoires pectorales, glissant à la surface des eaux avec une		Omission	fish from the genus Tetradon unique to these seas: southern puffers with red backs and white chests distinguished by three lengthwise rows of filaments, and jugfish, seven inches long, decked out in the brightest colors. Then, as specimens of other genera, blowfish resembling a dark brown egg, furrowed with white bands, and lacking tails; globefish, genuine porcupines of the sea, armed with stings and able to inflate themselves until they look like a pin cushion bristling with needles; seahorses common to every ocean; flying dragonfish with long snouts and highly distended pectoral fins shaped like wings, which enable them, if not to fly, at least to spring into the air; spatula-shaped paddlefish whose tails are covered with many scaly rings; snipefish with long jaws, excellent animals twenty-five centimeters long and gleaming with the most cheerful colors; bluish gray dragonets with wrinkled heads; myriads of leaping blennies with black stripes and long pectoral fins, gliding over the surface of the	Localization/ Addition

	prodigieuse vélocité; de délicieux vélifères, qui peuvent hisser leurs nageoires comme autant de voiles déployées aux courants favorables; des kurtes splendides, auxquels la nature a prodigué le jaune, le bleu céleste, l'argent et l'or; des trichoptères, dont les ailes sont formées de filaments; des cottes, toujours maculées de limon, qui produisent un certain bruissement; des trygles, dont le foie est considéré comme poison; des bodians, qui portent sur les yeux une oeillère mobile; enfin des soufflets, au museau long et tubuleux, véritables gobe-mouches de l'Océan, armés d'un fusil que n'ont prévu ni les Chassepot ni les Remington 293-4			water with prodigious speed; delicious sailfish that can hoist their fins in a favorable current like so many unfurled sails; splendid nurseryfish on which nature has lavished yellow, azure, silver, and gold; yellow mackerel with wings made of filaments; bullheads forever spattered with mud, which make distinct hissing sounds; sea robins whose livers are thought to be poisonous; ladyfish that can flutter their eyelids; finally, archerfish with long, tubular snouts, real oceangoing flycatchers, armed with a rifle unforeseen by either Remington or Chassepot: 171	
79	la seconde sous-classe des osseux 294		Omission	second subclass of bony fish (characterized by gill covers and a bronchial membrane) 171	Localization/ Addition
80	la scorpène 294		Omission	scorpionfish 171	Localization
81	le nom d'Argonaute 297	a shoal of Argonauts 145	Localization	by the name Argonaut 173	Localization
82	des mollusques se divise en cinq classes ; que la première classe, celle des céphalopodes dont les sujets sont tantôt nus, tantôt testacés, comprend deux familles, celles des dibranchiaux et des tétrabranchiaux, qui se distinguent par le nombre de leurs branches: que la famille des dibranchiaux renferme trois genres, l'argonaute, le calmar et la seiche, et que la famille des tétrabranchiaux n'en contient qu'un seul, le nautile. Si après cette nomenclature, un esprit rebelle eût confondu		Omission	Mollusca is divided into five classes; that the first class features the Cephalopoda (whose members are sometimes naked, sometimes covered with a shell), which consists of two families, the Dibranchiata and the Tetrabranchiata, which are distinguished by their number of gills; that the family Dibranchiata includes three genera, the argonaut, the squid, and the cuttlefish, and that the family	Localization

	l'argonaute, qui est acétabulifère, c'est-à-dire porteur de ventouses, avec le nautile, qui est tentaculifère, c'est-à-dire porteur de tentacules 297			Tetrabranchiata contains only one genus, the nautilus. After this catalog, if some recalcitrant listener confuses the is tentaculiferous (a bearer of tentacles), 173	
83	des argonautes tuberculés 297		Omission	argonaut covered with protuberances 173	Localization
84	une formidable troupe de squales 299	a formidable troop of sharks accompanied us, terrible creatures 146	Localization	a fearsome school of sharks 174	Localization
85	des squales philipps au dos brun et au ventre blanchâtre 299	"cestracio philippi" sharks, with brown backs and whitish bellies 146	Localization/ Preservation	Port Jackson sharks with a brown back, a whitish belly 174	Localization
86	Perle 302	Pearl 147	Localization	a pearl 184	Localization
87	embranchement des mollusques, il cite de nombreux pétoncles pectiniformes, des spondyles pieds-d'âne qui s'entassaient les uns sur les autres, des donaces triangulaires, des hyalles tridentées, à nageoires jaunes et à coquilles transparentes, des pleurobranches orangés, des oeufs pointillés ou semés de points verdâtres, des aplysies connues aussi sous le nom de lièvres de mer, des dolabelles, des acères charnus, des ombrelles spéciales à la Méditerranée, des oreilles de mer dont la coquille produit une nacre très recherchée, des pétoncles flammulés, des anomies que les Languedociens, dit-on, préfèrent aux huîtres, des clovis si chers aux Marseillais, des praires doubles, blanches et grasses, quelques-uns de ces clams qui abondent sur les côtes de l'Amérique du Nord et dont il se fait un débit si considérable à New York, des peignes operculaires de couleurs variées, des lithodonces enfoncées	testacea the earshell, the tridacnae, the turbots, in a word, all those which secrete mother-of-pearl, that is, the blue bluish, violet, or white substance which lines the interior of their shells, are capable of producing pearls 149-150	Localization/ Omission	branch Mollusca, he mentions numerous comb-shaped scallops, hooflike spiny oysters piled on top of each other, triangular coquina, three-pronged glass snails with yellow fins and transparent shells, orange snails from the genus Pleurobranchus that looked like eggs spotted or speckled with greenish dots, members of the genus Aplysia also known by the name sea hares, other sea hares from the genus Dolabella, plump paper-bubble shells, umbrella shells exclusive to the Mediterranean, abalone whose shell produces a mother-of-pearl much in demand, pilgrim scallops, saddle shells that diners in the French province of Languedoc are said to like better than oysters, some of those cockleshells so dear to the citizens of Marseilles, fat white venus shells that are	Localization/ Addition

	dans leurs trous et dont je goûtais fort le goût poivré, des énéricardes sillonnées dont la coquille à sommet bombé présentait des côtes saillantes, des cynthies hérissées de tubercules écarlates, des carniaires à pointe recourbées et semblables à de légères gondoles, des féroles couronnées, des atlantes à coquilles spiraliformes, des thétys grises, tachetées de blanc et recouvertes de leur mantille frangée, des éolides semblables à de petites limaces, des cavolines rampant sur le dos, des auricules et entre autres l'auricule myosotis, à coquille ovale, des scalaires fauves, des littorines, des janthures, des cinéraires, des pétricoles, des lamellaires, des cabochons, des pandores 382-383			among the clams so abundant off the coasts of North America and eaten in such quantities by New Yorkers, variously colored comb shells with gill covers, burrowing date mussels with a peppery flavor I relish, furrowed heart cockles whose shells have riblike ridges on their arching summits, triton shells pocked with scarlet bumps, carniaira snails with backward-curving tips that make them resemble flimsy gondolas, crowned ferola snails, atlanta snails with spiral shells, gray nudibranchs from the genus Tethys that were spotted with white and covered by fringed mantles, nudibranchs from the suborder Eolidea that looked like small slugs, sea butterflies crawling on their backs, seashells from the genus Auricula including the oval-shaped Auricula myosotis, tan wentletrap snails, common periwinkles, violet snails, cineraira snails, rock borers, ear shells, cabochon snails, pandora shells 220-221	
88	des lambres-masséna, des lambres-spinimanes, probablement égarés sur ce haut-fond, car d'ordinaire ils vivent à de grandes profondeurs, des xhantes, des pilumnes, des rhomboldes, des calappiens granuleux – très faciles à digérer, fait observer Conseil -- des	crustacea of all sorts, lobsters, crabs, spider-crabs, chameleon shrimps, and a large number of shells, rockfish, and limpets 211	Localization/ Omission	spider crabs of the massena and spinimane varieties that had probably gone astray in these shallows because they usually live in the lower depths, xanthid crabs, pilumna crabs, rhomboid crabs, granular box crabs	Localization/ Addition

	corystes édentés, des ébalies, des cymopolies, des dorripes laineuses, etc. Parmi les macroures, subdivisés en cinq familles, les cuirassés, les fouisseurs, les astaciens, les salicoques et les ochyzopodes, il cite des langoustes communes, dont la chair est si estimée chez les femelles, des scyllares-ours ou cigales de mer, des gébies riveraines, et toutes sortes d'espèces comestibles, mais il ne dit rien de la subdivision des astaciens qui comprend les homards, car les langoustes sont les seuls homards de la Méditerranée. Enfin, parmi les anomoures, il vit des drocines communes, abritées derrière cette coquille abandonnée dont elles s'emparent, des homoles à front épineux, des bernard-l'ermite, des porcellanes 383-384			(easy on the digestion, as Conseil ventured to observe), toothless masked crabs, ebalia crabs, cymopolia crabs, woolly-handed crabs, etc. Among the Macrura (which are subdivided into five families: hardshells, burrowers, crayfish, prawns, and ghost crabs) Conseil mentions some common spiny lobsters whose females supply a meat highly prized, slipper lobsters or common shrimp, waterside gebia shrimp, and all sorts of edible species, but he says nothing of the crayfish subdivision that includes the true lobster, because spiny lobsters are the only type in the Mediterranean. Finally, among the Anomura, he saw common drocina crabs dwelling inside whatever abandoned seashells they could take over, homola crabs with spiny fronts, hermit crabs, hairy porcelain crabs 221	
89	l'oreille-de-mer iris, les turbots, les tridacnes, les pinnes-marines 308		Omission	rainbow abalone, turbo snails, giant clams, and saltwater scallops 179	Localization
90	la *méléagrina-Margaritifera* 308	the pearl is the pearl-oyster 150	Localization	the pearl oyster Meleagrina margaritifera 179	Localization/ Addition
91	le nom de *franche argentée*, de *bâtarde blanche* et de *batarde noire* 309		Omission	legitimate silver, bastard white, or bastard black 180	Localization
92	Perles vierges 309	virgin pearls, or paragons 151	Localization/ Addition	virgin pearls 180	Localization
93	du genre des monoptères, dont les sujets n'ont d'autre nageoire que celle		Omission	the genus Monopterus, whose members have no fin but their tail. I	Localization/ Addition/ Preservation

	de la queue. Je reconnus le javanais, véritable serpent long de huit décimètres, au ventre livide, que l'on confondrait facilement avec le congre sans les lignes d'or de ses flancs. Dans le genre des stromatées, dont le corps est très comprimé et ovale, j'observai des parus aux couleurs éclatantes portant comme une faux leur nageoire dorsale, poissons comestibles qui, séchés et marinés, forment un mets excellent connu sous le nom de *karawade* puis des tranquebars, appartenant au genre des apsiphoroïdes, dont le corps est recouvert d'une cuirasse écailleuse à huit pans longitudinaux 319			recognized the Javanese eel, a genuine eight decimeter serpent with a bluish gray belly, which, without the gold lines over its flanks, could easily be confused with the conger eel. From the butterfish genus, whose oval bodies are very flat, I observed several adorned in brilliant colors and sporting a dorsal fin like a sickle, edible fish that, when dried and marinated, make an excellent dish known by the name "karawade"; then some sea poachers, fish belonging to the genus Aspidophoroides, whose bodies are covered with scaly armor divided into eight lengthwise sections 186	
94	des placènes à valves minces et inégales, sortes d'ostracées particulières à la mer Rouge et à l'océan Indien, des lucines orangées à coquille orbiculaire, des tarières subulées, quelques-unes de ces pourpres persiques qui fournissaient au *Nautilus* une teinture admirable, des rochers cornus, longs de quinze centimètres, qui se dressaient sous les flots comme des mains prêtes à vous saisir, des turbinelles cornigères, toutes hérissées d'épines, des lingules hyantes, des anatines, coquillages comestibles qui alimentent les marchés de l'Hindoustan, des pélagies panopyres, légèrement lumineuses, et enfin d'admirables oculines		Omission	windowpane oysters with thin valves of unequal size, a type of ostracod unique to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, then orange-hued lucina with circular shells, awl-shaped auger shells, some of those Persian murex snails that supply the Nautilus with such wonderful dye, spiky periwinkles fifteen centimeters long that rose under the waves like hands ready to grab you, turban snails with shells made of horn and bristling all over with spines, lamp shells, edible duck clams that feed the Hindu marketplace, subtly luminous jellyfish of the species	Localization/ Addition

	flabelliformes, magnifiques éventails qui forment l'une des plus riches arborisations de ces mers 320			Pelagia panopyra, and finally some wonderful Oculina flabelliforma, magnificent sea fans that fashion one of the most luxuriant tree forms in this Ocean 186	
95	Des myrianes, des glycères, des aricies et des annélides, qui allongeaient démesurément leurs antennes et leurs cyrrhes tentaculaires 321	huge crustacea, perched upon their high claws like some war-machine, watched us with fixed eyes, and under our feet crawled various kinds of annelids 155	Localization/ Omission	millipedes, bloodworms, aricia worms, and annelid worms, whose antennas and tubular tentacles were incredibly long 187	Localization
96	tridacne 321	a gigantic tridacne 155	Localization	a titanic giant clam 187	Addition/ Localization
97	entre autres le thalassianthus aster des tubipores 334		Omission	slate-colored sea anemone including the species Thalassianthus aster 194	Localization/ Preservation
98	éponges fines-douces […] l'éponge blonde de Syrie, l'éponge dure de Barbarie 336		Omission	freshwater sponges […] the yellow sponge from Syria, the horn sponge from Barbary 195	Localization
99	des éponges pédiculées, foliacées, globuleuses, digitées […] noms de corbeilles, de calices, de quenouilles, de cornes d'élan, de pied de lion, de queue de paon, de gant de Neptune 336		Omission	globular, stalklike, leaflike, fingerlike […] nicknames of basket sponges, chalice sponges, distaff sponges, elkhorn sponges, lion's paws, peacock's tails, and Neptune's gloves 195	Localization/ Omission
100	des raies, parmi lesquelles les limmes de forme ovale, de couleur brique, au corps semé d'inégales taches bleues et reconnaissables à leur double aiguillon dentelé, des arnacks au dos argenté, des pastenaques à la queue pointillée, et des bockats, vastes manteaux longs de deux mètres qui ondulaient entre les eaux, des aodons, absolument dépourvus de dents, sortes de cartilagineux qui se rapprochent du squale, des ostracions-dromadaires dont la bosse se termine par un		Omission	rays, including spotted rays that were oval in shape and brick red in color, their bodies strewn with erratic blue speckles and identifiable by their jagged double stings, silverbacked skates, common stingrays with stippled tails, butterfly rays that looked like huge two-meter cloaks flapping at middepth, toothless guitarfish that were a type of cartilaginous fish closer to the shark, trunkfish known as dromedaries that	Localization/ Omission

	aiguillon recourbé, long d'un pied et demi, des ophidies, véritables murènes à la queue argentée, au dos bleuâtre, aux pectorales brunes bordées d'un liséré gris, des fiatoles, espèces de stromatées, zébrés d'étroites raies d'or et parés des trois couleurs de la France, des blémies-garamits, longs de quatre décimètres, de superbes caranx, décorés de sept bandes transversales d'un beau noir, de nageoires bleues et jaunes, et d'écailles d'or et d'argent, des centropodes, des mulles auriflammes à tête jaune, des scares, des labres, des balistes, des gobies 337-9			were one and a half feet long and had humps ending in backward-curving stings, serpentine moray eels with silver tails and bluish backs plus brown pectorals trimmed in gray piping, a species of butterfish called the fiatola decked out in thin gold stripes and the three colors of the French flag, Montague blennies four decimeters long, superb jacks handsomely embellished by seven black crosswise streaks with blue and yellow fins plus gold and silver scales, snooks, standard mullet with yellow heads, parrotfish, wrasse, triggerfish, gobies 195-196	
101	gobies aphyse […], le nom de « loches de mer » 366		Omission	sand goby […] by the name sea loach 212	Localization
102	des pagres à demi phosphorescents 366		Omission	Near them some semiphosphorescent red porgy 212	Localization
103	des cheilines 366		Omission	wrasse known as the tapiro 212	Localization/ Addition
104	C'étaient des gymontes-fierasfers blanchâtres qui passaient comme d'insaisissables vapeurs, des murènes-congres, serpents de trois à quatre mètres enjolivés de vert, de bleu et de jaune, des gades-merlus, longs de trois pieds, dont le foie formait un morceau délicat, des coepoles-ténias qui flottaient comme de fines algues, des trygles que les poètes appellent poissons-lyres et les marins poissons-siffleurs, et dont le museau est orné de deux lames triangulaires et		Omission	There were whitish eels of the species Gymnotus fasciatus that passed like elusive wisps of steam, conger eels three to four meters long that were tricked out in green, blue, and yellow, three-foot hake with a liver that makes a dainty morsel, wormfish drifting like thin seaweed, sea robins that poets call lyrefish and seamen pipers and whose snouts have two jagged triangular plates shaped like old	Localization

	dentelées qui figurent l'instrument du vieil Homère, des trygles-hirondelles, nageant avec la rapidité de l'oiseau dont ils ont pris le nom, des holocentres-mérons, à tête rouge, dont la nageoire dorsale est garnie de filaments, des aloses agrémentées de taches noires, grises, brunes, bleues, jaunes, vertes, qui sont sensibles à la voix argentine des clochettes, et de splendides turbots, ces faisans de la mer, sortes de losanges à nageoires jaunâtres, pointillés de brun, et dont le coté supérieur, le côté gauche, est généralement marbré de brun et de jaune, enfin des troupes d'admirables mulles rougets, véritables paradisiers de l'Océan 378			Homer's lyre, swallowfish swimming as fast as the bird they're named after, redheaded groupers whose dorsal fins are trimmed with filaments, some shad (spotted with black, gray, brown, blue, yellow, and green) that actually respond to tinkling handbells, splendid diamond-shaped turbot that were like aquatic pheasants with yellowish fins stippled in brown and the left topside mostly marbled in brown and yellow, finally schools of wonderful red mullet, real oceanic birds of paradise 218	
105	ni miralets, ni balistes, ni tétrodons, ni hippocampes, ni jouans, ni centrisques, ni blennies, ni surmulets, ni labres, ni éperlans, ni exocets, ni anchois, ni pagels, ni bogues, ni orphes, ni tous 380		Omission	miralets, triggerfish, puffers, seahorses, jewelfish, trumpetfish, blennies, gray mullet, wrasse, smelt, flying fish, anchovies, sea bream, porgies, garfish 218	Localization
106	deux ou trois cachalots, munis d'une nageoire dorsale du genre des physétères, quelques dauphins du genre des globicéphales, spéciaux à la Méditerranée 380		Omission	two or three sperm whales equipped with the single dorsal fin denoting the genus Physeter, some pilot whales from the genus Globicephalus exclusive to the Mediterranean 219	Localization/ Omission
107	le luth qui forme une espèce assez rare 380		Omission	the leatherback turtle, a pretty rare species 219	Localization
108	Une admirable galéolaire 380		Omission	wonderful, orange-hued hydra from the genus Galeolaria 21	Localization/ Addition
109	des éponges, des holoturies, des cydippes hyalines ornées de cyrrhes rougeâtres et qui émettaient une légère phosphorescence, des		Omission	sponges, sea cucumbers, jellyfish called sea gooseberries that were adorned with reddish tendrils and gave off a subtle	Localization

	beroës, vulgairement connus sous le nom de concombres de mer et baignés dans les miroitements d'un spectre solaire, des comatules ambulantes, larges d'un mètre, et dont la pourpre rougissait les eaux, des euryales arborescentes de la plus grande beauté, des pavonacées à longues tiges, un grand nombre d'oursins comestibles d'espèces variées, et des actinies vertes au tronc grisâtre, au disque brun, qui se perdaient dans leur chevelure olivâtre de tentacules 382			phosphorescence, members of the genus Beroe that are commonly known by the name melon jellyfish and are bathed in the shimmer of the whole solar spectrum, free-swimming crinoids one meter wide that reddened the waters with their crimson hue, treelike basket stars of the greatest beauty, sea fans from the genus Pavonacea with long stems, numerous edible sea urchins of various species, plus green sea anemones with a grayish trunk and a brown disk lost beneath the olive-colored tresses of their tentacles. 220	
110	l'inachus scorpion 383		Omission	inachus scorpions 221	Preservation/ Localization
111	des sagres bruns, des humantins en forme de prismes et cuirassés d'une peau tuberculeuse, des esturgeons semblables à leurs congénères de la Méditerranée, des syngnathes-trompettes, longs d'un pied et demi, jaune-brun, pourvus de petites nageoires grises, sans dents ni langue, et qui défilaient comme de fins et souples serpents 420	sharks of many kinds; amongst others, one fifteen feet long, with triangular sharp teeth, and whose transparency rendered it almost invisible in the water 204	Localization/ Omission	brown lantern sharks, prism-shaped humantin sharks armored with protuberant hides, sturgeons resembling their relatives in the Mediterranean, trumpet-snouted pipefish a foot and a half long, yellowish brown with small gray fins and no teeth or tongue, unreeling like slim, supple snakes 237	Localization
112	de dragons marins 421	sea-dragon 204	Localization	sea dragons 237	Localization
113	des xyphias-espadons 421		Omission	swordfish from the genus Xiphias 237	Localization/ Addition
114	de charmants alcyons stellés aux couleurs roses, des actinies qui laissaient traîner leur longue chevelure de tentacules, des méduses vertes, rouges, bleues, et particulièrement ces grandes rhizostomes de	some charming pink halcyons and actiniae, with their long tentacles trailing after them, and medusae, green, red, and blue 212	Localization/ Omission	some delightful pinkcolored, star-shaped alcyon coral, sea anemone trailing the long tresses of their tentacles, some green, red, and blue jellyfish, and especially those big	Localization

	Cuvier, dont l'ombrelle bleuâtre est bordée d'un feston viole 436-437			rhizostome jellyfish that Cuvier described, whose bluish parasols are trimmed with violet festoons 246	
115	l'hexanche, espèce de chien de mer muni de six fentes respiratoires, le télescope aux yeux énormes, le malarmat-cuirassé, aux thoracines grises, aux pectorales noires, que protégeait son plastron de plaques osseuses d'un rouge pâle, puis enfin le grenadier, qui, vivant par douze cents mètres de profondeur, supportait alors une pression de cent vingt atmosphères 442		Omission	a species of dogfish called the cow shark that's equipped with six respiratory slits, the telescope fish with its enormous eyes, the armored gurnard with gray thoracic fins plus black pectoral fins and a breastplate protected by pale red slabs of bone, then finally the grenadier, living at a depth of 1,200 meters, by that point tolerating a pressure of 120 atmospheres 248	Localization
116	de mollusques, de petites moules, de patelles, de buccardes lisses, en forme de coeurs, et particulièrement de clios au corps oblong et membraneux, dont la tête est formée de deux lobes arrondis. Je vis aussi des myriades de ces clios boréales, longues de trois centimètres, dont la baleine avale un monde à chaque bouchée. Ces charmants ptéropodes, véritables papillons de la mer, animaient les eaux libres sur la lisière du rivage 483	molluscs, little mussels, and limpets. I also saw myriads of northern clios, one-and-a-quarter inches long, of which a whale would swallow a whole world at a mouthful; and some perfect sea-butterflies, animating the waters on the skirts of the shore 233	Localization	mollusks: small mussels, limpets, smooth heart-shaped cockles, and especially some sea butterflies with oblong, membrane-filled bodies whose heads are formed from two rounded lobes. I also saw myriads of those northernmost sea butterflies three centimeters long, which a baleen whale can swallow by the thousands in one gulp. The open waters at the shoreline were alive with these delightful pteropods, true butterflies of the sea 270	Localization
117	quelques cottes australes, longs d'un décimètre, espèce de cartilagineux blanchâtres traversés de bandes livides et armés d'aiguillons, puis des chimères antarctiques, longues de trois pieds, le corps très allongé, la peau blanche, argentée et lisse, la tête arrondie, le dos muni de trois nageoires, le	some damiers, a kind of small duck, the underpart of whose body is black and white; then there were a whole series of petrels, some whitish, with brownbordered wings, others blue, peculiar to the Antarctic seas, and so oily, as I told Conseil, that the	Localization	some one-decimeter southern bullhead, a species of whitish cartilaginous fish overrun with bluish gray stripes and armed with stings, then some Antarctic rabbitfish three feet long, the body very slender, the skin a smooth silver white, the head	Localization

	museau terminé par une trompe qui se recourbe vers la bouche 486	inhabitants of the Ferroe Islands had nothing to do before lighting them but to put a wick in 234		rounded, the topside furnished with three fins, the snout ending in a trunk that curved back toward the mouth 271	
118	de belles phyctallines, appartenant à la famille des actinidiens […], le *phyctalis protexta* 527		Omission	lovely sea anemone belonging to the family Actinidia […] the Phyctalis protexta 296	Localization
119	Des turritelles, des olives-porphyres, à lignes régulièrement entrecroisées dont les taches rousses se relevaient vivement sur un fond de chair, des ptérocères fantaisistes, semblables à des scorpions pétrifiés, des hyales translucides, des argonautes, des seiches excellentes à manger, et certaines espèces de calmars, que les naturalistes de l'antiquité classaient parmi les poissons-volants, et qui servent principalement d'appât pour la pêche de la morue 527		Omission	turret snails, olive shells of the "tent olive" species with neatly intersecting lines and russet spots standing out sharply against a flesh-colored background, fanciful spider conchs that looked like petrified scorpions, transparent glass snails, argonauts, some highly edible cuttlefish, and certain species of squid that the naturalists of antiquity classified with the flying fish, which are used chiefly as bait for catching cod. 297	Localization/ Addition
120	Parmi les cartilagineux: des pétromizons-pricka, sortes d'anguilles, longues de quinze pouces, tête verdâtre, nageoires violettes, dos gris bleuâtre, ventre brun argenté semé de taches vives, iris des yeux cerclé d'or 528		Omission	Among cartilaginous fish: some brook lamprey, a type of eel fifteen inches long, head greenish, fins violet, back bluish gray, belly a silvery brown strewn with bright spots, iris of the eye encircled in gold 297	Localization
121	des raies tuberculées, à museau pointu, à queue longue et déliée, armées d'un long aiguillon dentelé; de petits squales d'un mètre, gris et blanchâtres de peau, dont les dents, disposées sur plusieurs rangs, se recourbent en arrière, et qui sont vulgairement connus sous le nom de pantouffliers; des lophies-vespertillions, sortes de		Omission	sting rays, the snout pointed, the tail long, slender, and armed with an extensive jagged sting; small one-meter sharks with gray and whitish hides, their teeth arranged in several backward-curving rows, fish commonly known by the name carpet shark; batfish, a sort of reddish	Localization/ Addition

