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Additional Information

Some advances in the study of the translation of manner of motion events: Integrating key concepts of Descriptive Translation Studies and 'Thinking for Translating'

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Some advances in the study of the translation of manner of motion events: Integrating key concepts of Descriptive Translation Studies and 'Thinking for Translating'

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Manner of motion represents a translation problem, especially between languages that belong to different typological groups, since their users (in this case mainly authors and translators) address the semantic component of Manner in different ways. In order to give a full account of the translation of manner of motion events in a German>Spanish parallel corpus of children's and young adult literature, this contribution describes an interdisciplinary study by resorting to the theory of 'Thinking for Translating' (Slobin, 1997, 2000, 2005) and to the hypothesis of translation universals (Baker, 1993; Mauranen & Kujamäki, 2004).

It presents a proposal of seven translation techniques adapted to Manner of motion, as well as quantitative data regarding these techniques. Qualitative and quantitative data on the semantic subcomponents of Manner (speed, sound, motor pattern, etc.) are also included. The findings confirm that, in terms of Manner of motion, the translation is simpler than the original text and that motor pattern is the semantic subcomponent of Manner that has been affected by translation to the greatest extent.

Key words: Manner of motion, 'Thinking for Translating', translation techniques, translation universals, Corpus linguistics.

1. Introduction

This paper presents the results of a study which analyses the translation of manner of motion events in the Motus DE-ES corpus, a German>Spanish parallel corpus of literature for children and young adults. Two main factors inspired this research. On the one hand, the fact that native German speakers usually pay more attention to Manner when expressing motion events than native Spanish speakers, who often devote more attention to Path (Slobin, 1987, 1991), may have crucial consequences regarding the translation (German>Spanish) of these semantic components. In the specific case of Manner, its omission will presumably be of significance with regard to the techniques employed in the German>Spanish translation process. On the other hand, an important number of authors have studied and validated translation universals (cf. Mauranen & Kujamäki, 2004) in an attempt to explain what happens and to determine whether there are any regularities in the translation process. One of these proposed universals is simplification (Laviosa, 1998, 2002), which is the tendency of translated texts to be simpler than their corresponding source texts and seems to be inherent to the translation process and a result of the decisions made by the translator. Here the term will be used to refer to the simplification of Manner of motion in the translation of texts written in languages that belong to different typological groups, like German and Spanish, and more specifically texts having German as the source language and Spanish as the target language. Hence, it will be

interesting to shed some light on whether there is a semantic subcomponent of Manner (e.g. speed, sound, energy, etc.) (Slobin, 2006; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2006; Cifuentes-Férez, 2009) which is more commonly simplified in the translation process than others.

The main aim of this study is thus to confirm the following hypothesis: in the German>Spanish translation of narrative texts a certain degree of Manner of motion is lost (or simplified) due to the differences between the lexicalization patterns of the two languages and as a result of the translation process itself. In an attempt to obtain more specific results from this study, two other aims will also be pursued here: to present and quantify the translation techniques observed in the corpus, and to detail and compare the semantic subcomponents of Manner found empirically (in both the source and the target texts).

The structure of this paper is as follows. First, some theoretical background issues are outlined, namely, the study of Manner of motion from a semantic typological perspective following Talmy and Slobin, and two key concepts of Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS): translation universals and translation techniques. Both points of view are necessary to account for what actually happens in translation practice, and both would gain from each other by adopting fundamental ideas when studying the translation of motion events. Whereas the cognitive approach does not take into account the role of the translator, the translational approach does not pay attention to linguistic directionality. The study of the translation of Manner of motion from a semantic typological perspective following Talmy and Slobin has frequently connected the simplification or loss of Manner in narrative translations to typological

differences without any mention of the translation process, but recently some authors, like Cifuentes and Rojo (2015), have adopted more integrative perspectives suggesting other experience- or task-related factors that may explain the translators' behaviour. Similarly, researchers focusing on translation universals have generally not paid much attention to linguistic directionality, since this tool theoretically aims to refer to what is absolute, but in recent times it has also received some criticism and several authors have argued that it is necessary to consider the languages of each study when talking about universals (for instance, Cappelle & Loock, 2016). Second, details of the corpus-based methodology and the design of the analyses (exploration process and phases) are provided. Third, the results are presented and interpreted from a quantitative and qualitative perspective. The paper finishes with some concluding remarks and future lines of research.

2. Theoretical background issues

2.1 The study of manner of motion events from a cognitive perspective

The theories of Talmy ('Theory of lexicalization patterns', 1991, 2000) and Slobin ('Thinking for Speaking', 1987, 1991) are a fundamental reference for the study of the expression of motion from a cognitive perspective, since they offer a suitable framework that has allowed extensive progress to be made in this field of research over the last 30 years. While Talmy's contribution has played a key role in systematically classifying the existing languages according to how they express motion, Slobin's 'Thinking for Speaking' hypothesis focuses on the implications of Talmy's

(cf. Filipović & Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2015, pp. 528-529)[1].

Based on how languages codify the semantic component of Path, Talmy (1991, 2000) distinguished between satellite-framed languages (SFL) and verb-framed languages (VFL). SFL (like German) lexicalize Motion and Manner (or Cause) in the main verb, while Path is usually expressed through a satellite:

(1) *Die Flasche*   *schwamm*   *in die Höhle*   *hinein*
     the bottle   floated   in the cave   into
     'The bottle floated into the cave'
     Figure   Motion + Manner Ground   Path

VFL (like Spanish) lexicalize Motion and Path in the main verb, whereas Manner (or Cause), if relevant, is expressed through adverbial clauses or gerunds.

(2) *La botella*   *entró*   *a la cueva*   *flotando*.
     the bottle   entered   to the cave   floating
     'The bottle entered the cave by floating'
     Figure   Motion + Path   Ground   Manner

Inspired by the theory of Talmy, Slobin proposed the 'Thinking for Speaking' hypothesis (1987, 1991), "a special kind of thinking that is intimately tied to language – namely, the thinking that is carried out on-line, in the process of speaking" (Slobin, 1991: 11). According to this hypothesis, the users of a language tend to pay more or less attention to certain components depending on the grammatical patterns available in their language. In the field of motion events, the two components that have

received most attention in the literature are Path and Manner. Indeed, according to the 'Thinking for Speaking' hypothesis (for instance McNeill, 2000; Özçalışkan, 2005; Slobin, 1997), while native speakers of an SFL focus their attention mainly on the semantic component of Manner, native speakers of a VFL usually devote more attention to Path.

One of the problems of Talmy's 'Theory of lexicalization patterns' is that it does not take into account the fact that languages belonging to the same typological group can have different degrees of Manner salience; for instance, although English and Serbian are both SFL, Filipović (2007) observed that Serbian presents a lower Manner salience than English due to the morphological complexity of the Serbian language. Given the intra-typological variation identified in the literature, Slobin (2004) proposed a cline of Manner salience which arranges languages on a continuum of high-manner-salient languages and low-manner-salient languages[2]. According to this hypothesis, speakers of high-manner-salient languages (like German) frequently lexicalize Manner when describing motion events, while speakers of low-manner-salient languages (like Spanish) only provide information about Manner when this is relevant for some reason (Slobin, 2004, p. 251).

Slobin (1997, 2004, 2006) explained this in terms of the following factors: lexical availability, diversity of the verbal lexicon and cognitive effort. First, the more accessible and codable the semantic component of Manner is in a language, the greater the amount of information about Manner expressed by this language will be. It is also specified that Manner is more codable when expressed through a finite verb, a single morpheme or through frequent lexical items (Slobin, 2004). Second, since SFL

present a greater diversity of verbs expressing Manner of motion than VFL, SFL have a richer verbal lexicon of Manner than VFL (Slobin, 1997). And third, whereas the speakers of a VFL usually have to make a greater effort when expressing Manner, in SFL Manner is "easily" expressed in the verb (Slobin, 2006).

At this point it is important to list the semantic subcomponents of Manner that have been identified in the motion literature within the broad category of Manner (Snell-Hornby, 1983; Slobin, 2000, 2006; Talmy, 2000; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2004b, 2006, 2008; Özçalışkan, 2004, 2005; Cifuentes-Férez, 2007, 2009; Iacobini, 2010; Filipović, 2010; Slobin et al., 2014; Molés-Cases, 2016b): rate, sound, energy, state of Figure, vehicle, motor pattern, smooth motion, obstructed motion, forced motion, swinging motion, sudden motion, furtive motion, leisurely motion, no aim in motion, joyful motion, violent motion, unsteady motion, length of steps, shape of legs, use of Figure's hands and metaphoric source domain. An illustration of those semantic subcomponents of Manner found in the Motus DE-ES corpus will be given from section *3.1.1.3* on.

Equally important is the boundary-crossing constraint (Slobin & Hoiting, 1994; Naigles & Terrazas, 1998; Naigles et al., 1998, based on Aske's study on telicity, 1989), since it affects the translation of manner verbs into a VFL. According to this, VFL (like Spanish) only license the use of manner verbs in the case of atelic motion events, in other words, in motion events that do not include the crossing of a boundary. For instance, the sentence *Nadaron adentro de la cueva,* 'They swam into the cave', expressing direction, would not be grammatically correct in Spanish, whereas *Nadaron dentro de la cueva*, 'They swam in the cave', which expresses location, would be

grammatically correct. Naigles et al. (1998) give further details of the boundary-crossing constraint by concluding that Spanish speakers usually resort to Path verbs when expressing motion events that include a horizontal boundary crossing (*entering buildings*). In the case of sudden motion events including a vertical boundary crossing, however, Spanish would license the use of manner verbs (*entering a pool*).

In an attempt to explain the consequences that these foregoing ideas have in the process of translation, Slobin (1997, 2000, 2005) proposed the hypothesis of 'Thinking for Translating', according to which translators codify different pieces of information based on the mechanisms and the limitations of the target language. Slobin (2000) explained that these differences can have important discursive consequences, since the translator is responsible for adapting the rhetorical style of the source language to the rhetorical style of the target language. According to this hypothesis, in fact, when translating motion expressions from an SFL into a VFL Manner is frequently lost:

> In translations between the languages just mentioned [satellite-framed languages and verb-framed languages] manner salience follows patterns of the target, rather than source language […] That is, translations into satellite-framed languages add manner information, whereas translations into verb-framed languages remove manner information. This is true both with regard to lexical items and more extended descriptions of manner of motion (Slobin, 2006, p. 70).

Inspired by the theory of 'Thinking for Translating', several authors have studied the translation process of motion events[3], "one of the difficult areas for translators, especially between languages that belong to a different typological group" (Ibarretxe-Antuñano & Filipović, 2013, p. 275). An especially problematic area in this regard is the

translation of the semantic component of Manner: "the motion component most notable for selective foregrounding in crosslinguistic expression has been identified as the Manner of motion" (Pourcel, 2009, p. 495). This study focuses on this semantic component, since the expression of Manner is one of the most striking differences between the German and the Spanish languages, not only regarding motion, but also in relation to other phenomena, such as ways of eating or drinking (see Oster & Molés-Cases, 2016) and ways of speaking (see Klaudy, 1996). However, as pointed out before, whereas the theory of 'Thinking for Translating' recognizes the importance of linguistic directionality, it does not take into account the translators' decisions. Here it is argued that this idea should be incorporated into the hypothesis proposed by Slobin (2005), since translators make conscious decisions that can affect the translation product.

2.2   Descriptive Translation Studies

In the following sections two fundamental concepts of DTS will be presented: translation universals and translation techniques. This paper first revises translation universals and refers to two studies devoted to simplification, the translation universal which this research aims to confirm. It then defines the concepts of translation techniques and summarizes those most frequently adapted to Manner of motion that have been proposed in the literature and which stem from studies based on 'Thinking for Translating'. Finally, an integrated view of the study of the translation of manner of motion events is presented.

2.2.1 Translation universals: Simplification

Over the last few decades a wide range of authors have attempted to define and test the phenomena inherent to the translation process. The tools they have used to do so have received several names in the literature, such as laws of translation (Toury, 1995) or translation universals (Baker, 1993). On the one hand, Toury (1995) defined laws of translation as probabilistic formulations of a descriptive and explanatory nature that are formulated through the observation of translation norms in a specific context. As can be seen, this author resorts to specific restrictions when defining this tool. Baker (1993, p. 243), on the other hand, refuted any restriction in that regard and stated that translation universals are general tendencies or regularities that occur as a result of the translation process, regardless of factors such as the linguistic combination, the textual genre, etc. However, the use of translation universals as defined by Baker (1993) to elucidate what generally happens in translation practice has received some criticism (see, for instance, Marco, 2015, for a detailed review), since universality implies a totality and it is impossible to study every linguistic combination or textual genre, among other things (Tymoczko, 1998). This is why a great number of authors accept this notion not in an absolute sense, but in a probabilistic way, more in the sense of Toury's laws (for instance: Laviosa, 2002; Marco, 2013; Mauranen & Kujamäki, 2004), that is to say, regarding what is most frequent in a particular translation scenario.

From this point on, the paper will focus on the translation universal of simplification (Laviosa, 1998, 2002; Vanderauwera, 1985), understood as the tendency of translated texts to be simpler than their corresponding original texts. Hence, the

aim of this study is to confirm the existence of this phenomenon in the translation of manner of motion events in the typological combination SFL>VFL, that is, to show that Manner of motion is lost (or simplified) in such cases. Furthermore, it is also argued here that this is due to divergences in the lexicalization patterns and to the process of translation itself, since not just linguistic differences are responsible for this phenomenon, but also the translator's decisions (Molés-Cases, 2016b). In the following, two studies that also focus on the simplification of manner of motion events are presented.

Pavesi (2003) studied a series of motion events followed by the preposition *into* in a corpus of specialized texts about biology in English (a satellite-framed language) and their translation into Italian (a verb-framed language). She concluded that "simplification may have different justifications, which go from structural differences between the two languages to the translator's autonomous decision to delete unnecessary or confusing elements" (Pavesi, 2003, p. 151). As can be seen, this author resorted to an interdisciplinary methodology and devoted attention not only to the role of the translator, but also to the linguistic combination and the consequences for translation in that regard.

Klaudy (1996, 2003) focused on the translation of semantically rich verbs, including manner of motion verbs. This author went a step further and studied bidirectional translation using a corpus of novels in Hungarian and their translation into English, German, French and Russian, and vice versa. On the one hand (in the translation from Hungarian into the other languages), she observed lexical generalization, which partially validated the phenomenon of simplification. On the

other hand (in the inverse translation direction), she observed lexical specification, which, for this author, partially invalidated simplification as a translation universal. She concluded that this process was not due to the universality of translation, but only to the structural differences of the languages involved in the translation process.

As can be seen, the factors of directionality and the role of the translator are both considered in the discussion of simplification as a translation universal, yet Klaudy ended up abandoning the second. It will be argued here that both concepts are fundamental in the study of the translation of manner of motion events from a cognitive-descriptive perspective.

2.2.2 Translation techniques

Translation techniques are one of the key notions in Translation Studies, since they describe "the actual steps taken by the translators in each textual micro-unit" and allow us to obtain "clear data about the general methodological option chosen" (Molina & Hurtado, 2002, p. 49). The seminal contribution in that regard was the proposal of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995), which analysed fragments in English and French and was based on Comparative Stylistics. Their contribution was a great inspiration to numerous authors who have presented their own proposals for translation techniques, and not just general ones (for instance: Chesterman, 1997; Molina & Hurtado, 2002) but also specific ones applied to particular translation problems (for instance, Newmark, 1988, who studies metaphor; Marco, 2004, who devotes attention to cultural references). In the 'Thinking for Translating' line of research there is also a series of studies which consider manner of motion events as

being a translation problem and propose translation techniques adapted to that phenomenon (for example: Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003; Cifuentes-Férez, 2006; Vergaro, 2011; Iacobini & Vergaro, 2012; Ibarretxe-Antuñano & Filipović, 2013). The following table (Table 1) summarizes the main contributions that have referred to translation techniques adapted to Manner of motion (the symbols in the column on the right illustrate the result of each technique):

Table 1. Translation techniques proposed in the literature for the specific case of manner of motion events

Translation techniques adapted to manner of motion events	
Translation of Manner of motion (Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003)	=
Partial translation of Manner of motion (Filipović, 1999; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003)	÷
Omission of Manner of motion (Filipović, 1999; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003)	–
Specification of Manner of motion (Slobin, 1996, 1997; Iacobini & Vergaro, 2012)	+
Addition of Manner of motion (Slobin, 1996, 1997; Filipović, 1999; Baicchi, 2005)	+
Translation of Manner of motion by a different sort of Manner of motion (Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003)	≠
Omission of the motion event (Cifuentes-Férez, 2006)	–

As the table shows, when studying the translation of Manner of motion it is essential to focus on the amount of Manner that is included (or not included) both in the source text (ST) and in the target text (TT) (cf. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003). And thus it is also important to consider the difference between partial translation and omission, or specification and addition, for instance.