	triangles isocèles rougeâtres, d'un demi-mètre, auxquels les pectorales tiennent par des prolongations charnues qui leur donnent l'aspect de chauves-souris, mais que leur appendice corné, situé près des narines, a fait surnommer licornes de mer; enfin quelques espèces de batistes, le curassavien dont les flancs pointillés brillent d'une éclatante couleur d'or, et le caprisque violet clair, à nuances chatoyantes comme la gorge d'un pigeon. 528			isosceles triangle half a meter long, whose pectoral fins are attached by fleshy extensions that make these fish look like bats, although an appendage made of horn, located near the nostrils, earns them the nickname of sea unicorns; lastly, a couple species of triggerfish, the cucuyo whose stippled flanks glitter with a sparkling gold color, and the bright purple leatherjacket whose hues glisten like a pigeon's throat 297	
122	LES POULPES 534	**THE POULPS** 259	Localization	The Devilfish 300	Globalization
123	des galères connues sous le nom de physalie spélagiques 536		Omission	by the name Physalia pelagic 301	Omission/ Localization
124	des pomacanthes-dorés 536		Omission	golden angelfish 301	Localization
125	la division des brachioures, des l'ambres à longues pattes, des crabes violacés, des clios 537		Omission	the division Brachyura: long-legged spider crabs, violet crabs, and sponge crabs 301	Localization
126	des labres-grisons particuliers à ces mers, des spares-synagres dont l'iris brillait comme un feu, des sciènes longues d'un mètre, à large gueule hérissée de petites dents, qui faisaient entendre un léger cri des centronotes-nègres dont j'ai déjà parlé, des coriphènes bleus, relevés d'or et d'argent, des perroquets, vrais arcs-en-ciel de l'Océan, qui peuvent rivaliser de couleur avec les plus beaux oiseaux des tropiques des blémies-bosquiens à tête triangulaire, des rhombes bleuâtres dépourvus d'écailles, des batrachoïdes recouverts d'une bande jaune et transversale qui figure un		Omission	grizzled wrasse unique to these seas, deep-water gilthead whose iris has a fiery gleam, one-meter croakers whose large mouths bristle with small teeth and which let out thin cries, black rudderfish like those I've already discussed, blue dorados accented with gold and silver, rainbow-hued parrotfish that can rival the loveliest tropical birds in coloring, banded blennies with triangular heads, bluish flounder without scales, toadfish covered with a crosswise yellow band in the shape of a	Localization

	t grec, des fourmillements de petits gohies-hoc pointillés de taches brunes, des diptérodons à tête argentée et à queue jaune, divers échantillons de salmones, des mugilomores, sveltes de taille, brillant d'un éclat doux, que Lacépède a consacrés à l'aimable compagne de sa vie, enfin un beau poisson, le chevalier-américain, qui, décoré de tous les ordres et chamarré de tous les rubans, fréquente les rivages de cette grande nation où les rubans et les ordres sont si médiocrement estimés 553			Greek t, swarms of little freckled gobies stippled with brown spots, lungfish with silver heads and yellow tails, various specimens of salmon, mullet with slim figures and a softly glowing radiance that Lacépède dedicated to the memory of his wife, and finally the American cavalla, a handsome fish decorated by every honorary order, bedizened with their every ribbon, frequenting the shores of this great nation where ribbons and orders are held in such low esteem 309	
127	aux pholadesdattes 267		Omission	angel-wing clams 150	Localization
128	d'épée d'ivoire, d'une hallebarde 33	ivory sword, a halberd 14	Localization	ivory sword, or lance 19	Localization
129	une carapace osseuse 81	a bony covering 41	Localization	bony carapace 48	Localization
130	la série des poissons osseux, les poissons cartilagineux 159		Omission	the series of bony fish, in other words, those whose spines have vertebrae made of bone; and cartilaginous fish, in other words, those whose spines have vertebrae made of cartilage 89	Localization/ Addition
131	L'embranchement des vertebras 51	the branch of vertebrata 23	Localization	the vertebrate branch 29	Localization
132	des vertébrés, à la classe des mammifères, au groupe des pisciformes, et finalement à l'ordre des cétacés 54	the vertebrate branch, class mammalia 33	Localization/ Omission	the branch Vertebrata, class Mammalia, group Pisciforma, and finally, order Cetacea 31	Localization
133	vertébrés, classe des mammifères, sous-classe des monodelphiens, groupe des pisciformes, ordre des cétacés, famille 69		Omission	Vertebrata, class Mammalia, subclass Monodelphia, group Pisciforma, order Cetacea, family 40	Localization
134	des zoophytes, par trois classes des articulés, par cinq classes des mollusques, par trois classes des vertébrés, les mammifères, les reptiles		Omission	the four zoophyte groups, three classes of articulates, five classes of mollusks, and three vertebrate classes: Mammal,	Localization

	117			reptiles 68	
135	classe des Gastéropodes, famille des Buccinoïdes, genre des Porcelaines, espèces des Cyproea Madagascariensis 155		Omission	class Gastropoda, family Buccinoidea, genus cowry, species Cypraea madagascariensis 87	Localization
136	ordre des Hydroméduses 156		Omission	order Hydromedusa 88	Localization
137	Genre des balistes, famille des sclérodermes, ordre des Plectognathes 163		Omission	Genus Balistes, family Scleroderma, order Plectognatha 92	Localization
138	de fongies, de syphonules, d'alcyons, de cariophyllées, à travers des myriades de poissons charmants, des girelles, des glyphisidons, des pomphérides, des diacopes, des holocentres 218		Omission	fungus coral, siphonula coral, alcyon coral, sea anemone from the genus Caryophylia, plus myriads of charming fish including greenfish, damselfish, sweepers, snappers, and squirrelfish 123	Localization
139	Ordre des passereaux, section des clystomores 240		Omission	Order Passeriforma, division Clystomora 135	Localization
140	Famille des perdreaux 240		Omission	Partridge family 135	Localization
141	une olive porphyre, genre olive, ordre des pectinibranches, classe des gastéropodes, embranchement des mollusques 254	an olive porphyry 123	Localization/ Omission	an olive shell of the 'tent olive' species, genus Oliva, order Pectinibranchia, class Gastropoda, branch Mollusca 142	Localization
142	la classe des alcyonnaires, on remarque l'ordre des gorgonaires 280		Omission	Class Alcyonaria, one finds the order Gorgonaria 157	Localization
143	Embranchement des mollusques, dit Conseil, classe des acéphales, ordre des testacés 307	Branch of mollusks 149	Localization/ Omission	Branch Mollusca," Conseil said, "class Acephala, order Testacea 179	Localization
144	les classes des crustacés, des cirrhopodes et des annélides 383		Omission	classes are the Crustacea, Cirripedia, and Annelida 221	Localization
145	Ordre des syréniens, groupe des pisciformes, sous-classe des monodelphiens, classe des mammifères, embranchement des vertébrés 350		Omission	Order Sirenia, group Pisciforma, subclass Monodelphia, class Mammalia, branch Vertebrata 202	Localization
146	une espèce de Sterna nilotica 354	a species of the Sterna nilotica 173	Localization/ Preservation	a species of Sterna nilotica 205	Localization/ Preservation
147	famille des delphiniens compte dix genres, [...] des delphinorinques 440		Omission	family Delphinia numbers ten genera, and the dolphins I saw were akin to the genus Delphinorhynchus 247	Localization

148	l'espèce *Unsnea melanoxantha* […] de longs fucus pourpres et cramoisis 481	some microscopic plants, rudimentary diatomas, a kind of cells placed between two quartz shells; long purple and scarlet weed 233	Localization	the species Usnea melanoxanthra […] long purple and crimson fucus plants 270	Localization/ Preservation
149	Classe des cartilagineux, ordre des chondroptérygiens, à branchies fixes, sous-ordre des sélaciens, famille des raies, genre des torpilles 529		Omission	Class of cartilaginous fish, order Chondropterygia with fixed gills, suborder Selacia, family Rajiiforma, genus electric ray 298	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Names of Plants into English

No	Jules Verne FR	Mercier Lewis EN	Strategies	Frederick Paul Walter EN	Strategies
1	le sucre par les grands fucus de la mer du Nord 117	the sugar by the great fucus of the North Sea 58	Localization	sugar from the huge fucus plants in the North Sea 67	Localization
2	des cladostèphes verticillées, des padines-paon, des caulerpes à feuilles de vigne, des callithamnes granifères, de délicates céramies à teintes écarlates, des agares disposées en éventails, des acétabules, semblables à des chapeaux de champignons très déprimés 166		Omission	Cladostephus verticillatus, peacock's tails, fig-leafed caulerpa, grain-bearing beauty bushes, delicate rosetangle tinted scarlet, sea colander arranged into fan shapes, mermaid's cups 94	Localization/ Omission
3	de longs rubans de fucus, les uns globuleux, les autres tubulés, des laurencies, des ladostèphes, au feuillage si délié, des rhodymènes palmés, semblables à des éventails de cactus. 184		Omission	long ribbons of fucus drifting above me, some globular, others tubular: Laurencia, Cladostephus with the slenderest foliage, Rhodymenia palmata resembling the fan shapes of cactus 104	Localization
4	des padines-paons, […] des céramies écarlates, des laminaires allongeant leurs jeunes pousses comestibles, des néréocystées filiformes et fluxueuses, […] des bouquets s'acétabules, […] toutes dépourvues de fleurs 187		Omission	peacock's tails spread open like fans to stir up a cooling breeze, scarlet rosetangle, sea tangle stretching out their young and edible shoots, twisting strings of kelp from the genus Nereocystis that bloomed to a height of fifteen meters, bouquets of mermaid's cups whose stems grew wider at the top,	Localization

				and a number of other open-sea plants, all without flowers 106	
6	des guirlandes de lianes 231	garlands of bindweed 112	Localization	garlands of tropical creepers 130	Localization
7	des mimosas, des ficus, des casuarinas, des teks, des hibiscus, des pendanus, des palmiers 231	mimosas, figs, hibisci, and palm trees 112	Localization/ Omission	mimosas, banyan trees, beefwood, teakwood, hibiscus, screw pines, palm trees 130	Localization
8	des éponges pédiculées, foliacées, globuleuses, digitées […] noms de corbeilles, de calices, de quenouilles, de cornes d'élan, de pied de lion, de queue de paon, de gant de Neptune 336		Omission	globular, stalklike, leaflike, fingerlike […] nicknames of basket sponges, chalice sponges, distaff sponges, elkhorn sponges, lion's paws, peacock's tails, and Neptune's gloves 195	Localization/ Omission

APPENDIX 7 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN BOTH LITHUANIAN VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of Continents into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	l'Europe et de l'Amérique 21	tiek Europoje tiek Amerikoje 5	Localization	kaip Europoje, taip ir Amerikoje 5	Localization
2	des côtes de l'Australie 22	Australijos krantų 6	Localization	Australijos krantų 6	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Countries into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	l'Angleterre, l'Amérique, l'Allemagne 24	Anglijoje, Amerikoje ir Vokietijoje 8	Localization	Anglija, Amerika ir Vokietija 8	Localization
2	Canada 25	Kanados 11	Localization	Kanados 10	Localization
3	en Angleterre, en France, en Russie, en Prusse, en Espagne, en Italie, en Amérique, voire même en Turquie 31	Anglijoje, Prancūzijoje, Vokietijoje, Rusijoje, Ispanijoje, Italijoje, Amerikoje, netgi Turkijoje 17	Localization	Anglija, Prancūzija, Vokietija, Rusija, Ispanija, Italija, Amerika, netgi Turkija 16	Localization
4	Chine ou Congo 39	į Kinus, ar į Kongą 25	Localization	į Kiniją, ar į Kongą 23	Localization
5	Calédoniens 86	Kaledonijos 78	Localization	Kaledonijos 68	Localization
6	la Nouvelle-Hollande 127	Naujosios Holandijos 121	Localization	Naujosios Olandijos 107	Localization
7	les côtes de la Nouvelle-Géorgie 215	Naujosios Georgijos pakraščiuose 220	Localization	Naujosios Georgijos krantų 189	Localization
8	les côtes du Malabar ou de 295 Coromandel 296	Malabaros ar Koromandelio krante 15	Localization	Malabarų ir Koromandelio pakrantėse 265	Localization
9	l'Irlande 302	Irlandijos 22	Localization	Airijos 271	Localization
10	l'Ecosse, du pays de Galles, de l'Irlande, de la Saxe, de la Bohème, de la France 308	Škotlandijos, Uelso ir Irlandijos, Saksonijos, Bohemijos 29	Localization/ Omission	Škotijos, Uelso, Airijos, Saksonijos, Bohemijos ir Prancūzijos 277	Localization
11	les échelles du Levant 336	Levanos uostuose	Localization	Levanto jūrose 305	Localization
12	les habitants de la Propontide et de I'talie 378	Propontidos ir Italijos gyventojai 106	Localization	Propontidos ir Romos gyventojai 345	Localization
13	le travers de l'Uruguay 526	Uragvajimi 266	Localization	Urugvajaus prieigose 486	Localization
14	du Land's End, entre la pointe extrême de l'Angleterre et les	pro Anglijos pakraščius 314	Omission/ Localization	Landsendo ir Silio salas, [...] 529	Localization/ Omission

	Sorlingues 570				
15	en France les populations provençales 89	Provanso 80	Localization	provansietį 70	Localization
16	Nebraska 30	Nebraskos šaliai 15	Localization/ Addition	Nebraskos štatą 14	Localization/ Addition
17	d'Italie et de Barbarie 281	Italijos ir Barberijos 298	Localization	Italijos ir Afrikos 252	Localization

Table 3. Translation of Land Near the Sea into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	du cap Clear 28	Kliro iškišulio 14	Localization	Klero kyšulio 13	Localization
2	le cap Horn 55	Horno iškyšulio 45	Localization	Horno kyšulio 39	Localization
3	les caps Déception et Satisfaction 219	Apgaulės ir Pasitenkinimo iškišulio 227	Localization	Nusivylimų ir Pasitenkinimo kyšulių 193	Localization/ Mistranslation
4	cap Wessel 263	Veselio iškyšulį 278	Localization	Ueselio kyšulį 235	Localization
5	le canal de Mozambique, peut-être au large des Mascareignes, […] le cap de Bonne-Espérance 331	Mozambiko sąsiauriu, arba atvira jūra nuplauks lig Gerosios Vilties iškyšulio 55	Localization	Mozambiko sąsiaurį, arba pro Maskarenų salas ir pasieks Gerosios Vilties kyšulį 301	Localization
6	le cap de Ras-Mohammed […] de l'Arabie Pétrée […] le golfe de Suez et le golfe d'Acabah 356	Ras Mohamedo iškyšulį [...] Akmeninės Arabijos, kuri yra tarp Sueso įlankos ir Akabo 81	Localization	Ras-Muchamedo iškyšulį [...] Akmeninės Arabijos, nusidriekusios tarp Sueco įlankos ir Akabos įlankos 324	Localization
7	Nicolas, du cap Matapan 367	Mikalojus iš Matapano 96	Localization/ Omission	Nikolia iš Matapano iškyšulio 336	Localization
8	le cap Bon et le détroit de Messine 381	Bono kyšulio ir Mesinos sąsiaurio 109	Localization	Bono kyšulio ir Mesinos įlankos 347	Localization
9	le cap Furina 381	Furino iškyšulio 109	Localization	Farino kyšulio 348	Localization
10	ce cap et Sierra Leone	Sieros Leonės 267	Localization	Siera Leone 487	Localization
11	du Cap Nord 597	**Nord Kapo** 343	Localization	Šiaurės kyšulio 553	Localization/ Globalization
12	la baie de Wailea 211	Vailejos įlankos 216	Localization	Vaileos įlankos 186	Localization
13	d'abord à Botany-Bay 218	Botani Bei salos 226	Localization/ Addition	Botani-Bei 193	Localization
14	la baie de Tor 341	Toro įlanką 66	Localization	Toro užutekyje 311	Localization
15	golfe de Péluse 344	Paleziumo įlankoje 69	Localization	Peluziumo 314	Localization
16	le golfe de Gascogne 551	Biskajos įlanką 293	Localization	Gaskonų įlanka 510	Localization
17	des îles Aléoutiennes, le Kulammak et l'Umgullick, 23	Aleutų salų krantų, netoli Kulamakos ir Umgulilio 8	Localization	Aleutų salų rajone 7	Localization/ Omission

18	Long-lsland 46	Long Aislendo 31	Localization	Long-Ailendo 28	Localization
19	Fire-lsland 46	Fair Aislendo 31	Localization	Fair-Ailendo 28	Localization
20	des Malouines 55	Malujinių salų 44	Localization/ Addition	Falklendo salų 38	Localization/ Addition
21	des Pomotou, des Marquises, des Sandwich, coupa le tropique du Cancer 59	Paumotu, Markizų, Sandvičų salas, perkirtusi Vėžio grįžratį 48	Localization	Paumotu, Markizų, Sandvičų salas, [...] Vėžio tropiką 39	Localization
22	Québec comme aux Pomotou 94	Kvebeke, kaip ir Paumote 87	Localization	ir Kvebeke, ir Paumote 75	Localization
23	des oculines de l'île Bourbon, le « char de Neptune » des Antilles 126	akininių iš Burbonų salų, Neptuno dviračiai iš Antilų salų 120	Localization	akytieji Burbonų salų koralai, Antilų salų „Neptūno ratai“ 106	Localization
24	de l'île Crespo 169	Krespo saloje 167	Localization	Krespo sala 146	Localization
25	Rocca de la Plata , c'est-à-dire « Roche d'Argent » 170	Rocca de la Plata, tai yra „Sidabro uola“ 168	Preservation/ Localization	*Rocca de la Plata* vardu, kas prancūzų kalba reiškia „Sidabrinė uola“ 147	Preservation/ Localization
26	Sandwich 202	Sandvičų salas 207	Localization/ Addition	Sanvičų 176	Localization
27	nous eûmes connaissance du groupe des Marquises 202	Markizini salų grupę 207	Localization/ Omission	Markizų salas 177	Localization/ Omission
28	VANIKORO 207	Vanikoro 211	Localization	Vanikoro 181	Localization
29	Ducie jusqu'à l'île Lazareff 208	Diusio lig Lazarevo salos 212	Localization	Diusi salos iki Lazarevo (Matachivos) salos 181	Localization/ Addition
30	la Réunion et à Maurice 209	Reunijono ir Maurikijaus salų 213	Localization	Visuomenės salose ir Maurikijaus salose 182	Localization/ Globalization
31	de la Société, et la gracieuse Taiti 210	Draugijos salyną ir graikiškąjį Taitį 215	Localization	Draugijos archipelagą ir Taiti salą 185	Localization
32	de l'archipel Viti, où les sauvages massacrèrent les matelots de l'*Union* et le capitaine Bureau, de Nantes, commandant l'*Aimable-Josephine* 211	Fidži salynas, kur buvo laukinių iššudyti **Union** laivo jūrininkai ir kapitonas Biuro iš Nantietis, **Aimable-Josephine** laivo vadovas 215-216	Localization/ Preservation	Fidži archipelagą, kur buvo nužudyti „Juniono“ įgulos matrosai ir kapitonas Biuro iš Nanto, „Mieliosios Žozefinos“ laivo vadas 185	Localization
33	les l'îles de Viti-Levou, de Vanoua-Levou et de Kandubon 211	Viti-Levu, Vanua-Levu ir Kandubono salos 216	Localization	Viti-Levu, Vanua-Levu ir Kandiubonas 185	Localization
34	commune en Corse 211	Korsikoje 216	Omission/ Localization	Korsikos pakrantėse 186	Localization
35	l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides	Naujojo Hebridinio salyno 217	Localization	Naujųjų Hebridų archipelago salas	Localization

	212			186	
36	Saint-Louis se trouvaient entre les mains des sauvages de la Louisiade 215	Liuziados ir Naujosios Kaledonijos gyventojai turėję medalių ir Švento Liudviko kryžių	Localization/ Addition	Liuziados ir Naujosios Kaledonijos laukinius kažkas matęs šv. Liudviko kryžių 190	Localization/ Addition
37	devant Tikopia 217	Tikopiją 223	Localization	Takojikos salos 191	Localization/ Addition
38	Santa-Cruz 218	San Kruco 226	Localization	Santa-Kruco 193	Localization
39	Namouka 218	Namuko 226	Localization	Namuko 193	Localization
40	des côtes de la Papouasie 222	Papuasijos krantus 231	Localization	Papua krantų 197	Localization
41	l'île Murray 224	Miurėjo salą 233-234	Localization	Merėjaus salą 199	Localization
42	l'île Tound et le canal Mauvais 224	Tundo salos ir Pajojingojo griovio 234	Localization/ Addition	Tundos salos ir Pavojingojo sąsiaurio 199	Localization/ Addition
43	l'île Gueboroar 224	Gveboroaro salos 234	Localization	Gveboroaro salos 200	Localization
44	Îles Mascareignes 234	Maskareno salose 242	Localization	Maskareno salose 207	Localization
45	de l'île Keeling 295	Kilingo salą 14	Localization	Kilingo sala 264	Localization
46	îles Andamènes 305	Andamano salų 24	Localization	Andamarų salų 274	Localization
47	Les Maledives des Laquedives 330	Maledivus nuo Lakedivų 53	Localization	Maldivų ir Lakadivų 299	Localization
48	l'île Kittan 330	Kitono salą 44	Localization	Kitano sala 299	Localization
49	Île de Périm 333	Perimo salos 57	Localization	Perimo salos 303	Localization
50	des lignes de Suze à Bombay, à Calcutta, à Melbourne, à Bourbon, à Maurice 333	Sueso į Bombėją, Kalkutą, Melburną, Burboną ir Maurikiją 57	Localization	Suecą su Bombėjumi, Kalkutą su Melburnu, Burbonų salą su Šv. Mauricijaus sala 303	Localization
51	l'île de Carpathos, l'une des Sporades, […] de Virgile 365	Karpatos salą, vieną iš Sporadinių salų, [...] Virgilijaus eilėraščio 92	Localization	Karpatoso salą, priklausančią Pietinės Sporados grupei, [...] Virgilijaus eilutes 333	Localization
52	Entre Rhodes et la Crète 365	Tarp Rodoso ir Krito 92	Localization	Tarp Rodoso ir Krito 334	Localization
53	vers Candie 365	Kandijos kryptimi 92	Localization	Kanijos kryptimi 334	Localization
54	toutes les Cyclades 367	Cikladose 96	Omission/ Localization	Kiklados salose 336	Localization
55	une île nouvelle, Théia la divine 372	nauja Tejos sala 99	Localization	Dieviškosios Fejos sala 340	Localization
56	L'îlot Aphroessa 372	**Aphroesa** 100	Preservation	Afroeso sala 340	Localization
57	L'Atlantide, l'ancienne Méropide de Théopompe 415	Atlantida? - senovės Teopompo Meropida 144	Localization	Atlantida! Senovinė Meropida Teopompa 380	Localization
58	Madère, les Açores, les	Madera, Azorų salos,	Localization	Madeira, Azorų	Localization

	Canaries, les îles du cap Vert 417	Kanarų salos, Žaliojo Iškyšulio salos 145		salos, Kanarų salos, Žaliojo Rago 381	
59	une des Canaries 422	Kanarų salos 159	Localization	Kanarų salose 394	Localization
60	il revient vers les Antilles 435	Antilų salų 164	Localization	Antilų salų 397	Localization
61	du Groenland 453	Grenlandijos 182	Localization	Grenlandijos 413	Localization
62	des îles New-Shetland et des Orkney du Sud 465	Skotlandijos ir Pietų Orknejos salas 198	Localization/ Globalization	Naujosios Škotijos ir Pietų Orknėjaus salų 426	Localization
63	des îles Féroé 485	Fero salų 217	Localization	Farerų salų 443	Localization
64	la Terre du Feu 523	Ugnies Žemė 263	Localization	Ugnies Žemė 484	Localization
65	Richard Hawkins les appela Maiden-Islands, îles de la Vierge […], Saint-Malo 525	Ričardas Haukinsas pavadino jas Maiden-Islands, mergų salomis. [...] Sen Malo 265	Preservation/ Localization	Ričardas Haukinsas jas pavadino Maiden-Ailendu – Panos Marijos salomis. [...] Sen-Malo 485	Localization
66	la Martinique et de la Guadeloupe 534	Martiniką ir Gvadelupą 274	Localization	Gvadelupa ir Martinika 494	Localization
67	la hauteur des Carolines 552	Karolinos salos 294	Localization	Karolinų salos 511	Localization
68	du Land's End, entre la pointe extrême de l'Angleterre et les Sorlingues 570	pro Anglijos pakraščius 314	Omission/ Localization	Landsendo ir Silio salas, [...] 529	Localization/ Omission
69	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	**Baltąją, Karso, Obės** įlanką, pro **Lerovo** archipelagą 333	Localization	Baltąją ir Karos, Obės įlanką, pro Liachovo salyną 546	Localization
70	les îles Feroë et Loffoden 595	Fereros ir Lofodeno 340	Localization	Lofoteno ir Fero 552	Localization
71	à la hauteur du cap des Vierges 55	Mergų iškyšulio (Vierges) 45	Localization/ Preservation/ Addition	Mergaičių kyšulio platumoje 38	Localization/ Globalization

Table 4. Translation of Names of Water Sources into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	Mississippi 71	Misisipio upe 62	Addition/ Localization	Misisipėje 53	Localization
2	le Gange 299	Gangas 19	Localization	Gango 268	Localization
3	le Nil 342	Nilą 67	Localization	Nilą 308	Localization
4	les courants du Volga, du Danube, du Pô, du Rhin, de la Loire, de l'Oder 377	Volgos, Dunojaus, Reino, Loaros ir Oderio srove 105	Localization/ Omission	Volgos, Dunojaus, Po, Reino, Luaros ir Oderio srovėmis 344	Localization
5	le Saint-Laurent, le Mississipi, l'Amazone, la Plata, l'Orénoque, le Niger, le Sénégal, l'Elbe, la Loire, le Rhin	Švento Lauryno, Misisipi, Amazonė, Laplatos, Orinoko, Nigerio, Senegalos, Elbos, Luaros, Reino	Localization	šv. Lauryno, Misisipė, Amazonė, La-Plata, Orinokas, Nigeris, Senegalas, Elbė, Luara, Reinas	Localization