To the best of my knowledge, no research regarding translation techniques of manner of motion events in narrative texts has been conducted in the linguistic

combination studied here (German>Spanish). Thus, the main contributions referring to this phenomenon in an English>Spanish translation scenario (Slobin, 1996, 1997; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003, who also studies the translation combination English>Basque; Cifuentes-Férez, 2006) will be briefly outlined in order to present some quantitative data regarding translation techniques adapted to Manner of motion. Slobin (1996, 1997) studied 80 motion events from four novels (*Rebecca, The French Lieutenant's Woman, A Proper Marriage* and *Chesapeake*). Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) analysed nine fragments from Chapter 6 of *The Hobbit*. Cifuentes-Férez (2006) analysed 114 motion events from the novel *Harry Potter and The Order of the Phoenix*. The method used by these authors is the one originally proposed by Slobin (with the exception of Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003, who focused on specific fragments of a novel): "My procedure was to open a book at random and read until finding a motion event" (Slobin, 1996, p. 207). The following table (Table 2) presents a brief comparison of the translation techniques observed by these authors:

Table 2. Comparison of the translation of Manner of motion in different studies

	Slobin (1996, 1997)	Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003)	Cifuentes-Férez (2006)
Translation of Manner	51%	62%	31.25%
Omission of Manner	-	6%	36.46%
Reduction of Manner	-	18%	12.50%
Modulation of Manner	-	12%	9.37%

While Slobin only focuses on whether or not Manner has been translated (his findings reveal that Manner has been translated in 51% of the cases, a finding which is halfway between the results of Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Cifuentes-Férez), these last authors

also specify the degree in which Manner has been reduced or modulated. As can be seen in the table, Manner has been more reduced and modulated in the novel studied by Ibarretxe-Antuñano, but in general the data of reduction and modulation are quite similar in both studies.

2.2.3 An integrated view

This section offers an integrated view of the study of the translation of manner of motion events, especially in those instances where the source and the target languages are typologically different, as in a German>Spanish translation scenario such as the one included in this study. More specifically, it is argued here that an interdisciplinary perspective based on 'Thinking for Translating' and DTS is a suitable approach with which to address this translation problem.

The main argument upholding this interdisciplinary perspective is that both the role of the translator and linguistic directionality are fundamental in this research area, not only because translators make decisions that can affect the translation product, but also because different languages present divergent lexicalization patterns that can affect the way a text is written and translated. However, as has already been mentioned in the *Introduction*, the 'Thinking for Translating' hypothesis does not consider the role of the translator, in the same way that DTS does not take into account linguistic directionality. For these reasons, it is argued here that the theory of 'Thinking for Translating' should adopt the role of the translator, and DTS should recognize the importance of linguistic directionality. Both lines of research would gain from this interdisciplinary perspective and the integration of key concepts from both

disciplines would allow researchers working on this translation problem from a cognitive approach to obtain a full account of what actually happens in translation.

Regarding the tools employed to explain what happens inherently in the translation process, in this paper the concept of translation universals in a probabilistic sense will be used so as not to add further chaos to the terminology employed. Furthermore, translation universals will be referred to with a single restriction: the linguistic combination and, more specifically, the directionality (German>Spanish). My understanding of translation universals has been mainly inspired by Cappelle and Loock (2016) and Halverson (2003). Cappelle and Loock (2016) point out the need to take into account the nature of the source and target languages in translation studies. More specifically, they claim that it is necessary to consider typological similarities and dissimilarities between the source and target languages when studying translation universals, since the typological nature of the source language "shines through" in the translation. These authors analysed the presence of phrasal verbs in target texts in English (translated from both Romance and Germanic languages) and they observed that the translations from Romance languages contained fewer phrasal verbs than the translations from Germanic languages, which did not differ significantly in the frequency of phrasal verbs from the original texts written in English. Similarly, Halverson (2003, 2013) highlights the importance of considering cognitive salience and asymmetry in the semantic structure when studying translation universals and proposes the 'gravitational pull' hypothesis, which could potentially explain most of the translation universals that have been validated empirically. This gravitational pull hypothesis focuses on the possible cognitive basis for translation universals and

suggests that they "arise from the existence of asymmetries in the cognitive organization of semantic information" (2003, p. 197).

Furthermore, the translation techniques of compensation and addition are two important contributions of DTS that have not been taken into account in the 'Thinking for Translating' tradition (addition has only been considered in a VFL>SFL linguistic combination, but not vice versa). I consider that adopting it in this line of research would be very beneficial because it takes into account the context and the integrity of the text/translation, not only from the perspective of the source text, but also from the perspective of the target text.

3. Methodology and analysis

3.1.1.1 Corpus used in the study

A corpus-based methodology was chosen for this study. The corpus which it is based on, the Motus DE-ES German>Spanish parallel corpus, consists of 18 novels for children and young adults originally written in German[4] and their corresponding translation into Spanish (around 1 million tokens). This *ad hoc* tagged corpus includes a significant number of manner of motion events (901). The corpus-based analysis included the following items:

a) German manner of motion events expressing two specific types of motion: local motion (*Sie rennt durch den Park*, 'She runs through the park') and auto-agentive motion (*Sie schwimmt zur Insel*, 'She swims to the island') (Talmy, 2000b, p. 35). A further restriction was applied here: motion events containing

a main verb of Manner of motion (except more general manner verbs like *gehen,* 'go', *laufen,* 'run', *treten*, 'go' and *fahren,* 'drive', which were not included in the study) were considered.

b) The corresponding Spanish translations of the above-mentioned motion events in the original German.

c) Manner of motion events included in the translation with no correspondence in the source text (cases of addition).

3.1.1.2 Exploration process and analysis

The exploration process consisted of two stages: a) a first manual annotation phase (reading the novels and noting the manner of motion events), and b) a second automatic verification process with Corpus Query Processor (searches for manner of motion verbs, e.g. [pos = "VV.*"] and [pos = "ADJD"]) (vid. Molés-Cases, 2016a, for a detailed explanation of the process of compilation with Corpus Workbench). This second phase was crucial to detect the aligned original and translated fragments in the Motus DE-ES corpus.

Once the data outlined above had been obtained, a combination of methods was applied to interpret the results. On the one hand, a statistical test (t-test) was used to validate simplification in translation. On the other hand, a quantitative and a qualitative study were adopted to reach conclusions regarding translation techniques and semantic subcomponents of Manner of motion.

3.1.1.3 Classification of translation techniques adapted to Manner of motion

It has already been explained that nowadays we find not only general proposals for translation techniques, but also proposals adapted to specific translation problems, such as Manner of motion (see section *2.2.2*). Here I present my own proposal for translation techniques adapted to this phenomenon[5]. In this case it arises from a combination of bottom-up and top-down methods, since it is based on general classifications of translation techniques (top-down), but it has also been informed by the data from the analysis of the evidence base (bottom-up). The proposed classification of techniques is described and illustrated as follows:

1. Lexical equivalence: the target text contains the same information about Manner as the source text (the information about Manner is expressed through lexical equivalents).

(3a) *Viele   kleine   Fische   <u>schwammen</u>   zu   Pinocchio* […]

many   small   fish   swam   to   Pinocchio

'Many small fish <u>swam</u> towards Pinocchio.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1988, *Der neue Pinocchio)*

(3b) *Muchos   peces   <u>nadaron</u>   en   dirección   a   Pinocho* […]

many   fish   swam   in   direction   to   Pinocchio

'Many fish <u>swam</u> towards Pinocchio.'

(Manuel Ramírez Giménez, 1988, *El nuevo pinocho*)

The verbs *schwimmen* and *nadar* ('swim') are lexical equivalents.

2. Paraphrase: the target text contains an explanation of the information about Manner that appears in the source text (this is not expressed through a lexical equivalent).

(4a) *[…] robbte   ich   immer   auf   dem   Bauch   durch   die   Wohnung.*

       crawled   I   always   over   the   stomach   through   the   flat

       '[…] I always crawled (like seals) face down through the flat.'

       (Pressler, Mirjam, 1981, *Stolperschritte)*

(4b) *[…] me   arrastraba   por   la   casa   como   las   focas.*

       myself   dragged   through   the   house   like   the   seals

       'I always dragged myself through the flat like seals.'

       (Marta M. Arellano, 1992, *A trompicones)*

The German verb *robben* expresses the motion of dragging oneself along the ground as seals do.

3. Reduction: not every semantic subcomponent of Manner from the source text is expressed in the target text. In other words, Manner is partially reduced.

(5a) *[…] brauste   aus   beiden   Ländern   gleichzeitig   davon.*

       roared   out   both   countries   immediately   from

       '[…] roared simultaneously out of both countries.'

       (Ende, Michael, 1990, *Die Geschichte von der Schüssel und vom Löffel)*

(5b) *[…] partió* *a toda velocidad* *de* *ambos* *países* *a* *la* *vez.*

      left   to all   speed   from   both   countries   to   the   time

'[…] <u>she went away very fast</u> from both countries simultaneously.'

(Rosana Terzi, 1996, *La sopera y el cazo)*

The German verb *brausen* expresses not only fast speed, but also loud and continuous sound. It is the nuance of sound that is not expressed in the translated fragment.

4. Specification: the target text contains more specific information about Manner than the source text.

(6a) *Muhar* *stieg* *aufs* *Pferd* *und* *ritt* *aus* *der* *Stadt.*

      Muhar   got   on   horse   and   rode   out   the   city

'Muhar got on his horse and <u>rode</u> out of the city.'

(Maar, Paul, 2005, *Der verborgene Schatz*)

(6b) *Muhar* *montó* *el* *caballo* *y* *se* *marchó* *galopando.*

      Muhar   rode   the   horse   and   himself   left   galloping

'Muhar got on his horse and <u>went away by galloping.</u>'

(Maruxa Zaera, 2009, *El tesoro escondido*)

While the information about Manner included in the German verb *reiten* refers to a motion of riding a horse, without any specification of speed, *galopar* specifies fast speed, a nuance which is not included in the original text.

5. Modulation: one or several semantic subcomponents of Manner are modulated in the target text in comparison to the source text. On the one hand, it can refer to the

translation of a sort of Manner which is just the opposite of the information included in the source text:

(7a)   *Pups   und   Jakob   trotteten   zum   Auto […]*

   Pups   and   Jakob   trudged   to   car

   'Pups and Jakob trudged towards the car […]'

   (Nöstlinger, Christine, 1982, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(7b)   *Pups   y   Yago   trotaron   hacia el   coche […]*

   Pups   and   Yago   jogged   to   car

   'Pups and Jakob jogged towards the car […]'

   (Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective*)

The German verb *trotten* expresses low energy or strength, slow speed and an apathetic state of mind, while *trotar* expresses the contrary: high energy or strength, fast speed and an active state of mind. Consequently, here, energy is modulated (from low to high), as are speed (from slow to fast) and state of mind (from apathetic to active/positive). This may be due to the fact that *trotten* and *trotar* are partial false friends.

   On the other hand, the technique of modulation can refer to the translation of a Manner which is just different from the information included in the source text:

(8a)   *[….] Herr   Stocker […]   poltert   die   Treppe   hinunter.*

   Mr.   Stocker   crashes   the   stairs   down

   '[…] Herr Stocker […] crashes down the stairs.'

(Pressler, Mirjam, 1981, *Stolperschritte)*

(8b) [...] *el   señor   Stocker [...]   <u>trota</u>   escalera   abajo.*

      the   Mr.   Stocker   jogs   stairs   down

'[...] *Herr Stocker [...]* <u>*jogs*</u> *down the stairs.'*

(Marta M. Arellano, 1992, *A trompicones*)

The verb *poltern* from the source text expresses a loud sound. This kind of Manner of motion from the original becomes a motion with fast speed and specific motor pattern in the translation (*trotar*). In other words, this is an example of reduction of sound, specification of motor pattern and specification of speed.

6. Omission:

6a. Omission of Manner: Manner is omitted in the target text.

(9a) *[...] durch   die [Löcher]   <u>flatterten</u>   Tauben   aus   und   ein.*

    through   them [holes]   fluttered   doves   in   and   out

'[...] through which doves <u>fluttered</u> in and out.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind)*

(9b) *Tenía   agujeros   por   los   que   entraban   y   salían   las palomas.*

    had   holes   through   the   which   entered   and   exited   <u>the</u>   <u>doves</u>

'That had holes, through which doves went in and out.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective*)

The Manner of the source text (*flattern*: to move the wings quickly from one side to the other) is not expressed in the translation: only the Path is expressed through the verbs *entrar* and *salir*.

6b. Omission of motion event including Manner: the whole motion event from the source text is omitted in the target text.

(10a) *Pups   und   Jakob   <u>trotteten</u>   ins   Haus,   stiegen   die   Treppen   hoch[...]*

       Pups   and   Jakob   trudged   into   house,   ascended   the   stairs   up

'Pups and Jakob <u>trudged</u> into the house, they went up the stairs.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(10b) *Pups   y   Yago   subieron   las   escaleras [...]*

       Pups   and   Yago   ascended   the   stairs

'Pups and Jakob went up the stairs […]'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective*)

The underlined motion event is the one omitted.

7. Addition:

7a. Addition of Manner: Manner is added in the target text.

(11a) *Sie   ist   nicht   auf   die   Säule gekommen […],   das   konnte   sie nicht.*

       she   is   not   on   the   column come   that   could   she not

'She did not get on the column […], she could not.'

(Rinser, Luise, 1979, *Das Geheimnis des Brunnens*)

(11b) *Él   no   podía   <u>*trepar*</u>   a   *la   columna.*

     he   not   could   climb   to   the   column

'It (a cat) could not <u>climb</u> onto the column.'

(Mª Jesús Ampudia, 1987, *El secreto de la fuente*)

The underlined manner verb is the one added. Whereas in the source text we find a verb indicating Path (*kommen*, 'come'), in the translation there is a verb indicating Manner (*trepar,* 'climb').

7b. Addition of motion event including Manner: a manner of motion event is added in the target text.

(12a) *Ich   habe   sie   gestern [...]   aus   in   Eurem   Garten   gesehen.*

     I   have   her   yesterday   out   in   your   garden   seen

'Yesterday I saw her in your garden [...].'

(Maar, Paul, 2005, *Der verborgene Schatz*)

(12b) *La   he   visto   ayer [...]   <u>*paseando*</u>   por   su   jardín.*

     her   have   seen   yesterday   walking   through   your   garden

'I have seen her yesterday [...] <u>walking </u>through your garden.'

(Maruxa Zaera, 1992, *El tesoro escondido*)

The underlined motion event is the one added. This includes a manner verb (*paseando*, 'walking').

This proposal is intended to be a solution which encompasses the traditional proposals of translation techniques and those based on 'Thinking for Translating'. It

maintains the techniques formulated to date regarding the translation of Manner of motion and follows the research line of authors like Chesterman (2005), who ==highlights== the need for systematization when discussing translation techniques, by pointing to the "need for further careful conceptual analysis which would aim to establish major types and subtypes and systematize the possible connections between the classifications that have been proposed" (Chesterman, 2005, p. 22). In my classification, Chesterman's *major types* would correspond to the proposed techniques and the *subtypes* would be the semantic subcomponents of Manner, which can be specified in the name of the translation technique (in the cases of reduction, specification and modulation). I consider it a dynamic proposal, since the specificity of the techniques will be determined by, for instance, factors such as the semantic subcomponents of Manner present in the evidence base, the linguistic combination, and the genre. It is an integrating classification, because although it only contains seven translation techniques, very specific and varied translation phenomena can be accounted for in a systematic way while also taking into consideration what degree of Manner has been translated (cf. Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003).

4. Results[6]

In this section the results of the present study will be summarized. First, however, it is considered necessary to repeat the hypothesis that the study aims to test, namely, in the German>Spanish translation of narrative texts a certain degree of Manner of motion is lost (or simplified) due to the differences between the lexicalization patterns of the two languages and as a result of the translation process itself. In addition, this

study presents quantitative and qualitative data on translation techniques and on the semantic subcomponents of Manner, both of which are tools that will allow us to specify and exemplify the main results of this study in detail.

The results will be presented in the following order. First, the statistical test adopted to refute or validate simplification as a translation universal in the specific case of Manner of motion will be described. Second, quantitative data regarding translation techniques will be presented and just how much information about Manner of motion is missing, maintained or added in the translation will also be given. Third, which semantic subcomponents of Manner (e.g. motor pattern, speed, etc.) are the most or least frequently modified, lost, kept or even added in the German>Spanish translation scenario will be illustrated. Each of these steps contributes to shed light on the study of the translation of manner of motion events in narrative texts in the linguistic combination German>Spanish (see *3.1.1.1* for a detailed account of the specific manner of motion events analysed in this study).