	388	117		356	
6	l'embouchure de la Plata 526	Laplatos žiotys 266	Localization	Laplatos žiotys 486	Localization
7	la côte hollandaise, vers l'embouchure du Maroni 531	Holandijos kranto, netoli Maronės žiočių 271	Localization	olandų Gvianą, netoli nuo Maroni upės žiočių 491	Localization
8	le Missouri 552	Misuri 294	Localization	Misuri 511	Localization
9	Caspienne et d'Aral 155	Kaspijos ir Asalo jūros 151	Localization	Kaspijos ir Asalo jūros 133	Localization
10	le Kuro-Scivo des Japonais, le Fleuve-Noir, qui, sorti du golfe du Bengale 155	Kurosyvo, Japonų Juodoji upė, kuri išsruvusi iš Bengalo įlankos 151	Localization	Japonišku vardu Kuro-Sivo, kas reiškia „Juodoji upė“ . Ištekėjusi iš Bengalijos įlankos 133	Localization
11	les mers du Japon 222	Japonų jūrų 230	Localization	Japonų jūros 196	Localization
12	la mer de corail 222	Koralų jūra 230	Localization	Koralų jūros 196	Localization
13	la mer de Timor 264	Timoro jūrą 278	Localization	Timoro jūros 235	Localization
14	de la Méditerranée 266	Tarpužemio jūros vandenys 281	Localization	Vidužemio jūros 238	Localization
15	de l'Adriatique 266	Adrijatinės jūros 282	Localization	Adrijos jūros 239	Localization
16	la mer Rouge 291	Raudonojoj jūroj 11	Localization	Raudonojoje jūroje 261	Localization
17	LA MER DE SARGASSES 434	Sargaso jūra 163	Localization	Sargaso jūra 394	Localization
18	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	**Baltąją, Karso, Obės** įlanką, pro **Lerovo** archipelagą 333	Localization	Baltąją ir Karos, Obės įlanką, pro Liachovo salyną 546	Localization
19	l'Océan glacial arctique, l'Océan glacial antarctique, l'Océan indien, l'Océan atlantique, l'Océan pacifique 149	Šiaurės ledinį, Pietų ledinį, Indijos, Atlanto, Ramųjį vandenyną 147	Localization	Šiaurės Lediniuotąjį vandenyną, Pietų Lediniuotąjį vandenyną, Indijos vandenyną, Atlanto vandenyną, Ramųjį vandenyną 129	Localization
20	grands lacs de l'Asie 155	Azijos ežerais 151	Localization	Azijos ežerai 133	Localization

Table 5. Translation of Other Place Names into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	Sandy-Hook 44	Sendi Hukas 31	Localization	Sandi-Huko 28	Localization
2	la hauteur du cap Blanc 50	Blankos iškyšulio 37	Localization	Blanko kyšulio 32	Localization
3	des côtes patagonnes 50	Patagonijos krantų 37	Localization	Patagonijos krantų 32	Localization
4	Le tropique du Capricorne 50	Ožio grįžratį 37	Localization	Ožio tropiką 32	Localization
5	le détroit de Magellan 50	Magelano sąsiauris 37	Localization	Magelano sąsiauris 32	Localization

6	des Pomotou, des Marquises, des Sandwich, coupa le tropique du Cancer 59	Paumotu, Markizų, Sandvičų salas, perkirtusi Vėžio grįžratį 48	Localization	Paumotu, Markizų, Sandvičų salas, [...] Vėžio tropiką 39	Localization
7	le Kuro-Scivo des Japonais, le Fleuve-Noir, qui, sorti du golfe du Bengale 155	Kurosyvo, Japonų Juodoji upė, kuri išsruvusi iš Bengalo įlankos 151	Localization	Japonišku vardu Kuro-Sivo, kas reiškia „Juodoji upė“ . Ištekėjusi iš Bengalijos įlankos 133	Localization
8	le détroit de Malacca 155	Malakos sąsiaurį 151	Localization	Malakos sąsiaurį 133	Localization
9	la *Recherche* et l'*Espérance*, qui quittèrent Brest 215	**La Recherche** ir **l'Esperance**. Rugsėjo mėnesio 28 dieną šie laivai išplaukė iš Bresto 220	Preservation/ Localization	„Rešeršo“ ir „Eksperanso“, kurios išplaukė iš Bresto 188	Localization
10	Pacou 217	Paku 223	Localization	Paku 191	Localization
11	LE DÉTROIT DE TORRÈS 219	Toreso sąsiauris 228	Localization	Toreso sąsiauris 194	Localization
12	le passage de Cumberland 224	Kiumberlando tako 234	Localization	Kumberlandų vartų 199	Localization
13	du golfe de Carpentarie 263	Karpentarijos įlanką 278	Localization	Karpetarijaus įlankos kraštą 235	Localization
14	de Money à bâbord 263	Monėjos burūnus 278	Localization	Mone burūnus 235	Localization
15	les écueils de Cartier, d'Hibernia, de Seringapatam, de Scott 264	Kartjės, Hibernijos, Seringapatamo ir Skoto rifus 279	Localization	Kartje, Hibernijos, Seringapatamo, Skoto rifus 236	Localization
16	la pointe du roi George et à Melbourne 296	Jurgio karaliaus iškyšulį ir Melburną 16	Localization	Melburne ir prie karaliaus Jurgio kyšulio 266	Localization
17	du vaste golfe du Bengale 299	Bengalio įlanka 19	Localization	Bengalijos įlanka 268	Localization
18	le golfe de Manaar 303	Manaaro įlankos 22	Localization	Manaro įlankos 271	Localization
19	au golfe de Panama, au golfe de Californie 303	Panamos ir Kalifornijos įlankoje 23	Localization	Panamos įlankoje, Kalifornijos įlankoje 271	Localization
20	Le golfe Persique 330	Persų įlanką 44	Localization	Persų įlanka 300	Localization
21	le détroit de Babel-Mandeb 331	Babelmandebo sąsiauris 44	Localization	Babelmandebo įlanka 300	Localization
22	l'isthme de Suez 331	Sueso sąsmauka 44	Localization	Sueco sąsmauka 300	Localization
23	le canal de Mozambique, peut-être au large des Mascareignes, […] le cap de Bonne-Espérance 331	Mozambiko sąsiauriu, arba atvira jūra nuplauks lig Gerosios Vilties iškyšulio 55	Localization	Mozambiko sąsiaurį, arba pro Maskarenų salas ir pasieks Gerosios Vilties kyšulį 301	Localization
24	Gibraltar 332	Gibraltaras 57	Localization	Gibraltaro 302	Localization
25	la côte Iybienne 334	Libijos krantų 59	Localization	Libijos krantų 304	Localization
26	les côtes du Téhama	Tehamos krantų 59	Localization	Tichamo krantų 304	Localization

	334				
27	de la côte de Syrie 336	Sirijos krantų 60	Localization	Sirijos krantų 305	Localization
28	entre Souakin sur la côte ouest et Quonfodah sur la côte est 339	Suakino vakarų ir Kunfudo rytų krante 62	Localization	Suakino vakariniame krante ir Kunfudo rytiniame krante 308	Localization
29	de golfe de Colzoum 339	Kolzumo įlankos 63	Localization	Kolzumo įlanką 308	Localization
30	la Terre promise 342	Žadėtąją žemę 66	Localization	Pažadėtąją žemę 312	Localization
31	tunnel arabique 346	Arabijos tuneliu 71	Localization	Arabijos tuneliu 315 + footnotes	Localization/ Addition
32	le cap de Ras-Mohammed […] de l'Arabie Pétrée […] le golfe de Suez et le golfe d'Acabah 356	Ras Mohamedo iškyšulį [...] Akmeninės Arabijos, kuri yra tarp Sueso įlankos ir Akabo 81	Localization	Ras-Muchamedo iškyšulį [...] Akmeninės Arabijos, nusidriekusios tarp Sueco įlankos ir Akabos įlankos 324	Localization
33	l'Asie Mineure 365	Mažosios Azijos 92	Localization	Mažosios Azijos 333	Localization
34	le delta du Nil 366	Nilo deltos 93	Localization	Nylo žiočių 334	Localization
35	la côte de Tunis 381	Sicilijos ir Tuniso kranto 109	Localization	Sicilijos ir Tuniso 347	Localization
36	le cap Bon et le détroit de Messine 381	Bono kyšulio ir Mesinos sąsiaurio 109	Localization	Bono kyšulio ir Mesinos įlankos 347	Localization
37	le détroit de Bering que dans celui de Davis 453	Beringo ir Davio sąsiauryje 182	Localization	Beringo sąsiaurį, Deviso sąsiaurį 413	Localization
38	la côte hollandaise, vers l'embouchure du Maroni 531	Holandijos kranto, netoli Maronės žiočių 271	Localization	olandų Gvianą, netoli nuo Maroni upės žiočių 491	Localization
39	la hauteur de Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve et de Heart's Content 568	Šv. Jono aukštumos Naujoj Žemėj ir Heart’s Content (Širdies džiaugsmas) 310	Localization/ Preservation/ Addition	Sen-Žano prie Niufaundlendo ir Cherst-Kontento 526	Localization
40	en Manche 570	į Lamanšą 314	Localization	į Lamanšą 529	Localization
41	la mer Blanche, la mer de Kara, le golfe de l'Obi, l'archipel de Liarrov 589	**Baltąją, Karso, Obės** įlanką, pro **Lerovo** archipelagą 333	Localization	Baltąją ir Karos, Obės įlanką, pro Liachovo salyną 546	Localization

APPENDIX 8 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR CULTURAL FIGURES IN TWO LITHUANIAN VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	Rabelais 48	Rablė 35	Localization	Rablė 31	Localization
2	Homère 48	Homero 37	Localization	Homero 32	Localization
3	Victor Hugo, depuis Xénophon jusqu'à Michelet, depuis Rabelais jusqu'à madame Sand 118	Viktoro Hugo, nuo Ksenofonto lig Mišlės, nuo Rablės lig Žorž-Zando 115	Localization	Viktoro Hugo, nuo Ksenofonto iki Mišle, nuo Rable iki ponios Sand 102	Localization
4	Delacroix, Ingres, Decamps, Troyon, Meissonnier, Daubigny, etc.124	Delekrua, Engro, Dekano, Trajano, Meisonjė ir kitų kūrinių 118	Localization/ Omission	Delakrua, Engras, Dekampas, Truajonas, Mesonje, Dobinjis ir kiti 104	Localization
5	de Weber, de Rossini, de Mozart, de Beethoven, d'Haydn, de Meyerbeer, d'Herold, de Wagner, d'Auber, de Gounod 125	Veberio, Rosinio, Mocarto, Bethoveno, Haidno, Mejerbero, Heroldo, Vagnerio, Obero, Guno, Masės 118	Localization	Vėberio, Rosinio, Mocarto, Bethoveno, Haidno, Mejerberio, Heroldo, Vagnerio, Obero, Guno 105	Localization/ Omission
6	de Jean Macé 205	Žano Masės209	Localization	Žano Masės 179	Localization
7	le précepte de Sénèque 211	Senekos patarimu 216	Localization	Senekos pamokymais 186	Localization
8	Sirr H. C. 302	Siro H. C. 22	Localization	Siro 270	Localization/ Omission
9	d'Avienus 388	Aveniaus 116	Localization	Avicenos 354	Localization
10	Timée et de Critias 417	Timėjaus ir Kritijaus 145	Localization	Timėjaus ir Kritijaus 381	Localization
11	de Solon 417	Solono 145	Localization	Solonui 381	Localization
12	Pontoppidan 24	Pontopidano 9	Localization	Pontopidano 9	Localization
13	De Raphaël, une vierge de Léonard de Vinci, une nymphe du Corrège, une femme du Titien, une adoration de Véronèse, une assomption de Murillo, un portrait d'Holbein, un moine de Vélasquez, un martyr de Ribeira, une kermesse de Rubens, deux paysages flamands de Téniers, trois petits tableaux de genre de Gérard Dow, de Metsu, de Paul Potter, deux toiles de	Rafaelio „Madona“, Leonardo da Vinči „Šventoji Mergelė“, Koredžijo „Nimfa“, Ticijano „Moteriškė“, Veronezės „Karalių sveikinimas“, Murio „Į dangų ėjimas“, Holbeino „Portretas“, Velaskezo „Vienuolis“, Ribeiros „Kankinys“, Rubenso „Mugė“, Teniro du flamandų gamtovaizdžiai, trys maži Žeraro Duo; Metso, Polio Potero	Localization	Rafaelio „Madona“, Leonardo da Vinči „Mergelė“, Koredžijo „Nimfa“, Ticiano „Moteris“, Veronezio „Trys karaliai“, Muriljo „Dangun ėmimas“, Holbeino „Portretas“, Velaskezo „Vienuolis“, Ribeiros „Kankinys“, Rubenso „Mugė“, Teniro du flamandų peizažai, trys žanriniai Žeraro Duo; Metsiu, Polio Potero paveiksliukai,	Localization

	Géricault et de Prudhon, quelques marines de Backuysen et de Vernet 124	paveiksliukai, du Žeriko ir Prudono piešiniai, keli Bakiuzeno ir Vernės jūros peizažai 117-118		du Žeriko ir Priudono paveikslai, keletas Bekiuzeno ir Verno jūros vaizdų 104	

APPENDIX 9 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY IN TWO LITHUANIAN VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of Devixes into Lithuanian

No.	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	chevaux-vapeur 25	arklio galia 10	Localization	arklio jėgų 9	Localization
2	divisé en sept compartiments par des cloisons étanches 27	vandens nepraleidžiamais perdoriais 13	Localization	vandens nepraleidžiamomis pertvaromis 12	Localization
3	Les chassepots, les torpilles, après les torpilles, les béliers sous-marins 31	Už šasepotinius šautuvus baisesnės torpedos, už torpedas – povandeniniai taranai 16	Localization	Po Šasepo šautuvo – torpedos, po torpedų – povandeniniai taranai 15	Localization
4	e harpon qui se lance à la main, jusqu'aux flèches barbelées des espingoles et aux balles explosibles des canardières 47	žeberklais, kuriuos mėto rankomis, ir baigiant dantėtomis stėlėmis bei sprogstančiomis kulkomis 34	Localization	rankine persteke, baigiant mušketonais su dantytomis strėlėmis ir ilgais šautuvais su sprogstamomis kulkomis 30	Localization/ Addition
5	d'une machine hydraulique 53	bet koks presas 42	Mistranslation / Localization	hidraulinis presas 36	Localization
6	le bastingage de tribord 61	laivo pakraštyje atsirėmęs į parapetą 51	Localization	štirborto turėklus 44	Localization
7	Le loch 71	lagas 61	Localization	lagas 52	Localization
8	boulets coniques 72	kulipkų 63	Localization	konosinių bombų 54	Localization
9	la martingale 75	kablį 66	Globalization	martinštagą 57	Localization
10	L'hélice et le gouvernail sont brisés 76	sraigtas ir vairas nulaužti 68	Localization	vairinis sraigtas sulaužytas 58	Localization
11	de son monitor sous-marin 110		Omission	povandeniniam monitoriui 91	Localization
12	instruments de physique 128	fiziniai instrumentai 124	Globalization	fizikos prietaisų 109	Localization
13	le thermomètre […]; le baromètre, […]; l'hygromètre, […]; le storm-glass, […]; la boussole, […]; le sextant, […]; les chronomètres 129	termometras [...]; barometras [...]; higrometras [...]; audrastiklis [...]; kompasas [...]; sekstantas [...]; chronometras 126	Localization	termometras [...]; barometras [...]; higrometras [...]; storm-glass [...]; kompasas [...]; sekstantas [...]; chronometras 110	Localization/ Preservation
14	une aiguille mobile 131	lenta su judamąja strėle 127	Globalization	didelis ciferblatas su judančia strėle 110	Localization
15	des sondes thermométriques 131	termometriniai zondai 127	Localization	termometriniai zondai 110	Localization
16	l'hélice du loch 134	sraigto lagu 131	Localization	lago sraigtu 114	Localization

17	des éléments Ruhmkorff 138	Rumkorfo elementus 134	Localization	Rumkorfo elementais 118	Localization
18	le mécanisme qui transmettait le mouvement à l'hélice 138	dideli elektromagnitai veikia ypatingą svarsčių ir ratų sistemą 134	Globalization	per sudėtingą transmisijų sistemą suka varomąjį veleną 118	Localization
19	La longueur de ce cylindre 139	pailgas cilindras kūgiškais galais 136	Localization	pailgintas cilindras su konusiniais galais 119	Localization
20	la machine, le lest, les divers accessoires et aménagements, les cloisons et les étrésillons intérieurs 141	Mašina, balastas, įvairūs baldai, įnagiai ir vidurinės atramos 138	Localization	Mašinos, balastas ir kiti įrengimai, reikmenys, vidujinės sienos ir pileriai 120-121	Localization/ Globalization
21	des scaphandres 172	skafandrai 172	Localization	skafandrai 150	Localization
22	la pompe 172	siurblio 172	Localization	siurbliai 150	Localization
23	un tuyau de caoutchouc 172	guminė žarnelė	Localization	guminė žarna 150	Localization
24	l'appareil Rouquayrol-Denayrouze 174	Rukeirolio Deneiruzo 173	Localization	Rukeirolio-Deneiruzo 150	Localization
25	l'appareil Ruhmkorff 174	Rumkorfo aparatu 174	Localization	Rumkorfo aparatu 151	Localization
26	Une bobine d'induction 175	induktyvinė špuolė 174	Globalization	indukcinė ritė 151	Localization
27	une lantern 175	žibė 174	Globalization	žibintą 151	Localization
28	de véritables petites bouteilles de Leyde 176	tikros Leidono bankos 176	Omission/ Localization	tikros miniatiūrinės Leideno bonkos 153	Localization
29	un fusil simple 178	paprastą vienamazdį 179	Localization	paprastą šautuvą 155	Globalization
30	Elle servait de réservoir à l'air comprimé, qu'une soupape, manoeuvrée par une gâchette, laissait échapper dans le tube de métal. 178	kai prasiverdavo liežuvėlis, paliestas gaiduko 179	Globalizaition	paspaudus gaidukas atidarydavo rezervuaro vožtuvą 155	Globalizaition
31	Des leviers intérieurs 296	vidaus dalbomis 15	Localization	vidiniais svertais 265	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Measurements into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	42°15' de latitude nord, et 60°35' de longitude à l'ouest du méridien de Greenwich 23	42°15' šiaurės platumos ir 60°35' vakarų ilgumos nuo Grinvičo dienovidinio 7	Localization	42°15' šiaurės platumos ir 60°35' vakarų ilgumos nuo Grinvičo meridijavo 7	Localization
2	pieds anglais 23 +footnotes	angliškų pėdų 8	Localization	angliškų pėdų 7 + footnotes	Localization/ Addition

3	de treize nœuds 25	trylika mazgų 10	Localization	trylikos mazgų 10	Localization
4	encablures 64	laivalyniu 54	Localization	kabeltovus 46	Localization
5	toises 64	sieksnius 54	Localization	tauzų + foonotes 46	Localization/ Addition
6	douze milles à l'heure 84	mylių per valandą 76	Localization	jūrmylių per valandą 64	Localization
7	du volume que l'eau de mer éprouve à mesure que ses couches deviennent de plus en plus profondes 142	Tolydinį jūros vandens tankėjimą, įvairaus gilumo sluoksniuose 139	Localization	kaip įvairiame gylyje mažėja jūros vandens tūris, veikiant viršutinių vandens sluoksnių slėgimui 122	Localization
8	myriamètres 149	miriametrams 146	Localization	miriametrus + footnotes 128	Localization
9	soixante-seize toises 214	šešių sieksnių aukštumo 218	Localization	šešių tauzų aukščio 188	Localization
10	du méridien de Greenwich 302	Grinvičo dienovidinio 22	Localization	Grinvičiaus meridiano 270	Localization

Table 3. Translation of Types of Ships into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	le *Pereire*, un abordage entre *l'Etna* 23	**Periere**, susidūrimas **Etnos** laivo 8	Localization	„Pereras“, pabaisos susidūrimas su „Etnos“ laivu 7	Localization
2	Du commodore frégate française la *Normandie* 24	prancūzų fregatos **Normandijos** karininkų 8	Localization	„Normandijos“ pran cūzų fregatos karininkų 8	Localization
3	steamer 28	garlaivis 16	Localization	garlaivis 13	Localization
4	Une frégate de grande marche l'*Abraham-Lincoln* 35	šarvuota fregata **Abraomas Linkolnas** 22	Localization	greitoji fregata „Abraomas Linkolnas“ 20	Localization
5	Ferry-boats 44	Valčių 31	Globalization	katerių 28	Localization
6	Tenders 44	Tenderių 31	Localization	buksyrų 28	Localization
7	*light-boat* 44	švyturio 31	Localization	švyturių 28	Localization
8	Le pilote 44	Locmanas 31	Localization	Locmanas 28	Localization
9	la petite goélette 46	geletos 31	Localization	valtį 28	Globalization
10	baleinière 68	valtį 57	Globalizatio	velbotą 49	Localization
11	sous-marin 82	povandeninio laivo 74	Localization	povandeninio laivo 64	Localization
12	l'équipage l'aviso l'*Alecton* 540	**Alektono** laivo įgula 282	Localization	Laivo „Alektonas“ įgula 501	Localization

Table 4. Translation of Components of Ships into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	le cinquième compartiment 27	penktąjį tarpą 13	Localization	penktasis skyrius 13	Localization
2	chaudières 28	katilų 13	Localization	garo katilų 13	Localization
3	la mâture 46	laivo stiebus 33	Localization	ranguotą 29	Globalization
4	les planches du pont 46	blikties lentos 33	Localization	denio lentos 29	Localization
5	carré de l'état-major 60	pečkurių patalpos 50	Globalization	kubriku 42	Localization
6	barres d'artimon 69	gandralizdį 58	Globalization	bizanstiebis 50	Localization
7	Les fourneaux 71	pakuras 62	Globalization	ardelių 53	Localization
8	Ses mats 71	stiebai 62	Localization	stiebai 53	Localization
9	leurs emplantures 71	pagrindo 62	Globalization	stepsų 53	Localization
10	en tôle d'acier 81	geležies lapais 73	Globalization /Mistranslation	plieno šarvais 63	Localization
11	il était fait de plaques boulonnées 82	padaryta iš plieno lapų 73	Localization/ Globalization	sukniedyta iš geležinių lapų 64	Localization/ Globalization
12	le propulseur 84	varomas sraigtas 75	Globalization	varomojo sraigto mentės 65	Globalization / Addition
13	les lignes de boulons, solidement rabattues sur la jointure des tôles, étaient nettes et uniformes 84	eilės kniedžių glaudžiai jungė geležies lapus 75	Localization	kniedžių eilės, standžiai užpleišytos plieninių lapų pakraščiais 64	Localization
14	à sa partie supérieure 85	laivo liemenį 76	Globalization	viršutinėję laivo dalį 64	Globalization
15	phormium qui assourdissait le bruit des pas 87	forminiu dembliu, - tramdžiusiu žingsnių garsą 78	Localization	storu forminiu dembliu, slopinančiu žingsnius 69	Localization
16	que l'agent lumineux s'échappait d'un demi-globe dépoli qui s'arrondissait 87	perregimo pusrutulio 79	Globalization	elektrinės pusrutulio pavidalo armatūros 70	Localization
17	l'« aérifère » 99	aerifero 92	Localization	„oratiekis“ 79	Localization
18	un manometer 131	manometras 127	Localization	manometras 110	Localization
19	de fer 132	geležies 128	Localization	geležies 111	Localization
20	cuisine 136	virtuvės 133	Globalization	kambuzo 116	Localization
21	chambre des machines 138		Omission	mašinų skyrių 118	Localization
22	de deux coques, l'une intérieure, l'autre extérieure 141	du korpusais: vienas išrinis, kitas vidurinis 137	Localization	du korpusus, vieną išorinį, antrą vidujinį 120	Localization
23	sur tribord, sur bâbord, pour évoluer, […], suivant un plan horizontal, je me sers d'un gouvernail ordinaire à large safran, fixé sur l'arrière de	Iš kairės į dešinę, iš dešinės į kairę, žodžiu, kraipyti horizontinėje plokštumoje, naudoju paprastą vairą su plačia lenta, esančia	Globalization /Omission	Štirbortu, bakbortu, darydamas evoliucijas, trumpai tariant, vairuodamas laivą horizontalia plokštuma, aš naudojuosi paprastu	Localization

	l'étambot, et qu'une roue et des palans font agir. 142	užpakalyje ir judinama skridiniu ir lynomis 141-142		vairu su plačia, prie achterštevenio pristatyta plunksna kuri į šonus kraipoma šturvalu bei nuo jo atvestu šurtrosu 124	
24	gréement 146	burių 144	Globalization	takelažo 126	Localization
25	Creusot, son arbre d'hélice chez Pen et C°, de Londres, les plaques de tôle de sa coque chez Leard, de Liverpool, son hélice chez Scott, de Glasgow. 146-147	Priekis [...] Krezo Prancūzijoje, sraigtų ašis Peno ir k° Londone, geležies lapai jo liemeniui Lerdo Liverpulyje, jo sraigtas Skoto Glazgove. 145	Globalization	kilį Krezo, varomąjį veleną „Penas ir kompanija“ London e, lakštinę korpuso dangą Lerdas Liverpulyje, sraigtą Skotas Glazgove, 127	Localization
26	Cail et Co, de Paris, sa machine par Krupp, en Prusse, son éperon dans les ateliers de Motala, en Suède, ses instruments de précision chez Hart frères, de New York, etc. 147	Jo rezervuarai buvo padaryti Kailio ir k° Paryžiuje, mašinos Krupo Prūsuose. Dantis Motalas drbtuvėse Švedijoje, instrumentai, rodą kryptį brolių Hartų Nau-Jorke 145	Globalization /Addition/ Localization/ Omission	mašinas darė Krupas Prūsijoje, taraną Molatas dirbtuvės Švedijoje, matavimo prietaisus broliai Hartai Niujorke ir t.t. 127	Localization/ Omission
27	Gulf Stream 153	Golfo vardu 151	Localization	Golfstrimo 132	Localization
28	deux plaques de cristal 157	skaidrūs stiklai 154	Globalization	krištolo stiklai 135	Localization
29	de fortes armatures de cuivre 157	stiprūs vario rėmai 154	Localization	masyvūs variniai rėmai 135	Localization
30	Les panneaux de tôle se 165	geležiniai rėmai 163	Globalization	geležinės sąvaros 142	Localization
31	l'arsenal et le vestiaire du *Nautilus* 176	**Nautiliaus** arsenalas ir drabužinė 176	Globalization	„Nautiliaus“ arsenal as, ir garderobas 153	Localization
32	La cage du pilote 357	vairininko skyrių 83	Globalization	šturmano bokštelis 325	Localization