4.1   Statistical test: the hypothesis of simplification as a translation universal

This study aims to validate or refute the hypothesis of simplification as a translation universal regarding manner of motion events in the typological combination SFL>VFL, and more specifically in a German>Spanish translation scenario. This step is fundamental, since it shows evidence of the role of the translator and its consequences for the translation product. As already pointed out earlier, translation universals are referred to here with one restriction: the directionality between pairs of languages that are typologically different. More specifically, simplification would be

the tendency to omit or only partially translate the Manner expressed in the source text in the target text as a consequence of the translation process and also partly due to the differences in the lexicalization patterns of the two languages.
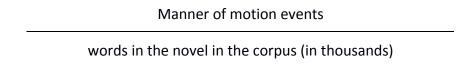
The results of this study suggest that manner of motion events are more frequent in the original texts in German than in the corresponding translations in Spanish. In other words, the translation is simpler, in terms of manner of motion events, than the original texts. The following table (Table 3) presents the quantitative data:

Table 3. Manner of motion events in the original and translated texts[7]

Manner of motion events	
Original texts (German) SAMPLE 1	Translated texts (Spanish) SAMPLE 2
1443	**1028**

This contribution employs a significance test in order to validate these data statistically and to determine whether there are any significant differences between the two samples. The following table (Table 4) shows the unit of comparison, which will be the following proportion:

Table 4. Unit of comparison

Manner of motion events
words in the novel in the corpus (in thousands)

The following table (Table 5) presents the specific data:

Table 5. Manner of motion events, words and relative frequency events/words in the original and translated texts (detailed information)

	Sample 1 (ST)			Sample 2 (TT)		
Novel	**Manner**	**Words (in**	**Events/**	**Manner**	**Words (in**	**Events/**

	of motion events	thousands)	thousand words	of motion events	thousands)	thousand words
Der neue Pinocchio	172	27.585	6.235272	143	28.943	4.940745603
Momo	165	66.078	2.497048	94	64.097	1.466527295
Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel	161	24.64	6.534090	129	27.463	4.697228999
Vorstadtkrokodile	139	31.947	4.350956	87	35.022	2.484152818
Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind	122	38.572	3.162916	84	42.1	1.995249406
Reise gegen den Wind	115	26.635	4.317627	87	27.607	3.151374651
Rico, Oskar und die Tieferschatten	85	39.106	2.173579	64	41.205	1.553209562
Das Geheimnis des Brunnens	74	33.792	2.189867	59	32.082	1.839037466
Der verborgene Schatz	67	9.558	7.009834	39	10.171	3.834431226
Ben liebt Anna	57	12.957	4.399166	43	12.978	3.31329943
Die Unterirdischen	54	23.171	2.330499	34	23.137	1.469507715
Die Wartehalle	48	37	1.297297	32	36.557	0.875345351
Stolperschritte	46	27.055	1.700240	33	26.357	1.252039306
Wenn du dich gruseln willst	39	15.751	2.476033	23	16.82	1.367419738
Das Fünfmarkstück	38	9.17	4.143947	29	9.017	3.216147277
Anne will ein Zwilling werden	31	16.214	1.911927	27	17.18	1.571594878
Die Zauberschule	20	7.088	2.821670	15	7.936	1.890120968
Die Geschichte von der Schüssel und vom Löffel	10	5.374	1.860811	6	5.698	1.053001053
TOTAL	**1443**			**1028**		

The samples studied were paired samples, since the data being compared correspond to the same novel (original and translation). Since the samples presented a normal distribution as well as equal deviation and variance, a t-test was applied using Statgraphics. This test proves the difference of the means between two groups or samples and assumes normality of distribution between them, as well as equal

variance. The aim of this procedure is to prove whether there is a significant difference between sample 1 (original texts in German) and sample 2 (translated texts in Spanish) and, if so, whether the difference is accidental (null hypothesis) or significant (alternate hypothesis). These are the two hypotheses:

Null hypothesis: there are no differences between the means of the samples or, if there are any, they are not significant.

$$H_0 : \overline{x_1} = \overline{x_2}$$

Alternate hypothesis: there are differences between the means and, more specifically, the mean of sample 1 is bigger than the mean of sample 2.

$$H_1 : \overline{x_1} > \overline{x_2}$$

The results of the t-test suggested that the null hypothesis can be refuted in favour of the alternate hypothesis with a statistical confidence level of 95% ($p < 0.05$; V=17). It can therefore be concluded that there are differences between the means of the samples and, more specifically, that the mean of sample 1 is bigger than the mean of sample 2. These data thus validate the simplification of Manner of motion in the German>Spanish translation of literary texts, since it has been statistically confirmed that the original texts contain a greater number of manner of motion verbs than the translations in Spanish. The causes of this simplification are not only the role of the translator, but also the typological differences between the source and the target languages.

4.2 Quantitative results: translation techniques

This section focuses on the quantitative data regarding translation techniques. Given the typological differences between German and Spanish, this step is fundamental, since it shows the importance of directionality when studying the translation of manner of motion events from an SFL into a VFL. The results have been organized according to the classification presented in *3.1.1.3.* The following table (Table 6) shows the frequencies of each of the translation techniques observed, arranged in descending order:

Table 6. Translation techniques in the Motus DE-ES parallel corpus[8]

Translation technique	Frequency in %	
Lexical equivalence	39.23	=
Paraphrase	19.56	=
Omission of Manner	13.92	–
Reduction	10.03	÷
Specification	6.59	+
Modulation	5.45	≠
Omission of motion event	2.32	–
Addition of motion event	0.99	+
Addition of Manner	0.88	+
TOTAL	**100**	

If these translation techniques are reordered according to the actual final translation product, the classification indicated in Table 7 is obtained:

Table 7. Translation of Manner of motion in the Motus DE-ES parallel corpus

Translation of Manner of motion	Results in %
Manner of motion is maintained	58.79

The Manner of motion of the ST <u>is fully omitted</u> in the translation	16.24
The Manner of motion of the ST <u>is reduced (or partially translated)</u> in the TT	10.03
The Manner of motion of the TT <u>is more specific</u> than the Manner of motion of the ST	6.59
The Manner of motion of the TT <u>is modulated</u> in comparison to the Manner of motion of the ST	5.45
The ST does not contain Manner of motion and this <u>is added</u> in the translation	1.87
TOTAL	**100**

Combining the cases of lexical equivalence and paraphrase shows that in the target text Manner of motion is translated in nearly 60% of cases. The addition of the cases of omission of Manner and omission of motion event confirms that in the target text Manner of motion is fully lost in a little more than 16% of cases. Manner is reduced (partially translated) in around 10% of cases. Conversely, it is specified in 6.59% of cases and modulated in 5.45%. The combination of the cases of addition of Manner and addition of motion event shows that Manner of motion is added in the translation in 1.87% of cases. Finally, although Manner of motion is omitted in some cases in the translation, this loss could be compensated for in other parts of the text, which is why the translation technique of compensation is not dismissed here.

The data obtained will now be compared with those offered by some previous studies that have dealt with the same phenomenon (Slobin, 1996, 1997; Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2003; Cifuentes-Férez, 2006) in an attempt to shed light on the methodological tools used to study the translation of manner of motion events. Although the results of the present study refer to German>Spanish translation and these other studies focus on English>Spanish translation, this comparison is suitable

for our purposes because it involves translation from an SFL into a VFL and is conducted through the analysis of narrative texts. The following table (Table 8) presents a brief comparison:

Table 8. Comparison of the translation of Manner of motion in different studies

	Molés-Cases	Slobin (1996, 1997)	Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003)	Cifuentes-Férez (2006)
Translation of Manner	58.79%	51%	62%	31.25%
Omission of Manner	16.24%	-	6%	36.46%
Reduction of Manner	10.03%	-	18%	12.50%
Modulation of Manner	5.45%	-	12%	9.37%
Specification of Manner	6.59%	-	-	-
Addition of Manner	1.87%	-	-	-

Regarding those cases in which Manner is translated, in my corpus Manner has been translated more frequently than in the corpora analysed by Slobin (1996, 1997) (51%) and Cifuentes-Férez (2006) (31.25%), and less frequently than in the novel studied by Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) (62%). As regards those cases in which Manner is omitted in the translation, my data show a lower degree of omission of Manner than the data observed by Cifuentes-Férez (2006) (36.46%) and a greater degree of omission than the data offered by Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) (6%).

With regard to the instances in which Manner is modulated or translated by another type of Manner, my data offer a smaller number than the results observed by Cifuentes-Férez (2006) (9.37%) and Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) (12%).

With respect to those instances in which Manner is reduced or partially translated, my data again show a smaller degree than the data observed by Cifuentes-Férez (2006) (12.50%) and the data observed by Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2003) (18%).