Table 5. Translation of Chemical Substances in Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	Mercure 79	gyvsidabrio 70	Localization	gyvsidabrio 61	Localization
2	l'oxygène 98	deguonies 90	Localization	deguonio 78	Localization
3	d'acide carbonique 98	angliarūkščio 90	Localization	angliarūkšties 79	Localization
4	du chlorate de potasse, et en absorbant l'acide carbonique par la potasse caustique 99	Chloro rūkšties druskoje deguonį ir kalio druska naikindamas anglies rūkštį 91	Localization	Bertoleto druską ir tuo pat metu kalio chloridu absorbuojant oro angliarūkšties dujas 79	Localization/ Globalization
5	phosphore 116	fosforo 109	Localization	fosforo 96	Localization

6	nicotine 122	nikotinas 116	Localization	nikotinas 102	Localization
7	Le zinc 132	cinką 128	Localization	cinką 111	Localization
8	des chlorures de magnésium et de potassium, du bromure de magnésium, du sulfate de magnésie, du sulfate et du carbonate de chaux 132	chorinio magnijaus, paskui nedidelį kiekį chorino kalcijaus, brominio magnijaus, sieros rūgšties ir anglies rūkšties kalkių 128	Localization	magnio chlorido ir kalcio, magnio bromido, sieros rūgšties, magnio sulfato ir kalcio karbonato druskos 112	Localization
9	un amalgame qui tient lieu du zinc dans les éléments Bunzen 132	su gyvuoju sidabru sudaro amalgaminą, atstojančią Bunzeno elementuose 129	Localization/ Globalization	su gyvsidabriu, jis duoda amalgaminą, kuri Bunzeno elementuose panaudoja cinką 112	Localization
10	des éponges de platine 136	platinuos plokštumose 133	Localization	platinos plokštelių pavidalu 116	Localization
11	du bichromate de potasse 174	duchrominiu kaliu 174	Localization	dvichromiu kaliu 151	Localization
12	de substance azotée 212	azotinės medžiagos 217	Localization	azotinių medžiagų 186	Localization
13	d'énormes amethysts 464	milžiniškus ametistus 196	Localization	brangūs ametistai 424	Localization

APPENDIX 10 – TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLIED FOR NAMES OF FLORA AND FAUNA IN BOTH LITHUANIAN VERSIONS OF *VINGT MILLE LIEUES SOUS LES MERS*

Table 1. Translation of Names of Fish, Their Body Parts and Classification Terms into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	d'épée d'ivoire, d'une hallebarde 33	kaulo kardu, alebarda 19	Localization	kaulinę špagą, alabardą 17	Localization
2	les archiotherium, les hyracotherium, les oréodons, les chéropotamus 40	archioterai, hyracotherai, oreodonai, cheropotamai 26	Localization	archioterijos, hirakoterijos, oreodonai, cheropotomai 24	Localization
3	babiroussa 40	gyvoji babirusa 27	Addition/ Localization	babirusą 24	Localization
4	qu'un mollusque 51	sprutas minkštakūnis 39	Localization	minkštakūnis 34	Localization
5	L'embranchement des vertebras 51	nugarkaulinių rūšiai 39	Localization	bestuburis gyvūnas 34	Localization
6	des vertébrés, à la classe des mammifères, au groupe des pisciformes, et finalement à l'ordre des cétacés 54	Stuburinių tipui, žinduolių klasei, žuvinių būriui ir pagaliau banginių būriui 44	Localization	Stuburinių potipiui, žinduolių klasei, banginių būriui 37	Localization/ Omission
7	les pholades ou les salpes 64	nei foladai, nei salpos 54	Localization	folados arba salpos 46	Localization
8	gymnote ou une torpille 67	gimnoto arba prie tranklio 56	Localization/ Globalization	gimnotas arba elektrinė raja 48	Localization/ Globalization
9	vertébrés, classe des mammifères, sous-classe des monodelphiens, groupe des pisciformes, ordre des cétacés, famille 69	stuburinių tipui, žinduolių klasei, maišelinių būriui, žuvinių šeimynai, banginių genčiai, bet kuriai rūšiai 59	Localization	stuburinių potipiui, žinduolių klasei, banginių būriui, o kokiai šeimai 51	Localization/ Omission
10	une carapace osseuse 81	kietas kaulo kiautas	Globalization	kaulinis šarvas 64	Localization
11	de loutre marine, et chaussés de bottes de mer en peau de phoque, portaient des vêtements d'un tissu particulier 91	jūros ūdros kailio kepurėmis, ruonio odos batais 83	Localization	jūros ūdros kailio beretėmis, ilgais jūreiviškais ruonio odos batais 72	Localization/ Creation/ Omission/ Mistranslation

12	*habeas corpus* 93	**habeas corpus** 84	Preservation	*„habeas corpus“* + footnotes 73	Preservation/ Addition
13	du foie de tortue, du filet de requin, du beefsteak de chien de mer 95	vėžlio kepenų, ryklio nugarinės arba jūros šuns bifšteko 87	Localization	vėžlio kepenys, toji ryklio nugarinė ir tasai jūros šuns bifšteksas 76	Localization
14	filet de tortue de mer 116	jūros vėžlio nugarinė 110	Localization	jūros vėžlio nugarinė 97	Localization
15	une conserve d'holoturies 117	holoturijų konservai 110	Localization	konservai iš jūros holoturijų 97	Localization
16	une crème dont le lait a été fourni par la mamelle des cétacés 117	kremas iš banginio tešmens pieno 110	Localization	kremas, pagammintas iš grietinėlės, kurią mums teikia banginiai 97	Localization
17	confitures d'anémones 117	uogienės iš anemonų 110	Localization	uogienę iš anemonų	Localization
18	Byssus 117	vienos rūšies kiaukutų plaušo 110	Addition	bisuso 98	Localization
19	aplysis 117	aplizijų 110	Localization	aplizijos 98	Localization
20	des zoophytes, par trois classes des articulés, par cinq classes des mollusques, par trois classes des vertébrés, les mammifères, les reptiles 117	zoofitų grupes, tris sanarinių klases, penkias moliuskų klases, trys stuburinių klases, žinduolių, roplių 111	Localization	zoofitų grupės, trys nariuotųjų klasės, penkios klasės moliuskų, trys klasės stuburinių, žinduolių, roplių + footnotes	Localization
21	des polypes et des échinodermes 126	polipų ir dygiaodžių 120	Localization	polipų ir dygiaodžių 106	Localization
22	des tubipores, des gorgones disposées en éventail, des éponges douces de Syrie, des isis des Molluques, des pennatules, une virgulaire admirable des mers de Norvège, des ombellulaires variées, des alcyonnaires, toute une série de ces madrépores 126	tupidorai, vėduoklinės gorgonos, minkštos Sirijos pintys, Molukų salų koralai, jūros plunksnos, nuostabi Norvegijos jūros virgularija, visa eilė madreporų 120	Localization	vargoniniai ir gorgoniniai aštuoniaspinduliniai koralai, Sirijos pintys, Molukų izidos, jūros plunksnos, puikiosios Norvegų jūros lofogelijos, įvairūs skėtiniai alcionai, visa kolekcija šiašiaspindulinių madreporinių koralų 106	Localization
23	des oculines de l'île Bourbon, le « char de Neptune » des Antilles 126	akininių iš Burbonų salų, Neptuno dviračiai iš Antilų salų 120	Localization/ Omission	akytieji Burbonų salų koralai, Antilų salų „Neptūno ratai“ 106	Localization

24	enveloppe épineuse, les astéries, les étoiles de mer, les pantacrines, les comatules, les astérophons, les oursins, les holoturies 126	jūros žvaigždžių, pantakrinų, komatulių, asterofonų, jūros ežių, holoturijų 120	Localization/ Omission	rausvos jūros žvaigždės, asterijos, jūros lelijos, stiebinės lelijos, stiebinės lelijos rizokrinusai, asterofonai, jūros ežiai, holoturijos 106	Localization
25	royal de l'Océan indien 126	karališkąjį Indijos vandenyno plaktuką 120	Localization	karališkoji Indijos vandenyno sinevakula 106	Localization
26	un spondyle imperial 126	skaidrių spalvų imperatorišką spondilių 120	Localization	„imperatoriškasis spondilas“ 107	Localization
27	des buccardes exotiques du Sénégal 127	egzotinės Senegalijos širdutes 121	Localization	egzotiniai 107 Senegalijos bikardai 107	Localization
28	plusieurs variétés des arrosoirs de Java 127	iš Javos salos, kalkinių vamzdelių 121	Localization	Javos salos kalkinės vamzdelinės sraigės 107	Localization
29	Le magnifique éperon de la Nouvelle-Zélande ; […] d'admirables tellines sulfurées, de précieuses espèces de cythérées et de Vénus, le cadran treillissé des côtes de Tranquebar, […], les perroquets verts des mers de Chine, le cône presque inconnu du genre Coenodulli, […] - enfin des littorines, des dauphinules, des turritelles des janthines, des ovules, des volutes, des olives, des mitres, des casques, des pourpres, des buccins, des harpes, des rochers, des tritons, des cérites, des fuseaux, des strombes, des pterocères, des patelles, des hyales, des cléodores 127	puikų Naujosios Zelandijos spygliuotąjį; [...] nuostabų sierinį teliną, brangios rūšies [...] Kinų jūros papūgų, beveik nežinomą lig šiol **Coenedullių** rūšies konusą, dvi rūšis žaltinių [...] pagaliau litorinų, dafnijų, bokštinių, jantinų, kiaušinėlių, slyvų, mitrų, arfų, tritonų, ceritų, hialėjų, kleodorai 122	Localization/ Globalization / Omission	puikusis Naujosios Zelandijos pentinuotis; [...] nuostabieji telinai, brangios citrų ir venusų rūšys, groteliniai kadranai, [...] nuo Trankebaro krantų, taškuotasis bokštelis, žalios Kinų jūrų geldutės, konusinė sraigė; [...] pagaliau litorinos, delfinukės, bokšteliai, jantinai, kiaušinėliai, alyvos, mitros, šalmai, purpurinukės, stenorai, arfos, uolinukės, tritonai, ceritai, verpstelės, dubenėliai, stikliukai, kleodorai 107	Localization/ Globalization / Omission

30	des perles roses, arrachées aux pinnes marines de la mer Rouge, des perles vertes de l'haliotyde iris, des perles jaunes, bleues, noires 127	rausvojo žemčiūgo, randamo Raudonojoj jūroj, žaliasiojo žemčiūgo iš vaivorykštinės sraigės, geltonojo, mėlynojo, juodojo 122-123	Globalization / Localization	rausvasis perlas, surastas Raudonojoje jūroje, žaliasis perlas iš galiotiso, geltonasis perlas, mėlynasis, juodasis 107	Globalization / Localization
31	classe des Gastéropodes, famille des Buccinoïdes, genre des Porcelaines, espèces des Cyproea Madagascariensis 155	pilvakojų klasę, vamzdžiaragių šeimą, žaltinių rūšį su **Cypraea Madagascariensis** 152	Localization/ Preservation/ Omission	„pilvakojai, moliuskų tipo gyvūnų klasė, stentorų šeima, žalčiukų gentis, Madagaskaro cirpėjos rūšis“ 134	Localization/ Addition
32	ordre des Hydroméduses 156	Hidromedūzų tvarka 154	Localization	Hidromedūzų būrys 135	Localization
33	la série des poissons osseux, les poissons cartilagineux 159	grupes: kaulinių žuvų rūšį, tai yra tokių, kurių nugarkaulis sudarytas iš kaulinių ląstelių, ir kremzlinių žuvų rūšį, kurių nugarkaulis sudarytas iš kremzlinių ląstelių 157	Addition/ Localization	žuvys dar skirstomos į kaulėtąsias ir kremzlėtąsias 137	Localization
34	Les acanthoptérygiens, dont la mâchoire supérieure est complète, mobile, et dont les branchies affectent la forme d'un peigne 160	aštriaplunksnės, kurių kurių viršutinės žiotys vieninės ir judamos, o žiaunos dantėtos 158	Localization	daugiapelekės su vientisu ir judamu viršutiniu žandikauliu, su dantytomis žiaunomis 138	Localization
35	la perche commune160	paprastasis ešerys 158	Localization	paprastasis ešerys 138	Localization
36	les abdominaux 160	pelėkpilvės 158	Localization	žuvys su pilvo pelėkais 138	Globalization
37	la carpe, le brochet 160	karpis, lydeka 158	Localization	karpis, lydeka 138	Localization
38	les subrachiens 160	pelėkakaklės 158	Localization	minkštapelekės	Localization
39	plies, limandes, turbots, barbues, soles 160	kambala, kreivaburnis, ir t.t. 158	Localization/ Omission	uotas, plekšnė, tiurbo, ir taip toliau... 138	Localization/ Omission
40	les apodes160	plikapilvės 159	Localization	bepelekės 138	Localization
41	l'anguille 160	ungurys 159	Localization	ungurys paprastasis 138	Localization/ Addition
42	les lophobranches 162	gimnotas 159	Localization	gimnotas – elektrinis ungurys 138	Localization/ Addition

43	les hippocampes, les pégases dragons162	jūrų arkliukas, pegasas 159	Globalization	jūrų arkliukas, drakonas skraiduolis 139	Localization
44	les plectognathes 162	tvirtažiotės 159	Localization	tvirtažiaunės 139	Localization
45	les tétrodons, les poissons-lunes 162	keturdantis, žuvis-mėnulis 159	Localization	dygiapilviai, žuvis-mėnulis 139	Localization
46	les cyclostomes 162	apskritaburnės 160	Localization	apskritaburnės 139	Localization
47	la lamproie 162	minagas 159	Localization	devynakė 139	Localization
48	les sélaciens 162	skersaburnės 159	Localization	selachijos 139	Localization
49	la raie et les squales 162	skatas ir ryklys 159	Localization/ Globalization	rykliai ir rajos 140	Localization/ Globalization
50	les sturioniens 163	eršketiniai 159	Localization	eršketiniai 140	Localization
51	l'esturgeon 163	eršketas 159	Localization	eršketas 140	Localization
52	Un baliste 163	raganugaris 161	Globalization	balistas 140	Localization
53	un baliste chinois 163	kininis 161	Globalization	kinietiškasis balistas 140	Localization/ Addition
54	Genre des balistes, famille des sclérodermes, ordre des Plectognathes 163	raganugaris balistų giminės, kietaodžių rūšies, tvirtažiočių šeimos 161	Localization	balistų gentis, kietaodžių šeima, tvirtažiaunių būrys 140	Localization
55	le labre vert, le mulle barberin 164	žaliąjį labrą, gražiąją barveną 162	Addition/ Localization	žalią labridą, barabulką 141	Localization
56	Le gobie éléotre, à caudale arrondie, blanc de couleur et tacheté de violet sur le dos, le scombre japonais, admirable maquereau de ces mers au corps bleu et à la tête argentée, de brillants azurors 164	gružlį su apvalia uodega, baltą, su tamsiarausvėmis spalvomis ant nugaros, japoninį tunuką, puikų makrelių šeimos atstovą su melsvu kūnuir sidabrine galva, blizgančias mėlynakes 162	Localization	vilkutį, baltą su violetiniais lopeliais ant nugaros ir apskrita nugara, japoniškąją skumbrą, nuostabiausią šių vandenų makrelę sidabrine galva ir žydru kūnu, nuostabiąsias melsvuoles 141	Localization
57	des spares fasces 164	dantėtąjį kiršlį 162	Localization	rantuotąsias sparidas 141	Localization
58	des aulostones, véritables bouches en flûte ou bécasses de mer, [...] des salamandres du Japon, des murènes échidnées 164	vamzdžiaburnes arba jūros bekasus, [...] japonines salamandras, ežines morenas, ilgas šešių pėdų gyvates su mažomis gyvomis akimis 162	Globalizatio/ Localization	vamzdžiaburnes su fleitos pavidalo snukučiais, arba jūrų perkūno oželius, [...] japoniškąją salamandrą, mureną, gyvatinį ungurį 141	Localization
59	d'une soupe à la tortue 165	jūros vėžlių sriuba 163	Localization	jūros vėžlių sriuba 143	Localization

60	la *Porphyria laciniata* et la *Laurentia primafetida* 172	**Porphyria laciniata** ir **Laurentia primafetida** 170	Preservation	porifirijų ir laurensijų 149	Localization
61	« Rhodoménie palmée » 172	**Rhodomenia palmata** 172	Preservation	„skiautėtosios rodimenijos“ 149	Localization
62	Les isis variées, les cornulaires, […] des touffes d'oculines Les isis variées, les cornulaires qui vivent isolément, des touffes d'oculines vierges, désignées autrefois sous le nom de « corail blanc », les fongies hérissées en forme de champignons, les anémones adhérant par leur disque musculaire, figuraient un parterre de fleurs, émaillé de porpites parées de leur collerette de tentacules azurés, d'étoiles de mer qui constellaient le sable, et d'astérophytons verruqueux, fines dentelles brodées par la main des naïades, dont les festons se balançaient aux faibles ondulations provoquées par notre marche. C'était un véritable chagrin pour moi d'écraser sous mes pas les brillants spécimens de mollusques qui jonchaient le sol par milliers, les peignes concentriques, les marteaux, les donaces, véritables coquilles bondissantes, les troques, les casques rouges, les strombes aile-d'ange, les aphysies, et tant d'autres produits de cet inépuisable Océan. Mais il fallait marcher, et nous allions en avant, pendant que voguaient au-dessus de nos têtes des troupes de physalies, laissant leurs tentacules d'outre-mer flotter à la traîne, des méduses dont	Įvairių rušių izidos, vienišos kėrnularijos, pūkuotos okulinų puokštės, seniau vadinamos baltuoju koralu, dygiosios kremblių pavidalo fungijos, anemonai, prie dugno prikibę raumeningom savo kojom sudarė gražiausią gėlyną, išmargintą porpitais, kurie dengti melsvų čiupiklių taurelėmis. Smėlyje blizgėjo jūros žvaigždės ir karpuotieji asterofitai, lyg najadų rankomis išausti švelnūs pinikai, kurių puikios girliandos suposi pasijudinus vandeniui mums praeinant. Man buvo gaila trypti kojomis tuos blizgančius moliuskų pavyzdžius, tuos tūkstančius, klojusių mūsų kelią, koncetrinių šukų, plauktukų, donacęjų, šokinėjančių kiaukutų, trokų, raudonkepurių, baltasparnių strombų, afizijų ir daugybę kitų vandenyno produktų. Bet reikėjo eiti, tad žengėme į priekį, o tuo tarpu ties mūsų galvomis plaukė aibės fizalijų, kurių melsvi čiupikliai plaikstėsi į šalis; opalo spalvos arba švelniai rausvos	Localization	Įvairios atmainos izidų, vamzdiniai koralai-kornuliarijos, gtvenančios skyrium, kekės pirmykščių okulinų, kurie anksčiau buvo vadinami „baltaisiais koralais“, kremblinės fungijos, anemonos, priaugusios prie žemės raumeningais savo padais, sudarė tartum kokį tikriausią gėlyną pagražintą sinoforomis-porporitais su žydrų čiuptuvėlių vainikėliais, ištisais žvaigždynais jūros žvaigždžių; ir lyg ploniausi nėriniai, numegzti najadžių rankų, sulig kiekvienu mūsų žingsniu virpėjo gumbuotų asterofitonų girliandos. Tiesiog buvo gaila kojomis mindžioti tuos nuostabiausius moliuskus, dengiančius žemę tūkstančiais jūros skiauterėlių, jūros plaktuvėlių, donaksų, tikrų šokinėjančių kiaukutėlių, trochusų raudonųjų šakmų, sparnuočių, gaidelių, širdelių ir daugybė kitokių	Localization/ Addition

	l'ombrelle opaline ou rose tendre, festonnée d'un liston d'azur, nous abritait des rayons solaires, et des pélagies panopyres, qui, dans l'obscurité, eussent semé notre chemin de lueurs phosphorescentes 183-184	medūzos, pakraščiais išmargintos žydromis druožėmis, dengė mus, kaip skėčiai nuo saulės spindulių, ir pagaliau oelagija panopyra būtų nušviesti fosforine šviesa mums kelią jeigu būtume ėję naktį. 183-184		begalinės vandenyno fantazijos tvarinių. Bet reikėjo eiti, ir mes ėjome toliau. Ties mūsų galvomis plaukė būriai fizalijų su liūliuojančiais biriuziniais čiuptuvėliais, medūzos savo opaliniais arba švelniai rausvais skėteliais su žydrais krašteliais mus dengė nuo saulės spindulių, o švytinčios medūzos-pelagijos būtų mums nušvietusios kelią, jei mus būtų užklupusi naktis! 159	
63	de longs rubans de fucus, les uns globuleux, les autres tubulés, des laurencies, des ladostèphes, au feuillage si délié, des rhodymènes palmés, semblables à des éventails de cactus. 184	fukusų juostas, vienos kamuoliškos, kitos vamzdeliškos, laurencijas, kladostefas tankiais lapais, palminės rodimenas, primenanšias į kaktusų vėduokles 185	Localization/ Omission	guveinių sruogos, vietomis rutulio, vietomis vamzdžio pavidalo, laurensijos, plonalapės, kladosteros, skiautėtosios rodimenijos, primenančios kaktusus 160	Localization/ Omission
64	des méandrines 187	meanrinos 188	Localization	koralinės meadrinos 163	Localization/ Addition
65	cariophylles jaunâtres à tentacules diaphanes […], de jaunes lépisacanthes, à la mâchoire hérissée, aux écailles aiguës, des dactyloptères et des monocentres 187-188	gelsvos kariofilijos su perregimais čiupikliais […] gelsvi dantėti lepisakantai ir aštriais žvynais daktilopterai ir monocentrai 189	Localization	gelsvi žvaigždėti koralai - kariofilijos su skaidriais čiuptuvėliais, [...] lepisakantai, pirštpelekiai ir monocentrai 163	Localization
66	d'alariées 188	alarijų 189	Localization	aliarijų 169	Localization
67	un couple de tintoréas, requins terrible 194	pora „tintorių“ baisių žmogėdrų ryklių 197	Localization	du rykliai, baisūs rykliai žmogėdros 170	Localization
68	Ce jour-là, ils ramenèrent de curieux échantillons de ces parages poissonneux,	Čia buvo lofijų, gavusių už savo įdomius judesius pokštininkų	Localization/ Omission	Žuvis-spurduolė iš rankapelekių šeimos, dėl juokingų savo judesių	Localization/ Omission

	des lophies, auxquels leurs mouvements comiques ont valu le qualificatif d'histrions, des commerçons noirs, munis de leurs antennes, des balistes ondulés, entourés de bandelettes rouges, des tétrodons-croissants, dont le venin est extrêmement subtil, quelques lamproies olivâtres, des macrorhinques, couverts d'écailles argentées, des trichiures, dont la puissance électrique est égale à celle du gymnote et de la torpille, des notoptères écailleux, à bandes brunes et transversales, des gades verdâtres, plusieurs variétés de gobies, etc., enfin, quelques poissons de proportions plus vastes, un caranx à tête proéminente, long d'un mètre, plusieurs beaux scombres bonites, chamarrés de couleurs bleues et argentées, et trois magnifiques thons que la rapidité de leur marche n'avait pu sauver du chalut. 197	pavadinimą, juodųjų komersanijų su čiupikliais, balistų su skersai raudonomis druožėmis, tetrodonų mėnulinių, kurių nuodai nepa prastai ypatingi; keletą gelsvų minagų; makrochinkų, dengtų sidabrinėmis žvynomis, trichjarų, kurių elktrinė jėga ne menkesnė už gimnotų arba elektrinių ungurių jėgą; notopterų, tamsiomis skersinėmi druožėmis, žalsvų plekšnių, kelios rūšys gobijų ir t.t.; pagaliau labai stambių žuvų: karanksų su milžiniška metro ilgumo galva, keletą gražių skumbrių, papuoštų melsvomis ir sidabinėmis spalvomis, tris puikiu tunukus, kurių negalėjo išgelbėti iš tinklų nė judesių greitis 199-201		praminta klounu, nugararagių, apjuostų raudonomis juostomis, sugebąs išsipūsti nuodingasis skėstadantis, gelsvai žalios devynakės, vėjžuvės sidabriniais žvynais, siūlauodegiai su labai išsivysčiusiais elektriniais organais, stiprumu	
69	des choryphènes […] des ostorhinques à mâchoire osseuse, des thasards 203	Chorifėnų [...] ostrochinkų su kaulinėmis žiotimis; gelsvų tasarų 207	Localization/ Omission	korifenų, koralinių žuvyčių – ostrinkų su kaulinėmis žiaunomis, gelsvų mažyčių tunų, tasarų 177	Localization/ Addition
70	de calmars 203	kalmarai 208	Localization	kalmarai 178	Localization
71	des harengs et des sardines 203	silkių ir sardinių 208	Localization	silkių ir sardinių 178	Localization