In relation to the cases in which Manner is added or specified, there are no data available with which to compare my data (cf. Baicchi, 2005, who gives one example of this phenomenon in a translation from English into Spanish).

In view of these comparisons, it can be argued that the larger the evidence base is, the less extreme the results may be.

At this point it is also interesting to compare the methodologies applied by the studies that have been compared. On the one hand, the results of the studies of Slobin, Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Cifuentes-Férez are based on a relatively small evidence base. Moreover, their results could be influenced by the authors or the translators studied, since little diversity is found in the evidence base. On the other hand, regarding the exploration process, the method used by these authors is the one originally proposed by Slobin (1996: 207). Although this method is perfect for studying 'Thinking for Speaking' or 'Thinking for Writing', it does not guarantee the study of a representative portion of the motion events present and translated in the corpus, which would be more consistent with the line of research of Translation Studies. Furthermore, I consider it important to highlight that a twofold corpus-based method of exploration, like the one presented in this paper (a first manual annotation

phase and a second search process with Corpus Query Processor, see *3.1.1.2*), allows the researcher to study the translation product not only from the perspective of the source text but also from the perspective of the target text itself (for example, to find cases of addition, Nida, 1964).

All in all, the differences indicated above could be due to the methodological option chosen, and more specifically to the size, diversity and heterogeneity of the evidence base studied, as well as to the exploration process. At this point it is necessary to stress the need for a more systematic methodology with which to study the translation of manner of motion events in narrative texts. ==Such a methodology should take advantage of combining 'Thinking for Translating' with methodologies and tools from Descriptive Translation Studies and Corpus-based Translation Studies.==

4.3   Qualitative results: semantic subcomponents of Manner of motion

In an attempt to give further details about the translation of manner of motion events, in this section I will illustrate the qualitative data regarding the semantic subcomponents of Manner of motion.[9] The first point will be to explain which semantic subcomponents of Manner are most or least frequently modified, lost, kept or even added in a scenario involving the German>Spanish translation of narrative texts. Second, the semantic subcomponents of Manner in the ST will be compared with those included in the TT. Before presenting the data, I consider it necessary to indicate the semantic subcomponents of Manner that have been identified in the corpus, namely: speed, energy, sound, state of mind, vehicle, motor pattern, soft motion, obstructed motion, sudden motion, furtive motion, leisurely motion, metaphorical

source domain, forced motion and motion without a goal. These can be used to specify the translation techniques of manner of motion events, which have been presented in section *3.1.1.3* of the present study.

Following that, details are provided of the cases of reduction, specification, modulation, omission and addition. As the overall results are presented in table form, only the most significant cases will be commented on and illustrated.

4.3.1 Reduction

The following table (Table 9) illustrates the semantic subcomponents that have been reduced in the corpus and with what frequency.

Table 9. Reduction in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Reduction	Cases	%
Sound	37	30.08
Motor pattern	26	21.14
Speed	17	13.82
Metaphorical source domain	12	9.76
Vehicle	9	7.32
Forced motion	7	5.69
Furtive motion	6	4.88
Soft motion	4	3.25
Energy	3	2.44
Obstructed motion	1	0.81
State of mind	1	0.81
TOTAL	**123**	**100**

As can be seen in the table, the subcomponent most frequently reduced is **sound**:

(13a) *der Briefträger[…] <u>sauste</u> die Treppe hinunter.*

the	postman	whizzed	the	stairs	down

'The postman [...] <u>whizzed</u> down the stairs.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(13b) *El cartero [...] se fue escaleras abajo <u>a toda velocidad.</u>*

the	Postman	himself	left	stairs	down	at	high	speed

'The postman [...] went down the stairs <u>at high speed.</u>'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective)*

The verb *sausen* expresses fast speed and a whistling or swishing sound. In the previous example the sound is reduced, but the speed is maintained (*a toda velocidad,* 'at high speed').

Motor pattern is another of the subcomponents that is most often reduced:

(14a) <u>*Langsam schlenderte*</u> *ich auf die beiden zu.*

slowly	strolled	I	on	the	both	to

'I <u>strolled slowly</u> towards both of them.'

(Steinhöfel, Andreas, 2008, *Rico, Oskar und die Tieferschatten*)

(14b) *Me acerqué <u>lentamente.</u>*

I	approached	slowly

'I approached them <u>slowly.</u>'

(Marcos Santos Sousa, 2011, *Rico, Óscar y el secuestrador del súper)*

The verb *schlendern* expresses motor pattern (walking) and slow speed. In the translation the information about the motor pattern is missing, but the speed (slowly) is maintained.

It is important to note here that the reductions of sound and motor pattern account for more than half the total number of reductions in the corpus:

Speed is reduced in 17 instances in the corpus:

(15a) *Leise huscht er vom Steg […].*

silently darts he from footbridge

'Without a sound he darts from the footbridge.'

(Kordon, Klaus, 1985, *Das Fünfmarkstück*)

(15b) *En silencio se aleja del embarcadero […]*

in silence himself distances from pier

'Silently he goes away from the pier.'

(Carmen Bas, 1987, *La moneda de cinco marcos)*

The verb *huschen* expresses fast speed and (stealthy, trying not to make a noise) sound. According to this, while in the translation the sound (silently) has been maintained, the information about speed has been omitted. One of the explanations for maintaining the sound could be attributed to the fact that the information about this semantic subcomponent is reinforced in the source text, since it is not only expressed by the main verb (*huschen,* 'dart'), but also by an adverb (*leise*, 'silently').

Metaphorical source domain is reduced 12 times in the corpus:

(16a) *Jakob* <u>*watschelte*</u> *aus dem Haus in Richtung Geyergasse.*

Jakob   waddled   out   the   house   in   direction   Geyergasse

'Jakob <u>waddled</u> out of the house towards the Geyergasse.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(16b) *Yago salió del portal* <u>*caminando*</u> <u>*con*</u> <u>*torpeza*</u> *en dirección a la calle Geyer.*

Yago exited   the entrance   walking   with clumsiness in direction to the street Geyer

'Jakob went out of the entrance <u>walking clumsily</u> towards the Geyergasse.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective)*

The verb *watscheln* expresses obstructed motion and evokes the image of the typical motion of a duck walking. As seen in the previous example, the obstructed motion has been maintained (*caminando con torpeza*), but the metaphorical source domain has been omitted.

The semantic subcomponent of **vehicle** has been reduced 9 times in the evidence base:

(17a) *Kurt* <u>*rollte*</u>   <u>*sich*</u> <u>*langsam*</u>   <u>*und*</u> <u>*vorsichtig*</u>   *auf das   alte Bürogebäude zu.*

Kurt rolled   himself slowly   and carefully   to the   old office building   to

'Kurt <u>rolled slowly and carefully</u> towards the old office building.'

(Pressler, Mirjam, 1991, *Stolperschritte*)

(17b) *Kurt   se   acercó*   <u>*lenta*</u> *y* <u>*cautelosamente*</u>   *al   viejo edificio.*

Kurt   himself   approached   slow and carefully   to   old building

'Kurt approached <u>slowly and carefully</u> the old building.'

The verb *rollen* expresses to move on wheels and this information is not present in the translation. Here it is important to point out that Kurt moves on a wheelchair and so this could be inferred from the context.

4.3.2 Specification

The following table (Table 10) details the semantic subcomponents that have been specified in the corpus and with what frequency:

Table 10. Specification in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Specification	Cases	%
Motor pattern	55	71.43
Speed	13	16.88
Metaphorical source domain	5	6.49
Soft motion	2	2.60
Leisurely motion	2	2.60
TOTAL	**77**	**100**

As shown in the table, the most frequently specified semantic subcomponent of Manner is **motor pattern**. This type of specification accounts for slightly more than half the cases of this technique:

(18a) *Sie   stiegen   alle   aus   und   eilten   in   die   Halle.*

they   ascended   all   out   and   hurried   in   the   hall

'They all got off and hurried into the hall'

(Ende, Michael, 1973, *Momo*)

(18b)	*Todos*	*se*		*apearon*	*y*	<u>*corrieron*</u>	*hacia*	*la*	*terminal.*
	They	*themselves*		*descended*	*and*	<u>*ran*</u>	*towards*	*the*	*terminal*

'They all got off and <u>ran</u> into the terminal'

(Susana Constante, 1979, *Momo*)

The verb *eilen* expresses fast speed but, besides this information, in the translation it is specified that the motion is executed through a specific motor pattern (*correr*, 'run'). I consider that this is somehow subjective, since if a subject moves fast, it will inevitably run (or swim, or gallop, etc.). Moreover, this information could be inferred from the context. However, given that I focus on the semantic granularity expressed in the original and in the translation, I see this as a specification, since the information about the motor pattern does not appear explicitly in the original but does appear in the translation.