72	des madréporaires désignés par les noms de millepores, de porites, d'astrées et de méandrines 209	mileropais, poritais, astrejomis ir meandrinais 213	Globalization	medriporiniai koralai, o taip pat ir koraliniai polipai, žinomi mileporinių (iš hidroidinių) vardu, skylėtieji – poritai, žvaigždėtieji – astrėjos ir čiulpiniai – meandrinos 183	Localization/ Addition
73	la minéralisation des forêts 210	mineralizuotis miškams 214	Localization	miškų mineralizacijai 184	Localization
74	des albicores, […] de mer nommé munérophis 210	albikorų [...] jūros žalčių, žinomų murenofių vardu 215	Localization	albakorų [...], murenų 185	Localization/ Omission
75	le nom d'*ostrea lamellosa* 211	ostrea lamellosa 216	Preservation	*Ostrea lamellosa* 186	Preservation
76	de fongies, de syphonules, d'alcyons, de cariophyllées, à travers des myriades de poissons charmants, des girelles, des glyphisidons, des pomphérides, des diacopes, des holocentres 218	fungijų, sifonulų, alcijonų, kariofilėjų, tarp miriadų puikiausių žuvelių, lūpuočių, glifisidų, pomferidų, diakopų, holocentrų 226	Localization	fungijų, sifoninių, alcioninių koralų, kariofilijų danga, tarp miriadų gražiausių žuvyčių, vaivorykščių, glizidonų, pomferijų, diakopejų, holocentrų 193	Localization
77	la dorade, et des pyrapèdes volants, véritables hirondelles sous-marines 222	doradas, o taip pat lekiančiųjų ugniakojų, tikrų povandeninių kregždžių 230-231	Localization/ Globalization	doradas, ir žuvų skraiduolių, tikrų povandeninių kregždžių 197	Localization
78	d'alcyoniaires 222	alcionarijų 231	Localization	alcionarijų 197	Localization
79	Ordre des passereaux, section des clystomores 240	žvirblinių klasė 250	Omission/ Localization	žvirblinių būrys, rojaus paukščių šeimos 214	Localization
80	Famille des perdreaux 240	kurapkų šeima 250	Localization	kurapkinių šeimos 214	Localization
81	d'oreilles de Midas, de harpes, de mélanies, et particulièrement des plus beaux marteaux 253	auselinių, arfų, melanijų ir pačių gražiųjų plaktukų 265	Globalization / Localization	„Mido ausys“, arfos, garpijos ir ypač plaktukai 226	Localization
82	une olive porphyre, genre olive, ordre des pectinibranches, classe des gastéropodes, embranchement des mollusques 254	oliva purpura, priklausanti olyvų skyriui, šukinių grupei, ilgakojų klasei, moliuskų rūšiai 266	Localization	purpurinė alyva, alyvų rūšies, dantytažiaunių būrio, pilvakojų klasės, moliuskų tipo 226	Localization

83	la classe des alcyonnaires, on remarque l'ordre des gorgonaires 280	alcionarijų klasėje yra gorgonijų grupė 297	Localization	koralinių polipų klasei, aštuoniaspindulių koralų poklasei 250	Localization
84	les trois groupes des gorgoniens, des isidiens et des coralliens 280	trys šeimos: gorgonijos, izidos ir koralai 297	Omission/ Localization	gorgonijų – raguotųjų būrio koralai, kaip antai: gorgonijos, baltasis koralas ir taurusis koralas 250	Localization
85	d'autres polypes non moins curieux, des mélites, des iris aux ramifications articulées 282	mažiau įdomių polipų: melitų, iridų su nariuotomis atšakomis 299	Localization	mažiau įdomių koralų: melitų, iridų su nariuotomis atšakomis 252	Localization
86	les tubipores, les méandrines, les astrées, les fongies, les cariophylles 283	tubiporai, meandrinai, astrėjos, fungijos, kariofilėjos 299	Localization	tubiporidų, astrėjų, meandrinų, fungijų ir kariofilėjų 253	Localization
87	des ostracions quadrangulaires 293	ostracijonus su baltais taškais apatinėse kūno dalyse 11	Localization	ostracijonai su tribriauniais šarvais 262	Localization
88	Des trigones 293	Trigonus 11	Localization	Trigonus 262	Localization
89	des dromadaires à grosses bosses 293	dromaderus su dideliomis kupromis 12	Localization	„dromaderus“ 262	Localization
90	poissons du genre tétrodons, particuliers à ces mers, des spengléríens au dos rouge, à la poitrine blanche, qui se distinguent par trois rangées longitudinales de filaments, et des électriques, longs de sept pouces, parés des plus vives couleurs. Puis, comme échantillons d'autres genres, des ovoïdes semblables à un oeuf d'un brun noir, sillonnés de bandelettes blanches et dépourvus de queue ; des diodons, véritables porcs-épics de la mer, munis d'aiguillons et pouvant se gonfler de manière à former une pelote hérissée de dards; des hippocampes communs à tous les océans; des pégases volants, à	apie spenglerinus	Omission/ Localization	*spengleriens* su raudona nugarėle, balta krūtinyte, įsidėmėtinos trijomis išilginėmis gyslelėmis per nugarą, elektrinės žuvys septynių colių ilgumo, labai ryškių spalvų. Toliau dar, kaip kitų genčių pavyzdžiai, kiaušinio pavidalo, beuodegės, tamsiai rudos, beveik juodos spalvos su baltais dryželiais; diodonai, tikros jūrų dygliakiaulės, prisasgstytos spyglių ir galinčios išsipūsti kaip rutuliai atsikišusiais dygliais; jūros arkliukai, besiveisią	Omission/ Localization

	museau allongé, auxquels leurs nageoires pectorales, très étendues et disposées en forme d'ailes, permettent sinon de voler, du moins de s'élancer dans les airs; des pigeons spatulés, dont la queue est couverte de nombreux anneaux écailleux; des macrognathes à longue mâchoire, excellents poissons longs de vingt-cinq centimètres et brillants des plus agréables couleurs; des calliomores livides, dont la tête est rugueuse; des myriades de blennies-sauteurs, rayés de noir, aux longues nageoires pectorales, glissant à la surface des eaux avec une prodigieuse vélocité; de délicieux vélifères, qui peuvent hisser leurs nageoires comme autant de voiles déployées aux courants favorables; des kurtes splendides, auxquels la nature a prodigué le jaune, le bleu céleste, l'argent et l'or; des trichoptères, dont les ailes sont formées de filaments; des cottes, toujours maculées de limon, qui produisent un certain bruissement; des trygles, dont le foie est considéré comme poison; des bodians, qui portent sur les yeux une oeillère mobile; enfin des soufflets, au museau long et tubuleux, véritables gobe-mouches de l'Océan, armés d'un fusil que n'ont prévu ni les Chassepot ni les Remington 293-4			visuose vandenynuose; skrajojantis pegasiukas su ištįsusiu snukučiu ir krūtinės pelekais tartum sparneliais, įgalinančiais jei ne skristi, tai bent pašokėti į orą; plokščiagalvės su uodegomis, ištisai	
91	la seconde sous-classe des osseux 294	antrai kaulinių grupei 13	Localization	aštuoniasdešimt devintajai kaulėtųjų būrio genčiai 263	Localization/ Mistranslation
92	la scorpène 294	**Skorpena horida** 13	Preservation	skorpeną 263	Preservation/ Localization

93	le nom d'Argonaute 297	Argonauto vardu 16	Localization	„argonauto“ vardu 266	Localization
94	des mollusques se divise en cinq classes ; que la première classe, celle des céphalopodes dont les sujets sont tantôt nus, tantôt testacés, comprend deux familles, celles des dibranchiaux et des tétrabranchiaux, qui se distinguent par le nombre de leurs branches: que la famille des dibranchiaux renferme trois genres, l'argonaute, le calmar et la seiche, et que la famille des tétrabranchiaux n'en contient qu'un seul, le nautile. Si après cette nomenclature, un esprit rebelle eût confondu l'argonaute, qui est acétabulifère, c'est-à-dire porteur de ventouses, avec le nautile, qui est tentaculifère, c'est-à-dire porteur de tentacules 297	moliuskų skyrius dalomas penkiomis klasėmis, kad pirmąją klasę sudaro galvakojai moliuskai, iš kurių vieni yra žvyniaodžiai, o kiti nuogi ir sudaro dvi šeimas: dvižiaunių ir keturžiaunių, vadinas, skiria pagal žiaunų skaičių. Kad dvižiaunių šeima daloma trimis grupėmis, kurių yra arganautai, kalmarai ir sepijos, o keturžiaunių šeimą sudaro viena grupė-nautilai. Ir jeigu po tos nomenklatūros nebuklus kieno nors protas supainiotų argonautą, turintį ataugų, su nautilu, turinčiu paprastus čiupiklius, to negalima būtų jam atleisti. 16-17	Localization	moliuskai, arba minkštakūniai, skirstomi į penkias klases; kad galvakojų moliuskų klasė apima dvi poklases: dvižiaunius ir keturžiaunius, pagal tai, kiek jie turi žiaunų; kad gyvūnai priskiriami dvižiaunių poklasei, tai aštuonkojai, sepijos, kalmarai, argonautai kad keturžiaunių poklasę atstovauja vienintelė nūdienėje faunoje „nautiliaus“ gentis. Ir jei koks nors nemokša supainiotų argonautą, turintį pačius tikruosius siurbtukus su nautilium, kuris teturi paprastus *čiuptuvėlius,* jam nebūtų dovanota. 266- 267	Localization/ Addition
95	des argonautes tuberculés 297	**argonauta tuberculata** 17	Localization	*Argonauta tuberculata* 267	Localization
96	une formidable troupe de squales 299	vora ryklių 19	Globalizaton	armada ryklių 268	Localization
97	des squales philipps au dos brun et au ventre blanchâtre 299	Squalus philipps su tamsiai ruda nugara, balkšvu pilvu 19	Preservation/ Localization	Rykliai su rudomis nugaromis, baltais pilvais 268	Localization
98	Perle 302	žemčiūgo 21	Globalization	Indijos perlo 270	Globalization
99	Embranchement des mollusques, dit Conseil, classe des acéphales, ordre des testacés 307	Minkštakūnių šaka, - pridūrė Konselis, - begalvių klasė, kiaukutinių skyrius 29	Localization	Moliuskų tipo, - tarė Konselis, - plokštėtažiaunių klasės, anizomiarijų būrio 277	Localization
100	embranchement des mollusques, il cite de nombreux pétoncles pectiniformes, des spondyles pieds-d'âne qui s'entassaient les uns	Minkštakūnių skyriuje reikia paminėti sudėtinius kiaukutus, spondilius, paprastai vadinamus asilo kanopa ir	Localization/ Omission	Iš moliuskų atstovų jis mini daugybę dvikiaučių moliuskų-spondilų – „asilo kanopa“, susirioglinusių	Localization/ Omission

	sur les autres, des donaces triangulaires, des hyalles tridentées, à nageoires jaunes et à coquilles transparentes, des pleurobranches orangés, des oeufs pointillés ou semés de points verdâtres, des aplysies connues aussi sous le nom de lièvres de mer, des dolabelles, des acères charnus, des ombrelles spéciales à la Méditerranée, des oreilles de mer dont la coquille produit une nacre très recherchée, des pétoncles flammulés, des anomies que les Languedociens, dit-on, préfèrent aux huîtres, des clovis si chers aux Marseillais, des praires doubles, blanches et grasses, quelques-uns de ces clams qui abondent sur les côtes de l'Amérique du Nord et dont il se fait un débit si considérable à New York, des peignes operculaires de couleurs variées, des lithodonces enfoncées dans leurs trous et dont je goûtais fort le goût poivré, des énéricardes sillonnées dont la coquille à sommet bombé présentait des côtes saillantes, des cynthies hérissées de tubercules écarlates, des carniaires à pointe recourbées et semblables à de légères gondoles, des féroles couronnées, des atlantes à coquilles spiraliformes, des thétys grises, tachetées de blanc et recouvertes de leur mantille frangée, des éolides semblables à de petites limaces, des cavolines rampant sur le dos, des auricules et	gulinčius krūvomis ant vienas kito. Todėl pastebiu ten kiaukutų trikampių, sparninių su gelsvais pelėkais ir perregimais kiaukutais rausvos spalvos, kiaušinius su žaliomis druožėmis, toliau pastebime aplizijas, vadinamas jūros kiškiais, dolabeles, mėsingus minkštakūnius; umbreles, iš ruoplių klasės, jūros ausis, kurių kiaukutai eina kaip perlinė masė; petonklius, gražios spalvos kiaukutus, anomijas, kurias Lengedoko gyventojai valgo kaip austres; be to, pastebim kiaukutų dvigubų, baltų ir riebių, iš tos veislės, kurių labai daug yra be parduoda New Yorke; įvairių spalvų grėblelių, akmeninių sliekų glūdinčių uolų plyšiuose, minkštakūnių labai malonaus pipirų skonio; kiaukutų, vadinamų veneros širdimis, apvalainų su iškyšuliu vienoj pusėj, širdies pavidalo. Pagaliau išskaičiuoja cinlijas, rasuvos spalvos, mėsingus minkštakūnius su užriestais kiaukutų galais, panašiais į gondolas; atlantus su spiraliniais kiaukutais; pilkas tetidas su baltomis dėmėmis, solidus,		vienas ant kito, trikampes donacijas, tridančius stikliukus su skaidriomis kriauklėmis, oranžinius plikus moliuskus – pleurobranchijas, kiaušinėlius, išmargintus arba nusėtus žalsvais taškais, aplizijas, žinomas dar ir jūros kiškių pavadinimu, dalobeles; paminėtini ir mėsingi acerai, būdingi Vidužemio jūrai, jūros auselė-galiotis, kurio kriauklė gamina brangų perlamutrą, jūros skiauterėlės, anomalijos, kurios Langedoke, pasakojama, labiau vertinamos negu austrės, marseliečių itin mėgiami klovisai, keletas dvikiaučių, gausiai besiveisiančių prie Šiaurinės Amerikos krantų ir plačiai vartojamų maistui Niujorke, jūros skiauterėlės su įvairiaspalvėmis kriauklėmis, jūros datulės – litodomusai, įsispraudę į savo urvelius ir panašaus į pipirus skonio, venerikardijos rumbuotosios, kurių kriauklė turi iškilią viršūnę ir atsikišusius šonkaulius, cintijos, apdengtos ryškiai raudonais	

	entre autres l'auricule myosotis, à coquille ovale, des scalaires fauves, des littorines, des janthures, des cinéraires, des pétricoles, des lamellaires, des oreilles de mer dont la coquille produit une nacre très recherchée, des pétoncles flammulés, des anomies que les Languedociens, dit-on, préfèrent aux huîtres, des clovis si chers aux Marseillais, des praires doubles, blanches et grasses, quelques-uns de ces clams qui abondent sur les côtes de l'Amérique du Nord et dont il se fait un débit si considérable à New York, des peignes operculaires de couleurs variées, des lithodonces enfoncées dans leurs trous et dont je goûtais fort le goût poivré, des énéricardes sillonnées dont la coquille à sommet bombé présentait des côtes saillantes, des cynthies hérissées de tubercules écarlates, des carniaires à pointe recourbées et semblables à de légères gondoles, des féroles couronnées, des atlantes à coquilles spiraliformes, des thétys grises, tachetées de blanc et recouvertes de leur mantille frangée, des éolides semblables à de petites limaces, des cavolines rampant sur le dos, des auricules et entre autres l'auricule myosotis, à coquille ovale, des scalaires fauves, des littorines, des janthures, des cinéraires, des pétricoles, des lamellaires, des cabochons, des pandores	panašius į mažas sraiges, minkštakūnius, šliaužiančius nugara, pelenines, uolines, gyvenančias vidury uolų 111-112		kauburėliais, karinarijos su užlenktais kriauklių galais, panačios į gondolas, vainikuotieji ferolai, atlantai su sraigės pavidalo kriauklėmis, pilkieji fetidai su spurguotomis savo mantijomis is su baltomis dėmelėmis, plikažiauniai eolai, panašūs į mažus šliužus, kavolinai, šliaužiojantieji ant nugarų, aurikulai, rusvos skaliarijos, litorinos, žanturai, akmentašiai-petrikolai, kabašonai, pandorai 350	

	382-383				
101	les classes des crustacés, des cirrhopodes et des annélides 383	klasės vėžinių, sraigtinių ir apyrankinių. 112	Localization	Klasės apima ir jūros gyvūnus: vėžiagyvius, ūsakojus ir žieduotąsias kirmėles 351 + footnotes	Localization/ Addition
102	Les crustacés se subdivisent en neuf ordres, et le premier de ces ordres comprend les décapodes, c'est-à-dire les animaux dont la tête et le thorax sont le plus généralement soudés entre eux, dont l'appareil buccal est composé de plusieurs paires de membres, et qui possèdent quatre, cinq ou six paires de pattes thoraciques ou ambulatoires. Conseil avait suivi la méthode de notre maître Milne Edwards, qui fait trois sections des décapodes: les rachyoures, les macroures et les anomoures. Ces noms sont légèrement barbares, mais ils sont justes et précis. Parmi les macroures, Conseil cite des amathies dont le front est armé de deux grandes pointes divergentes, l'inachus scorpion, qui -- je ne sais pourquoi -- symbolisait la sagesse chez les Grecs, des lambres-masséna, des lambres-spinimanes, probablement égarés sur ce haut-fond, car d'ordinaire ils vivent à de grandes profondeurs, des xhantes, des pilumnes, des rhomboldes, des calappiens granuleux –	Vėžiniai skiriami devyniais skyriais, ir pirmame iš jų yra dešimtakojai, tai yra gyvai, kurių galva sujungta su krūtine, o prie žiočių yra kelios poros pakitusių kojų: prie krūtinės keturios arba šešios poros kojų derančių judėti. Konselis sekė Miln Edvardso, mūsų mokytojo, metodu, kuris dalina dešimtakojus trimis skyriais: **brachiura, macrura ir anomura.** Tie vardai skamba truputį keistai, bet jie labai tikslūs ir aiškūs. Tarp trumpauodegių Konselis sumini a**mathia ,**, kurių kakta ginkluota dviem dideliais ragais; **inachus scorpio**, kuris, nežinau dėl ko, graikų buvo laikomas iųminties simboliu, **lambrus spirimanus**, matyt, atsitiktinai patekęs ant to povandeninio kalno, nes paprastai jie laikosi didelėse gelmėse, **xantho pilumnus, callapa**	Localization/ Omission	Vėžiagyvių klasė skirstoma į devynis būrius. Pirmasis būrys apima deųimtakojus, kurių galva ir krūtinė suaugusi į galvakrūtinį, pridengtą bendru šarvu ir turintį penkias poras kojų. / Konselis, sekdamas mūsų mokytoju Miln-Edvardsu, dešimtakojus skirsto į tris pobūrius: trumpauodegius, ilgauodegius ir vidutiniauodegius. Šitie pavadinimai skamba bent kiek šiurkščiai, bet jie yra tikslūs ir suprantami. Trap trumpauodegių Konselis mini savotiškus krabus, kurių kaklas ginkluotas dviem į šalis atsikišusiais dygliais, krabus-inachusus, kurie – nežinau dėl ko – senovės graikų buvo laikomi išminties simboliu, įvairias rūšis krabų-lambrų, matyt, atsitiktinai patekusių ant šios povandeninės uolos, nes jie dažniausiai	Localization/ Omission

	très faciles à digérer, fait observer Conseil -- des corystes édentés, des ébalies, des cymopolies, des dorripes laineuses, etc. Parmi les macroures, subdivisés en cinq familles, les cuirassés, les fouisseurs, les astaciens, les salicoques et les ochyzopodes, il cite des langoustes communes, dont la chair est si estimée chez les femelles, des scyllares-ours ou cigales de mer, des gébies riveraines, et toutes sortes d'espèces comestibles, mais il ne dit rien de la subdivision des astaciens qui comprend les homards, car les langoustes sont les seuls homards de la Méditerranée. Enfin, parmi les anomoures, il vit des drocines communes, abritées derrière cette coquille abandonnée dont elles s'emparent, des homoles à front épineux, des bernard-l'ermite, des porcellanes 383-384	**granulosa, cocistes edeentata, cymopolia** ir t.t. / Tarp ilgauodegių skiriamų į penkias šeimas mini langustus paprastuosius, kurių patelių mėsa nepaprastai gardi, **scyllarus arctus, gebia rivuliaris** ir daugybė kitų rūšių tinkančių maistui; bet jis nieko nesako apie astacinos šeimą, kuriai priklauso omarai, nes langustai vieninteliai Tarpužemio jūros omarai. Pagaliau tarp anomura pamatė paprastųjų drocinų, pasislėpusių kiaukutuose, kuriomis jos naudojasi; homolų, su spigliais ant galvos; vėžių atsiskyrėlių ir t.t. 112-113		gyvena didelėje gilumoje. / -Ksantai, pilumai, kaliapai, - pastebi Konselis, - dantingieji korsitai, ebalijos, drovieji krabai ir kiti. Konselis pamini paprastuosius langustus – jų patelių mėsa labai branginama, - vėžius-meškas, gebijas ir visas kitas valgomųjų vėžiagyvių rūšis. Bet jis nieko nekalba apie astacidų šeimą, kuriai priklauso omarai, kadangi langustai – vieninteliai Vidužemio jūros „omarai“. Pagaliau tarp vidutiniauodegių jis pastebėjo paprastąsias drocinas, pasislėpusias mergoje kriauklėje, kurią jos apgyvendina, homolus su gumbuota kakta, vėžius atsiskyrėlius, porcelianas ir kitus. 351-352	
103	l'oreille-de-mer iris, les turbots, les tridacnes, les pinnes-marines 308	**Haliotis iris, Turbo, Tridacna, Pinna maritima** 29	Preservation/ Localization	Jūros auselė arba pina, turbas, tridakna 277	Localization
104	la *méléagrina-Margaritifera* 308	žemčiūginė austrė, paerlienė 29	Globalization	*méléagrina margaritifera* 277	Preservation
105	le nom de *franche argentée*, de *bâtarde blanche* et de *batarde noire* 309	**franche argentée, bâtarde blanche, batarde noire** 30	Preservation	*sidabrinės be priemaišų, baltos nepilnavertės, juodos nepilnavertės* 278	Localization
106	Perles vierges 309	**perles vierges** 31	Preservation	*perles vierges* 279	Preservation
107	du genre des	žuvų vienapelėkių	Localization	Žuvų vienapelekių	Localization/

	monoptères, dont les sujets n'ont d'autre nageoire que celle de la queue. Je reconnus le javanais, véritable serpent long de huit décimètres, au ventre livide, que l'on confondrait facilement avec le congre sans les lignes d'or de ses flancs. Dans le genre des stromatées, dont le corps est très comprimé et ovale, j'observai des parus aux couleurs éclatantes portant comme une faux leur nageoire dorsale, poissons comestibles qui, séchés et marinés, forment un mets excellent connu sous le nom de *karawade* puis des tranquebars, appartenant au genre des apsiphoroïdes, dont le corps est recouvert d'une cuirasse écailleuse à huit pans longitudinaux 319	giminės; jos teturi uodeginį pelėką. Pamačiau havaninę, tikrą metro ilgumo gyvatę, su melsvą papilve, kurią lengva supainioti su unguriu, jeigu nebūtų auksinių druožių šonuose; iš strometeidų grupės, kurių kūnas labai suplotas ir ovalus, pamačiau skaidrių spalvų burines, kurių nugariniai pelėkai piautuvo pavidalo; tos žuvys valgomos, jas rūkoma, marinuojama; jos sudaro puikiausią valgį, žinomą **karawado** vardu. Paskui teko matyti trankvebarų, priklausančių apsiforoidų giminei, kurių kūnas dengtas žvynėtomis juostomis iš aštuonių pailgų druožių. 41		genties, neturičių jokio kito peleko, išskyrus uodeginį. Aš pažinau tikrą Javos gyvatę devyniasdešimt centimetrų ilgio, su balkšvai pilkos spalvos pilviuku ir ją buvo galima lengvai palaikyti jūros unguriu, jei ne auksiniai dryželiai ant šonų. Iš stromatidų genties, pagal joms būdingą nepaprastai suplotą kūną, aš pastebėjau skaisčių spalvų burines žuvis su piautuvo pavidalo nugariniu peleku; tos žuvys yra valggomos, ir džiovintos bei marinuotos laikomos labai puikiu patiekalu, plačiai žinomu *karawade* pavadinimu. Ir, pagaliau, aš pamačiau jūros karosus – trankebarus, kurių kūnus dengia žvynų šarvai, sudaryti iš aštuonių pailgų ruožų. 287-288	Omission
108	des placènes à valves minces et inégales, sortes d'ostracées particulières à la mer Rouge et à l'océan Indien, des lucines orangées à coquille orbiculaire, des tarières subulées, quelques-unes de ces pourpres persiques qui fournissaient au *Nautilus* une teinture admirable, des rochers	placenų su plonais, nelygiais kiaukutų kraštais, austrinių rūšies, paprastai randamų Raudonojoj jūroj ir Indijos vandenyne; oranžinių lucinų su apskritu kiaukutu, ylinių, keletą **murex persica,** kurios teikdavo **Nautilui** nuostabių dažų, nemaža **murex**	Localization/ Preservation	plonasienias austrių kilmės kriaukles su švelniais spyniniais danteliais, randamas Raudonojoje jūroje ir Indijos vandenyne, rutulio pavidalo, oranžinių liucinų kriauklesm šlinių, persiškųjų purpurinukių, kurios „Nautiliui“ teikdavo puikiausius dažus, raguotųjų akmenių	Localization

	cornus, longs de quinze centimètres, qui se dressaient sous les flots comme des mains prêtes à vous saisir, des turbinelles cornigères, toutes hérissées d'épines, des lingules hyantes, des anatines, coquillages comestibles qui alimentent les marchés de l'Hindoustan, des pélagies panopyres, légèrement lumineuses, et enfin d'admirables oculines flabelliformes, magnifiques éventails qui forment l'une des plus riches arborisations de ces mers 320	**cornigtus** vienuolikos centimetrų ilgio kilusių iš po vandens kaip rankos, kurios nori jus sugriebti; **turbinella cornigera,** dengta spygliais, **lingula hyans, anatina,** kiaukutų, kurie pardavinėjami Indostano rinkose; **pelagia panopura, oculina flabelliformis,** tas puikias vėduokles, sudarančias puikiausias medžius tose jūrose. 41		penkiolikos centimetrų ilgio, ištįsusių į viršų, nelyginant rankos, norinčios jus tuoj sugriebti, ragų pavidalo kūlvirstukų, ištisai apaugusių spygliais, dvikiaučių kriauklių lingulų, antinių, valgomųjų kriauklių, eksportuojamų į Indostano rinkas, polipų, pelagijų-panopirų, truputį švytinčių, ir, pagaliau, žavių vėduoklinių didžiaakių – tų puikiųjų vėduoklių, kurios yra vienos iš gražiausių vandenyno faunos kūrinių 288	
109	Des myrianes, des glycères, des aricies et des annélides, qui allongeaient démesurément leurs antennes et leurs cyrrhes tentaculaires 321	mirianos, gliceros, arikijos ir kitoki kirminai 43	Localization	Nereidos, glicerai, aricija ir kiti nariuotieji, traukydami ilgus savo ūselius ir čiuptuvėlius 290	Localization/ Addition
110	tridacne 321	tridakna 44	Localization	tridagna 291	Localization
111	entre autres le thalassianthus aster des tubipores 334	thalassimethus aster, tubipora	Preservation/ Localization	tubiporidai – aštuoniaspinduliniai koralai 304-305	Localization
112	éponges fines-douces […] l'éponge blonde de Syrie, l'éponge dure de Barbarie 336	„fines-douces“ [...] švelniosios Sirijos pintys	Omission/ Localization	Tualetinės pintys [...] auksinė Sirijos pintis, šiurkščioji Berberijos pintis 305	Localization
113	des éponges pédiculées, foliacées, globuleuses, digitées […] noms de corbeilles, de calices, de quenouilles, de cornes d'élan, de pied de lion, de queue de paon, de gant de Neptune 336	Stiebiškų, lapiškų, kamuoliškų, pirštuotų. […] pavadinimus pintinėlių, puodelių, ratelių, elnio ragų, liūto kojų, povo uodegos, Neptūno pirštinės 60	Localization/ Omission	šakotosios pintys, paluotosios, rutulinės, skiautėtosios. [...] vardus – krepšeliai, taurelės, verptuvai, briedžio ragas, liūto letena, povo uodega, Neptūno pirštinė 306	Localization/ Omission

114	des raies, parmi lesquelles les limmes de forme ovale, de couleur brique, au corps semé d'inégales taches bleues et reconnaissables à leur double aiguillon dentelé, des arnacks au dos argenté, des pastenaques à la queue pointillée, et des bockats, vastes manteaux longs de deux mètres qui ondulaient entre les eaux, des aodons, absolument dépourvus de dents, sortes de cartilagineux qui se rapprochent du squale, des ostracions-dromadaires dont la bosse se termine par un aiguillon recourbé, long d'un pied et demi, des ophidies, véritables murènes à la queue argentée, au dos bleuâtre, aux pectorales brunes bordées d'un liséré gris, des fiatoles, espèces de stromatées, zébrés d'étroites raies d'or et parés des trois couleurs de la France, des blémies-garamits, longs de quatre décimètres, de superbes caranx, décorés de sept bandes transversales d'un beau noir, de nageoires bleues et jaunes, et d'écailles d'or et d'argent, des centropodes, des mulles auriflammes à tête jaune, des scares, des labres, des balistes, des gobies 337-9	rajos, tarp kurių buvo ovalinės formos, plytinės spalvos limų; jų kūnas su nelygiomis melsvomis dėmėmis, juos galima pažinti iš dvigubo dantinio spyglio; arpakai su sidabrine nugara, jūros katinai su spygliu uodegoje, bokatai, milžiniškos dviejų metrų ilgumo skraistės pluduriavo vandenyje; aodonai visiškai be dantų, kremzlinės žuvys artimos rykliams; dromaderai, kurių nugara baigiasi lenktu spygliu pusantros pėdos ilgumo, ophidijos su sidabriniais uodegos pelėkais, melsva nugara, kaštaniniu krūtinės pelėku su pilkais pakraščiais; fiatolai iš stromatų rūšies, išmarginti siauromis auksinėmis druožėmis ir papuošti trimis Prancūzijos spalvomis; garamitai, pusės metro ilgumo; puikieji karanksai, papuošti septyniomis skersinėmis druožėmis, puokiausios juodos spalvos su pelėkais melsvos ir gelsvos spalvos, auksiniais ir sidabriniais žvynais; rausvi kaip ugnis centropodai su geltona galva, skarai, labrai balistai, gobijos 61-62	Omission/ Localization	rajos, jų tarpe ovalinės formos ir plytinės spalvos limai, išmarginti melsvomis nevienodo dydžio dėmėmis, su dvigubu adatos pavidalo spygliu – smaigauodegis arnakas su sidabrine nugara, spygliuotoji raja su dygline uodega ir kitos didžiulės rajos, kurių plačios mantijos dviejų metrų ilgumo plevėsuoja tarp bangų, aodonai, visiškai neturintieji dantų, priklausą kremzlėtosioms žuvims, artimi rykliams; ostracionai-dromaderai kurių kupra baigiasi riestu dygliu pusantros pėdos ilgio, ofidijos, tikrosios murenos su sidabriniu uodegos peleku, žydra nugara ir rudais krūtininiais pelekais, apvedžiotais pilkais krašteliais; fiatolai, stromatų rūšies, išmarginti siaurais auksiniais dryželiais is papuošti trimis Prancūzijos vėliavos spalvomis; goramai, kurių dešimčių centimetrų ilgio, labai gražios storagalvės, įsidėmėtinos septyniais skersiniais savo dryžiais įmantrios juodos spalvos, su žydros ir geltonos	Localization

				spalvos pelekais, su auksiniais ir sidabriniais žvynais, centropodai, sultonės su geltonais pelekais ir kuoduku žaliapilvės, babridai, nugaragiai, kolbnai 307	
115	Ordre des syréniens, groupe des pisciformes, sous-classe des monodelphiens, classe des mammifères, embranchement des vertébrés 350	Sirenų klasės, žuvinių būrys, žinduolių gentis, slankstėtųjų rūšis 74	Omission/ Localization	Sirenų būrio, žinduolių klasės, aukščiausios stuburinių gyvūnų klasės 314	Omission/ Localization
116	une espèce de Sterna nilotica 354	**sterna nilotca** rūšiai 81	Preservation/ Localization	*sterna nilotca* rūšis 323	Preservation/ Localization
117	gobies aphyse […], le nom de « loches de mer » 366	**gobies aphysą** […] vadinamą „jūros sližiais“ 93	Preservation/ Localization	kūjagalviai – afizai [...] vadina jūrų vijūnais 334	Localization
118	des pagres à demi phosphorescents 366	**Pagrus** [...] priklausąs sparoidea šeimai 93	Preservation/ Localization	pagrai iš jūros karosų šeimos 334	Localization
119	des cheilines 366	cheilinų 93	Localization	cheilinų 334	Localization
120	C'étaient des gymontes-fierasfers blanchâtres qui passaient comme d'insaisissables vapeurs, des murènes-congres, serpents de trois à quatre mètres enjolivés de vert, de bleu et de jaune, des gades-merlus, longs de trois pieds, dont le foie formait un morceau délicat, des coepoles-ténias qui flottaient comme de fines algues, des trygles que les poètes appellent poissons-lyres et les marins poissons-siffleurs, et dont le museau est orné de deux lames triangulaires et dentelées qui figurent l'instrument du vieil Homère, des trygles-hirondelles, nageant avec la rapidité de l'oiseau dont ils ont pris le nom, des holocentres-mérons,	Tai buvo balkšvi fierasferiai, kurie praplaukė, kaip garo druožes, ungurliškos murenos penkiasdešimt metrų ilgumo, margavusios žaliomis, melsvomis ir gelsvomis spalvomis. **Gadus merluecius** trijų pėdų ilgumo, kurio kepenys sudaro puikių patiekalą, **coepola toenia** plona, kaip dumblė; triglai, kuriuos poetai vadina lyromis, o jūrininkai žuvimis švilpikais; jų dantys papuošti dviem trikampėm dantytom plokštėm, primenančiom senovės Homero instrumentą; triglai	Preservation/ Localization	Melsvi elektriniai unguriai; vinguriavo į gyvates panašios murenos trijų keturių metrų ilgio, žalios, žydros ir geltonos spalvos; o be to, dar plaukė merlanai **t**rijų pėdų ilgio, kurių kepsnys laikomas labai gardžiu valgiu; kaspinų pavidalo cepolai, panašūs į dumblių steibus; pro šalį šmėkščiojo triglos, kuriuos poetai pavadino labai gražiu „žuvies-lyros“ vardu, o jūreiviai juos praminė jūros gaidžiais – savo snukučiu jie bent kiek priminė	Localization/ Addition

	à tête rouge, dont la nageoire dorsale est garnie de filaments, des aloses agrémentées de taches noires, grises, brunes, bleues, jaunes, vertes, qui sont sensibles à la voix argentine des clochettes, et de splendides turbots, ces faisans de la mer, sortes de losanges à nageoires jaunâtres, pointillés de brun, et dont le coté supérieur, le côté gauche, est généralement marbré de brun et de jaune, enfin des troupes d'admirables mulles rougets, véritables paradisiers de l'Océan 378	kregždės, plaukiančios kaip paukščia, dėl to ir gavo savo pavadinimą; žiauninės su raudona galva, kurių nugarinis pelėkas su plaušais; alozai papuošti juodomis, pilkomis, rudomis, melsvomis, geltonomis, žaliomis dėmėmis, jie jaučia skambalo balsą. Puikus skraistiniai, jūros fazanai, panašūs į rombus su gelsvais pelėkais, kurių viršutinė kairioji pusė paprastai išmarginta rudomis ir gelsvomis dėmėmis. Pagaliau gaujos nuostabių barbutų (mullus barbutus), tikrų vandenyno paradizių; 106		senovės Homero lyrą; o toliau – kregždinės triglos plaukė paukščių greitumu, todėl jiems ir toks pavadinimas duotas; radongalviai jūros sterkai rodė savo nugaros peleką išpuoštą gijinėmis puošmenomis; o be to, dar geležinė silkė, išmarginta juodomis, pilkomis rudomis rudomis, žydromis, geltonomis, žaliomis dėmelėmis, jautri sidabriniam varpelių skambėjimui; gražuolės plekšnės – tiurbo, tikriausi jūros fazanai, rombo formos, su geltonais pelekais, perdėm rudais taškučiais, viršutinė jų šonų dalis nuspalvinta rudais ir geltonais tonais, dėl to jie atrodo lyg marmuriniai. Pagaliau praplaukė būrys dailiųjų barbulių, šių vandenyno rojaus paukščių; 346	
121	ni miralets, ni balistes, ni tétrodons, ni hippocampes, ni jouans, ni centrisques, ni blennies, ni surmulets, ni labres, ni éperlans, ni exocets, ni anchois, ni pagels, ni bogues, ni orphes, ni tous 380	nei balistų, nei tetrodonų, nei jūros arkliukų, nei centrisių, nei blenijų, nei **mullus surtuletus**, nei lygiaburnių, nei gražiųjų pagrų, nei auksiškų plekšnių, nei visų svarbiausių kambalo šeimos atstovų 107	Localization/ Preservation/ Omission	Rajos-miralės, nugararagių, skėstadančių, jūros arkliukų, jūros oskalų, jūros šuniukų, sultonių, labridų, didžiaakių sparų, jūros adatų 346	Localization/ Omission

122	deux ou trois cachalots, munis d'une nageoire dorsale du genre des physétères, quelques dauphins du genre des globicéphales, spéciaux à la Méditerranée 380	Tris kašalotus, su nugariniais pelėkais, priklausančius **physeter** giminei, kelis delfinus ir **globiceps** giminės, charakteringus Tarpužemio jūrai 107	Preservation/ Localization	Iš kašalotų šeimos, su vienu nugariniu peleku; keletą delfinų, būdingų Vidužemio jūrai 347	Localization/ Omission
123	le luth qui forme une espèce assez rare 380	vėžlių kakuanų 107	Localization	retai vėžlių rūšiai	Localization
124	Une admirable galéolaire 380	Oranžinę galeoliariją 109	Localization	Oranžine galeoliarija 347	Localization
125	es éponges, des holoturies, des cydippes hyalines ornées de cyrrhes rougeâtres et qui émettaient une légère phosphorescence, des beroës, vulgairement connus sous le nom de concombres de mer et baignés dans les miroitements d'un spectre solaire, des comatules ambulantes, larges d'un mètre, et dont la pourpre rougissait les eaux, des euryales arborescentes de la plus grande beauté, des pavonacées à longues tiges, un grand nombre d'oursins comestibles d'espèces variées, et des actinies vertes au tronc grisâtre, au disque brun, qui se perdaient dans leur chevelure olivâtre de tentacules 382	Pintis, holoturijos, cidipai, papuošti rausvais čiuptuvais skleidžią blankią fosforinę šviesą, beroesai paprastai vadinami jūros agurkais, apšviesti mirgančia saulės šviesa; plaukiniai, siekią metro platumo ir nudažą jūrą savo purpuritu; mediniai eurijalai, nepaprasto grožio paparčiai, su ilgakočiais lapais, žymus skaičius valgomųjų ežinių įvairiausių atmainų, pagaliau žalios aktinijos su pilku kamienu ir rudais krūmais, kurie slėpdavosi gelsvose jų čiuptuvų šakose 111	Localization	Pintys, holoturijos, skaidrios kaip stiklas, ktenoforai-cipidai su rausvais čiuptuvėliais ir bent kiek fosforuojantieji, ktenoforai-beroesai, žinomi jūros agurkėlių pavadinimu, mirguliuojantieji visomis saulės spektro spalvomis, galinčios kilnotis iš vienos vietos į kitą jūros lelijos-komatulos, siekiančios vieno metro aukštį ir nudažančios vandenis purpurine spalva. Nenanrasto grožio jūros lelijos-eurialijos, kaip medis išsišakojusiais spinduliais, pavonijos ilgais stiebais, daugybė įvairiausių rūšių valgomų jūros ežių ir žalios aktinijos su rudu disku, paslėptu po tamsių alyvinės spalvos čiuptuvėlių kuokštu 349	Localization/ Addition
126	l'inachus scorpion 383	**inachus scorpio** 113	Preservation	krabus-inachusus 351	Localization
127	des lambres-masséna,	**Lambrus**	Preservation	Krabų-lambrų,	Localization

	des lambres-spinimanes, probablement égarés sur ce haut-fond, car d'ordinaire ils vivent à de grandes profondeurs, des xhantes, des pilumnes, des rhomboldes, des calappiens granuleux – très faciles à digérer, fait observer Conseil - - des corystes édentés, des ébalies, des cymopolies, des dorripes laineuses, etc. Parmi les macroures, subdivisés en cinq familles, les cuirassés, les fouisseurs, les astaciens, les salicoques et les ochyzopodes, il cite des langoustes communes, dont la chair est si estimée chez les femelles, des scyllares-ours ou cigales de mer, des gébies riveraines, et toutes sortes d'espèces comestibles, mais il ne dit rien de la subdivision des astaciens qui comprend les homards, car les langoustes sont les seuls homards de la Méditerranée. Enfin, parmi les anomoures, il vit des drocines communes, abritées derrière cette coquille abandonnée dont elles s'emparent, des homoles à front épineux, des bernard-l'ermite, des porcellanes 383-384	**spirimanus,** matyt, atsitiktinai patekęs ant to povandeninio kalno, nes paprastai jie laikosi didelėse gelmėse **xantho pilumnus, callapa granulosa, cocistes edeentata, cymopolia** ir t.t./ Tarp ilgauodegių skiriamų į penkias šeimas mini langustus paprastuosius, kurių patelių mėsa nepaprastai gardi, **scyllarus arctus, gebia rivuliaris** ir daugybė kitų rūšių tinkamų maistui; bet jis nieko nesako apie astacinos šeimą, kuriai priklauso omarai, nes langustai vieninteliai Tarpužemio jūros omarai. Pagaliau tarp anomura pamatė paprastųjų drocinų, pasislėpusių kiaukutuose, kuriomis jos naudojasi; homolų, su spigliais ant galvos; vėžių atsiskyrėlių ir t.t. 113		matyt, atsitiktinai patekusių ant šios povandeninės uolos, nes jie dažniausiai gyvena didelėje gilumoje./ - Ksantai, pilumnai, kaliapai, - pastebi Konselis, - dantingieji korisatai, ebalijos, drovieji krabai ir kiti./ Konselis pamini paprastuosius langustus – jų patelių mėsa labai branginama, - vėžius-meškas, gebijas ir visas kitas valgomųjų vėžiagyvių rūšis. Bet jis nieko nekalba apie astacidų šeimą, kuriai priklauso omarai, kadangi langustai – vieninteliai Vidužemio jūros „omarai“. Pagaliau tarp vidutiniauodegių jis pastebėjo paprastąsias drocinas, pasislėpusias margoje kriauklėje, kurią jos apgyvendina, homolus su gumbuota kakta, vėžius atsiskyrėlius, porcelianas ir kitus 351	

128	des sagres bruns, des humantins en forme de prismes et cuirassés d'une peau tuberculeuse, des esturgeons semblables à leurs congénères de la Méditerranée, des syngnathes-trompettes, longs d'un pied et demi, jaune-brun, pourvus de petites nageoires grises, sans dents ni langue, et qui défilaient comme de fins et souples serpents 420	rudi **sagrus**; centrinos, prizmos išvaizdos, dengtos nelygia oda, lyg šarvais: ešeriai, panašūs į Tarpužemio jūro giminaičius, **syngnathus,** pusantros pėdos ilgio tamsiai geltoni su smulkiais trumpais pelėkais, be dantų ir liežuvio, rangėsi kaip plonos ir lanksčios gyvatės 149	Preservation/ Localization	rudieji jūros karosai, rykliai žmogėdros, su šiurkščia gumbuota oda, cilindriniu kūnu; eršketai, panašūs į viengenčius Vidužemio jūroje; jūros adatos-stentorai, pusantro metro ilgio, šviesiai rudos spalvos, su mažais pilkais pelekais, neturintieji dantų ir liežuvio. Jie raivėsi vandenyje kaip gyvačiukės. 385	Localization
129	de dragons marins 421	jūros slibinais 150	Localization	jūros drakonai 385	Localization
130	des xyphias-espadons 421	žuvys kalavijai 150	Localization	kalavijuotė 386	Localization
131	de charmants alcyons stellés aux couleurs roses, des actinies qui laissaient traîner leur longue chevelure de tentacules, des méduses vertes, rouges, bleues, et particulièrement ces grandes rhizostomes de Cuvier, dont l'ombrelle bleuâtre est bordée d'un feston viole 436-437	**Alcionium aellatum**, rožinės spalvos, aktinijų išskėtusių savo ilgus ir gauruotus čiupiklius, žalių, raudonų ir melsvų medūzų, ir ypatingai didelių rhyzostomo Cuvieri, kurių melsvi skėčiai kraštuoti fioletine druože 166	Preservation/ Localization	Žvaigždinės, švelniai rausvos puikiosios alcionijos, aktinijos, išskleidusios ilgas savo čiuptuvų sruogas, medūzos, žalios, raudonos, žydros ir tarp jų Kiuvje kornerotas, kurio melsvas skėtis apvedžiotas violetiniais festonėliais 399	Localization/ Addition
132	famille des delphiniens compte dix genres, [...] des delphinorinques 440	Delfinų šeimoje [...] **dullphinorbynchus** giminei 169	Preservation/ Localization	delfinų genčių, [...] ilganosiams delfinams 399	Localization
133	l'hexanche, espèce de chien de mer muni de six fentes respiratoires, le télescope aux yeux énormes, le malarmat-cuirassé, aux thoracines grises, aux pectorales noires, que protégeait son plastron de plaques osseuses d'un rouge pâle, puis enfin le grenadier, qui,	**hexanchus**, ryklių rūšį,su įeįiomis kvėpuojamomis skylėmis, **uranoscopus scaber** su milžiniįkomis akimis **peristeion cataphracta** su pilkais pilvo ir juodais krūtinės palėkais, apdengtą antkrūtinio iš balkšvai rožnių	Preservation/ Localization	heksanchai, priklausantieji ryklių būriui, ryklių su šešiais žiaunų plyšiais rūšiai, teleskopinės žuvys su didžiulėmis akimis, šarvuotos žuvys ostrachijonai, su pilkais pilvo ir juodais krųtinės pelekais, su šviesiai rausvų kaulinių	Localization

	vivant par douze cents mètres de profondeur, supportait alors une pression de cent vingt atmosphères 442	kaulinių plokštelių 172		plokštelių antkrūtiniu, ir, pagaliau, žuvys ilgauodegės, gyvenančios tūkstančio dbiejų šimtų metrų gelmėje 404	
134	l'espèce *Unsnea melanoxantha* […] de longs fucus pourpres et cramoisis 481	**Usnea mėlanoxantha** rūšies [...] ilgi fukusai, purpuriniai ir tamsiai rausvi 215-216	Preservation/ Localization	Unsnea melanoxantha rūšies […] ilgi purpuriniai ir raudoni dumbliai 441	Preservation/ Localization
135	de mollusques, de petites moules, de patelles, de buccardes lisses, en forme de coeurs, et particulièrement de clios au corps oblong et membraneux, dont la tête est formée de deux lobes arrondis. Je vis aussi des myriades de ces clios boréales, longues de trois centimètres, dont la baleine avale un monde à chaque bouchée. Ces charmants ptéropodes, véritables papillons de la mer, animaient les eaux libres sur la lisière du rivage 483	moliuskų kiaukutų **patella, buccardia glabra,** širdies pavidalo ir daugiausia **clio,** pailgo kūno su galva, sudaryta iš dviejų apvalainų plokščių. Čia taip pat mačiau daugybę **clio borealis,** trijų centimetrų ilgio, kurias banginiai naikina masėmis. Tai puikūs sparniakojai gyviai, tikros jūros peteliškės, margino atvirus vandenis, skalaujančius krantus. 216	Preservation/ Localization	Moliuskų, smulkių kiaukutų, jūros taurelių, glotnių širdies pavidalo bikardų ir užvis daugiausia klionų su pailgu plėveliniu kūnu ir galva, panašia į dvi užapvalintas mentes. Aš mačiau miriadus šiaurės klionų, trijų centimetrų ilgio, kuriuos tūkstančiais ryja banginiai. Šie nuostabūs sparnuotakojai, tikros jūros peteliškės, teikė gyvybės šį krantą skalaujantiems vandenims. 441-442	Localization

136	quelques cottes australes, longs d'un décimètre, espèce de cartilagineux blanchâtres traversés de bandes livides et armés d'aiguillons, puis des chimères antarctiques, longues de trois pieds, le corps très allongé, la peau blanche, argentée et lisse, la tête arrondie, le dos muni de trois nageoires, le museau terminé par une trompe qui se recourbe vers la bouche 486	**Cottus australis**, vieno decimetro ilgumo, baltų, su melsvomis druožėmis, ginkluotų dygliais; paskui **chimera antarctica** 3 pėdų ilgio, baltos sidabruotos švelnios odos, apvalios galvos, su trimis pelėkais ant nugaros ir knysliu vietoj burnos priešakyje 218	Preservation/ Localization	pietų kūjagalvių vieno decimetro ilgio, baltų su skersine mėlyna juosta, su smailiu spygliu, daugybę jūros adatų, Antarktikos chimerų iš kremzlėtųjų žuvų poklasės, iš pilnagalvių būrio, ištemptu trijų pėdų ilgio kūno, pilka oda sidabrinės rudos spalvos, apskrita galva, konusiniu, atkištu į priekį snukiu, su trimis stipriais nugariniais pelekais ir ilga apskrita uodega 444	Localization
137	de belles phyctallines, appartenant à la famille des actinidiens […], le *phyctalis protexta* 527	Gražiosios fiktalinijos, priklausančios aktinijų šeimai [...] **phictalis protexta** 268	Preservation/ Localization	aktinijų šeimų fiktalinos, ir tarp kitų rūšių *psyctalis protexta* 488	Preservation/ Localization
138	Des turritelles, des olives-porphyres, à lignes régulièrement entrecroisées dont les taches rousses se relevaient vivement sur un fond de chair, des ptérocères fantaisistes, semblables à des scorpions pétrifiés, des hyales translucides, des argonautes, des seiches excellentes à manger, et certaines espèces de calmars, que les naturalistes de l'antiquité classaient parmi les poissons-volants, et qui servent principalement d'appât pour la pêche de la morue 527	**Turritella**; **oliva porpphyra**, su taisyklingai susikertančiomis linijomis, kurių rudos dėmės buvo nepaprastai ryškios kūno fone; **pterocera,** panaši į suakmenėjusį skorpioną, **hyalea translucida argonauta**, sepijos puikaus skonio ir kelios rūšys kalmarų, kuriuos senovės gamtininkai priskirdavo lekiančioms žuvims ir kurie svarbiausia buvo naudojami kaip jaukas, gaudant menkes 268	Preservation/ Localization	turitelos, alyvos, porfiros su taisyklingai susikryžiuojančiomis linijomis ir rudais šlakais, ryškiai išsiskiriančiais kūno fone; fantastiniai pterocerai, panašūs į suakmenėjusius skorpionus; skaidrūs chialai, argonautai ir labai gražios sepijos, o taip pat kelios rūšys kalmarų, kuriuos senovės gamtininkai laikė skraidančiomis žuvims ir kurie labai tinka masalu gaudant menkes 488	Localization