Another semantic subcomponent which is frequently specified in the corpus is **speed**:

(19a)	*Muhar*	*stieg*	*aufs*	*Pferd*	*und*	<u>*ritt*</u>	*aus*	*der*	*Stadt.*
	Muhar	rode	over	horse	and	rode	out	the	city

'Muhar got on his horse and <u>rode</u> out of the city.'

(Maar, Paul, 2005, *Der verborgene Schatz*)

(19b)	Muhar	*montó*	*el*	*caballo*	*y*	<u>*se*</u>	*marchó*	<u>*galopando.*</u>
	Muhar	got on	the	horse	and	himself	left	galloping

'Muhar got on his horse and left by <u>galloping.</u>'

The verb *reiten* in this case expresses not only vehicle, but also motor pattern (ride). In addition, it does not refer to any sort of speed nor is this information present in the source text. In the translation, however, since the translator has used the verb *galopar* ('gallop'), which includes fast speed; this is a clear example of specification.

4.3.3 Modulation

The following table (Table 11) presents the semantic subcomponents that have been modulated in the translation and with what frequency:

Table 11. Modulation in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Modulation	Cases	%
Motor pattern	40	51.95
Metaphorical source domain	13	16.88
Speed	9	11.69
Energy	8	10.39
State of mind	7	9.09
TOTAL	**77**	**100**

As indicated in the table, **motor pattern** is the most frequently modulated semantic subcomponent in the corpus. This kind of modulation accounts for more than half of all the modulations in the corpus:

(20a)   *Tante   Karla   <u>rannte</u>   vor   ihm   her.*

      Aunt   Karla   ran   in front of   him   here

      'Aunt Karla <u>ran</u> in front of him.'

(Härtling, Peter, 2000, *Reise gegen den Wind*)

(20b) *Tía*   *Karla*   <u>*caminaba*</u>   <u>*apresuradamente*</u>   *delante*   *de*   *él.*

Aunt   Karla   walked   hurriedly   in front   of   him

'Aunt Karla <u>walked fast</u> in front of him.'

(Mª Teresa Marcos Bermejo, 2001, *Viaje contra el viento*)

In the previous example, the fast speed expressed by the verb *rennen* is maintained, although the motor pattern has been modified, from *rennen* ('run') to *caminar* ('walk').

In the corpus, 13 cases of modulation of the **metaphorical source domain** have been identified:

(21a) *Der*   <u>*wieselte*</u>   *zum*   *Kofferraum.*

he   scurried   to   boot

'He <u>scurried</u> towards the boot.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(21b) *Yago*   <u>*corrió*</u>   <u>*como*</u>   <u>*una*</u>   <u>*flecha*</u>   *hacia*   *el*   *maletero.*

Yago   ran   like   an   arrow   towards   the   boot

'He <u>ran like an arrow</u> towards the boot.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective)*

On reading the verb *wieseln* the German reader has in mind the image of the motion of a weasel. The reader of the translation, on the other hand, receives the image of an arrow. The connotation of Manner is the same in both cases (fast speed), but the referent changes (weasel>arrow), which is why the technique of translation

observed in this fragment corresponds to the modulation of the metaphorical source domain.

4.3.4 Omission

4.3.4.1 Omission of Manner

The following table (Table 12) presents two types of information: the total percentage of each semantic subcomponent of Manner included in the source text and the extent to which this subcomponent has been omitted in the target text. Although omission refers to the loss of the whole information about Manner, not just to a semantic subcomponent of Manner (as in the case of reduction), here I am referring to the more significant semantic subcomponents of Manner in the cases of omission:

Table 12. Semantic subcomponents of Manner in the original text and omission of Manner in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Semantic subcomponent of Manner	% included in the ST	% omitted in the TT
Motor pattern	40.35	40.63
Speed	24.23	14.15
Energy	7.03	8.21
Furtive motion	2.24	6.39
Sound	4.48	5.93
Soft motion	3.01	5.47
Vehicle	3.58	5.47
Forced motion	2.88	5.02
Metaphorical source domain	2.69	3.65
Obstructed motion	4.60	2.73
State of mind	1.60	0.91
Leisurely motion	0.58	0.45

Motion without a goal	0.51	0.45
Sudden motion	2.24	0.45
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

As can be seen in the table, the majority of cases of omission of Manner are related to an original motion event that included, among other subcomponents, a specific **motor pattern**, which is lost completely in the translation. In other words, 40.35% of the expressions of Manner in the original text represent a motion including a motor pattern. And from the total number of cases of motor pattern included in the original text, 40.63% were omitted. This degree of omission does not seem unexpected, since motor pattern is the most frequent semantic subcomponent of Manner present in the original text. Examples of omission of the **motor pattern** include:

(22a) *Pfeifend* <u>*sprang*</u> *er die Treppe runter zum Frühstück.*

whistling jumped he the stairs down to breakfast

'Whistling he <u>jumped</u> down the stairs to have breakfast.'

(Funke, Cornelia, 1994, *Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel*)

(22b) *Silbando, bajó por las escaleras a desayunar.*

whistling descended by the stairs to have breakfast

'Whistling he went down the stairs to have breakfast.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 2006, *Cuando Papá Noel cayó del cielo*)

In the source text there is a verb indicating Manner (*springen*, 'jump') and the Path is lexicalized through a satellite. In the target text, however, there is a verb indicating Path (*bajar,* 'descend, go down') and there is no information about Manner. The same

(23a) *Dann* *flog* *sie* *ganz dicht* *an* *sein* *Ohr heran […]*

then flew she pretty near to his ear near […]

'Then she flew near his ear […]'

(Funke, Cornelia, 1994, *Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel*)

(23b) *Luego,* *acercándose* *mucho* *a* *su* *oído […]*

then approaching a lot to his ear […]

'Then she approached his ear a lot […]'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 2006, *Cuando Papá Noel cayó del cielo)*

4.3.4.2 Omission of motion event including Manner

The following table (Table 13) presents the cases of omission of motion event including

Manner. Unlike the previous subsection, here it refers to the omission of the whole

motion event, not just the omission of Manner:

Table 13. Omission of motion events including Manner in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Semantic subcomponent of Manner	%
Motor pattern	39.47
Forced motion	10.52
Motion without a goal	7.89
Furtive motion	5.26
Energy	10.52
Sound	7.89
State of mind	7.89
Speed	7.89

Vehicle	2.63
Obstructed motion	2.63
TOTAL	**100**

As shown in the table, the majority of cases correspond to motion events that also included a specific **motor pattern**, among other subcomponents. Some examples of this are as follows (the underlined sentence is the omitted motion event):

(24a) *Jakob […]* <u>*kletterte*</u> <u>*über*</u> <u>*die*</u> <u>*Bordwand,*</u> *sprang* *zu Boden […]*

Jakob climbed over the ship's side jumped to floor

'Jakob […] <u>climbed over the ship's side</u>, jumped to the floor.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(24b) *Yago […]* *saltó* *al* *suelo […]*

Yago jumped to floor

'Jakob […] jumped to the floor.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective)*

(25a) *[…] sie* *waren* *unter* *die* *Wagen* <u>*gekrochen.*</u>

they were down the carriage crawled

'they had <u>crawled</u> underneath the carriages.'

(Härtling, Peter, 2000, *Reise gegen den Wind*)

(25b) *[…] se* *escondieron* *debajo* *de* *los* *vagones.*

themselves hid beneath of the carriages

'they hid underneath the carriages.'

(Mª Teresa Marcos Bermejo, 2001, *Viaje contra el viento*)

In example 25 the original motion event (including the act of crawling) has been omitted, since the verb used is *esconderse* ('hide'), which does not indicate Manner, Path or Motion.

4.3.5 Addition

4.3.5.1 Addition of Manner

The following table (Table 14) shows the cases of addition of Manner identified in the Motus DE-ES corpus:

Table 14. Addition of Manner in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Semantic subcomponent of Manner	%
Motor pattern	85.72
Leisurely motion	14.28
TOTAL	**100**

Here too the **motor pattern** has to be highlighted:

(26a) *Ich   bin   nachts   über   die   Mauer […].*

I   was   at night   over   the   wall

'I at night [went] over the wall […]'

(Ende, Michael, *1973, Momo*)

(26b) *De   noche,   <u>escalé</u>   la   pared […]*

at   night   climbed   the   wall

'At night I <u>climbed</u> over the wall […].'