139	Parmi les cartilagineux: des pétromizons-pricka, sortes d'anguilles, longues de quinze pouces, tête verdâtre, nageoires violettes, dos gris bleuâtre, ventre brun argenté semé de taches vives, iris des yeux cerclé d'or 528	**Petromizon pricka,** ungurių giminė, 15 colių ilgio, su žalsva galva, violetiniais pelėkais, pilkai melsva nugara, tamsiai sidabrišku pilvu, su skaisčiomis dėmėmis ir auksine plėvele aplink akis. 269	Preservation/ Localization	ungurinės devynakės-prikos penkiolikos colių ilgio, su žalsvomis galvomis, violetiniais pelekais, pilkai melsvomis nugaromis, sidabriniais rudais pilvais, nusėtais ryškių šlakelių, ir su auksiniais vaivorykųtiniais ratilais aplink akis – labai įdomus gyvūnas, greičiausiai į jūrą užnešta Amazonės srovės, nes, apskirtai kalbant, gyvena gėluose vandenyse 488-489	Localization/ Addition
140	des raies tuberculées, à museau pointu, à queue longue et déliée, armées d'un long aiguillon dentelé; de petits squales d'un mètre, gris et blanchâtres de peau, dont les dents, disposées sur plusieurs rangs, se recourbent en arrière, et qui sont vulgairement connus sous le nom de pantouffliers; des lophies-vespertillions, sortes de triangles isocèles rougeâtres, d'un demi-mètre, auxquels les pectorales tiennent par des prolongations charnues qui leur donnent l'aspect de chauves-souris, mais que leur appendice corné, situé près des narines, a fait surnommer licornes de mer; enfin quelques espèces de batistes, le curassavien dont les flancs pointillés brillent d'une éclatante couleur d'or, et le caprisque violet clair, à nuances chatoyantes comme la	**Raja tuberculata**, su aštriu snukiu, plona ir ilga uodega, ginkluota ilgu dantėtu spigliu; maži rykliai 3 pėdų, su pilkai balsva oda, kurių kelių eilių dantys užlinkę į užpakalį; **lophius vespertilio,** rausvi**,** lygiašoniai trikampiai, pusantros pėdos ilgumo, kurių krūtinės pelėkai laikosi ant mėsingų ir dėl to atrodo jie, kaip šikšnosparniai, bet raginė atauga, esanti prie šnervių, pakišo mintį jūrininkams pavadinti vienarragiais. Pagaliau kelios rūšys balistų ir t.t. 269	Preservation/ Localization/ Omission	gumbuotosios rajos su smailais snukiais ir ilgomis lanksčiomis uodegomis, užsibaigiančiomis ilgais dantytais spygliais; paskui nedideli rykliai metro ilgio, pilkos ir balkšvos odos, - jų dantys išdėstyti keliomis eilėmis ir užlenkti atgal; paskui žuvis – šikšnosparnis, panaši į rausvą lygiašonį trikampį, pusės metro ilgio, kurios krūtininiai pelekai panašūs į mėsingas mentes ir todėl jos yra panašios į šikšnosparnius, bet jos dar vadinamos ir jūros vienaragiais, nes prie šnervių jos turi ragines antaugas; pagaliau	Localization

	gorge d'un pigeon. 528			keletas rūšių balistų nugararagių, kurių šonai, apdengti smulkių taškučių, žvilgėjo skaisčiai auksine spalva, ir pagaliau šviesiai violetinės spalvos kapriskos su mirgančiais atspalviais, kaip karvelio krūtinė. 489	
141	Classe des cartilagineux, ordre des chondroptérygiens, à branchies fixes, sous-ordre des sélaciens, famille des raies, genre des torpilles 529	kremzlinių klasė, **chondropterygea** skyrius, su nejudomomis žiaunomis, **clachia** grupė, rajų šeima, gniusų veislė 270	Preservation/ Localization	Klasė – kremzlėtųjų, burys – kremzliapelekių, su nepaslankiomis žiaunomis, pobūris – ryklinių, šeima – rajų, gentis – elektrinė raja 490	Localization
142	LES POULPES 534	aštuonkojai 274	Localization	aštuonkojai 493	Localization
143	des galères connues sous le nom de physalie spélagiques 536	Galerėjų, žinomų **physalia pelagica** vardu 276	Preservation/ Localization	sifonoforų – fizalijų, jos taip pat buvo vadinamos „kariniais portugalų laivukais“ 495	Preservation/ Localization
144	des pomacanthes-dorés 536	**Pomacanthus auratus** 277	Localization	auksiniai pomakantai 496	Localization
145	la division des brachioures, des l'ambres à longues pattes, des crabes violacés, des clios 537	Nariuotuosius iš **brachyura** skyriaus ilgakojus lambrus, rausvai mėlynus kravus, klionus 278	Preservation/ Localization/ Addition	atstovaujančių trumpauodegių grupei, ilgapėdėms lambroms, šviesiai violetiniams krabams ir klijosams 497	Localization/ Omission
146	des labres-grisons particuliers à ces mers, des spares-synagres dont l'iris brillait comme un feu, des sciènes longues d'un mètre, à large gueule hérissée de petites dents, qui faisaient entendre un léger cri des centronotes-nègres dont j'ai déjà parlé, des coriphènes bleus, relevés d'or et d'argent, des perroquets, vrais arcs-en-ciel de l'Océan, qui peuvent	Burninius, būdingus toms jūroms; sparus atsiskyrėlius, kurie blizgėjo kaip ugnis; scienas, trijų pėdų ilgio, plačiomis žiotimis, pilnomis mažų dantų; jos netgi rėkė; **centronatus niger**, apie kurį jau kalbėjau; melsvų korifenų, papuoštų auksu ir sidabru; tai tikros vandenyno orarykštės, kurios	Localization/ Preservation	Labridų-putpeles; paskui eina sinagridai su vaivorykštiniu apvalkalu, žėrinčiu lyg ugnis; kupriai-scienos, galinčios cypsėti, metro ilgio, su plačiomis žiotimis, prismaigstytomis smulkių dantų; centronotai-negrai, kurious aš jau minėjau; žydrosios	Localization

	rivaliser de couleur avec les plus beaux oiseaux des tropiques des blémies-bosquiens à tête triangulaire, des rhombes bleuâtres dépourvus d'écailles, des batrachoïdes recouverts d'une bande jaune et transversale qui figure un t grec, des fourmillements de petits gohies-hoc pointillés de taches brunes, des diptérodons à tête argentée et à queue jaune, divers échantillons de salmones, des mugilomores, sveltes de taille, brillant d'un éclat doux, que Lacépède a consacrés à l'aimable compagne de sa vie, enfin un beau poisson, le chevalier-américain, qui, décoré de tous les ordres et chamarré de tous les rubans, fréquente les rivages de cette grande nation où les rubans et les ordres sont si médiocrement estimés 553	gali konkuruoti savo spalvomis su pačiais geriausiais tropiniais paukščiais; blankūs buožgalviai, trikampiška galva; kreivašoniai, melsvos spalvos be žvynų; **batrahoidejos**, su gelsva skersine druože, graikiško T pavidalo; ištisos bandos buožgalvių su juodomis dėmėmis; plunksnadančiai su sidabriška galva ir geltona uodega; įvairūs egzemplioriai **mugilomorus**, ploni ir ilgi blizgėjo švelnia šviesa, kuriuos Lasepedas paaukojo mylimajai savo gyvenimo draugei; pagaliau graži žuvis **chaetodon,** blizganti tarytum ordenais ir įvairiaspalvėmis juostomis, dažnai lanko krantus tos didžios tautos, kuri labai mažai tebrangina ir juostas ir ordinus. 295		korifenos su auksiniais ir sidabriniais atspalviais; peroke, tikros vaivorykštės, savo spalvomis galinčios lenktyniauti su gražiausiais tropikų paukščiais; jūros šuniukai su trikampėmis galvomis; plekšnė-rombai, melsvos bežvynės žuvys; batrachoidai su geltonais skersiniais ir išilginiais dryžiais T formos; aplinkui knibždėjo maži kūjagalviai, nusėti rudais šlakeliais; paskui eina dipterodonai su geltonomis uodegomis ir sidabrinėmis galvomis; čia pat lašišų atstovai – grakštūs mugiliomorai švelnaus blizgesio, kuriuos Lasepedas paskyrė savo mielai gyvenimo gždraujei, ir pagaliau, - graži žuvis, amerikinis riteris, papuoštas įvairiais ordinais ir juostelėmis, dažnai aptinkamas prie Šiaurės Amerikos žemyno, kur liaudis taip mažai vertina ordinus ir juosteles. 511-512	
147	des haies de zoophytes 187	gyvažiedžiai krūmai, tai zoofitų krūmai 188	Localization	gyvatvorės iš zoofitų 163	Localization
148	entre autres le thalassianthus aster des tubipores 334	thalassimethus aster, tubipora	Preservation/ Localization	tubiporidai – aštuoniaspinduliniai koralai 304-305	Localization

149	aux pholadesdattes 267	žerplėjimo 283	Localization	spingsuliavimas 240	Localization

Table 2. Translation of Names of Plants into Lithuanian

No	Jules Verne FR	Jurgis Talmantas LT	Strategies	Petras Velička LT	Strategies
1	le sucre par les grands fucus de la mer du Nord 117	cukrus, iš šiaurės jūros dumblių 110	Globalization/ Omission	cukrus, kurį gaminamės iš milžiniškų Vidužemio jūros guveinių 97	Localization/ Mistranslation
2	des cladostèphes verticillées, des padines-paon, des caulerpes à feuilles de vigne, des callithamnes granifères, de délicates céramies à teintes écarlates, des agares disposées en éventails, des acétabules, semblables à des chapeaux de champignons très déprimés 166	žiedinių kladostefų, povajuosčių, vynuogiškais lapais kaulerpų, varpingų kalitomnijų, švelnių šviesiai raudonos spalvos ceramijų, vėduoklės pavidalo agarų, acetabulų, panašių į labai įdubusius kremzlius, kuriuos seniau priskirdavo zoofitams ir pagaliau visa eilė jūros dumblių 164-165	Globalization	nariuotų kladostefų, plokštelinių padinų, kaulerpų, panašių į vynuogių lapus, gumbuotų kalitanijonų, švelnių ceramiumų skaisčiai raudonu atspalviu, gležnų raudonų vėduoklės pavidalo agariumų ir kitų įvairių dumblių 144	Localization/ Omission
3	de longs rubans de fucus, les uns globuleux, les autres tubulés, des laurencies, des ladostèphes, au feuillage si délié, des rhodymènes palmés, semblables à des éventails de cactus. 184	fukusų juostas, vienos kamuoliškos, kitos vamzdeliškos, laurencijas, kladostefas tankiais lapais, palminės rodimenas, primenanšias į kaktusų vėduokles 185	Localization/ Omission	guveinių sruogos, vietomis rutulio, vietomis vamzdžio pavidalo, laurensijos, plonalapės, kladosteros, skiautėtosios rodimenijos, primenančios kaktusus 160	Localization/ Omission
4	des padines-paons, […] des céramies écarlates, des laminaires allongeant leurs jeunes pousses comestibles, des néréocystées filiformes et fluxueuses, […] des bouquets s'acétabules, […] toutes dépourvues de fleurs 187	povajuostes, [...] šviesiai rausvas ceramijas, laminarijas su jų jaunomis, tinkamomis valgyti ataugomis, siūlines nereocistėjas, nusidriekiančias aukštyn penkiolika metrų, acetabulų puokštes 188	Omission/ Localization	Padina-pavonija, [...] skaisčiai raudoni ceramiumai, laminarijos, valgomieji dumbliai, tiesiantieji į viršų jaunus savo ūgius, siūliniai nereocistai, skleidžiantieji savo šakas penkiolikos metrų aukštyje, acetabuliarijų puokštės 163	Localization
5	*Nemastoma Geliniaroide* 222	**Nemastoma geliniaroide** 231	Preservation	*nemastoma geliniaroide* 197	Preservation
6	des guirlandes de lianes 231	lijanų girliandomis 240	Localization	besidriekiančių lianų 205	Localization

7	des mimosas, des ficus, des casuarinas, des teks, des hibiscus, des pendanus, des palmiers 231	Mimozų, fikusų, kazuarinų, tekų, hibiskai, pandanų, palmių 240	Localization	Mimozos, fikusai, kazuarinos, tikai, hibiskai, pandanai, palmės 205	Localization
8	des éponges pédiculées, foliacées, globuleuses, digitées […] noms de corbeilles, de calices, de quenouilles, de cornes d'élan, de pied de lion, de queue de paon, de gant de Neptune 336	Stiebiškų, lapiškų, kamuoliškų, pirštuotų. […] pavadinimus pintinėlių, puodelių, ratelių, elnio ragų, liūto kojų, povo uodegos, Neptūno pirštinės 60	Localization/ Omission	šakotosios pintys, paluotosios, rutulinės, skiautėtosios. [...] vardus – krepšeliai, taurelės, verptuvai, briedžio ragas, liūto letena, povo uodega, Neptūno pirštinė 306	Localization/ Omission

APPENDIX 11 - TRANSLATION OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS IN ANDRIUS TAPINAS' NOVEL *VILKO VALANDA*

1. Translation of Proper Names of Characters from the Rothschild Faction Related to the British Branch of the Alliance of Free Cities

Table 1.1 Translation of Proper Names of Characters in *Vilko valanda*

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Edvardas O'Braitis 85	Edward O'Braitis 1165	Localization
2	Čarlzas Finlėjus 90	Charles Finley 1251	Localization
3	generolas Džozefas Žofrė 85	General Joseph Joffrey 1170	Localization
4	majoras Stenas Makdermotas 85	Major Stan McDermott 1171	Localization
5	Miltonas Mabris 142	Milton Mabrey 2005	Localization
6	kapitonas Parkeris 90	Captain Parker 1247	Localization
7	generolas Kronjė 406	the General Cronje 5856	Localization
8	ponas Šmėkla 92	Mr Ghost 1280	Localization
9	grafas Granvilis 23	Earl Granville 195	Localization
10	Finkas 45	Finka 579	Localization
11	Persis 86	Percy 1178	Localization
12	Viljamas Dalvelis 88	William Dalvell 1223	Localization
13	Frenkas 91	Frank 1266	Localization
14	Samuelis Finas 309	Samuel Fin 4419	Localization

1.2 Translation of Geographic Place Names in *Vilko valanda*

Table 1.2.1 Translation of Natural Place Names: Water Sources

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Braitono paplūdymiai 81	the beaches of Brighton 1101	Localization
2	Temzė 81	Thames 1103	Localization

Table 1.2.2 Translation of Natural Place Names

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Velnio Svaro urvai 87	the Devil's Pound Grotto 1203	Localization

Table 1.2.3 Translation of Political Division: Regions, Towns and Cities

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Saksonija 76	Saxony 1036	Localization
2	Anglija 81	England 1093	Localization
3	Sario grafystės miškai 81	the County of Surrey 1102	Localization
4	Vakarai (Oksfordas) 81	the East (Oxford) 1102	Mistranslation / Localization
5	šiaurė (Kembridžas) 81	the North (Cambridge) 1102	Mistranslation / Localization

6	Išoriniai Hebridai 142	the Outter Hebrides 2000	Localization

Table 1.2.4 Translation of Names of Urban Objects

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Regento Šventojo Džeimso parkai 81	Regent's Park or St James' Park 1098	Localization
2	Pietryčių geležinkelio kompanijos traukinys 82	the Southeast Train Company 1107	Localization

1.3 Translation of Names of the British Military Forces

Table 1.3.1 Translation of Names of the British Military Forces and Their Ranks

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Karališkasis karo oro korpusas 88	the Royal Air Force 1213	Localization
2	Karalienės Viktorijos medalis 88	the Queen Victoria Medal 1217	Localization
3	Oro korpusas 88	air force 1217	Localization
4	Karališkoji kavalerija 92	the Royal Regiment of Artillery 1281	Localization
5	Farnboro eskadrilė 94	Farnborough Wing show 1321	Localization
6	sausumos kariuomenė 96	the Land Forces 1355	Localization
7	Karališkasis inžinierių korpusas 96	the Royal Engineers Fleet 1355	Localization
8	artilerija 96	the Royal Artillery 1355	Localization
9	Dangaus kareivių būrys 145	assault platoon of Sky Soldiers 2059	Localization
10	antrasis "Žvaigždės" vairininkas 176	second helmsman of The Star 2488	Localization
11	matrosas 190	a flight officer 2709	Localization
12	stiuardas 193	a steward 2745	Localization
13	ryšininkas 302	the wireless 4321	Localization

Table 1.3.2 Translation of Names of Guns Used by the British Military

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Li-Metfordo trivamzdis 90	Lee-Metford 1247	Localization
2	bizlio koltas 202	a .45 Webley revolver 2011	Localization
3	lengvaisi Hočkisai 145	light Hotchkiss 2060	Localization
4	sunkesni Viskerso kulkosvaidžiai 145	heavier Vickers machine guns 2060	Localization
5	lengvieji pabūklai 146	machine guns 2065	Localization
6	Viskerio kulkosvaidžiai 171	Vickers heavy machine guns 2424	Localization
7	kulkosvaidžiai 172	the machineguns 2428	Localization
8	Li-Anfildo šautuvai 173	Lee Enfield rifles 2446	Localization
9	vikersai 194	Vickers weapons 2762	Addition/ Localization
10	Bizlio koltas 202	Bisley colt 2843	Localization
11	ilgavamzdis pistoletas 420	a long-barrelled pistol 6092	Localization

2. Translation of Culture-Specific Items Related to the Russian Empire

2.1 Translation of Names of Characters in the Russian Empire

Table 2.1.1 Translation of Names of Russian Characters and Their Ranks in the Council

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Aleksandras Ignatjevičius Golicynas 192	Alexander Ignatyevich Golytsin 2723	Localization
2	Emilija 197	Emilia 2810	Localization
3	Miša Suslovas 273	Misha Suslov 3917	Localization
4	Jadvyga Zaic 273	Jadvyga Zaic 3945	Localization
5	Vladimiras Nikolajevičius Lamsdorfas 314	Vladimir Nikolayevich Lamsdorf 4508	Localization
6	Vanečka Skorikas 31	Vanechka Skorik 304	Localization
7	fileris Skorochodovas 198	operative Skorokhodov 2821	Localization
8	didysis kunigaikštis Konstantinas Nikolajevičius 15	Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevich 62	Localization
9	Dmitrijus Martynovičius 15	Dmitriy Martynivich 65	Localization
10	Solskis 15	Solskiy 65	Localization
11	Michailas Kristoforovičius Reiternas 15	Mikhail Kristoforovich Reitern 68	Localization
12	Aleksandras Jegorovičius Timaševas 16	Alexander Yegorovich Timashev 82	Localization
13	Aleksandras Abaza 17	Alexander Abaza 96-97	Localization
14	Aleksandrovas 24	Alexandrov 225	Localization
15	Matvejus 31	Matvey 310	Localization
16	Ivanas Skorochodovas 40	Ivan Skorokhodov 483	Localization
17	Michailas Saveljevičius 196	Mikhail Savelyevich 2790	Localization
18	Jegoras Steblinas-Kamenskis 257	Jegor Steblin-Kamenskiy 3652	Localization
19	Krainskis 260	Krainskiy 3711	Localization
20	Vasilijus Chardinas 261	Vasilij Chardin 3730	Localization
21	Fiodoras Matvejevičius 314	Fiodor Matveyevich 4510	Localization
22	Mišania 273	Mishanya 3922	Localization
23	Anatolijus Kmitas 332	Anatolij Kmit 4777	Localization
24	Plevė 280	Pleve 4053	Localization
25	eseras Sazonovas 280	Sazonov 4053	Localization
26	Sidorovas 263	Sidorov 3772	Localization
27	baronienė Gončarova 24	Baroness Goncharova 227	Localization
28	Valstybės tarybos pirmininkas 15	Chairman of the State Council of the Russian Empire 62	Localization
29	imperijos finansų ministras 15	Imperial Minister of Finance 68	Localization
30	caras 16	his Imperial Majesty Tsar 79	Localization
31	Valstybės ekonomikos departamento pirmininkas 17	Chairman of the State Economics Department 96-97	Localization
32	valstybės sekretorius 23	the State Secretary 195	Localization

33	pirmos gildijos pirklys 24	the First Guild 225	Localization
34	registratorius +intratextual 25	collegiate accessor 237	Localization
35	caro armijos karininkas 40	an officer of the Tsar's Army 483	Localization
36	Trečiojo žvalgybos departamento fileris, tai yra seklys 40	an operative with Department Three - Intelligence Gathering 483	Localization
37	Rusijos tėvelis caras 104	the Tsar, The Father of Russia 1459	Localization
38	Prūsijos karo ministras 313	Prussian Minister of War 4496	Localization
39	Rusijos užsienio reikalų ministras 314	Russian Foreign Minister 4508	Localization

Table 2.1.2 Translation of Names of Historical Russian Figures

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Aleksandras Antrasis 16	Alexander II 79	Localization
2	rusų imperatorius Petras I 161	Emperor of Russia Peter I 2255	Localization

2.2 Translation of Russian Geographic Place Names

Table 2.2.1 Translation of Natural Place Names: Water Sources

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Neva 24	the Neva River 217	Preservation / Addition
2	Rūmų krantinė 24	the Palace Embankment 217	Localization
3	Mažoji Nevka 26	the small Nevka branch of the river 255	Globalization / Preservation

Table 2.2.2 Translation of Names of Different Russian Regions

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Krasnodaras 17	Krasnodar 99	Localization
2	Sibiras 210	Siberia 2969	Localization
3	Antananarivas 406	Antananarivo 5854	Localization

Table 2.2.3 Translation of Names of Russian Towns and Cities

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Sankt Peterburgas 15	Saint Peterburg 61	Localization
2	Peterburgas 19	St Petersburg 127	Localization
3	Miechovas 66	Miechow 883	Localization
4	Krymas 89	Crimea 1236	Localization
5	Karaliaučius 166	Konigsberg 2329	Localization
6	Tula 194	Tula 2761	Localization
7	Liublinas 254	Lubin 3333	Localization
8	Novovileiskas 241	Novovileysk 3458	Localization
9	Minskas 257	Minsk 3656	Localization
10	Charkovas 257	Kharkov 3656	Localization
11	Kijevas 284	Kiev 4095	Localization
12	Maskva 284	Moscow 4095	Localization

13	Orenburgas 391	Orenburg 5644	Localization

Table 2.2.4 Translation of Names of Russian Streets

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Kamenoostrovas 24	Kamenniy Ostrov 218	Localization
2	Kronverkskio prospektas 24	Kronverkskiy 218	Localization
3	Ismailovo prospektas 280	Izmailovsky Prospect 4054	Localization

Table 2.2.5 Translation of Names of Buildings and Urban Objects

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Aleksandro rūmai 20	Alexandrov Palace 154	Localization
2	Sankt Peterburgo Didysis Ermitažas 21	St Petersburg's Great Hermitage 177	Localization
3	"Bendro naudojimo vila" 24	"Common Use Villa" 221	Globalization
4	"Šiaurinė pašvaistė" 26	the Northern Lights Inn 255	Globalization
5	Aleksandrovo parkas 26	Alexandrov Park 256	Localization
6	Zerentuisko katorgininkų kalėjimas 210	Zarentuiskiy labour camp 2968	Localization
7	sinagogos 276	synagogues 3983	Localization
8	mečetės 276	mosques 3983	Localization
9	Nikolskio bokštas 281	the Nikolskaya Tower 4074	Localization

Table 2.3 Translation of Names of Russian Technical Devices

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	„Ilja Muromecas“ 190	The Ilya Muromets 2705	Localization

Table 2.4 Translation of Names of Russian Weapons

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	kulkosvadžių baterijos 194	the machinegun batteries 2756	Localization
2	Degtiariovo kulkosvaidžiai 194	the Degtyaryov machine guns 2761	Localization
3	maksimai 194	Maxims 2762	Localization

3.Translation of Characters, Places, Historical References and the Culture of Vilnius

3.1 Translation of Names of Lithuanian Characters in the Novel

Table 3.1.1. Translation of Names of Lithuanian Characters

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Antanas Sidabras 67	Antanas Sidabras 903	Preservation
2	Margarita Berg 126	Margarita Berg 1792	Preservation
3	Mila 71	Mila 877	Preservation

4	Nikodemas Pranas Tvardauskis 61	Nikodemas Pranas Tvardauskis 802	Preservation
5	Jonas Basanavičius 53	Jonas Basanavicius 665	Localization
6	Rožė Blanik 115	Rose Blanik 1611	Localization
7	Motiejus Kairys 117	Motiejus Kairys 1629	Preservation
8	žydas Efraimas 51	Jew Efraim 638	Localization
9	Petras Vileišis 235	Petras Vileisis 3343	Localization
10	Justas Vagneris 299	Justas Vagneris 4264	Localization
11	pirmasis leitenantas Michalas Vielholskis 254	First Lieutenant Michal Vielholskiy 3332	Localization
12	Gerhardas fon Otas 110	Gerhart von Ott 1530	Localization
13	prelatas Masalskis 52	the austere prelate Masalskis 652	Preservation/ Localization
14	Vytautas Venslauskis-Venskus 108	Vytautas Venslauskis-Venskus 1496	Localization
15	Alijošius Nunevičius 398	Aloysius Nunevicius 5749	Localization
16	Feliksas Porcijanka 42	Felixx Porcijanka 516	Localization
17	Tomašas Ujeiskis 43	Tomas Ujeiskiy 531	Globalization / Localization
18	žurnalistas Petras Koršunas 181	journalist Petras Korsunas 2581	Localization
19	Morta 64	Morta 852	Preservation
20	Stepas Rickus 101	Stepas Rickus 1409	Preservation
21	Solomonas Kleinas 210	Solomon Klein 2959	Localization
22	Jonas Simaška 366	Jonas Simaska 5239	Localization
23	Leibas Volynskis 189	Leib Volynskiy 2672	Localization
24	Gimbutas 36	Gimbutas 402	Preservation
25	profesorius Stravinskis 46	Dr Stravinsky 592	Localization
26	gydytojas Rimkevičius 109	Doctor Rimkevicius 1514	Localization
27	daktaras Radzinskis 113	Dr Radzinskis 1568	Preservation
28	pristavas Smutkevičius 39	commissioner Smutkevicius 445	Localization
29	Malka 39	Malka 445	Preservation
30	Smutkelis 39	nit-picker 449	Localization
31	Muravjovas 36	Muravyov 403	Localization
32	Icka Lupetas 38	Itska Lupet 441	Localization
33	grafas Derevinskis 62	Count Drevinski's 821	Localization
34	Sauvaldas 64	Sauvaldas 859	Preservation
35	Gabrielė Eleonora 66	Gabriel Eleonora 892	Localization
36	Juodoji Siuvėja 74	The Black Seamstress 1006	Localization
37	Petras Abraitis 87	Petras Abraitis 1206	Preservation
38	Sofija 87	Sofia 1206	Localization
39	Zaremba 101	Zaremba 1412	Preservation
40	Jokūbas 102	Jokūbas 1418	Preservation
40	Čečka 102	Chechka 1422	Localization
41	Untulis 102	Untulis 1425	Preservation
42	Kuzavas 102	Kuzavas 1426	Preservation
43	Veksleris 103	Veksleris 1440	Preservation
44	ponia Venskienė 108	Mrs Venskus 1499	Localization
45	ponas Bukša 108	Mr Buksa 1500	Localization

46	Faina Fryzel 108	Faina Fryzel 1502	Preservation
47	Martynas Strausas 116	Martynas Strausas 1614	Preservation
48	architektas Bernardas Šulcas 116	architect, Berbardas Sulcas 1614	Localization
49	Marijošius 121	Marius 1695	Globalization
50	Broliai Vengrai 124	The Hungarian Brothers 1742	Localization
51	sesė Magdalena 125	sister Magdalena 1768	Preservation
52	Olmeris 128	Olmeris 1821	Preservation
53	Sanitaras 130	the Orderly 1857	Localization
54	madam Chaja Feigelson 131	Madam Khaya Feigelson 1884	Localization
55	Fania 134	Fania 1900	Preservation
56	Šlubis Jacekas 138	Limping Jatsek 1973	Localization
57	Katažyna 155	Katazhyna 2197	Localization
58	Steputis 166	Steputis part (it meant 'little Stepas') 2323	Addition/ Localization
59	Gastonas Tiškus 167	Gastonas Tiskus 2351	Localization
60	Steponas Malachovskis 175	Steponas Malachovskis 2469	Localization
61	kepėjas Leibovicas 210	Leibovic bakery 2960	Localization
62	Fiodoras Ščerbakovas 233	Fiodor Scherbakov 3311	Localization
63	baba Zofija 235	"old hag Zofia" 336	Localization
64	Pranciškus Baltrus 264	Pranciskus Baltrus 3786	Localization
65	Piotrovičius 264	son of Petras 3786	Localization
66	lakūnas Adamo Gaber-Volynskis 276	pilot Adam Gaber-Volynskiy 3967	Localization
67	dėdė Icchakas 276	uncle Icchak 3984	Localization
68	teta Ming 276	aunt Ming 3984	Preservation/ Localization
69	Gustavas Šachtas 284	Gustav Schacht 4101	Localization
70	brolis Gustavas 284	brother Schacht 4101	Localization
71	Marina Baltrienė 293	Marina Baltrus 4223	Localization
72	Antonas Kolva 310	Anton Kolv 4444	Localization
73	Jonas Kražas 310	Jonas krazas 4444	Localization
74	Eustachijus Pugis 310	Eustachijus Pugis 4445	Localization
75	Trucio trupė 335	The Truzzi Circus Company 4826	Localization
76	senjora Kezi 335	Signora Kezzi 4827	Localization
77	Girša Šibukas 337	Girsa Sibukas 4879	Localization
78	Cipa 338	Cipa 4890	Preservation
79	Grigas Češiotas 350	Grigas Ceciotas 5029	Localization
80	Gierkė 354	Gierke 5106	Localization
81	Hanas Ryksas 358	Hans Ryks 5135	Localization
82	Simutis 370	Simutis 5315	Localization
83	Marijus Pelikanas 377	Marius Pelikanas 5407	Globalization / Preservation
84	Mikelis 380	Mikelis 5470	Localization
85	brolis Urtas 401	brother Urtas 5803	Localization
86	Narimantas 441	Narimantas 6450	Preservation
87	Pilypas 445	Pilypas 6523	Localization
88	Sesuo Liucija 445	Sister Liucia 6527	Localization

89	Lėja Trocka 506	Liya Trocka 7478	Localization
90	šuo Mitekas 61	the stray dog Mitekas 769	Preservation/ Localization
91	Rolmopsas 222	Rolmops 3152	Localization

Table 3.1.2 Translation of Lithuanian Historical Figures

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Kunigaikštis Gediminas 59	Duke Gediminas 767	Preservation
2	Radvilos 60	Radvilos 786	Preservation
3	didysis kunigaikštis Algirdas 136	the Great Duke Algirdas 1940	Preservation/ Localization
4	šlėktos Potockiai 151	the aristocratic Potockis family 2109	Localization
5	Mažvydas 315	Mazvydas + glossary 4531	Addition/ Localization

Table 3.1.4 Translation of Commercial Enterprises

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Baumano arklių cirkas 36	Bauman's touring horse circus 396	Localization
2	Krupo kompanija 60	the Krupp AG Comapny 779	Localization
3	Lipskio alaus varyka 189	Lipskis' 2673	Localization
4	guminės Gudjero pirštinės 216	a pair of Goodyear rubber gloves 3075	Localization
5	Surovičius 237	Surovichius' 3379	Localization
6	Menkės fabrikai 237	Menke's factories 3379	Localization
7	Edelšteino tabako fabrikas 237	Edelshtein's tabacco factory 3379	Localization
8	Papo vokų fabrikas 237	Pap's envelope factory 3384	Localization
9	brolių Rakovickių mechaninės svarstyklės 237	Brother Rakovickis' factory of mechanical scales 3384	Localization
10	Zavadskio spaustuvė 237	Zavadskis' printing house 3385	Localization
11	Livšičo kamščių gamykla 237	Livschits' cork factory 3385	Localization
12	"Lloyds" kompanijos biuras 237	Lloyds bureau 3386	Preservation/ Localization
13	"Brownie" paveikslavimo kamera 311	the Brownie camera 4454	Preservation/ Localization

3.2 Translation of Lithuanian Place Names

Table 3.2.1 Translation of Natural Place Names: Water Sources

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Neris 33	the Neris River 344	Preservation/ Addition
2	Pavilnių tvenkinys 41	Pavilniai Pond 497	Preservation/ Localization
3	Neris 58	the Neris 737	Preservation

4	ežeriukas - Viršutinysis 85	the Upper Lake 1161	Localization
5	Apatinysis 85	The Lower Lake 1161	Localization
6	Galvės ežeras 102	Galve Lake 1435	Localization
7	Kaukysa 247	the Kaukysa River 3521	Preservation/ Localization

Table 3.2.2 Translation of Names of Lithuanian Towns and Cities

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Vilnius 18	Vilnius 121	Preservation
2	Garmiestis 31	the Steam City 314	Localization
3	Laisvasis Aljanso miestas 32	A free city of the Alliance 329	Localization
4	Trakai 101	Trakai 1406	Localization
5	Būdos kaimas 102	the village of Buda 1434	Localization
6	Užvenčio miestelis 103	Uzventis town 1439	Localization
7	Kaunas 177	Kaunas 2506	Localization
8	Vilkmergė 354	Vilkmerge 3317	Localization
9	Piromontas 309	Piromontas 4419	Localization

Table 3.2.3 Translation of Place Names in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Triušynas 31	Rabbit Hole 305	Globalization
2	Juodėsių kvartalas 31	the Blots 314	Localization
3	Bėdos 32	the Troubles 315	Localization
4	Šnipiškių gatvelės 34	streets of Snipiskes 353	Localization
5	Pohulianka 36	Pohulianka 397	Preservation
6	Naujojo Pasaulio rajonas 46	quarter of New World 597	Localization
7	Senamiestis 51	the Old Town 640	Localization
8	"Vilniaus papilvė" 58	Vilnius' underbelly 739	Localization
9	Žvėrynas 60	Zverynas 784	Localization
10	Paplauja 129	Paplauja 1842	Preservation
11	Nekrikštai 209	Mirth City 2944	Localization

Table 3.2.4 Translation of Names of Buildings in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Baltoji salė 21	the White Hall 164	Localization
2	Šveicarijos bankas 23	a Swiss bank 204	Localization
3	Universiteto dominija 31	University Dominium 314	Localization
4	oficialioji darbo birža Garmiestyje 33	The official Steam City Labour Exchange 342	Localization
5	"Enzelmanas. Tabakas ir konditerija" 34	Enzelman. Tabacconist and Confectioner 355	Localization
6	Navigatorių bokštas 35	Navigators' Tower 386	Localization
7	orlaivių navigacijos kontrolės centras 35	the Airship Navigator Control Centre 387	Localization

8	Viščigavo orlaivių uostas 36	Viscigavas airship port 388	Localization
9	restoranas "Harmonija" 36	Harmonija restaurant 398	Localization/ Preservation
10	"Žemutinė karčiama" 36	Lower Inn 400	Localization
11	lošimo namai 37	gambling house 415	Localization
12	pakantumo namai 37	a joy house 415	Localization
13	"Geležinis apuokas" 38	Iron Owl 441	Localization
14	opiumo veidrodžių kambarys 78	the opium-mirror den 1085	Localization
15	Vingio rūmai 116	the Palace of Vingis 1619	Localization
16	Totorių gatvės kekšynas 119	the brothel on Totoriu Street 1652	Localization
17	Gailestingųjų seserų kongregacijos 125	the Sisters of Charity Congregation 1763	Localization
18	"bogodelnia" 126	the Almshouse 1790	Localization
19	Sluškų rūmai 136	Sluskai Palace 1947	Localization
20	"Bristolio" viešbutis 162	Bristol hotel 2275	Localization
21	"Smoliankos" smuklinė 185	Smolianka inn 2647	Localization
22	"Ženeva" 190	Geneva 2682	Localization
23	Verkių rūmai 201	Verkiai Palace 2832	Localization
24	Chodkevičių rūmai 211	Chodkeviciai Palace 2982	Localization
25	Didžiosios pirtys 237	the Great Baths 3388	Localization
26	Markučiai 247	Markuciai 3528	Localization
27	Markučių dvaras 272	Markuciai estate 3904	Localization
28	"Sokolovskas" 331	the Sokolovskyi 4769	Localization
29	"Europos" viešbutis 331	the Hotel Eoropa 4769	Localization
30	"Baltojo Štralio" kavinė 334	the Baltasis Stralis cafe 4824	Localization
31	"Versalio" [...] biliardinė 350	Versailles 5022	Localization
32	Rykso smuklė 357	The Ryks Inn 5122	Localization
33	Žemutinė pilis 365	The Lower Castle 5211	Localization
34	užeiga "Lokio irštva" 370	inn - The Bear's Lair 5308	Localization
35	smuklė "Raudonas gaidys" 441	The Red Rooster inn 6438	Localization
36	Kendzerskio vaistinė 505	Kendzerskis pharmacy 7467	Localization
37	Viktorijos namas 506	Viktoria House 7484	Localization
38	Romeikos restoranas 506	Romeika's Restaurant 7484	Localization

Table 3.2.5 Translation of Names of Churches in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Šventojo Rapolo bažnyčios 35	St Raphael's Church 382	Localization
2	Šventosios Onos bažnyčia 52-53	St Ann's Church 661	Localization
3	Katedra 47	the Cathedral 609	Localization
4	Šventųjų Jono bažnyčios bokštas 56	the wower of St John's Curch 732	Localization
5	Kristaus bažnyčia 86	Christ Church 1188	Localization
6	Petro ir Povilo bažnyčia 109	St Peter And Paul's Church 1509	Localization

7	Švenčiausiosios Mergelės Marijos bazilika 149	St Mary's Basilica 2078	Localization
8	Šventojo Kazimiero bažnyčios varpai 209	St Casimier's bells 2949	Localization
9	Vilniaus Arkikatedra 211	the grand Cathedral of Vilnius 2983	Localization
10	Šventųjų Jonų bažnyčia 277	St Johns' Church 3987	Localization
11	Šventosios Dvasios bažnyčia 297	the Holy Spirit 4237	Localization

Table 3.2.6 Translation of Names of Streets in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Aštuntoji gatvė 33	Eight Street 339	Localization
2	Šventojo Jurgio prospektas 36	St George's Avenue 395	Localization
3	Liejyklos gatvė 36	Preobrazhenskaya Street 397	Localization
4	Apsirijėlių skersgatvis 38	Gluttons' Passage 426	Localization
5	Jaktai 111	streets of Rudnicka 1554	Localization
6	Ligoninės gatvė 111	Spitalnia 1554	Localization
7	Odminių gatvė 133	Odminiu Streets 1889	Localization
8	Tatarskaja 133	Tatarska 1889	Localization
9	Koževenaja 133	Garbarska 1889	Localization
10	Moletų vieškelis 201	the Moletai Highway 2828	Localization
11	Kalvarijų kryžiaus kelias 201	the Kalvarijos Way of the Cross 2828	Localization
12	Savičiaus gatvelė 209	Saviciaus Street 2951	Localization
13	Stiklių gatvelė 210	Stikliu 2954	Localization
14	Žydų 210	Jewish Streets 2954	Localization
15	Niemieckas 210	Coin Street 2955	Globalization
16	Pirmoji gatvė 237	First Street 3373	Localization
17	Antroji 237	Second Street 3373	Addition/ Localization
18	Trečioji gatvė 237	Third Street 3373	Localization
19	Ketvirtoji 237	Fourth Street 3373	Addition/ Localization
20	Penktoji 237	Fifth Street 3374	Addition/ Localization
21	Septintoji Dujų gatvė 237	Seventh Street 3376	Localization
22	Šeštoji gatvė 237	Sixth Street 3378	Localization
23	Aštuntoji gatvė 237	Eighth Street 3379	Localization
24	Subačiaus gatvė 248	Subacius Street 3540	Localization
25	Safjanikų gatvė 251	Safjanikai Street 3592	Localization
26	Olandų gatvė 253	Olandu Street 3640	Localization
27	Polocko gatve 254	Polotsko Street 3643	Localization
28	Batoro vieškelis 254	Batoro Highway 3643	Preservation / Localization

29	Pilies gatvė 334	Pilies Street 4824	Localization
30	Perkaso gatvė 493	Perkasas Street 7231	Localization
31	Skalbyklos 493	Laundry 7241	Localization
32	Išganytojo gatvelė 494	Isganytojo Street 7263	Localization
33	Latako gatvelė 500	Latako Street 7361	Localization
34	Augustijonų gatvelės 503	Augustijonu Street 7431	Localization

Table 3.2.7 Translation of Names of Urban Objects in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	Troickio tiltas 24	Troitsky Bridge 217	Localization
2	Cimermano ketaus liejykla 32	Zimmermann's cast iron foundry 320	Localization
3	Žaliasis tiltas 33	Green Bridge 345	Localization
4	Gedimino kalnas 35	the Hill of Gediminas 386	Preservation/ Localization
5	Didysis teatras 36	the Grand Theatre 396	Localization
6	Rūmų aikštė 36	Palace Square 397	Localization
7	Baltieji Pohuliankos Stulpai 37	the White Pillars of Pohulianka 405	Localization/ Preservation
8	Šlapioji aikštė 37	Wet Square 411	Localization
9	Zamoskvorečės beržai 41	the birch trees in Zamoskvorechye 489-490	Localization
10	Choleros kapinės 46	the Cemetery of Cholera Victims 584	Localization
11	Katedros aikštė 51	Cathedral Square 640	Localization
12	Antokolis 58	the upmarket Antokolis 741	Preservation/ Addition
13	Tuskulėnų parkas 58	Tuskulenai Park 745	Localization
14	Lukiškių šilas 116	Lukiskes forest 1619	Localization
15	Verkių kalnas 201	Verkiai Hill 2832	Localization
16	Kauno geležinkelio stotis 210	Kaunas Railway Station 2970	Localization
17	Žuvų turgus 251	Fish Market 3591	Localization
18	Parodos kupolas 271	the Exhibition Pavilion 3890	Localization
19	Lukiškių aikštė 271	Lukiskes Square 3890	Localization
20	Bernardinų sodas 272	Bernardine Gardens 3902	Localization
21	Aušros vartai 277	The Gates of Dawn 3987	Localization
22	Vingio kapinės 292	the Vingis Cemetery 4196	Localization
23	Aštrusis Galas 293	Sharp End 4223	Localization
24	Rasų kapinės 293	Rasos Cemetery 4223	Localization
25	rotušė 331	the Town Hall 4769	Localization
26	Bekešo kalnas 364	Bekesas Hill 5194	Localization
27	Pagirių dauba 380	Hangover Ravine 4560	Localization
28	Baufalo kalnas 424	the Hill of Bauffal 6161	Localization

29	Taurakalnis 424	the Hill of Tauras + glossary 6162	Addition/ Localization
30	Žuvų aikštė 494	Fish Square 7264	Localization

3.3 Translation of Technology in Vilnius

Table 3.3.1 Translation of Kinds of Transportation in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	garinis tramvajus 34	the steam trolley 352	Localization
2	krovininis dirižablis 36	cargo dirigible 387	Localization
3	garinis diližanas 36	steam coach 390	Localization
4	vienaratis pedalminis 36	a unicycle 395	Localization
5	antrojo maršruto tramvajai 53	the Number 2 street trolley	Localization
6	didelis plasnoklis 54	a colossal glider 684	Localization
7	ornitopteris 55	ornithopter 707	Localization
8	lenktyninis biplanas 59	high speed dirigibles 769	Localization
9	privatus orlaivis 60	a private foreign aircraft 777	Localization
10	reisinis dirižablis 60	a scheduled dirigible 868	Localization
11	Vilniaus garinio tramvajaus bendrovė 61	the Vilnius Street Trolley Company 799	Localization
12	reisinis Krokuvos dirižablis 65	a scheduled dirigible 868	Localization
13	dirižabliai 88	dirigibles 1213	Localization
14	biplanai 88	biplanes 1213	Localization
15	cepelinai 88	zeppelins 1213	Localization
16	korvetės 88	corvettes 1213	Localization
17	reideriai 88	raiders 1213	Localization
18	vėjagaudis 101	the wind-catcher 1416	Localization
19	garinis tramvajus 108	a steam trolley 1491	Localization
20	oro kreiseris 142	air cruiser 1995	Localization
21	žvalgybinė korvetė 142	reconnaissance corvette 1996	Localization
22	pašto dirižablis 163	a mail dirigible 2296	Localization
23	patrulinės garinės karietos 236	the steam patrol carriage 3359	Localization
24	vienbėgis geležinkelis 236	the single track trains 3371	Localization
25	ugniagesių garomobilis 240	a steam-powered fire engine 3443	Localization
26	Leono Serpoleto [...] triračiai 250	Leon Serpolett gas tricycles 3582	Localization
27	serpoletai 250	the petite serpoletts 3585	Localization
28	skraidanti tvirtovė 332	the flying fortress 4789	Localization

Table 3.3.2 Translation of Names of Transportation Vehicles in Vilnius

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	"Vingrių tramvajus" 37	"Broceurs Street Trolley" 419	Localization

2	"Laumžirgis" 54	Dragon Fly 684	Localization
3	cepelinas "Karolis Didysis" 60	a gigantic zeppelin names Charlemagne 779	Localization
4	"Gritzneris" 76	a Gritzner 1036	Localization
5	korvečių klasės dirižablis "Šventojo Jurgio žvaigždė" 97	the corvette-type dirigible The Star of St George 1370	Localization
6	dirižablio "Kačerga" vadas 103	captain of the dirigible The Broom 1442	Localization
7	dirižablis "Nenugalimasis" 141	the Invincible 1987	Localization
8	"Ikaro" įgula 150	The Icarus Crew 2096	Localization
9	"Žiuljenas" 155	The Julien 2189	Localization
10	"Kačerga" 165	The Broom 2305	Localization
11	"Nr.6" 165	No 6 2306	Localization
12	"Vitiaz" biplanai 189	Vityaz biplanes 2669	Localization
13	Lakštukas 226	The Iron Nightingale 3218	Localization
14	"Forman IV" 276	Forman IV biplane 3968	Preservation /Addition
15	naktinis dirižablis "Mėnesienos sonata" 283	the overnight dirigible The Moonlight Sonata 4087	Localization
16	"Vaišelga" 298	the Vaiselga 4257	Localization
17	"Švarnas" 298	the Svarnas 4257	Localization
18	"Aurora" 313	The Aurora 4492	Preservation
19	"Celsijus" 313	the Celsius 4492	Localization
20	dirižablis "Orionas" 331	The Orion - the carrier 4765	Localization

Table 3.3.3 Translation of Names of Different Parts of Transport

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	butelinės garo baterijos 54	the bottle steam batteries 697	Localization
2	korpusas 55	a fuselage 704	Localization
3	dviem ratukais 55	two little wheels 704	Localization
4	gracingi sparnai 55	graceful wings 705	Localization
5	smagračiai 55	the flywheels 705	Localization
6	garo turbina 55	steam turbine 705	Localization
7	kaminas 55	the funnel 706	Localization
8	piloto kėdė 55	the pilot's chair 706	Localization
9	virvės 55	ropes 706	Localization
10	propeleris 55	the propeller 709	Localization
11	vairalazdė 55	a control stick 710	Localization
12	svirtis 55	a pole 710	Localization
13	parasolis 55	parasol 710	Localization
14	baterijų kakliukas 55	the battery necks 713	Localization
15	linzė 60	a lens 771	Localization
16	laikrodiniai mechanizmai 65	clockwork 862	Localization
17	spyruoklės 65	springs 862	Localization

18	navigacinė svirtis 65	the navigation pole 869	Localization
19	hidraulinė platforma 145	hydraulic platform 2053	Localization
20	keturi metaliniai stulpai 154	metal mooring masts 2164	Localization
21	gaidropai, specialūs lynai 154	stub mast 2173	Localization
22	atviras viršutinis 157	sundeck 2228	Localization
23	dengtas apatinis 157	lower deck 2229	Localization
24	iliuminatorius 157	portholes 2230	Localization
25	guminės pompos 224	rubber bulbs 3189	Globalization
26	stūmokliai 239	special pistons 3418	Localization
27	brezentinis palankinas 250	a tarpaulin palanquin 3584	Localization
28	stabilizatorius 252	stabilisers 3620	Localization
29	spyruoklės 278	springs 4021	Localization
30	rodyklės 278	Hands	Localization
31	ciferblatai 278	Faces	Localization
32	sriegiai 278	Screws	Localization
33	šviesos blokavimo filtrai 501	light-blocking filters 7391	Localization

Table 3.3.4 Translation of Names of Devices and Tools

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	dujinis žibintas 36	gas lamps 391	Localization
2	garometro ciferblatas 53	steam pocket watch 666	Localization
3	navigacinis didinamasis stiklas 55	navigation magnifier 710	Localization
4	"Aljanso variklis" 56	the engine of the Alliance 720	Localization
5	goglai 56	goggles 732	Localization
6	Altimetras 59	the altimeter 763	Localization
7	didinamasis stiklas 60	the magnifier 770	Localization
8	dainuojantis automatonas 62	the singing automaton 809	Localization
9	saulės baterija 65	a solar battery 860	Localization
10	rakteliai 65	the wrenches 862	Localization
11	elekriniai Otiso keltuvai 156	electric Otis lifts 2215	Localization
12	oro burbulų plūdės 167	the air buble ballcocks 2337	Localization
13	hidraulinis keltuvas 192	a hydraulic lift 2711	Localization
14	Voltos stulpas 221	a Voltaic pile 3118	Localization
15	Jokūbo kopėčios 225	the Jacob's Ladder 3192	Localization
16	perforacinės kortelės 225	Punched cards 3193	Localization
17	kameras obskuras 226	cameras obscuras 3224	Localization
18	elektroliabija 230	an Electrolab 3286	Localization
19	mechaniniai vabaliukai 230	mechanical bugs 3296	Localization
20	prisukamis klausos aparatas 239	wind-up hearing aids 3411	Localization
21	elektroterapijos mašinos 239	electrotherapy machines 3412	Localization
22	metalinis protezas 239	a metal prosthesis 3417	Localization
23	teleskopas 240	telescope 3429	Localization

24	koksu varomas variklis 252	coke engine 3620	Localization
25	mechaninis plunksnakotis 285	mechanical fountain-pen 4113	Localization
26	daktaro Hauso skopolaminas 320	Dr House's Scopolamine 4590	Localization
27	breitvimpelas 333	breitwimpel 4794	Localization

Table 3.4 Translation of Alchemical Terms and Chemicals

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	alchemija 18	Alchemy + glossary 118	Addition/ Localization
2	*Im ba l'hargekha, hashkem l'hargo* 27	Im ba l'hargekha, hashkem l'hargo 277	Preservation
3	golemai 27	golems + glossary 281	Addition/ Localization
4	opiumas 31	opium 314	Localization
5	siera 31	sulphur 314	Localization
6	alcheminis šiltasodis 54	alchemist conservatory 680	Localization
7	verbenos 54	verbenas 681	Localization
8	medetkos 54	evening primroses 681	Localization
9	šunvyšnės 54	deadly nightshades 681	Localization
10	lakičiai 54	marigolds 681	Localization
11	vilko alavijai 54	wolf's aloe 681	Localization
12	mandragoros 54	mandragora 681	Localization
13	prometilis 54	promethelium 698	Localization
14	nekromantas 70	a necromancer 927	Localization
15	homunkulai 70	homunculi 930	Localization
16	automatonai (dirbtiniai mechanizmai 70	the automatons (the same artificial mechanisms) 939	Localization
17	bioniniai 71	bionic 940	Localization
18	oranžinis feniksas 78	an orange phoenix 1083	Localization
19	kreivasnukės gargulijos 78	gargoyles 1084	Localization
20	hiacintai 81	hyacinths 1098	Localization
21	plukės 81	anemones 1098	Localization
22	mistikai 150	Mystics 2106	Localization
23	hipnomaitai 150	Hypnomants 2106	Localization
24	mechaninis kauklys 171	a mechanical amplifier 2420	Localization
25	magnio blykstės 172	magnesium fired 2426	Localization
26	"salamandros liežuvėliai" 192	"salamander's tongues" 2718	Localization
27	slaptaženklis 226	the password 3219	Globalization
28	magiškas eteris 228	the magical ether 3252	Localization
29	metaliniai 'kurmiai" 240	shiny metal snouts 3440	Localization
30	bionikas 243	a bionic creature 3484	Localization

31	alcheminio opiumo veidrodžiai 276	Alchemist opium mirrors 3983	Localization
32	alcheminės bombos 280	alchemic bombs 4045	Localization
33	molinė bomba 280	the clinker bombs 4061	Localization
34	matalinis kamertonas 281	metal tuning fork 4070	Localization
35	Babidžio analitinė mašina 291	industrial Babbage analytical engine 4179	Localization
36	Mašina Nr. 5 291	Engine No 5 4179	Localization
37	tiesos serumas 319	the truth serum 4577	Localization
38	Ratusas 401	Rattus 5804	Localization
39	eterinis įspaudas 401	etheric imprint 5814	Localization
40	mechažiurkė 402	a mech rat 5820	Localization
41	feniksai 403	the phoenixes 7539	Localization
42	kamparas 446	the camphor spirit 6542	Localization
43	dirbtiniai jonvabaliai 474	artificial fireflies 6950	Localization
44	metalinė širdis 522	a metal heart 7759	Localization
45	Kolombina 153	Columbina 2148	Localization
46	Pjero 153	Pierrot 2147	Localization
47	Skaramušas 153	Scaramuccia's 2148	Localization
48	Mėnuliaveidis 225	Moonface 3201	Localization
49	suspaustas garas 55	compressed steam 706	Localization
50	helis 56	helium 728	Localization
51	chloras 444	chlorine 6502	Localization

3.5 Translation of Lithuanian Military Terms

Table 3.5.1 Translation of Lithuanian Military Terms

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	dvigubas Jogailos kryžius 366	Jogaila's double cross + glossary 5238	Addition/ Localization
2	Spinduliųjų draugija 366	The Radiant Association 5239	Localization
3	Antrasis užsienio korpusas 406	the Second Foreign Regiment 5854	Localization

Table 3.5.2 Translation of Terms for Weapons Used by Lithuanians

No.	Andrius Tapinas LT	Andrius Tapinas EN	Strategies
1	miniatiūrinis pabūklas 28	a miniature cannon 288	Localization
2	dvi lengvosios haubicos 145	light siege howitzers on board 2061	Localization
3	du pistoletai 169	two pistols 2374	Localization
4	savadarbis "pištalietas" 210	self-made pistol 2964	Localization
5	revolveris 268	revolver 3854	Localization
6	dvivamzdis 368	double-barrelled shotgun 5273	Addition/ Localization
7	kilnojamieji pabūklai 406	the portable cannons 5862	Localization