(Susana Constante, 1979, *Momo*)

(27a) *Dann   bin   ich   heim.*

then   am   I   home

'Then I [went] home.'

(Nöstlinger, Christine, 1992, *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind*)

(27b) *Después   eché   a   <u>andar</u>   hacia   la   casa.*

then   started   to   walk   <u>towards</u>   the   house

'Then I started <u>walking</u> home.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1995, *Olfato de detective)*

In both examples (26 and 27) the information about the motor pattern is added in the translation. Although in the original fragments the verb is not specified, because in German the verb can be omitted, the translator must add it.

4.3.5.2 Addition of motion event including Manner

The following table (Table 15) presents the cases of addition of motion event including Manner in the Motus DE-ES corpus. Unlike the previous subsection here it refers to the addition of the whole motion event, not only the addition of Manner:

Table 15. Addition of motion events including Manner in the Motus DE-ES corpus

Semantic subcomponent of Manner	%
Motor pattern	70
Leisurely motion	20
Speed	10
TOTAL	**100**

Again the **motor pattern** has to be highlighted in the cases of addition (the added motion events, both referring to the motor pattern walking, are those underlined):

(28a)   *Du   musst   mir   versprechen,*   auf   dem   Bürgersteig   zu   bleiben.

you   must   me   promise   on   the   pavement   to   stay

'You should promise me to stay on the pavement.'

(Maar, Paul, 1992, *Anne will ein Zwilling werden*)

(28b)   *Pero   prométeme   que   <u>caminarás</u>   por   la   acera.*

but   promise me   that   you will walk   by   the   pavement

'Just promise me that you will <u>walk </u>on the pavement.'

(Rosa Pilar Blanco, 1992, *Anne quiere ser gemela*)

(29a)   *Was   machst   du   Zwerg   allein   auf   der   Straße?*

what   do   you   youngster   alone   by   the   street

'What are you youngster doing alone in the street?'

(Steinhöfel, Andreas, 2008, *Rico, Oskar und die Tieferschatten*)

(29b)   *¿Qué   hace   un   enano   como   tú   <u>caminando</u>   solo por la calle?*

What   does   a   youngster   like   you   walking   alone by the street

'What is a youngster like you doing <u>walking</u> down the street alone?'

(Marco Santos Sousa, 2011, *Rico, Óscar y el secuestrador del súper*)

5. Conclusions

This paper presents a study that focuses on the translation of manner of motion events in a parallel corpus (German>Spanish) of narrative texts. The main aim of this research is to refute or validate the simplification of Manner of motion as a translation universal. In the *Introduction* it was hypothesized that a certain degree of Manner of motion is lost (or simplified) in the German>Spanish translation of narrative texts due to the role of the translator and to the differences in the lexicalization patterns of both the source and the target languages (linguistic directionality). Additionally, two further aims were presented in order to detail the results derived from the previous hypothesis, namely the presentation and quantification of the translation techniques observed in the corpus, and the qualitative review and comparison of the semantic subcomponents of Manner found in the evidence base.

A t-test was applied to validate or refute the hypothesis of simplification. Simplification of Manner of motion was validated with a confidence level of 95% ($p < 0.05$; V=17), meaning that in fact the translations into Spanish (from German) are simpler than the corresponding originals as regards Manner of motion. Two causes are responsible for this phenomenon: the translator's decisions (in the translation process regularities are to be found) and the linguistic directionality (German>Spanish), since translations will be affected by the divergent lexicalization patterns of the source and the target languages. It must be remembered that in this study translation universals are understood in a probabilistic way, in the sense of what is most frequent in a given translation scenario.

In order to present the results regarding the translation techniques, I have used a classification of seven translation techniques, which were identified in the evidence base: lexical equivalent, paraphrase, modulation, reduction, omission, specification and addition. This proposal of translation techniques is intended to be valid to account for the translation of manner of motion events in any linguistic combination. The most striking results indicate that Manner is lost in almost 30% of cases in the corpus. It is gained, however, in almost 9%. Based on these data, I leave the door open to the technique of compensation (see for example Molina & Hurtado, 2002; Vázquez Ayora, 1997; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1958/1995), bearing in mind that the Manner of motion which is lost in some fragments could be compensated for in other fragments, but also taking into account the fact that the cases of specification and addition do not make up for all the cases of omission and reduction. The theory of 'Thinking for Translating' would gain from adopting the techniques of compensation and addition, this latter in the specific typological combination SFL>VFL. I have also stressed the need for more systematic tools to analyse the translation of manner of motion events through a combination of methodologies from 'Thinking for Translating' and Corpus-based Translation Studies.

Regarding the translation of the semantic subcomponents of Manner of motion, motor pattern (the different ways in which a Figure moves) is the semantic subcomponent most often affected (omitted, added and modulated) in the translation process in the Motus DE-ES corpus. However, it must be noted that this result is not unexpected, since motor pattern is also the most frequent semantic subcomponent of Manner of motion in the original texts. The rest of the semantic subcomponents of

Manner are also affected to a minimal extent in accordance with their presence in the original text.

Comparing the results from this study led me to further conclusions regarding the interplay of 'Thinking for Translating' and DTS in the study of the translation of manner of motion events. The consideration of the role of the translator and linguistic directionality are both beneficial approaches. 'Thinking for Translating' might gain as much from taking into account the regularities of translation behaviour as DTS can benefit from the integration of cognitive/typological insights into its descriptions of the so-called translation universals.

This study is meant to pave the way, both methodologically and conceptually, for further research that might give a broader picture of the translation of manner of motion events. It is limited to the linguistic combination German>Spanish, to the genre of narrative texts and to a relatively small evidence base (a nearly one-million-word parallel corpus). Interesting complementary approaches could be to analyse the inverse translation combination (Spanish>German), where explicitation (or specification) is expected to be validated, as well as to analyse this phenomenon (and some possible extensions: ways of eating, drinking, speaking, etc.) in other intratypological and intertypological combinations as well as in other genres.

Acknowledgements

Notes

[1] Despite the suitability of these theories, some problems have been pointed out in the literature (Filipović & Ibarretxe-Antuñano, 2015): Talmy's classification (1991, 2000) is not enough to cover all the existing languages, the definition of *satellite* is problematic, intratypological as well as diatopic, dialectal or diachronic variation has been identified.

[2] Inspired by Slobin, Ibarretxe-Antuñano (2004a) proposed a cline of Path salience.

[3] In Molés-Cases (2016b) I presented a detailed revision of this line of research focusing on those studies that analyse the translation of Manner of motion from a cognitive perspective. Ibarretxe-Antuñano and Filipović (2013) also reviewed these studies.

[4] *Momo* (Ende, 1973), *Vorstadtkrokodile* (von der Grün, 1976), *Das Geheimnis des Brunnens* (Rinser, 1979), *Ben liebt Anna* (Härtling, 1979), *Stolperschritte* (Pressler, 1981), *Anne will ein Zwilling werden* (Maar, 1982), *Die Wartehalle* (Kordon, 1983), *Das Fünfmarkstück* (Kordon, 1985), *Die Unterirdischen (*Sommer-Bodenburg, 1988), *Der Neue Pinocchio* (Nöstlinger, 1988), *Die Geschichte von der Schüssel und vom Löffel* (Ende, 1990), *Wenn du dich gruseln willst* (Sommer-Bodenburg, 1988), *Spürnase Jakob-Nachbarkind* (Nöstlinger, 1992), *Als der Weihnachtsmann vom Himmel fiel* (Funke, 1994), *Die Zauberschule* (Ende, 1995), *Reise gegen den Wind* (Härtling, 2000), *Der verborgene Schatz* (Maar, 2005), *Riko, Oskar und die Tieferschatten* (Steinhöfel, 2008).

[5] This proposal is based on the one presented in Molés-Cases (2015), which I modify slightly here.

[6] These results derive from my PhD thesis (Molés-Cases, 2016b).

[7] These data refer to all manner of motion events present in both subcorpora, without taking into account the restrictions presented in section *3.1*.

[8] These data refer to the analysis of those manner of motion events indicated in section *3.1*.

[9] These data correspond to the analysis of those manner of motion events indicated in section 3.1 as well.

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[7] These data refer to all manner of motion events present in both subcorpora, without taking into account the restrictions presented in section *3.1*.

[8] These data refer to the analysis of those manner of motion events indicated in section *3.1*.

[9] These data correspond to the analysis of those manner of motion events indicated in section 3.1 as well.